

DEMOGRAPHY

**SOUTH
AUSTRALIA**

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Ann Halford on Adelaide 08 8237 7408.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for South Australia. The data are also available in electronic (Excel) format as companion data on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates for marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2000. Rates for births and deaths were calculated using revised estimates.

Final figures for births and deaths may differ slightly from those used to compile natural increase for population estimates because it is necessary to use preliminary births and deaths data when producing population estimates.

In commentary based on the statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Registered birth, death, marriage and divorce data are also affected by delays in registration. These data, and overseas arrival and departure data, have had small values suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
ERP	Estimated resident population
Bal	Balance
C	City
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
M	Municipality
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
T	Town
TFR	Total fertility rate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 44 of the Explanatory Notes

Steve Crabb
Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The population of South Australia was estimated to have reached one and a half million persons (741,900 males and 758,400 females) as at 31 December 2000. The increase in population of 4,100 (0.3%) since 31 December 1999 was composed of a natural increase of 5,900 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 3,400 persons and a net outflow of interstate migration of 5,200.

Births

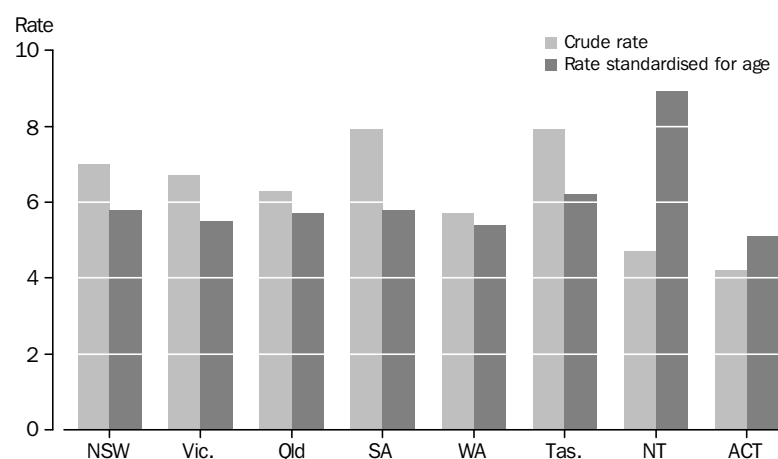
During 2000 there were 17,859 births registered to 17,589 mothers usually resident in South Australia. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 11.9, the lowest it has ever been, while the median age of mothers rose by nearly two years to 30.1 in the ten years since 1990. Over the same period, the percentage of exnuptial births where paternity is acknowledged rose from 79% to 90%.

Deaths

There were 11,843 registered deaths in 2000 of persons usually resident in South Australia, an increase of 5% over 1999 and the highest number of deaths ever registered in one year in this State.

South Australia and Tasmania had the highest number of deaths per 1,000 of the population (the crude death rate) at 7.9, but this is partly because the populations of those States are older than the overall Australian population. When the rates are adjusted for age, the South Australian rate is 5.8 deaths per 1,000 of the population, which compares closely with the Australian rate of 5.7 deaths per 1,000.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES—South Australia and other States



OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA *continued*

Marriages

In 2000 there were 8,227 marriages registered in South Australia, a decline of 14% since 1990. The crude marriage rate has decreased since then from 6.7 to 5.5 per thousand population.

Divorces

There were 4,036 divorces granted in South Australia in 2000, a decrease of 6% in relation to 1999. The crude divorce rate was 2.7 per 1,000 population. The median ages at divorce in 2000 were 41.7 years for males and 39.1 years for females.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Basic demographic information for statistical areas down to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level are shown in table 1.2 and life expectancy by Statistical Subdivision is shown in table 4.6. The boundaries used are those of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification which were in existence at 1 July 2000 and which are shown in the maps at the back of this publication (see pages 76 and 77).

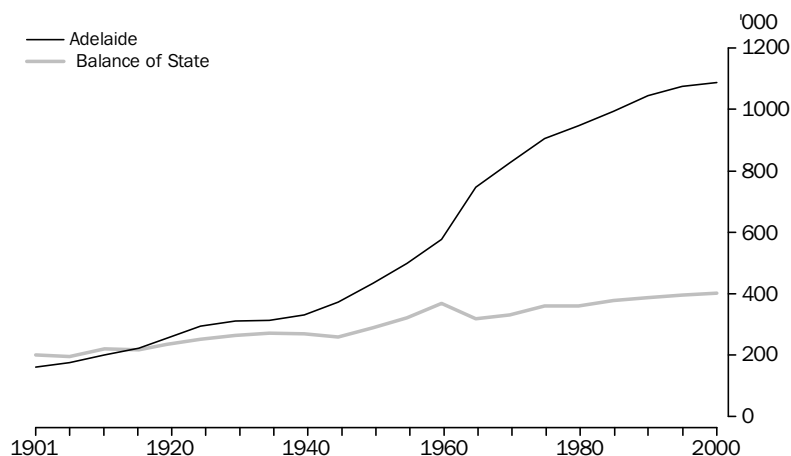
The standardised death rates shown in table 1.2 are standardised for age to the whole South Australian population to show the true incidence of death across regions, allowing for the effects of different age structures of different populations.

Year-to-year fluctuations in data have been smoothed by showing the published rates (total fertility and indirect Standardised death rates) as averages of the previous three years.

Population

South Australia's population is heavily concentrated in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) where there are 1.1 million people (73% of the State's population).

POPULATIONS IN ADELAIDE SD AND BALANCE OF STATE—1901–2000



REGIONAL SUMMARY *continued*

Sex ratios in Statistical Local Areas

There are 98 males for every 100 females in South Australia. However, there is considerable variation in the ratio between Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), with older populations tending to have a higher proportion of females. The areas with the lowest masculinity ratios are Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (East); Holdfast Bay; Unley; Burnside; Walkerville and Salisbury. The areas with proportionately more males are Roxby Downs; Coober Pedy; Karoonda East Murray; Paringa; Elliston; Streaky Bay, Lower Eyre Peninsula and Adelaide (C).

Persons aged 55 years or more in Statistical Local Areas

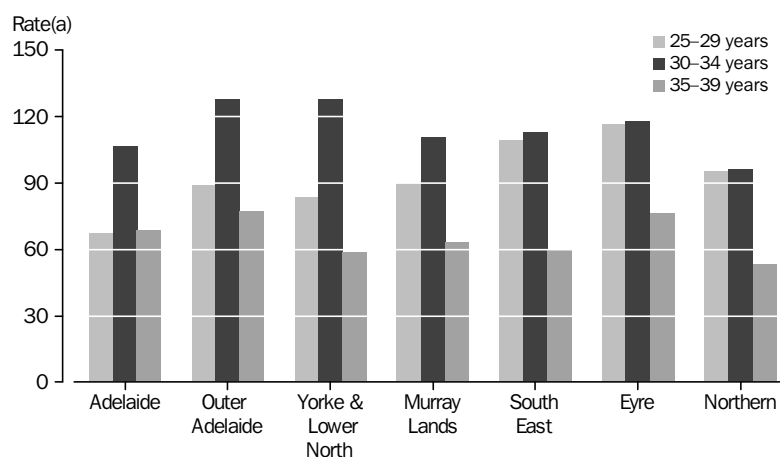
The areas with the smallest proportions of persons aged 55 years or more are Roxby Downs (3.6%) and Salisbury (11.4%). The areas with the largest proportions are Victor Harbor (42.3%), Yorke Peninsula Southern (36.7%).

Births in Statistical Divisions of South Australia

Within South Australia there are noticeable differences between Statistical Divisions (SDs) in the proportions and ages of fathers and mothers of babies registered in 2000. There is a strong tendency for rates to be lower in the ASD than elsewhere.

The following two graphs show the variations between the major age-specific rates for fathers and mothers in different SDs.

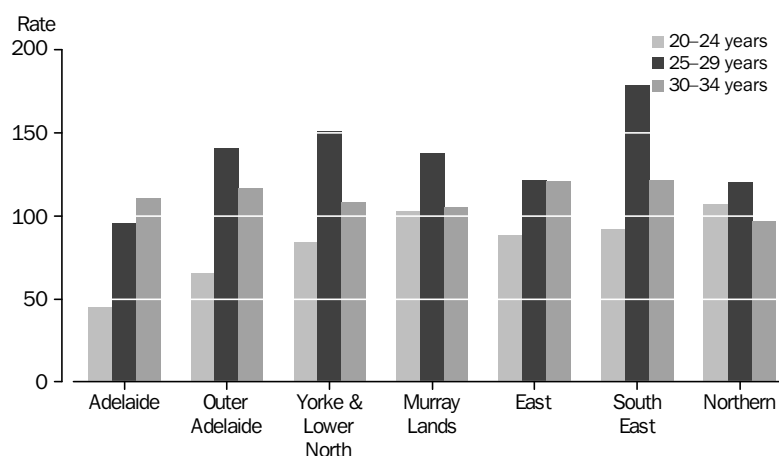
FATHERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION—Age-specific rates



(a) Per 1,000 population.

REGIONAL SUMMARY *continued*

MOTHERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION—Age-specific rates



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Death rates

The Statistical Division of Yorke and Lower North had the highest incidence of death per 1,000 population, with an overall crude rate of 11.1 deaths per 1,000 population (see table 1.2). However, this high incidence is due to the greater age of the population in that area and the standardised death rate is only 6.6. The Division of Outer Adelaide had the lowest crude rate per 1,000 population (7.0), as well as the lowest standardised death rate (5.2).

Another measure of the incidence of death in a population is the *standardised mortality ratio*, the ratio of the actual number of deaths in a population to the number of deaths which would have occurred if they had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Currently the standard population being used is the Australian population of 1991.

The Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) with the highest standardised mortality ratios (i.e., those with more deaths than would be expected, if the population had a normal proportion of deaths in each age group) were Whyalla for males (128) and Flinders Ranges for females (87). These were followed by Flinders Ranges for males (125) and Eastern Adelaide for females (80).

The SSDs with the lowest mortality ratios were Fleurieu for both males and females (84 and 59 respectively) followed by Mt Lofty Ranges (91 for males and 61 for females).

Life expectancy at birth

Estimates of life expectancy at the SSD level (table 4.6 in the Deaths section) show that both males and females living in Flinders Ranges have the lowest life expectancy in the State with 74 years for males and 79 for females.

The SSD with the highest life expectancy for males was Fleurieu with 79 years and for females was Southern Adelaide, with 83 years.

REGIONAL SUMMARY continued

Causes of death

Adelaide had the highest proportion of deaths from heart disease (41.6%) and cerebrovascular disease (13.5%) and shared with Outer Adelaide the highest proportion of deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents (3.1%). The Division of Murray Lands had the next highest incidence of deaths due to heart disease (31.1%) and the two Divisions of Yorke and Eyre shared the next highest incidence of cerebrovascular disease (11.4%).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further summaries of population, births and deaths data can be found in more detail in the individual sections of this publication.

Some regional data on numbers of households are shown in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0). Further regional data can be found through the ABS web site, with particular reference to the supercube *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3235.4) and the Excel spreadsheets loaded as companion data to this publication. The publication *Regional Indicators 2000* (Cat. no. 1314.4) is available in both hard copy and electronic (pdf) format.

No regional data are available for marriages or divorces.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 2000

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 501.7	4 798.3	3 597.7	1 500.3	1 897.2	470.1	196.3	312.5	19 277.2
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 022	26 119	24 451	5 887	14 084	1 874	2 750	2 916	120 139
Net overseas migration(e)	43 653	26 933	15 556	3 402	13 490	318	879	258	104 482
Net interstate migration	-15 577	7 073	20 459	-5 220	-1 550	-2 919	-1 641	-625	..
Total increase	70 098	60 125	60 466	4 069	26 024	-727	1 988	2 549	224 621
Growth rate (%)	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	-0.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Estimated resident households at 30 June 2000 ('000)	2 414.0	1 771.1	1 357.7	613.1	717.8	188.8	66.4	121.0	7 249.9
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	86 752	59 171	47 278	17 859	25 093	5 692	3 685	4 065	249 636
Crude birth rate	13.4	12.4	13.3	11.9	13.3	12.1	18.9	13.1	13.0
Total fertility rate	1.809	1.625	1.784	1.713	1.777	1.792	2.216	1.614	1.749
Net reproduction rate	0.864	0.780	0.854	0.825	0.861	0.843	1.063	0.781	0.838
All confinements									
Number	85 348	58 226	46 540	17 589	24 694	5 605	3 642	4 012	245 697
Median age of mother (years)	29.8	30.5	29.1	30.1	29.6	28.7	27.8	30.2	29.8
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 676	44 338	30 682	11 843	16 251	3 334	1 427	2 988	173 571
Median age of mother (years)	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.1	30.7	30.2	30.8	30.9	30.8
Median age of father (years)	33.2	33.3	32.5	33.3	33.1	32.4	33.3	33.0	33.1
First nuptial confinements									
Number	27 059	19 457	12 737	5 095	6 884	1 523	610	1 274	74 648
Median age of mother (years)	29.4	29.9	29.1	29.9	29.6	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.5
DEATHS									
Number	45 409	32 018	22 425	11 843	10 668	3 711	909	1 300	128 291
Crude death rate	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.9	5.7	7.9	4.7	4.2	6.7
Standardised death rate	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.2	8.9	5.1	5.7
Median age at death (years)									
Males	75.3	75.8	75.0	76.1	74.4	75.1	55.7	73.5	75.3
Females	81.9	82.0	81.4	82.2	81.1	81.0	57.8	79.9	81.7
Infant deaths									
Number	447	268	291	82	109	33	43	17	1 290
Rate	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.3	5.8	11.7	4.2	5.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)									
Males	76.4	77.1	76.4	76.6	76.9	75.7	70.3	78.3	76.6
Females	81.9	82.3	81.9	82.3	82.6	81.2	75.2	82.3	82.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Population, births, confinements and deaths data include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(c) From previous year.

(d) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence and may differ from births and deaths data based on year of registration displayed in the Births and Confinements and Deaths sections of this table, and in sections 3 and 4.

(e) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 2000 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MIGRATION									
Overseas migration(c)									
Arrivals	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	318 699
Departures	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403
Category jumping	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Interstate migration									
Arrivals	96 343	73 730	100 452	27 594	31 465	12 243	16 396	19 757	377 980
Departures	111 920	66 657	79 993	32 814	33 015	15 162	18 037	20 382	377 980
MARRIAGES									
Number registered	39 323	26 852	22 842	8 227	11 000	2 589	861	1 735	113 429
Crude marriage rate	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.6	5.9
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.9	30.8	33.1	30.1	30.3
Bride	28.0	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.6	29.9	28.2	28.3
DIVORCES									
Number granted	14 756	12 401	10 092	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	49 906
Crude divorce rate	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	(d)n.p.	2.6
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.9	11.6	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.4	12.3	11.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.7	9.0	7.0	8.9	8.2

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Overseas migration data includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

(c) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
ADELAIDE					
Northern Adelaide					
Gawler (M)	17 800	210	1.75	126	5.9
Playford (C)—East Central	18 330	302	2.20	71	5.2
Playford (C)—Elizabeth	25 574	380	2.16	238	7.2
Playford (C)—Hills	2 789	31	2.28	6	2.4
Playford (C)—West	8 069	92	1.84	27	5.5
Playford (C)—West Central	12 694	237	2.59	64	8.1
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—East	27 400	351	1.56	239	6.8
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Inner	19 704	263	1.76	223	6.0
Salisbury (C)—Central	27 258	382	1.84	168	6.1
Salisbury (C)—Inner North	24 458	417	2.09	75	6.5
Salisbury (C)—North-East	22 510	296	1.82	93	4.9
Salisbury (C)—South-East	33 230	449	1.81	210	5.7
Salisbury (C) Balance	5 057	79	1.55	7	6.7
Tea Tree Gully (C)—Central	26 856	333	1.74	83	4.8
Tea Tree Gully (C)—Hills	12 567	122	1.70	48	4.2
Tea Tree Gully (C)—North	25 562	360	1.73	52	5.3
Tea Tree Gully (C)—South	33 131	370	1.68	252	5.4
Total Northern Adelaide	342 989	4 674	1.84	1 982	5.9
Western Adelaide					
Charles Sturt (C)—Coastal	31 172	261	1.46	274	5.6
Charles Sturt (C)—Inner East	21 506	265	1.51	225	5.5
Charles Sturt (C)—Inner West	24 762	257	1.49	210	5.5
Charles Sturt (C)—North-East	25 623	342	1.54	231	5.8
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Coast	28 047	306	1.76	296	7.5
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Port	26 050	353	1.86	256	5.9
West Torrens (C)—East	24 008	282	1.30	203	5.0
West Torrens (C)—West	28 256	293	1.51	278	5.1
Unincorp. Western	19	—	—	—	—
Total Western Adelaide	209 443	2 359	1.54	1 973	5.7
Eastern Adelaide					
Adelaide (C)	13 494	73	0.72	136	7.5
Adelaide Hills (DC)—Central	12 736	136	1.94	67	5.0
Adelaide Hills (DC)—Ranges	10 114	127	1.69	33	3.7
Burnside (C)—North-East	21 716	171	1.35	216	5.4
Burnside (C)—South-West	20 365	181	1.33	267	5.5
Campbelltown (C)—East	27 409	304	1.44	173	6.5
Campbelltown (C)—West	19 099	214	1.54	206	4.8
Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C)—East	16 109	171	1.32	198	5.7
Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C)—West	18 195	182	1.09	235	8.0
Prospect (C)	19 147	221	1.45	191	6.3
Unley (C)—East	19 895	213	1.34	281	8.3
Unley (C)—West	17 082	153	1.26	173	7.4
Walkerville (M)	7 124	65	1.29	105	7.1
Total Eastern Adelaide	222 485	2 211	1.33	2 281	6.3

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a) *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
ADELAIDE <i>continued</i>					
Southern Adelaide					
Holdfast Bay (C)—North	18 926	135	1.14	281	5.7
Holdfast Bay (C)—South	14 443	101	1.31	171	5.3
Marion (C)—Central	33 542	310	1.42	302	5.0
Marion (C)—North	25 388	258	1.50	298	5.1
Marion (C)—South	19 407	249	1.83	45	9.2
Mitcham (C)—Hills	23 260	233	1.59	139	5.9
Mitcham (C)—North-East	15 499	111	1.52	171	5.3
Mitcham (C)—West	22 939	250	1.58	246	5.0
Onkaparinga (C)—Hackham	14 369	179	1.79	62	6.0
Onkaparinga (C)—Hills	10 866	122	2.01	63	3.5
Onkaparinga (C)—Morphett	24 722	332	1.80	132	5.8
Onkaparinga (C)—North Coast	17 755	212	1.82	196	6.7
Onkaparinga (C)—Reservoir	24 093	291	2.01	51	3.6
Onkaparinga (C)—South Coast	22 059	297	1.98	87	4.9
Onkaparinga (C)—Woodcroft	33 739	534	1.93	131	6.4
<i>Total Southern Adelaide</i>	<i>321 007</i>	<i>3 614</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>2 375</i>	<i>5.4</i>
TOTAL ADELAIDE	1 095 924	12 858	1.61	8 611	5.8
OUTER ADELAIDE					
Barossa					
Barossa (DC)—Angaston	7 341	106	2.06	62	5.8
Barossa (DC)—Barossa	7 008	89	2.01	40	5.6
Barossa (DC)—Tanunda	4 466	64	1.94	59	6.8
Light (DC)	10 266	111	1.83	55	4.9
Mallala (DC)	7 283	87	1.68	33	6.4
<i>Total Barossa</i>	<i>36 364</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Kangaroo Island					
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 408	52	2.08	36	5.8
Mt Lofty Ranges					
Adelaide Hills (DC)—North	6 598	73	1.84	32	5.6
Adelaide Hills (DC) Balance	8 460	114	2.14	42	4.9
Mount Barker (DC)—Central	14 980	234	2.15	96	5.3
Mount Barker (DC) Balance	7 958	109	2.09	28	4.3
<i>Total Mt Lofty Ranges</i>	<i>37 996</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Fleurieu					
Alexandrina (DC)—Coastal	9 555	79	1.70	85	5.2
Alexandrina (DC)—Strathalbyn	7 977	69	1.68	56	4.9
Victor Harbor (DC)	10 425	81	1.75	130	4.7
Yankalilla (DC)	3 920	32	1.61	24	3.7
<i>Total Fleurieu</i>	<i>31 877</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>4.8</i>
TOTAL OUTER ADELAIDE	110 645	1 300	1.92	778	5.2

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a) *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH					
Yorke					
Barunga West (DC)	2 499	28	2.17	18	5.1
Copper Coast (DC)	10 715	108	2.00	158	7.3
Yorke Peninsula (DC)—North	7 655	69	2.13	90	6.9
Yorke Peninsula (DC)—South	4 073	33	2.43	43	5.0
Unincorp. Yorke	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Yorke</i>	<i>24 942</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Lower North					
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 357	100	2.10	84	6.1
Goyder (DC)	4 436	33	2.14	40	5.9
Wakefield (DC)	6 483	75	1.96	56	6.9
<i>Total Lower North</i>	<i>19 276</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>6.3</i>
TOTAL YORKE AND LOWER NORTH	44 218	446	2.08	489	6.5
MURRAY LANDS					
Riverland					
Berri & Barmera (DC)—Barmera	4 375	57	2.14	52	6.0
Berri & Barmera (DC)—Berri	7 083	94	2.28	49	6.7
Loxton Waikerie (DC)—East	7 468	101	2.20	61	6.1
Loxton Waikerie (DC)—West	4 863	67	2.54	41	6.0
Mid Murray (DC)	8 074	75	1.91	59	5.7
Renmark Paringa (DC)—Paringa	1 830	23	1.83	16	5.0
Renmark Paringa (DC)—Renmark	7 984	97	1.93	75	6.7
Unincorp. Riverland	162	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Riverland</i>	<i>41 839</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Murray Mallee					
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 326	8	2.23	15	7.5
Murray Bridge (RC)	17 027	237	2.10	144	6.0
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 282	34	2.13	24	7.0
The Coorong (DC)	6 013	71	2.18	48	6.0
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Murray Mallee</i>	<i>26 648</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>6.2</i>
TOTAL MURRAY LANDS	68 487	864	2.11	584	6.1
SOUTH EAST					
Upper South East					
Lacepede (DC)	2 448	26	1.70	26	5.5
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 127	109	1.99	64	5.3
Robe (DC)	1 422	18	2.86	7	4.9
Tatiara (DC)	7 075	102	2.72	51	5.7
<i>Total Upper South East</i>	<i>19 072</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>5.4</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a) *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
SOUTH EAST <i>continued</i>					
Lower South East					
Grant (DC)	8 025	77	1.90	31	4.3
Mount Gambier (C)	23 208	334	2.01	188	6.8
Wattle Range (DC)—East	3 294	39	1.92	36	6.1
Wattle Range (DC)—West	9 185	103	1.91	59	5.8
<i>Total Lower South East</i>	<i>43 712</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	62 784	808	2.04	462	5.9
EYRE					
Lincoln					
Cleve (DC)	1 899	19	2.52	13	6.6
Elliston (DC)	1 233	23	2.82	11	5.6
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 241	16	2.75	13	5.7
Kimba (DC)	1 249	8	1.97	6	4.3
Le Hunte (DC)	1 531	21	2.44	11	5.3
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 091	62	2.67	26	5.0
Port Lincoln (C)	13 303	212	2.33	112	6.3
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 688	16	1.49	32	5.7
Unincorp. Lincoln	29	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Lincoln</i>	<i>27 264</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>5.8</i>
West Coast					
Ceduna (DC)	3 580	71	3.21	25	7.6
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 958	18	2.43	16	6.0
Unincorp. West Coast	687	5	0.91	—	n.p.
<i>Total West Coast</i>	<i>6 225</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>6.8</i>
TOTAL EYRE	33 489	471	2.39	265	6.0
NORTHERN					
Whyalla					
Whyalla (C)	23 213	311	1.91	175	6.7
Unincorp. Whyalla	285	—	—	3	5.9
<i>Total Whyalla</i>	<i>23 498</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Pirie					
Northern Areas (DC)	4 814	54	2.07	44	5.6
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 092	11	1.76	12	5.9
Peterborough (DC)	2 060	21	2.21	22	5.8
Port Pirie City and Districts (M)—City	14 276	182	1.98	141	6.9
Port Pirie City and Districts (M) Balance	3 566	47	2.47	33	5.9
Unincorp. Pirie	311	4	1.62	4	3.5
<i>Total Pirie</i>	<i>26 119</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Flinders Ranges					
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 807	25	2.72	13	5.8
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 087	33	2.13	28	5.7
Port Augusta (C)	13 843	198	2.08	108	8.0
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 510	18	1.61	—	n.p.
<i>Total Flinders Ranges</i>	<i>20 247</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>7.2</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a) *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
NORTHERN <i>continued</i>					
Far North					
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 576	24	2.02	10	5.2
Roxby Downs (M)	4 159	90	2.22	3	2.6
Unincorp. Far North	5 248	79	2.07	31	9.2
<i>Total Far North</i>	<i>11 983</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>6.5</i>
TOTAL NORTHERN	81 847	1 099	2.01	629	6.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA(f)	1 497 394	17 859	1.71	11 843	5.9

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.

(f) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and South Australia undefined.

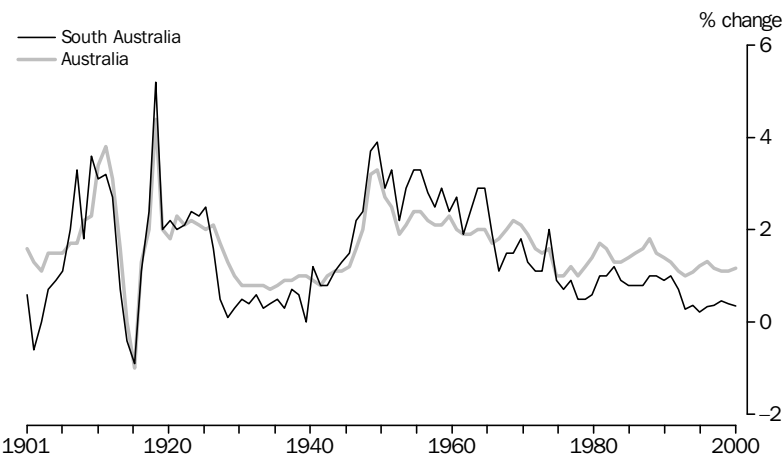
SECTION **2** **POPULATION**

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 31 December 2000 the South Australian population was estimated to have reached one and a half million persons (741,900 males and 758,400 females). The first half million was reached in 1921 and the population reached one million in 1963.

The population increase in 2000 over 1999 was 4,100 (0.3%) and was composed of natural increase of 5,900 persons, net overseas migration gain of 3,400 persons and net outflow of interstate migration of 5,200.

RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

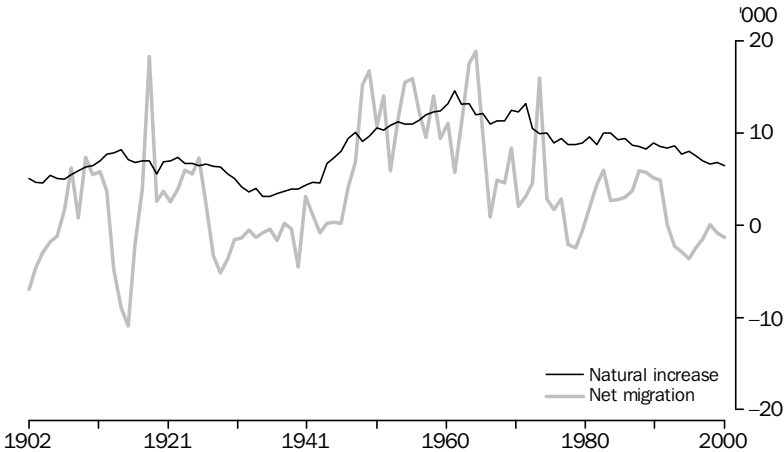


Note: Soldiers serving overseas in World War I were not counted as being in the population while away.

Components of population increase

Although most of South Australia's growth in the last 100 years has come from natural increase, this has declined steadily in recent times. In the ten years since 1990 births have decreased by 11% while deaths have increased by 7%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Note: Soldiers serving overseas in World War I were not counted as being in the population while away.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION *continued*

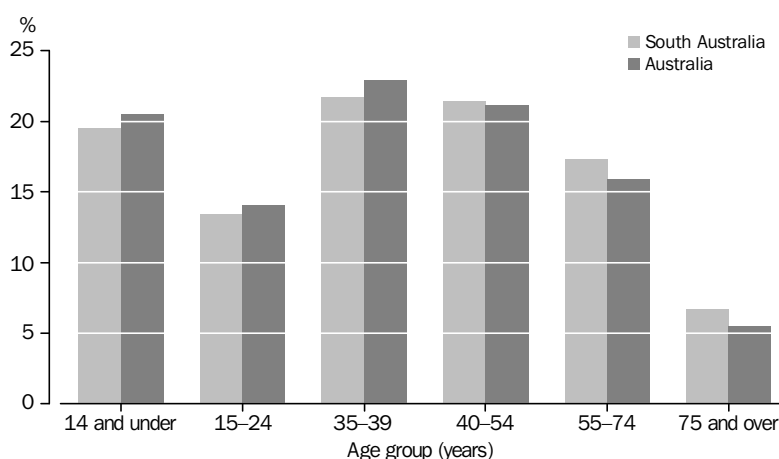
Net overseas migration to South Australia has generally been lower than that in other States and net interstate migration has primarily been negative since the mid 1970s. In 2000, net overseas immigration rose slightly compared with 1999 but there was a greater net loss through interstate migration, with 1,900 more emigrants and only 100 more immigrants.

More information about migration can be found in Section 5 of this publication.

Age structure of the population

The South Australian population has a higher percentage in older age groups than the average for Australia and a lower percentage in age groups under 40 years. There is not a marked difference, but interstate migration patterns and low fertility are projected to cause the differences to become more marked in the future.

AGE GROUPS AS PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION—2000



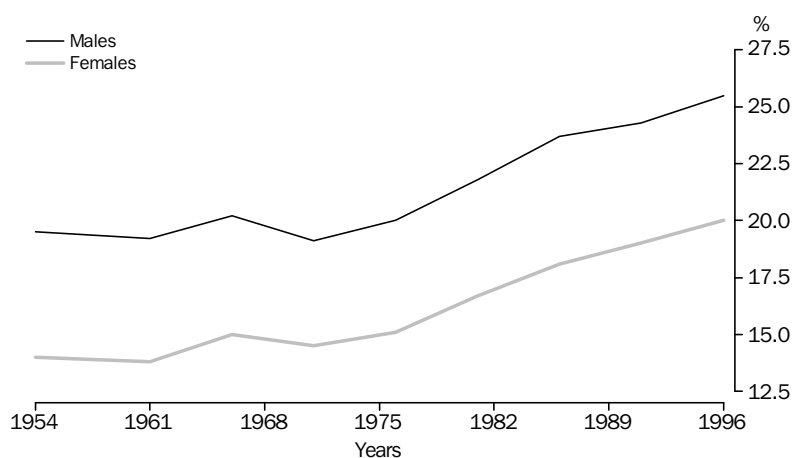
At the time of Federation, South Australia reflected the Australian average more closely, with 36% of South Australians being under 15 years, compared with 35% for Australia and 4% of both populations being aged 65 years or more. In 2000, only 19% of the South Australian population was aged less than 15 years (compared with 20% for Australia) while the population aged 65 years or more comprised 15% of the South Australian population compared with 12% for Australia.

Marital status of the population

At the beginning of the 20th century the 1901 Census showed that 32% of males and 27% of females of the population aged 15 years or more had never been married. This proportion fell sharply until the 1950s, when there was some levelling out with the high marriage rates following high migration levels after World War II. However, since the 1971 Census, the proportion of never married persons has again been increasing and in 1996 was 25% for males and 20% for females.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION *continued*

UNMARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, Percentage of population(a)



(a) Aged 15 and over.

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

The population projections in this bulletin, which span the period from 2000 to 2051, reveal the projected size, structure and distribution of the future population under various assumptions. Under all assumptions, it is predicted that the population in South Australia will peak and start to decline in 30 years time.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Information about the geographic distribution of the population may be found in the Demographic Statistics summary (Section 1) which includes a table (table 1.2) showing births, deaths and population for each of the statistical local areas in South Australia. Other ABS output relating to sub-state areas may be found in spreadsheets or data cubes in companion data on the ABS web site (by subscription) and *Regional Indicators, South Australia* (Cat. no. 1362.4).

HOUSEHOLDS

The estimated number of households in South Australia in 2000 was 613,100, an increase of 7,700 (1.3%) over the previous year. The number of households in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) was estimated to have increased to 455,400, while the households outside the ASD increased to 157,700.

Under assumptions of medium growth, the number of households in South Australia is projected to increase by 14% to 700,100 by the year 2021. The proportion of lone households is projected to increase from 26% at the 1996 Census to 33% of all households in 2021.

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	713.9	727.8	730.1	733.0	736.6	739.7	741.9
Females	725.0	743.4	746.5	749.4	753.3	756.5	758.4
Persons	1 438.9	1 471.2	1 476.6	1 482.4	1 489.9	1 496.2	1 500.3
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	19 863	19 219	18 803	18 411	18 324	18 124	17 604
Deaths	10 938	11 288	11 583	11 631	11 780	11 342	11 717
Total	8 925	7 931	7 220	6 780	6 544	6 782	5 887
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	11 724	11 198	11 453	11 286	11 241	12 045	n.y.a.
Departures	7 033	7 348	7 669	7 946	8 113	8 356	n.y.a.
Category jumping	—	62	–309	–514	526	–758	n.y.a.
Net	4 691	3 912	3 475	2 826	3 654	2 931	3 402
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	28 046	25 053	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500	27 594
Departures	27 531	32 898	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937	32 814
Net	515	–7 845	–5 284	–3 752	–2 724	–3 437	–5 220
Total population growth(d)							
Number	13 421	3 709	5 333	5 854	7 474	6 276	4 069
Annual growth rate (%)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Adelaide	n.a.	429.7	427.6	438.2	445.3	449.5	455.4
Balance of SA	n.a.	151.1	152.2	153.5	156.5	155.9	157.7
Total	n.a.	580.8	579.9	591.7	601.8	605.4	613.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

(c) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence and may differ from births and deaths data based on year of registration displayed in Sections 3 and 4.

(d) Includes intercensal discrepancy not accounted for by natural increase and net migration.

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	9 185	8 661	17 846	45	10 731	10 761	21 492
1	9 315	8 999	18 314	46	10 756	11 005	21 761
2	9 357	9 013	18 370	47	10 703	10 995	21 698
3	9 478	9 090	18 568	48	10 202	10 392	20 594
4	9 946	9 342	19 288	49	10 344	10 731	21 075
0–4	47 281	45 105	92 386	45–49	52 736	53 884	106 620
5	10 026	9 536	19 562	50	10 465	10 388	20 853
6	9 989	9 592	19 581	51	10 140	10 208	20 348
7	10 147	9 674	19 821	52	10 164	10 325	20 489
8	10 070	9 680	19 750	53	10 801	10 693	21 494
9	10 278	9 674	19 952	54	8 678	8 809	17 487
5–9	50 510	48 156	98 666	50–54	50 248	50 423	100 671
10	10 387	9 685	20 072	55	8 735	8 757	17 492
11	10 334	9 596	19 930	56	8 175	8 353	16 528
12	10 236	9 589	19 825	57	7 726	7 591	15 317
13	10 101	9 839	19 940	58	7 303	7 339	14 642
14	10 478	10 043	20 521	59	6 994	6 933	13 927
10–14	51 536	48 752	100 288	55–59	38 933	38 973	77 906
15	10 499	9 926	20 425	60	6 768	6 808	13 576
16	10 663	10 203	20 866	61	6 669	6 861	13 530
17	10 482	9 997	20 479	62	6 325	6 640	12 965
18	10 386	9 867	20 253	63	6 330	6 584	12 914
19	10 126	9 943	20 069	64	5 909	6 150	12 059
15–19	52 156	49 936	102 092	60–64	32 001	33 043	65 044
20	10 093	9 496	19 589	65	5 733	5 999	11 732
21	10 095	9 496	19 591	66	5 794	6 052	11 846
22	9 850	9 482	19 332	67	5 681	5 970	11 651
23	10 345	9 845	20 190	68	5 482	5 842	11 324
24	10 273	9 648	19 921	69	5 591	6 283	11 874
20–24	50 656	47 967	98 623	65–69	28 281	30 146	58 427
25	10 481	9 729	20 210	70	5 713	6 085	11 798
26	10 291	9 717	20 008	71	5 551	6 038	11 589
27	10 587	10 364	20 951	72	5 404	6 094	11 498
28	10 949	10 478	21 427	73	5 318	6 055	11 373
29	11 247	11 006	22 253	74	5 015	6 099	11 114
25–29	53 555	51 294	104 849	70–74	27 001	30 371	57 372
30	10 930	10 645	21 575	75	4 639	5 744	10 383
31	10 812	10 640	21 452	76	4 400	5 663	10 063
32	10 706	10 341	21 047	77	4 047	5 576	9 623
33	10 363	10 217	20 580	78	3 735	5 265	9 000
34	10 709	10 638	21 347	79	3 564	5 131	8 695
30–34	53 520	52 481	106 001	75–79	20 385	27 379	47 764
35	10 943	11 012	21 955	80	3 087	4 457	7 544
36	11 213	11 264	22 477	81	2 329	3 557	5 886
37	11 567	11 505	23 072	82	2 160	3 542	5 702
38	11 377	11 707	23 084	83	1 966	3 232	5 198
39	11 919	11 924	23 843	84	1 670	2 970	4 640
35–39	57 019	57 412	114 431	80–84	11 212	17 758	28 970
40	11 639	11 920	23 559	85 and over	7 360	16 645	24 005
41	11 284	11 632	22 916				
42	11 354	11 309	22 663	Total	740 567	756 827	1 497 394
43	10 967	11 191	22 158				
44	10 933	11 050	21 983				
40–44	56 177	57 102	113 279				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a), 2000–2051

	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2001	745.3	761.6	1 506.9	744.9	761.1	1 506.1	745.0	761.2	1 506.2
2002	748.4	764.5	1 512.9	747.8	763.8	1 511.6	748.0	764.0	1 511.9
2003	751.2	767.2	1 518.4	750.4	766.4	1 516.8	751.1	766.9	1 517.9
2004	753.6	769.5	1 523.2	753.1	768.8	1 521.9	754.4	770.0	1 524.4
2005	755.9	771.7	1 527.6	755.5	771.1	1 526.6	757.5	772.8	1 530.3
2006	758.0	773.6	1 531.6	757.7	773.1	1 530.8	760.4	775.5	1 535.8
2007	759.9	775.4	1 535.3	759.7	774.9	1 534.6	763.0	777.9	1 540.9
2008	761.6	777.1	1 538.7	761.4	776.5	1 537.9	765.5	780.1	1 545.6
2009	763.2	778.6	1 541.9	763.0	778.0	1 541.0	767.8	782.2	1 550.0
2010	764.7	780.0	1 544.8	764.5	779.3	1 543.8	770.0	784.2	1 554.2
2011	766.1	781.3	1 547.4	765.9	780.6	1 546.4	772.1	786.1	1 558.2
2012	767.4	782.5	1 549.9	767.2	781.7	1 548.9	774.2	787.9	1 562.0
2013	768.6	783.6	1 552.2	768.4	782.8	1 551.1	776.1	789.6	1 565.7
2014	769.7	784.6	1 554.3	769.5	783.7	1 553.2	778.0	791.2	1 569.2
2015	770.7	785.5	1 556.2	770.6	784.6	1 555.2	779.8	792.8	1 572.5
2016	771.6	786.3	1 558.0	771.5	785.4	1 556.9	781.5	794.2	1 575.7
2017	772.4	787.1	1 559.5	772.4	786.2	1 558.5	783.1	795.7	1 578.8
2018	773.1	787.8	1 560.9	773.1	786.8	1 560.0	784.6	797.0	1 581.6
2019	773.7	788.3	1 562.0	773.7	787.4	1 561.2	786.0	798.3	1 584.3
2020	774.1	788.8	1 562.9	774.2	787.9	1 562.1	787.2	799.4	1 586.7
2021	774.4	789.2	1 563.6	774.5	788.3	1 562.8	788.3	800.5	1 588.9
2022	774.5	789.5	1 564.0	774.7	788.6	1 563.3	789.3	801.5	1 590.8
2023	774.4	789.7	1 564.1	774.7	788.8	1 563.5	790.0	802.4	1 592.5
2024	774.2	789.7	1 564.0	774.5	788.9	1 563.4	790.6	803.2	1 593.8
2025	773.8	789.7	1 563.4	774.1	788.8	1 562.9	791.0	803.8	1 594.8
2026	773.2	789.4	1 562.6	773.5	788.6	1 562.1	791.2	804.2	1 595.5
2027	772.3	789.0	1 561.4	772.7	788.2	1 560.9	791.2	804.5	1 595.7
2028	771.3	788.4	1 559.7	771.7	787.5	1 559.2	790.9	804.6	1 595.5
2029	770.0	787.6	1 557.7	770.4	786.7	1 557.1	790.4	804.4	1 594.8
2030	768.5	786.6	1 555.1	768.9	785.6	1 554.5	789.6	804.1	1 593.7
2031	766.8	785.3	1 552.2	767.1	784.3	1 551.4	788.6	803.4	1 592.0
2032	764.9	783.9	1 548.8	765.1	782.7	1 547.8	787.4	802.5	1 589.9
2033	762.8	782.2	1 544.9	762.8	780.8	1 543.7	785.9	801.3	1 587.2
2034	760.4	780.2	1 540.6	760.4	778.7	1 539.1	784.1	799.9	1 584.0
2035	757.9	778.0	1 535.9	757.7	776.4	1 534.0	782.1	798.2	1 580.3
2036	755.2	775.6	1 530.8	754.8	773.7	1 528.5	779.9	796.2	1 576.2
2037	752.3	773.0	1 525.3	751.6	770.9	1 522.5	777.6	794.0	1 571.6
2038	749.3	770.2	1 519.4	748.4	767.8	1 516.2	775.0	791.6	1 566.5
2039	746.1	767.1	1 513.2	744.9	764.5	1 509.4	772.2	788.9	1 561.1
2040	742.8	763.9	1 506.8	741.3	760.9	1 502.3	769.4	786.0	1 555.3
2041	739.4	760.6	1 500.0	737.6	757.2	1 494.9	766.3	782.9	1 549.2
2042	735.9	757.0	1 493.0	733.8	753.4	1 487.2	763.2	779.6	1 542.8
2043	732.4	753.4	1 485.8	729.9	749.3	1 479.3	759.9	776.2	1 536.2
2044	728.7	749.6	1 478.4	725.9	745.2	1 471.1	756.6	772.7	1 529.3
2045	725.0	745.8	1 470.8	721.8	740.9	1 462.8	753.2	769.0	1 522.2
2046	721.2	741.8	1 463.1	717.7	736.6	1 454.3	749.7	765.2	1 514.9
2047	717.4	737.8	1 455.2	713.5	732.2	1 445.7	746.2	761.4	1 507.5
2048	713.6	733.7	1 447.3	709.3	727.7	1 437.0	742.6	757.4	1 500.0
2049	709.7	729.5	1 439.3	705.1	723.1	1 428.2	739.0	753.4	1 492.5
2050	705.9	725.4	1 431.2	700.8	718.5	1 419.4	735.4	749.4	1 484.8
2051	702.0	721.2	1 423.1	696.5	713.9	1 410.5	731.7	745.4	1 477.1

(a) See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type, 1996–2021

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

	<i>Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Lone person</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....				
SERIES A				
1996	410.8	20.1	152.8	583.7
2001	425.6	19.7	161.1	606.4
2006	439.2	19.8	169.7	628.7
2011	450.5	19.8	178.0	648.3
2016	459.0	19.6	186.9	665.6
2021	463.4	19.0	196.6	679.0
.....				
SERIES B				
1996	410.8	20.1	152.8	583.7
2001	416.9	21.1	179.7	617.8
2006	425.9	21.9	198.7	646.5
2011	435.0	22.1	212.5	669.5
2016	443.9	21.7	221.2	686.7
2021	449.0	20.8	230.3	700.1
.....				
SERIES C				
1996	410.8	20.1	152.8	583.7
2001	416.9	21.1	179.7	617.8
2006	421.3	22.5	209.0	652.7
2011	423.3	23.5	239.3	686.1
2016	422.8	23.9	270.5	717.3
2021	419.2	23.5	301.8	744.5
.....				

(a) See paragraphs 11 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

2.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Marital Status—at 30 June 1996(a)

MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....					
MALES					
Under 15	153 734	—	—	—	153 734
15–19	49 897	140	14	26	50 077
20–24	49 771	4 070	21	103	53 965
25–29	33 642	20 313	46	1 008	55 009
30–34	19 611	33 515	92	3 052	56 270
35–39	11 853	41 124	179	4 988	58 144
40–44	6 848	41 292	229	5 739	54 108
45–49	4 183	42 133	336	6 291	52 943
50–54	2 531	33 863	495	4 594	41 483
55–59	1 785	28 308	627	3 327	34 047
60–64	1 462	25 300	979	2 425	30 166
65–69	1 679	25 099	1 738	1 980	30 496
70–74	1 346	20 607	2 559	1 311	25 823
75–79	743	12 769	2 873	686	17 071
80–84	491	6 798	2 617	271	10 177
85 and over	293	2 833	2 395	115	5 636
<i>Total</i>	339 869	338 164	15 200	35 916	729 149
.....					
FEMALES					
Under 15	145 781	—	—	—	145 781
15–19	47 491	370	19	30	47 910
20–24	42 001	9 046	51	272	51 370
25–29	23 402	27 942	100	1 903	53 347
30–34	12 755	38 960	223	4 438	56 376
35–39	7 726	43 663	474	6 454	58 317
40–44	4 427	42 039	748	7 637	54 851
45–49	2 640	41 369	1 357	7 602	52 968
50–54	1 573	32 425	1 912	5 480	41 390
55–59	981	26 848	2 918	3 647	34 394
60–64	825	22 537	4 757	2 847	30 966
65–69	989	20 857	8 069	2 295	32 210
70–74	1 092	16 386	11 919	1 633	31 030
75–79	993	9 072	12 486	879	23 430
80–84	874	4 066	11 662	394	16 996
85 and over	914	1 368	11 267	219	13 768
<i>Total</i>	294 464	336 948	67 962	45 730	745 104

(a) Estimated resident population by marital status, age and sex is available for States and Territories for Census years only.

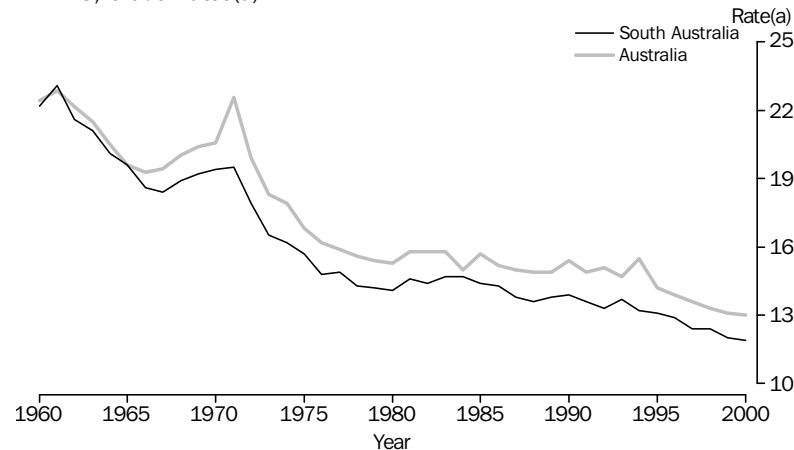
SECTION **3**

BIRTHS

MAIN FEATURES

In 2000 there were 17,859 births registered to mothers usually resident in South Australia, a decrease of 0.5% over 1999 and a decline of 10% in the ten years since 1990. Once again South Australia had the lowest crude birth rate in Australia, with 11.9 births per 1,000 of the population.

BIRTHS, Crude Rates(a)



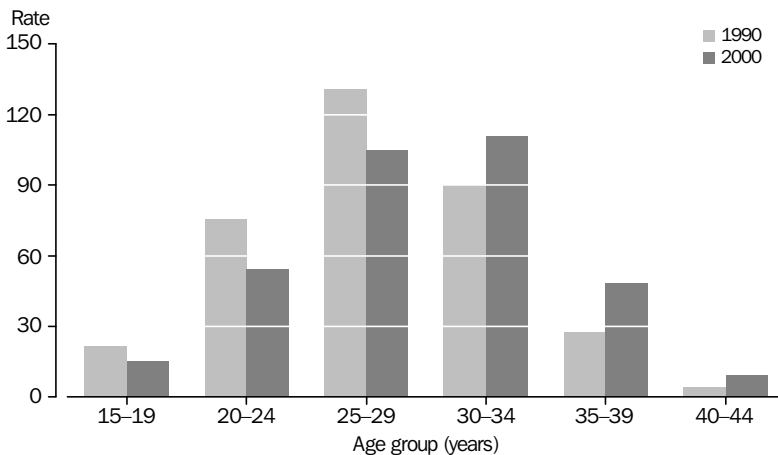
(a) Per 1,000 population.

Assuming that fertility and mortality patterns in 2000 remain constant, the average number of children a woman would expect to bear is 1.7. This figure (the total fertility rate) has been between 1.8 and 1.7 in the past twenty years, but is now on a downward trend.

AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of mothers at confinement was 30.1 years, up from 28.1 in 1990, while the median age for fathers has risen to 32.4 years from 30.5 over the same period. The following graph shows that women are tending to have children later in life than they did ten years ago.

AGE SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a)



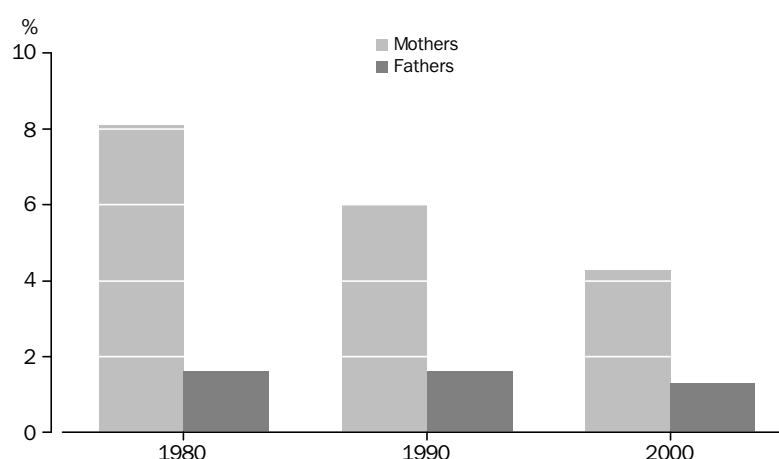
(a) Per 1,000 population.

AGE OF PARENTS *continued*

Younger parents

There were 755 mothers and 220 fathers aged 19 years or younger in 2000. This was a decrease of 417 mothers (36%) since 1990 and a decrease of 90 fathers (29%) over the same period. Most teenaged parents were not married, with only 5% of mothers and 2% of fathers of that age registering children's births inside a marriage.

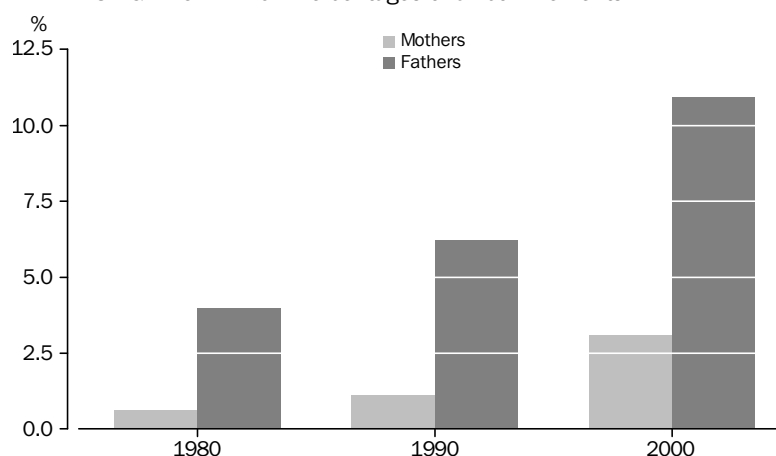
TEENAGED PARENTS—Percentages of all confinements



Older parents

In contrast to the above there were fewer mothers (550) but more fathers (1,923) who were aged 40 years or more. Levels of nuptiality were much higher among older parents than younger ones, with 75% of mothers and 76% of fathers aged 40 years or more being married.

PARENTS AGED OVER 40—Percentages of all confinements

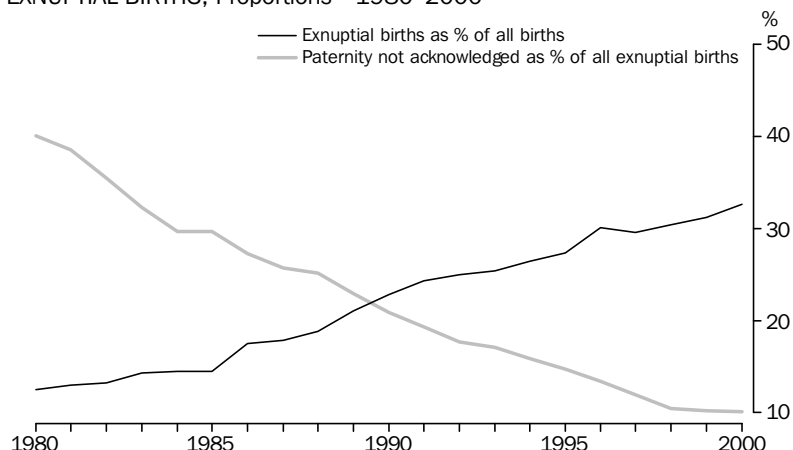


EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

In 2000, 33% of births (5,814) were exnuptial, compared with 23% in 1990. The percentage of these births where paternity was not acknowledged has fallen from 21% in 1990 to 10% in 2000.

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS *continued*

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportions—1980–2000



INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Indigenous births are defined as births in which at least one parent identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin. In 2000 there were 632 Indigenous births registered to parents who were usually resident in South Australia. This comprised 4% of all South Australian births and was a decrease of 1% over the number of births in 1999.

Of the 632 births, 35% were to parents who were both Indigenous; 26% were to Indigenous fathers and non-Indigenous mothers; 25% were to Indigenous mothers and non-Indigenous fathers and 13% were to Indigenous mothers where paternity of the child was not acknowledged.

The proportion of births where both parents were Indigenous rose slightly over 1999 from 33% (212) to 35% (222).

More than half (50.6%) of Indigenous mothers lived outside the ASD, compared with 28% of mothers of non-Indigenous babies. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Indigenous mothers usually lived in the Northern Statistical Division, which covers the northern areas of the State above Port Pirie whereas only 6% of non-Indigenous mothers lived there.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about births, confinements and fertility at the sub-State level may be found in Section 1 of this publication.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	21.7	17.4	18.2	16.2	15.3	15.5	15.2
20–24	75.4	60.1	62.0	54.0	55.2	53.2	54.0
25–29	130.8	120.8	116.6	112.4	109.5	108.3	104.8
30–34	89.9	104.4	103.6	105.9	107.1	109.9	110.7
35–39	27.4	41.3	42.5	44.4	44.8	44.1	48.2
40–44	4.3	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.6	9.1	9.2
45–49	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Total fertility rate	1.748	1.760	1.756	1.705	1.705	1.703	1.713
Net reproduction rate	0.838	0.840	0.852	0.824	0.830	0.823	0.825
BIRTHS							
Total births	19 863	19 336	19 056	18 362	18 226	17 958	17 859
Males	10 170	9 977	9 710	9 383	9 266	9 184	9 164
Females	9 693	9 359	9 346	8 979	8 960	8 774	8 695
Sex ratio	104.9	106.6	103.9	104.5	103.4	104.7	105.4
Indigenous births	588	554	557	591	661	640	632
Males	279	281	284	302	313	335	309
Females	309	273	273	289	348	305	323
Sex ratio	90.3	102.9	104.0	104.5	89.9	109.8	95.7
Estimated coverage(c) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	102.0	101.0	106.0	116.0	110.0	107.0
1996 Census based	n.a.	90.0	89.0	93.0	103.0	99.0	97.0
Nuptial births	15 326	14 041	13 328	12 928	12 689	12 362	12 045
Exnuptial births	4 537	5 295	5 728	5 434	5 537	5 596	5 814
Proportion of total births (%)	22.8	27.4	30.1	29.6	30.4	31.2	32.6
Paternity-acknowledged births	3 591	4 516	4 960	4 787	4 959	5 026	5 227
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	79.1	85.3	86.6	88.1	89.6	89.8	89.9
Crude birth rate	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates.
See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b) continued

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONFINEMENTS							
<i>Total confinements</i>	19 581	19 053	18 753	18 095	17 933	17 675	17 589
Nuptial	15 087	13 815	13 112	12 725	12 467	12 151	11 843
First nuptial	6 737	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148	5 095
Exnuptial	4 494	5 238	5 641	5 370	5 466	5 524	5 746
Paternity-acknowledged	3 558	4 468	4 881	4 728	4 898	4 958	5 167
Median age of mother (years)							
<i>All confinements</i>	28.1	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.1
Nuptial	28.8	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.9	31.1
First nuptial	27.6	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.9
Exnuptial	23.7	25.3	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.6
Paternity-acknowledged	24.0	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.7
Median age of father (years)							
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	30.5	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4
Nuptial	31.1	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.3
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	26.8	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9	29.3
Median duration of marriage (years)							
Nuptial	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7
First nuptial	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Nuptial confinements							
Previous confinements of the current relationship							
0	6 737	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148	5 095
1	5 006	5 060	4 933	4 793	4 608	4 506	4 325
2	2 329	2 150	2 021	1 953	1 944	1 817	1 737
3	752	632	576	538	538	453	473
4	171	164	142	161	123	138	124
5 and over	92	92	108	106	86	89	89
Average number of births of the current relationship	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20–24</i>	<i>25–29</i>	<i>30–34</i>	<i>35–39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	42	896	3 716	4 554	2 031	403	11 642
Twins	—	11	56	80	42	7	196
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
<i>Total</i>	42	907	3 772	4 637	2 075	410	11 843
Exnuptial							
Single	711	1 645	1 518	1 056	603	139	5 678
Twins	—	13	15	16	20	—	67
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	713	1 658	1 533	1 072	624	140	5 746
Total confinements	755	2 565	5 305	5 709	2 699	550	17 589
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	5.6	35.4	71.1	81.2	76.9	74.5	67.3
Exnuptial	94.4	64.6	28.9	18.8	23.1	25.5	32.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

SECTION **4**

DEATHS

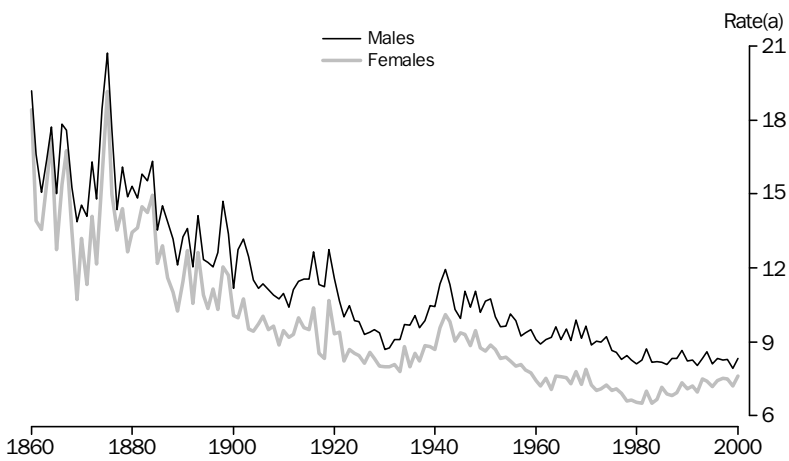
There were 11,843 registered deaths in 2000 of persons usually resident in South Australia, an increase of 5% over 1999 and the highest number of deaths ever registered in one year in this State. Male deaths (6,121) outnumbered female deaths (5,722) and most persons who died were over 70 years of age (68% of men and 80% of women).

RATES

Crude death rates

The following graph shows the differences between male and female crude death rates between 1860 and 2000. It shows the effects of epidemics of infectious diseases in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century and the reduction in the crude death rates as life expectancy increased.

CRUDE DEATH RATES, Males and females—1860–2000



(a) Per 1,000 population of the same sex.
Note: For the duration of World War I defence personnel leaving the State were treated as being departures, but in World War II were counted as being part of the population. Personnel from overseas were not counted.

Age-specific death rates

In South Australia in 2000, male age-specific death rates were higher than female age-specific death rates in all age groups. Over the last decade age-specific death rates have declined for both males and females. In particular, the rates for the age-group 75–84 have declined from 76 to 65 per 1,000 population of that age group for males and 48 to 40 for females.

AGE AT DEATH

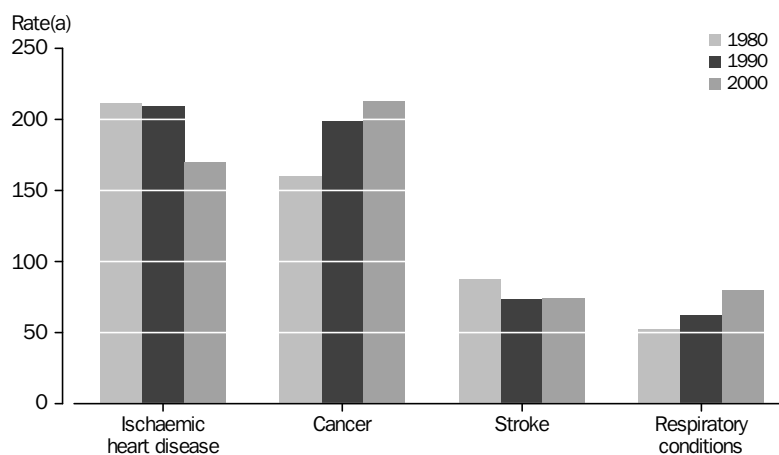
Median age at death

The median age at death for males in South Australia in 2000 was 76.1 years, just over six years less than the median age at death for females (82.2). This is a continuation of a long-term upward trend for both males and females.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Malignant neoplasm (cancer) was the leading cause of death in 2000, causing 24% of female and 30% of male deaths. This was followed by Ischaemic heart disease (21% of female and 22% of male deaths).

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

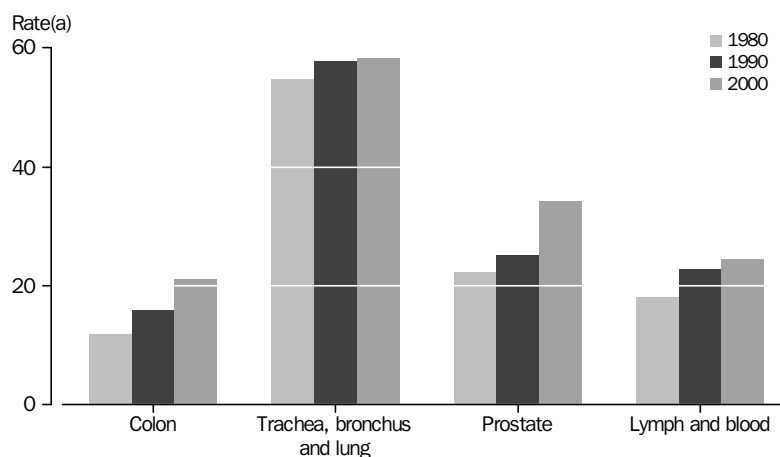


(a) Per 100,000 of the population

Note: A change to automated coding in line with international practice resulted in a break in series in 1997 leading to an apparent increase in the number of deaths caused by pneumonia.

Males are still dying of malignant neoplasms at a faster rate and a younger age than are females. The death rate from cancer for males was 244.4 per 100,000 males, an increase of 10% in the last ten years, compared with 181.7, an increase of 2.7% for females.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS—Males, rates for selected sites



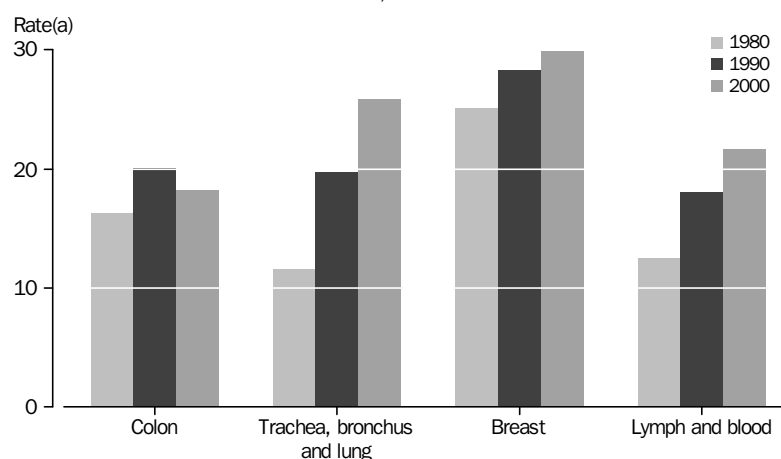
(a) Per 100,000 of the male population.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH *continued*

Malignant neoplasms (cancers) have increased in both numbers and rates per 100,000 population for both males and females. However, these increases are heavily weighted toward the older age groups.

The categories of malignant neoplasm causing the greatest number of deaths of females in 2000 were neoplasms of the digestive organs (389) and breast (226).

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS—Females, rates for selected sites



The main increases in the incidence of death from cancer for people aged 85 years and over were due to cancer of the prostate for males (253 deaths) and cancer of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue for females (164 deaths).

However, there were also falls in the incidence of malignant neoplasm in older groups. Decreases in the number of deaths per 100,000 population occurred in cancers of the trachea, bronchus and lung for males between the ages of 60 and 80 and in cancers of the breast and colon for females aged 65 years and over.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Accidents, poisonings, violence and other external causes of death were responsible for 5.6% of all deaths in 2000. These included 178 Transport accidents and 199 deaths caused by Intentional self harm (suicide). This was an increase of 20 Transport accidents, but a fall of one Intentional self harm over 1999. Since 1990, the overall suicide rate has fallen slightly from 13.6 per 100,000 population to 13.3.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Death rates and life expectancy by region (Statistical subdivision) are discussed in Section 1 of this publication.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
Total deaths	10 938	11 218	11 606	11 658	11 714	11 291	11 843
Males	5 833	5 879	6 061	6 029	6 095	5 840	6 121
Females	5 105	5 339	5 545	5 629	5 619	5 451	5 722
Sex ratio	114.3	110.1	109.3	107.1	108.5	107.1	107.0
Indigenous deaths(c)	118	121	118	132	127	116	144
Males	74	73	72	89	74	62	79
Females	44	48	46	43	53	54	65
Sex ratio	168.2	152.1	156.5	207.0	139.6	114.8	121.5
Estimated coverage(d) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	96.0	92.0	101.0	95.0	86.0	105.0
1996 Census based	n.a.	65.0	63.0	68.0	64.0	57.0	69.0
Standardised death rate	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8
Males	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3
Females	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5
Crude death rate	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.9
Males	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.3
Females	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.6
Median age at death (years)							
Males	72.2	74.3	74.5	75.2	75.4	75.8	76.1
Females	79.0	80.7	81.1	81.5	82.0	82.2	82.2
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	9.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.9
1–4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
5–14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
15–24	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
25–34	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
35–44	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
45–54	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.6
55–64	12.4	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.9	7.8	8.1
65–74	32.1	27.7	28.8	27.8	26.8	24.7	24.6
75–84	76.3	72.6	71.6	71.2	69.0	64.9	65.1
85 and over	183.7	175.8	174.0	169.0	169.6	163.0	167.3
Females							
0	7.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2
1–4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
5–14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
25–34	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
35–44	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
45–54	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
55–64	6.6	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.9
65–74	17.4	15.0	15.5	15.9	13.6	13.0	13.2
75–84	48.3	44.9	44.1	45.1	43.5	39.5	40.0
85 and over	147.0	141.9	145.0	138.6	136.9	131.9	138.2

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	74.1	75.1	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.6
Age 1	73.8	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.0
Age 25	50.7	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.5	52.7
Age 45	32.1	32.6	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.8	34.1
Age 65	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8
Age 85	n.a.	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Females							
Age 0	80.3	81.0	81.3	81.5	81.6	82.1	82.3
Age 1	79.9	80.3	80.7	80.8	80.9	81.4	81.5
Age 25	56.4	56.8	57.1	57.2	57.3	57.8	57.9
Age 45	37.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.4	38.6
Age 65	19.2	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.6
Age 85	n.a.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	233	230	224	217	213	216	218
Diseases of the circulatory system	403	339	330	314	295	273	266
Diseases of the respiratory system	86	64	65	83	84	61	76
Diseases of the digestive system	26	25	26	25	26	23	24
All other diseases	82	98	103	86	94	90	87
External causes	69	57	62	56	62	57	61
Females							
Neoplasms	146	134	141	139	133	127	128
Diseases of the circulatory system	253	212	201	194	187	173	171
Diseases of the respiratory system	38	30	31	48	47	38	41
Diseases of the digestive system	19	16	14	14	15	16	16
All other diseases	64	72	78	66	62	69	73
External causes	22	22	20	20	21	20	23
INFANT DEATHS							
Total infant deaths	168	112	94	87	73	78	82
Males	92	73	57	53	43	50	54
Females	76	39	37	34	30	28	28
Indigenous infant deaths(e)	11	9	7	5	3	5	7
Infant mortality rate	8.5	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.6
Males	9.0	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.9
Females	7.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	27	31	26	24	11	16	27
1 day to under 1 week	12	8	7	6	6	5	6
1 week to under 4 weeks	10	5	9	3	8	3	9
4 weeks to under 1 year	43	29	15	20	18	26	12
Females							
Under 1 day	24	19	21	9	13	8	14
1 day to under 1 week	14	5	—	6	—	—	3
1 week to under 4 weeks	9	—	3	6	4	5	—
4 weeks to under 1 year	29	13	13	13	11	13	10

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) From 1995 onwards expectation of life has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the year in the table heading.

(d) See paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	54	28	82	50	32	25	57
1	3	4	7	51	55	20	75
2	8	—	9	52	44	26	70
3	—	—	—	53	48	30	78
4	—	—	3	54	58	27	85
0–4	68	34	102	50–54	237	128	365
5	—	—	—	55	36	32	68
6	—	—	3	56	35	30	65
7	—	—	—	57	53	40	93
8	—	—	—	58	50	27	77
9	3	—	3	59	68	36	104
5–9	6	—	8	55–59	242	165	407
10	—	—	4	60	65	29	94
11	—	—	—	61	65	41	106
12	—	3	4	62	48	43	91
13	3	—	4	63	61	45	106
14	5	—	6	64	92	27	119
10–14	12	7	19	60–64	331	185	516
15	4	—	6	65	71	38	109
16	8	—	10	66	96	70	166
17	7	5	12	67	110	57	167
18	14	4	18	68	105	57	162
19	9	—	10	69	124	85	209
15–19	42	14	56	65–69	506	307	813
20	8	5	13	70	154	83	237
21	11	—	12	71	156	90	246
22	16	—	18	72	183	89	272
23	11	6	17	73	174	120	294
24	11	—	12	74	185	110	295
20–24	57	15	72	70–74	852	492	1 344
25	11	3	14	75	210	149	359
26	11	7	18	76	217	150	367
27	16	7	23	77	228	162	390
28	22	3	25	78	250	177	427
29	18	6	24	79	213	188	401
25–29	78	26	104	75–79	1 118	826	1 944
30	17	6	23	80	198	193	391
31	16	7	23	81	171	188	359
32	10	6	16	82	200	193	393
33	14	7	21	83	173	213	386
34	19	5	24	84	196	192	388
30–34	76	31	107	80–84	938	979	1 917
35	11	6	17	85	199	234	433
36	15	10	25	86	197	252	449
37	16	5	21	87	167	243	410
38	16	11	27	88	135	214	349
39	28	10	38	89	104	195	299
35–39	86	42	128	85–89	802	1 138	1 940
40	27	10	37	90	103	207	310
41	13	5	18	91	79	172	251
42	22	15	37	92	77	175	252
43	21	17	38	93	59	114	173
44	27	18	45	94	37	130	167
40–44	110	65	175	90–94	355	798	1 153
45	27	17	44	95–99	67	308	375
46	21	17	38	100 and over	7	57	64
47	23	28	51	Not stated	—	—	—
48	36	20	56				
49	24	21	45				
45–49	131	103	234	Total	6 121	5 722	11 843

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

MALES.....

South Australia.....					Australia		South Australia.....					Australia	
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i>	<i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i>	<i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i>		
.....												
0	100 000	0.00494	99 571	76.59	76.56	50	93 953	0.00326	93 803	29.49	29.47		
1	99 506	0.00046	99 481	75.97	76.01	51	93 648	0.00356	93 483	28.58	28.57		
2	99 460	0.00031	99 443	75.01	75.05	52	93 314	0.00391	93 134	27.68	27.67		
3	99 429	0.00023	99 417	74.03	74.08	53	92 949	0.00432	92 751	26.79	26.77		
4	99 407	0.00016	99 398	73.04	73.10	54	92 547	0.00479	92 330	25.90	25.89		
5	99 391	0.00014	99 384	72.06	72.11	55	92 105	0.00531	91 864	25.02	25.01		
6	99 377	0.00012	99 371	71.07	71.12	56	91 615	0.00590	91 350	24.16	24.15		
7	99 365	0.00012	99 359	70.07	70.13	57	91 075	0.00657	90 781	23.30	23.29		
8	99 354	0.00011	99 348	69.08	69.14	58	90 477	0.00731	90 152	22.45	22.44		
9	99 342	0.00011	99 337	68.09	68.15	59	89 816	0.00813	89 457	21.61	21.60		
10	99 331	0.00012	99 325	67.10	67.16	60	89 085	0.00904	88 689	20.78	20.78		
11	99 319	0.00013	99 313	66.11	66.17	61	88 280	0.01005	87 843	19.97	19.97		
12	99 306	0.00015	99 299	65.12	65.18	62	87 393	0.01116	86 913	19.16	19.17		
13	99 291	0.00017	99 283	64.12	64.19	63	86 418	0.01239	85 890	18.37	18.38		
14	99 274	0.00026	99 262	63.14	63.20	64	85 347	0.01377	84 768	17.60	17.61		
15	99 248	0.00040	99 230	62.15	62.22	65	84 172	0.01532	83 537	16.84	16.85		
16	99 208	0.00057	99 182	61.18	61.24	66	82 882	0.01703	82 187	16.09	16.11		
17	99 152	0.00076	99 116	60.21	60.28	67	81 471	0.01893	80 711	15.36	15.38		
18	99 076	0.00093	99 031	59.26	59.32	68	79 928	0.02106	79 098	14.65	14.67		
19	98 984	0.00106	98 932	58.31	58.38	69	78 245	0.02341	77 342	13.95	13.97		
20	98 879	0.00115	98 823	57.37	57.44	70	76 413	0.02599	75 433	13.27	13.30		
21	98 766	0.00120	98 707	56.44	56.50	71	74 427	0.02883	73 368	12.61	12.64		
22	98 647	0.00124	98 586	55.51	55.57	72	72 281	0.03194	71 141	11.97	12.00		
23	98 525	0.00126	98 463	54.57	54.63	73	69 973	0.03535	68 750	11.35	11.38		
24	98 401	0.00130	98 337	53.64	53.70	74	67 499	0.03909	66 194	10.75	10.78		
25	98 273	0.00134	98 207	52.71	52.77	75	64 861	0.04322	63 473	10.17	10.20		
26	98 141	0.00136	98 075	51.78	51.83	76	62 057	0.04779	60 588	9.60	9.64		
27	98 008	0.00139	97 940	50.85	50.90	77	59 092	0.05284	57 543	9.06	9.10		
28	97 872	0.00140	97 804	49.92	49.97	78	55 969	0.05841	54 346	8.54	8.57		
29	97 735	0.00141	97 666	48.99	49.03	79	52 700	0.06456	51 009	8.04	8.07		
30	97 597	0.00144	97 527	48.06	48.10	80	49 297	0.07132	47 548	7.56	7.59		
31	97 456	0.00145	97 386	47.13	47.16	81	45 781	0.07876	43 985	7.10	7.13		
32	97 315	0.00147	97 243	46.20	46.23	82	42 176	0.08693	40 346	6.66	6.70		
33	97 171	0.00149	97 099	45.26	45.29	83	38 509	0.09590	36 663	6.25	6.28		
34	97 027	0.00151	96 954	44.33	44.35	84	34 816	0.10570	32 973	5.86	5.89		
35	96 881	0.00154	96 806	43.40	43.42	85	31 136	0.11638	29 318	5.49	5.52		
36	96 731	0.00157	96 656	42.46	42.48	86	27 512	0.12798	25 741	5.15	5.18		
37	96 580	0.00160	96 503	41.53	41.54	87	23 991	0.14054	22 291	4.83	4.86		
38	96 425	0.00165	96 346	40.59	40.60	88	20 620	0.15405	19 013	4.54	4.57		
39	96 267	0.00170	96 185	39.66	39.66	89	17 443	0.16856	15 952	4.28	4.30		
40	96 103	0.00176	96 019	38.73	38.73	90	14 503	0.18388	13 145	4.04	4.07		
41	95 934	0.00183	95 846	37.79	37.79	91	11 836	0.19921	10 630	3.84	3.87		
42	95 758	0.00192	95 666	36.86	36.86	92	9 478	0.21406	8 436	3.68	3.70		
43	95 574	0.00201	95 478	35.93	35.93	93	7 449	0.22635	6 578	3.54	3.57		
44	95 382	0.00213	95 281	35.00	35.00	94	5 763	0.23480	5 060	3.44	3.46		
45	95 179	0.00225	95 073	34.08	34.07	95	4 410	0.24062	3 857	3.35	3.37		
46	94 965	0.00239	94 853	33.15	33.14	96	3 349	0.24636	2 919	3.26	3.28		
47	94 738	0.00256	94 618	32.23	32.22	97	2 524	0.25359	2 190	3.17	3.19		
48	94 496	0.00276	94 367	31.31	31.30	98	1 884	0.26054	1 627	3.08	3.10		
49	94 235	0.00299	94 096	30.40	30.38	99	1 393	0.26752	1 198	3.00	3.02		
						100	1 020	0.27443	874	2.92	2.94		

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000 *continued*

FEMALES.....

South Australia.....						Australia						South Australia.....						Australia					
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x
.....																							
0	100 000	0.00474	99 588	82.25	82.04	50	97 073	0.00190	96 982	33.88	33.95	50	97 073	0.00190	96 982	33.88	33.95	50	97 073	0.00190	96 982	33.88	33.95
1	99 526	0.00046	99 501	81.53	81.43	51	96 888	0.00210	96 788	32.95	33.02	51	96 888	0.00210	96 788	32.95	33.02	51	96 888	0.00210	96 788	32.95	33.02
2	99 480	0.00025	99 467	80.55	80.47	52	96 684	0.00231	96 574	32.03	32.08	52	96 684	0.00231	96 574	32.03	32.08	52	96 684	0.00231	96 574	32.03	32.08
3	99 455	0.00020	99 445	79.56	79.49	53	96 461	0.00255	96 340	31.11	31.16	53	96 461	0.00255	96 340	31.11	31.16	53	96 461	0.00255	96 340	31.11	31.16
4	99 436	0.00017	99 427	78.57	78.50	54	96 215	0.00280	96 082	30.20	30.24	54	96 215	0.00280	96 082	30.20	30.24	54	96 215	0.00280	96 082	30.20	30.24
5	99 418	0.00015	99 411	77.58	77.52	55	95 945	0.00310	95 799	29.30	29.32	55	95 945	0.00310	95 799	29.30	29.32	55	95 945	0.00310	95 799	29.30	29.32
6	99 404	0.00013	99 397	76.59	76.53	56	95 648	0.00341	95 487	28.40	28.41	56	95 648	0.00341	95 487	28.40	28.41	56	95 648	0.00341	95 487	28.40	28.41
7	99 391	0.00011	99 386	75.60	75.54	57	95 321	0.00376	95 145	27.51	27.50	57	95 321	0.00376	95 145	27.51	27.50	57	95 321	0.00376	95 145	27.51	27.50
8	99 381	0.00009	99 376	74.60	74.54	58	94 963	0.00414	94 769	26.62	26.61	58	94 963	0.00414	94 769	26.62	26.61	58	94 963	0.00414	94 769	26.62	26.61
9	99 371	0.00009	99 367	73.61	73.55	59	94 569	0.00456	94 357	25.74	25.71	59	94 569	0.00456	94 357	25.74	25.71	59	94 569	0.00456	94 357	25.74	25.71
10	99 363	0.00009	99 359	72.62	72.56	60	94 138	0.00501	93 906	24.86	24.83	60	94 138	0.00501	93 906	24.86	24.83	60	94 138	0.00501	93 906	24.86	24.83
11	99 354	0.00010	99 349	71.62	71.56	61	93 666	0.00550	93 413	23.99	23.95	61	93 666	0.00550	93 413	23.99	23.95	61	93 666	0.00550	93 413	23.99	23.95
12	99 344	0.00012	99 339	70.63	70.57	62	93 151	0.00604	92 874	23.13	23.08	62	93 151	0.00604	92 874	23.13	23.08	62	93 151	0.00604	92 874	23.13	23.08
13	99 332	0.00015	99 325	69.64	69.58	63	92 588	0.00664	92 285	22.28	22.22	63	92 588	0.00664	92 285	22.28	22.22	63	92 588	0.00664	92 285	22.28	22.22
14	99 318	0.00019	99 309	68.65	68.59	64	91 973	0.00729	91 643	21.43	21.36	64	91 973	0.00729	91 643	21.43	21.36	64	91 973	0.00729	91 643	21.43	21.36
15	99 299	0.00024	99 287	67.67	67.60	65	91 302	0.00804	90 941	20.59	20.52	65	91 302	0.00804	90 941	20.59	20.52	65	91 302	0.00804	90 941	20.59	20.52
16	99 275	0.00030	99 260	66.68	66.62	66	90 568	0.00888	90 173	19.76	19.68	66	90 568	0.00888	90 173	19.76	19.68	66	90 568	0.00888	90 173	19.76	19.68
17	99 245	0.00035	99 228	65.70	65.64	67	89 764	0.00983	89 330	18.94	18.85	67	89 764	0.00983	89 330	18.94	18.85	67	89 764	0.00983	89 330	18.94	18.85
18	99 210	0.00039	99 190	64.73	64.66	68	88 882	0.01092	88 405	18.13	18.03	68	88 882	0.01092	88 405	18.13	18.03	68	88 882	0.01092	88 405	18.13	18.03
19	99 171	0.00040	99 151	63.75	63.69	69	87 912	0.01216	87 386	17.32	17.23	69	87 912	0.01216	87 386	17.32	17.23	69	87 912	0.01216	87 386	17.32	17.23
20	99 131	0.00040	99 111	62.78	62.71	70	86 843	0.01359	86 262	16.53	16.43	70	86 843	0.01359	86 262	16.53	16.43	70	86 843	0.01359	86 262	16.53	16.43
21	99 092	0.00039	99 072	61.80	61.74	71	85 663	0.01521	85 022	15.76	15.65	71	85 663	0.01521	85 022	15.76	15.65	71	85 663	0.01521	85 022	15.76	15.65
22	99 053	0.00039	99 033	60.83	60.76	72	84 359	0.01706	83 652	14.99	14.99	72	84 359	0.01706	83 652	14.99	14.99	72	84 359	0.01706	83 652	14.99	14.99
23	99 014	0.00040	98 995	59.85	59.78	73	82 920	0.01915	82 139	14.24	14.14	73	82 920	0.01915	82 139	14.24	14.14	73	82 920	0.01915	82 139	14.24	14.14
24	98 975	0.00041	98 955	58.87	58.81	74	81 332	0.02148	80 473	13.51	13.40	74	81 332	0.02148	80 473	13.51	13.40	74	81 332	0.02148	80 473	13.51	13.40
25	98 934	0.00042	98 914	57.90	57.83	75	79 585	0.02411	78 641	12.79	12.69	75	79 585	0.02411	78 641	12.79	12.69	75	79 585	0.02411	78 641	12.79	12.69
26	98 893	0.00043	98 871	56.92	56.86	76	77 667	0.02704	76 632	12.10	11.99	76	77 667	0.02704	76 632	12.10	11.99	76	77 667	0.02704	76 632	12.10	11.99
27	98 850	0.00044	98 828	55.94	55.88	77	75 567	0.03034	74 437	11.41	11.30	77	75 567	0.03034	74 437	11.41	11.30	77	75 567	0.03034	74 437	11.41	11.30
28	98 806	0.00045	98 784	54.97	54.91	78	73 274	0.03413	72 041	10.75	10.64	78	73 274	0.03413	72 041	10.75	10.64	78	73 274	0.03413	72 041	10.75	10.64
29	98 761	0.00047	98 738	53.99	53.93	79	70 773	0.03848	69 430	10.11	10.00	79	70 773	0.03848	69 430	10.11	10.00	79	70 773	0.03848	69 430	10.11	10.00
30	98 715	0.00049	98 691	53.02	52.96	80	68 049	0.04347	66 590	9.48	9.38	80	68 049	0.04347	66 590	9.48	9.38	80	68 049	0.04347	66 590	9.48	9.38
31	98 666	0.00051	98 641	52.04	51.98	81	65 091	0.04920	63 511	8.88	8.78	81	65 091	0.04920	63 511	8.88	8.78	81	65 091	0.04920	63 511	8.88	8.78
32	98 616	0.00054	98 590	51.07	51.01	82	61 889	0.05572	60 185	8.31	8.21	82	61 889	0.05572	60 185	8.31	8.21	82	61 889	0.05572	60 185	8.31	8.21
33	98 563	0.00057	98 535	50.09	50.03	83	58 440	0.06312	56 615	7.76	7.67	83	58 440	0.06312	56 615	7.76	7.67	83	58 440	0.06312	56 615	7.76	7.67
34	98 507	0.00060	98 478	49.12	49.06	84	54 751	0.07147	52 813	7.24	7.15	84	54 751	0.07147	52 813	7.24	7.15	84	54 751	0.07147	52 813	7.24	7.15
35	98 448	0.00064	98 417	48.15	48.09	85	50 838	0.08082	48 799	6.75	6.66	85	50 838	0.08082	48 799	6.75	6.66	85	50 838	0.08082	48 799	6.75	6.66
36	98 385	0.00068	98 352	47.18	47.12	86	46 729	0.09124	44 608	6.28	6.20	86	46 729	0.09124	44 608	6.28	6.20	86	46 729	0.09124	44 608	6.28	6.20
37	98 318	0.00074	98 282	46.21	46.15	87	42 466	0.10277	40 289	5.85	5.78	87	42 466	0.10277	40 289	5.85	5.78	87	42 466	0.10277	40 289	5.85	5.78
38	98 245	0.00079	98 207	45.25	45.19	88	38 102	0.11544	35 902	5.45	5.38	88	38 102	0.11544	35 902	5.45	5.38	88	38 102	0.11544	35 902	5.45	5.38
39	98 168	0.00086	98 126	44.29	44.22	89	33 703	0.12928	31 518	5.09	5.02	89	33 703	0.12928	31 518	5.09	5.02	89	33 703	0.12928	31 518	5.09	5.02
40	98 084	0.00093	98 039	43.32	43.26	90	29 346	0.14420	27 216	4.75	4.69	90	29 346	0.14420	27 216	4.75	4.69	90	29 346	0.14420	27 216	4.75	4.69
41	97 993	0.00101	97 944	42.37	42.30	91	25 115	0.15966	23 087	4.46	4.39	91	25 115	0.15966	23 087	4.46	4.39	91	25 115	0.15966	23 087	4.46	4.39
42																							

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	60	81	141	1.2	9.4
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1 848	1 409	3 257	27.5	217.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1 810	1 375	3 185	26.9	212.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	191	216	407	3.4	27.2
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	103	184	287	2.4	19.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	117	132	249	2.1	16.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	2 261	2 428	4 689	39.6	313.1
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	1 679	1 609	3 288	27.8	219.6
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	1 360	1 191	2 551	21.5	170.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	428	688	1 116	9.4	74.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	640	557	1 197	10.1	79.9
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	206	217	423	3.6	28.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	21	54	75	0.6	5.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	117	148	265	2.2	17.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	29	12	41	0.3	2.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	32	18	50	0.4	3.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	12	25	37	0.3	2.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	458	207	665	5.6	44.4
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	125	46	171	1.4	11.4
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	161	38	199	1.7	13.3
All causes of death	6 121	5 722	11 843	100.0	790.9

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Number of deaths							
Males	1 810	1 679	428	640	125	161	6 121
Females	1 375	1 609	688	557	46	38	5 722
Persons	3 185	3 288	1 116	1 197	171	199	11 843
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	56.8	51.1	38.4	53.5	73.1	80.9	51.7
Females	43.2	48.9	61.6	46.5	26.9	19.1	48.3
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	29.6	27.4	7.0	10.5	2.0	2.6	100.0
Females	24.0	28.1	12.0	9.7	0.8	0.7	100.0
Persons	26.9	27.8	9.4	10.1	1.4	1.7	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	244.4	226.7	57.8	86.4	16.9	21.7	826.5
Females	181.7	212.6	90.9	73.6	6.1	5.0	756.1
Persons	212.7	219.6	74.5	79.9	11.4	13.3	790.9
Standardised death rate(d)							
South Australia	162.5	151.6	49.3	54.4	11.7	13.1	576.9
Australia	163.8	144.7	51.0	47.1	10.1	12.2	568.4

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(b) Comprising the following: malignant neoplasms (ICD codes C00–C97); all heart diseases (ICD codes I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52); cerebrovascular diseases (ICD codes I60–I69); diseases of the respiratory system (ICD codes J00–J99); transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89); and intentional self-harm (ICD codes X60–X84).

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

(d) Deaths per 100,000 population, standardised for age and sex using the 1991 Australian population as the standard population.

4.6 Life Expectancy at Birth(a), Statistical Areas(b)—1998–2000

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....

<i>Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Adelaide		
Northern Adelaide	76.4	81.8
Western Adelaide	76.2	82.4
Eastern Adelaide	77.2	81.9
Southern Adelaide	77.8	83.3
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	76.9	82.4
Outer Adelaide		
Barossa	77.1	80.2
Kangaroo Island	n.p.	n.p.
Mt Lofty Ranges	78.4	82.4
Fleurieu	78.5	82.5
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	78.0	82.5
Yorke and Lower North		
Yorke	75.5	81.0
Lower North	75.5	79.8
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	75.5	80.7
Murray Lands		
Riverland	75.5	81.1
Murray Mallee	74.4	81.3
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	75.1	81.8
South East		
Upper South East	n.p.	n.p.
Lower South East	76.0	82.0
<i>Total South East</i>	76.5	82.3
Eyre		
Lincoln	75.6	81.3
West Coast	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Eyre</i>	75.3	81.0
Northern		
Whyalla	74.7	80.2
Pirie	74.7	81.1
Flinders Ranges	73.6	79.0
Far North	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Northern</i>	74.2	80.8
South Australia(c)	76.6	82.3

(a) See paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Explanatory Notes. Life expectancy at birth has not been calculated for regions with less than an average of 80 male deaths per year over the period 1998 to 2000.

(b) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.

(c) From table 4.3.

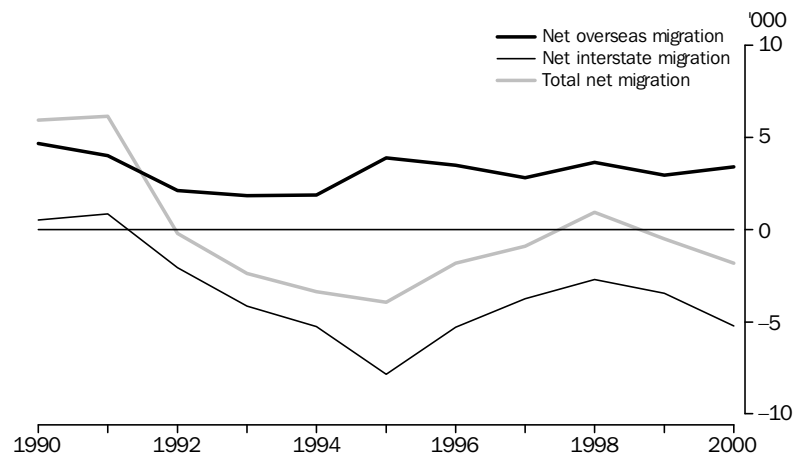
SECTION **5**

MIGRATION

OVERVIEW

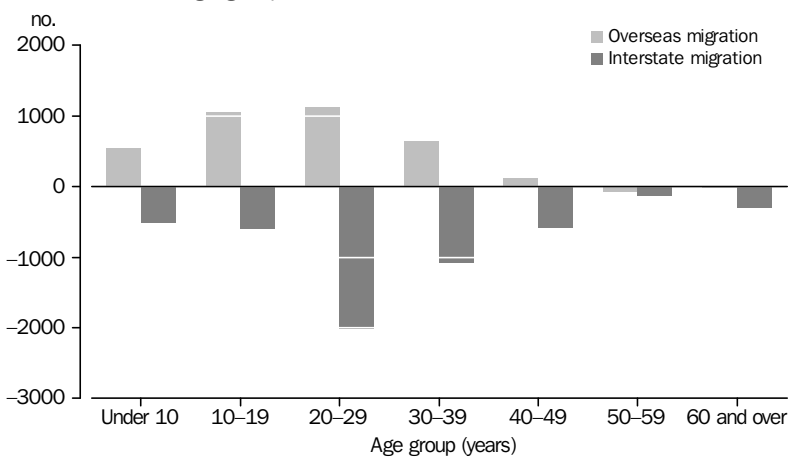
In 2000, there was a population loss of approximately 1,800 persons through migration, with emigrants exceeding immigrants in most age groups. This means that there were more South Australian residents who chose to move away from the State than there were persons who chose to settle permanently or long-term in South Australia. In 1990 net migration contributed a gain of 5,200 persons to the population and in 1999 a loss of 500.

NET MIGRATION, South Australia



Losses of and gains to the population by age group in 2000 are shown in the following graph.

NET MIGRATION, Age group—2000



OVERSEAS MIGRATION

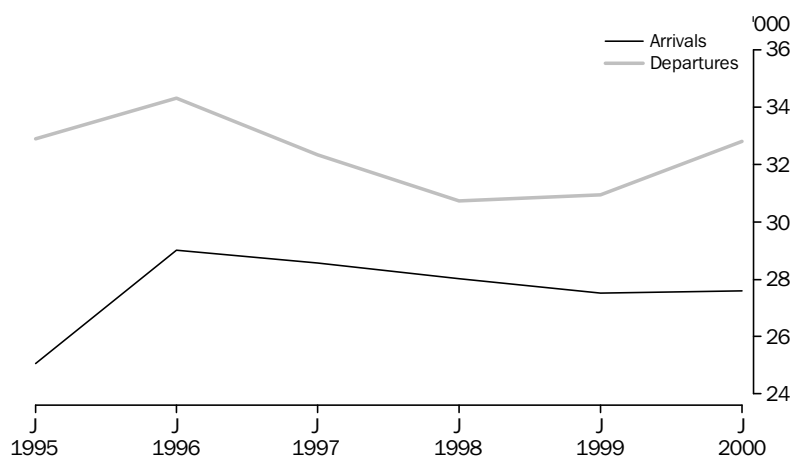
Overseas migration, which consists of both permanent and long-term population flows, is estimated to have resulted in a net gain to the population of 3,400 persons.

There were gains from overseas migration to each age group up to 45–49 years, but small losses thereafter. The age group with the largest net immigration (800) was that of 15–19 years, which includes overseas students arriving to study in South Australia.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

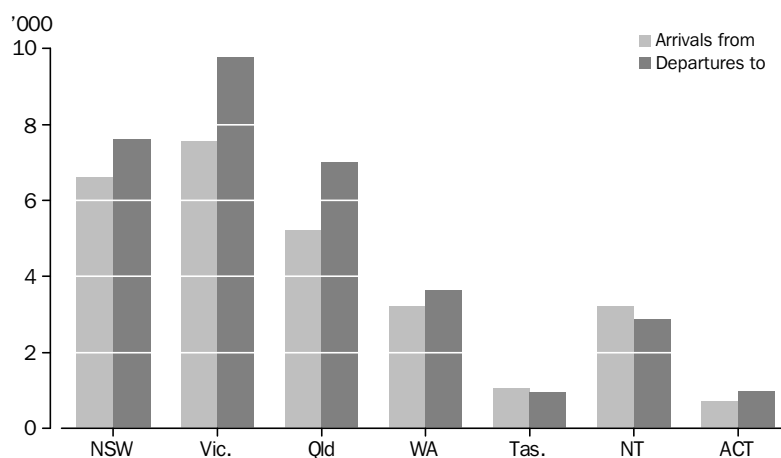
In 2000, for the ninth consecutive year, more people left South Australia for other States and Territories than arrived here to make their homes (see graphs on previous page). The net loss due to interstate migration was 5,220 persons, an increase of nearly 2,000 over 1999.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals and departures—1995–2000



As in 1999, Victoria provided the greatest number of interstate immigrants and was the State of destination for the greatest number of emigrants.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Source and destination States—2000



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	6 078	3 922	3 645	3 030	3 223	3 363	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	1 553	1 347	1 465	1 335	1 478	1 625	n.y.a.
Former settlers	743	622	659	579	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	810	725	806	756	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	4 525	2 575	2 180	1 695	1 745	1 738	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	5 589	7 270	7 803	8 239	8 018	8 682	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	3 278	4 024	4 138	4 304	4 162	4 378	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	2 311	3 246	3 665	3 935	3 856	4 304	n.y.a.
Departures	5 450	5 990	6 193	6 601	6 635	6 731	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	3 823	3 764	3 714	3 927	4 296	4 405	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	1 627	2 226	2 479	2 674	2 339	2 326	n.y.a.
Net	139	1 280	1 610	1 638	1 383	1 951	n.y.a.
Category jumping	—	62	–309	–514	526	–758	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(d)	4 691	3 912	3 475	2 826	3 654	2 931	3 402
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	28 046	25 053	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500	27 594
Departures	27 531	32 898	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937	32 814
Net interstate migration	515	–7 845	–5 284	–3 752	–2 724	–3 437	–5 220

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Due to the introduction of revised passenger cards in July 1998, permanent departures are not identifiable as Former settlers or Other Australian residents from 1998 onwards.

(d) For the years 1990, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas(a)</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	225	-147
5-9	326	-368
10-14	254	-338
15-19	797	-257
20-24	697	-1 084
25-29	428	-930
30-34	387	-640
35-39	258	-446
40-44	90	-396
45-49	36	-178
50-54	-61	-121
55-59	-18	-3
60-64	-5	-26
65-69	6	-115
70-74	-5	-75
75-79	-5	-19
80-84	-3	-18
85 and over	-5	-59
Total	3 402	-5 220

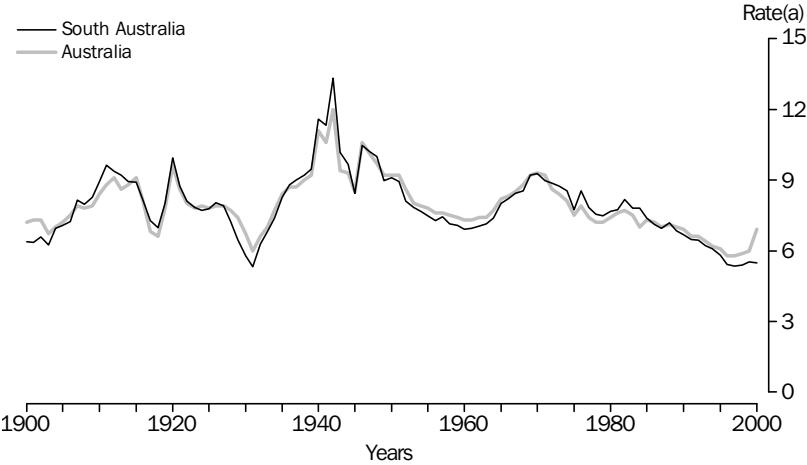
(a) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTION **6**

MARRIAGES

In the last ten years there has been a 14% fall in the number of registered marriages, from 9,609 in 1990 to 8,227 in 2000. Over the same period the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population) fell from 6.7 to 5.5.

MARRIAGE RATES—1900–2000

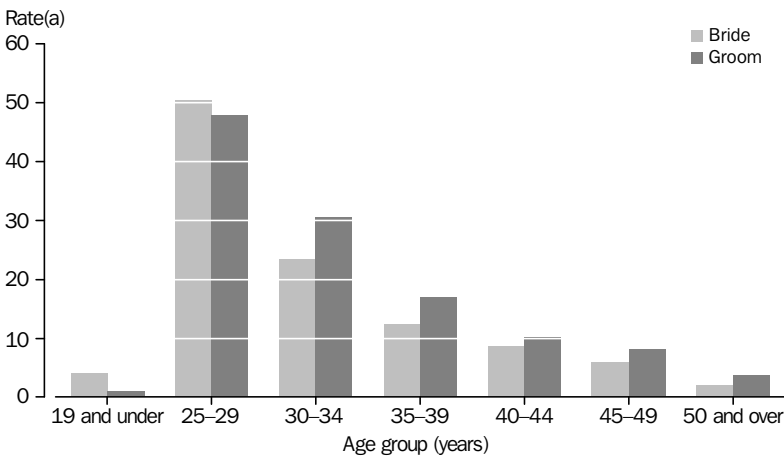


(a) Per 1,000 total population.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

Since 1990 age-specific marriage rates have fallen for brides aged under 25 years and bridegrooms under the age of 30. However, for older age groups in South Australia the rate of marriage has generally increased for both brides and bridegrooms. The majority of both brides and bridegrooms were aged 25–29 years. This age group had a marriage rate of 50 brides and 48 grooms per 1,000 population of the same age group.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—2000

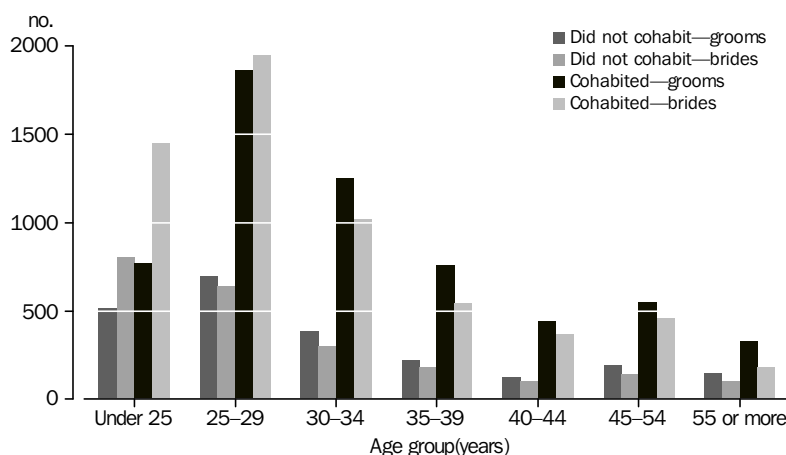


(a) Per 1,000 population aged 15 and over.

LIVING TOGETHER BEFORE MARRIAGE

When home addresses on the Notification of Marriage were the same for both bride and bridegroom the parties were assumed to be living together. In 2000, 72% of the parties in South Australia had lived together before marriage. This is similar to the national level of 71%. Of the couples where neither party had ever been married, 70% were considered to have been living together.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, Sex and Age Group—2000



CELEBRANTS AND RITES

In 2000 over half the registered marriages in South Australia were carried out by a civil celebrant (51%) as opposed to a minister of religion (49%). This showed a change in preferences since 1990, when only 40% of marriages were performed by civil celebrants. 1999 was the first year in which more than half of notified marriages involved a civil celebrant.

Of the marriages celebrated as religious rites, the main denominations involved were Roman Catholic (26%), Uniting Church (22%) and Anglican (17%). Marriages conducted as civil rites were mainly performed by civil celebrants (86%).

Of the couples who were considered to be living together before marriage, 60% were married by a civil celebrant.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	9 609	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237	8 227
Crude marriage rate	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	6 333	5 635	5 206	5 156	5 254	5 333	5 273
First marriage one partner	1 682	1 498	1 443	1 410	1 418	1 516	1 501
Remarriage both partners	1 594	1 414	1 362	1 379	1 350	1 388	1 453
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	5 750	n.a.	4 345	4 240	4 188	4 055	4 026
Proportion (%)	59.8	n.a.	54.2	53.4	52.2	49.2	48.9
Civil celebrants							
Number	3 859	n.a.	3 666	3 705	3 834	4 182	4 201
Proportion (%)	40.2	n.a.	45.8	46.6	47.8	50.8	51.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate(b)							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
20–24	46.3	32.1	27.6	26.3	25.7	25.5	24.4
25–29	53.4	52.3	47.8	47.0	47.8	48.8	47.8
30–34	24.9	25.5	25.9	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5
35–39	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.9	15.3	16.4	17.0
40–44	10.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.8	10.1
45–49	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.4	8.1
50 and over	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	7 107	6 326	5 894	5 808	5 936	6 090	5 991
Widowed	243	226	244	214	188	215	219
Divorced	2 259	1 995	1 873	1 923	1 898	1 932	2 017
Total	9 609	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237	8 227
Median age (years)							
Never married	26.0	27.0	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.4
Widowed	62.5	63.7	61.8	63.6	62.3	65.3	64.1
Divorced	39.4	41.3	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.9	43.7
Total	27.9	29.1	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.5
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate(c)							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	10.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0
20–24	70.4	55.1	48.6	45.9	45.4	44.0	42.8
25–29	41.0	47.3	44.4	46.9	47.3	50.4	50.4
30–34	19.7	19.0	19.5	21.0	22.3	23.4	25.0
35–39	11.2	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.8	12.3	12.6
40–44	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6	8.2
45–49	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.5
50 and over	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	7 241	6 442	5 961	5 914	5 990	6 092	6 056
Widowed	276	265	245	210	219	226	240
Divorced	2 092	1 840	1 805	1 821	1 813	1 919	1 931
Total	9 609	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237	8 227
Median age (years)							
Never married	24.0	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.5
Widowed	52.5	56.2	55.6	55.1	54.7	57.4	55.5
Divorced	36.3	38.3	38.9	38.8	39.5	39.5	40.2
Total	25.6	26.7	27.3	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per 1,000 population of men aged 15 and over.

(c) Per 1,000 population of women aged 15 and over.

6.2 MARRIAGES, Age-specific First Marriage and Remarriage Rates—Census years

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	15.8	12.0	5.6	2.7	1.6	0.9
20–24	216.6	153.7	105.1	70.4	49.7	31.8
25–29	211.6	169.0	137.0	113.2	98.5	79.2
30–34	109.8	97.8	80.4	78.1	78.1	60.7
35–39	48.7	52.4	51.4	39.5	42.7	38.4
40–44	26.6	21.5	28.1	20.3	25.9	21.0
45 and over	21.0	27.3	21.9	19.5	15.7	6.4
Age of bride						
15–19	71.3	55.4	33.8	15.7	7.4	4.7
20–24	321.6	231.1	154.4	121.7	90.5	61.3
25–29	195.6	156.8	116.5	118.9	114.4	93.7
30–34	84.1	87.0	73.2	68.1	72.6	58.6
35–39	43.4	51.0	38.2	34.2	39.2	32.8
40–44	16.7	33.4	25.4	18.8	18.9	16.0
45 and over	12.2	10.8	16.5	16.8	14.6	4.7
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	156.5	313.5	200.8	91.3	28.1	34.3
25–29	386.2	447.2	269.3	179.8	122.5	95.2
30–34	256.3	348.0	199.8	177.6	133.8	104.6
35–39	171.8	301.3	182.3	133.6	110.1	80.3
40–44	119.2	230.4	146.9	111.7	81.3	63.7
45–49	89.9	163.5	113.5	92.4	77.4	55.1
50–54	71.3	117.1	80.0	67.6	59.3	46.5
55–59	43.3	76.2	58.5	47.3	47.9	39.0
60 and over	17.6	24.2	19.9	18.7	16.2	13.3
Age of bride						
15–19	222.2	173.9	34.5	—	—	—
20–24	307.4	376.2	239.6	148.4	76.8	66.9
25–29	281.7	320.5	194.5	173.0	134.6	112.8
30–34	160.9	244.2	138.1	116.4	105.8	79.7
35–39	116.1	142.6	106.7	88.3	72.8	60.9
40–44	69.7	113.2	79.8	63.3	52.5	41.1
45–49	38.9	73.7	49.0	45.2	42.2	33.0
50–54	25.8	37.1	31.5	24.7	28.1	25.5
55–59	15.0	17.3	14.0	17.1	17.1	14.4
60 and over	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4

(a) Per 1,000 population of never married men and women. See Glossary.

(b) Per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men and women. See Glossary.

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
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NUMBER

Never married	5 273	42	676	5 991
Widowed	29	84	106	219
Divorced	754	114	1 149	2 017
Total	6 056	240	1 931	8 227

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	64.1	0.5	8.2	72.8
Widowed	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.7
Divorced	9.2	1.4	14.0	24.5
Total	73.6	2.9	23.5	100.0

6.4 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties and Category of Rite

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	579	20	70	585	15	69	669	8.1
Baptist	104	8	40	114	6	32	152	1.8
Catholic	1 015	13	35	1 018	15	30	1 063	12.9
Churches of Christ	66	4	49	82	5	32	119	1.4
Islam	13	—	6	18	—	—	21	0.3
Lutheran	294	7	65	298	11	57	366	4.4
Orthodox	204	—	20	202	—	22	225	2.7
Presbyterian	13	3	—	15	—	—	18	0.2
Uniting Church	678	27	186	713	24	154	891	10.8
Other denominations	358	13	131	359	17	126	502	6.1
All religious rites	3 324	98	604	3 404	96	526	4 026	48.9
Civil								
Official registrars	341	19	227	345	27	215	587	7.1
Other civil celebrants	2 326	102	1 186	2 307	117	1 190	3 614	43.9
All civil rites	2 667	121	1 413	2 652	144	1 405	4 201	51.1
All marriages	5 991	219	2 017	6 056	240	1 931	8 227	100.0

(a) Under authority of the *Marriage Act 1961*.

SECTION **7**

DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 4,036 divorces granted in South Australia, a decrease of 6% in relation to 1999. The crude divorce rate was 2.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 2.9 in 1999 and 2.8 in 1990.

DIVORCE RATES



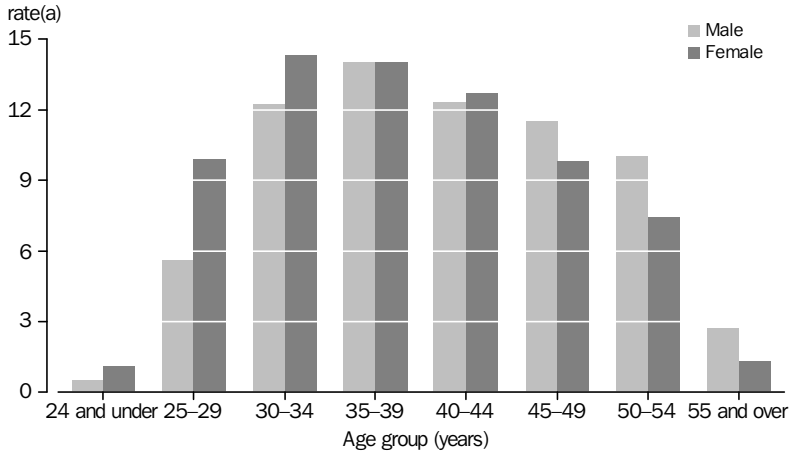
(a) Per 1,000 population over the age of 15 years.

AGE AT DIVORCE

Age-specific divorce rates

In 2000, age-specific divorce rates (the number of divorces per 1,000 population of a specific age group) were generally lower than in previous years for males aged under 45 years and females under 35, but higher for the older age groups.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES



(a) Per 1,000 population over the age of 15 years.

AGE AT DIVORCE continued

Median ages

The median ages at separation and divorce rose by three and four years respectively for both males and females in the period 1990–2000. In 2000, the median age at separation was 38 years for males and 36 for females and the median ages at divorce were 42 years for males and 39 for females.

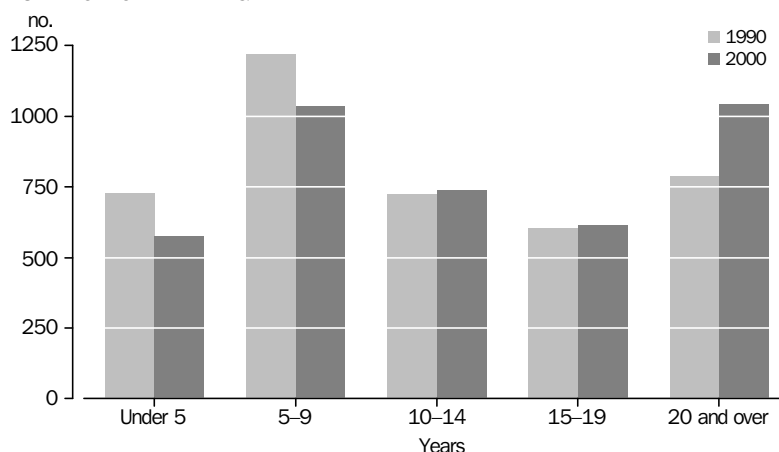
The most common age group at divorce was 35–44 years for males (36%) and 30–39 for females (38%).

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

In 2000 the median duration of marriage was nearly two years higher than in 1990, rising from 10.5 years to 12.3. Over the same period the percentage of marriages that lasted for less than five years has fallen slightly (from 18% in 1990 to 15% in 2000), while the percentage of marriages lasting 20 years or more has increased from 19% in 1990 to 26% in 2000.

The median length of time between marriage and final separation has increased slightly from 8.7 years in 1999 to 8.9 years in 2000. Over the last ten years the interval between marriage and separation has continued to rise from 7.7 years in 1990.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE



CHILDREN

Of the couples that were granted divorces in 2000, 2,240 (56%) had one or more dependent children. The total number of children involved was 4,240. This is a small decrease over 1990, when the proportion of divorces that involved children was 58% and there were 100 more children involved in divorces.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	4 066	4 199	4 358	4 115	4 159	4 301	4 036
Crude divorce rate	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9
Divorces involving children							
Number	2 345	n.a.	2 456	2 327	2 380	2 463	2 242
Proportion of total divorces (%)	57.7	n.a.	56.4	56.5	57.2	57.3	55.6
Average number of children	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	1 401	1 298	1 353	1 267	1 284	1 240	1 215
Wife	2 238	2 102	2 102	2 178	2 158	2 303	2 120
Joint	427	799	903	670	717	758	701
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–29	10.2	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	5.6
30–34	14.3	13.2	13.5	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.2
35–39	14.8	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.0
40–44	14.1	12.7	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.1	12.3
45–49	10.6	11.9	12.4	10.6	11.0	12.4	11.5
50–54	7.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.0
55 and over	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9
At final separation	35.3	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.4	38.2	38.3
At decree made absolute	38.0	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.4	41.7
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1
25–29	15.1	12.6	12.9	12.2	11.2	11.3	9.9
30–34	15.0	15.1	14.5	13.5	15.4	14.4	14.3
35–39	13.2	14.1	15.1	14.3	13.6	14.8	14.0
40–44	12.5	12.1	13.4	11.8	13.0	14.4	12.7
45–49	8.2	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	10.3	9.8
50–54	4.5	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.2	7.4
55 and over	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.7	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.6
At final separation	32.5	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.8	35.6	35.8
At decree made absolute	35.1	37.2	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.9	39.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

AGE GROUP OF WIFE (YEARS).....

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(b)
24 and under	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
25-29	49	194	46	6	3	—	—	—	—	301
30-34	17	221	321	64	17	5	—	—	—	647
35-39	4	57	261	352	82	21	5	—	—	793
40-44	3	11	77	254	286	41	10	—	—	688
45-49	—	3	20	79	221	227	43	5	—	601
50-54	—	4	9	26	81	171	179	23	6	502
55-59	—	—	3	12	18	32	99	63	4	234
60 and over	—	—	4	3	7	22	30	49	96	217
Total(b)	96	504	747	797	719	523	368	143	108	4 036

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

7.3 DIVORCES, Number of Children of the Marriage and Duration of Marriage(a)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	26	6	3	—	—	36	15	1.5
2	104	23	13	8	—	149	77	1.7
3	133	35	19	9	—	198	108	1.7
4	122	52	33	14	3	224	172	1.7
5	118	67	39	6	3	233	176	1.5
6	95	47	38	9	—	191	159	1.7
7	87	53	60	15	5	220	240	1.8
8	66	45	53	18	—	184	214	1.8
9	65	40	71	22	7	205	277	2.0
10–14	193	142	276	87	42	740	1 131	2.1
15–19	110	118	248	102	37	615	1 087	2.2
20–24	147	123	103	30	7	410	451	1.7
25–29	245	60	19	3	—	328	111	1.3
30 and over	283	18	—	—	—	303	22	1.1
Total	1 794	829	977	324	112	4 036	4 240	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 45.

2 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901–1973*, the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been included as part of geographic Australia, hence another category of the State and Territory classification has been created. This category, known as Other Territories, includes Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory. Population, births, deaths and overseas migration data for Australia shown in table 1.1 includes Other Territories.

POPULATION

3 This section consists of estimated resident population (ERP), with information on overseas arrivals and departures, interstate migration and population and household projections.

Population estimates

4 The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.

5 The ERP is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.

6 ERPs are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

7 A detailed description of the conceptual basis of ERP is contained in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, *Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS Web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Population projections

8 Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101.

9 The population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends were realised. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.

POPULATION *continued*

10 Series I assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 110,000 from 2001–02, high net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate remains at 1.75 births throughout the projection period. Series II assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000 from 2001–02, medium net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman by 2008, and then remains constant. Series III assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000 from 2001–02, low net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman in 2008, and then remains constant. All series assume a constant mortality assumption. The 1986–1996 rate of improvement in life expectancy of 0.30 years per year for males and 0.22 years for females continues until 2001–2003 and then gradually declines, resulting in life expectancy at birth of 83.3 years for males and 86.6 years for females in 2051. After this it remains constant until 2101. For State and Territory specific assumptions refer to *Population Projections, 1999 to 2101* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

Household projections

11 Household projections are estimates of future numbers of households based on assumptions about changing living arrangements of the population, and illustrate what would happen to the number and type of households in Australia if recent trends were to continue over the 25-year projection period (1996–2021). Household projections are not predictions or forecasts.

12 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, which identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people in each five-year age group to be living in different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last three censuses are then projected forward and applied to the projected population. From these projections of living arrangements, numbers of households are derived.

13 Three projection series are produced, based on three different assumptions about the rate of change in the propensity to belong to different living arrangement types. All series use the same projected population. Series A assumes no change; the living arrangement propensities remain constant to 2021. Series B assumes a low rate of change, in which the linear trend in propensities from 1986 to 1996 continues at the full rate of change to 2001, then continues at half the rate of change to 2006, at one-quarter the rate of change to 2011 and then remains constant to 2021. Series C assumes that the 1986–1996 rate of change in propensities continues at the full rate of change to 2021. For a more detailed explanation of the methods and assumptions used see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996–2021* (Cat. no. 3236.0).

BIRTHS

14 Data presented in this publication refer to births registered during the calendar year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and, as a result of delay in registration, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year, or even later. However, most births are registered soon after they occur. More than 99% of births occurring in one year are registered by 30 June of the following year.

15 Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered.

BIRTHS *continued*

16 Births to mothers usually resident in Australia which took place overseas are excluded. Births to mothers usually resident overseas which occurred in Australia are included in the State or Territory where the birth occurred.

DEATHS

17 Data presented in this publication refer to deaths registered during the year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a death, and as a result some deaths are not registered in the year in which they occur. However, most deaths are registered within six months of occurrence. More than 99% of deaths occurring in one year have been registered by 30 June of the following year.

18 Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered.

19 Deaths which occurred in Australia of persons usually resident overseas are included in these statistics and are classified according to the State or Territory in which the death was registered. Deaths of Australian residents which occurred overseas are not included.

Life tables

20 Australian 1998–2000 life tables are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates. Age-specific death rates are further graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

Small area life tables

21 Expectation of life for statistical divisions and subdivisions (table 4.6) have been calculated with reference to State and Territory life tables, using Brass' Logit System. Small area life tables are based on age-specific death rates for each area, some of which may be zero as no deaths were recorded at those ages. Brass' Logit technique enables the calculation of smooth abridged life tables for regions which have defective age-specific death rates, by adjusting them with reference to a standard life table. The technique does not alter the overall level of mortality, but the age-specific functions of the life tables are smoothed.

22 Essentially, the technique compares mortality between the regional and standard life tables across ages, then a line of best fit is calculated to describe that relationship by age. The line of best fit is then used in conjunction with the standard life table to determine mortality rates for the small area life table. For a more detailed description of Brass' Logit System refer to Brass (1975): *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective data*.

Causes of death

23 For deaths registered from 1999 onwards, the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–10) has been used for the coding of causes of death. Causes of death descriptions and corresponding codes used in this publication, therefore, relate to particular causes or groups of causes as classified in ICD–10. The introduction of ICD–10 has broken the underlying cause of death series, particularly at the more detailed level of classification. For information on the differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10, please refer to the 1999 issue of *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

DEATHS *continued*

24 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), while data from 1999 onwards is coded to ICD-10 and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. Data from 1999 onwards in this table relates to:

- Neoplasms (C00–D48);
- Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99);
- Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99);
- Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93);
- All other diseases (remainder of A00–T98); and
- External causes (V01–Y98)

from the ICD-10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

25 Data on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than to the number of travellers. However, the statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia.

26 The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS Web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Special arrangements were put in place to estimate net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000, and thereby enable production of State and Territory population estimates. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

28 Estimates of net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000 are based upon a sample of passenger cards from persons arriving in and departing from Australia during the period August through December 2000, along with movement data supplied by DIMA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, ABS Web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

29 As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December Quarters 2000, preliminary category jumping has been set to zero for these periods.

MIGRATION *continued*

Interstate migration

30 Data on interstate migration have been derived from aggregated statistical information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. The ABS adjusts the Health Insurance Commission data to make allowance for the number of persons who do not inform the Commission of their change of residence. Further details are available in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS Web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

MARRIAGES

31 Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of South Australia during the years shown. There is usually an interval between the celebration and the registration of a marriage. As a result of the delay in registration, some marriages celebrated in one year are not registered until the following year. Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, marriages may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month, and within six calendar months, before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration to a District Registrar in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.

32 In 1973, the minimum age at which a person may marry without parental consent was reduced from 21 to 18 years, although women were legally free to marry from 16 years with parental consent. Further amendment to the Marriage Act in 1991 designated the minimum age at which both sexes are legally free to marry to be 18 years. Persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years may marry with parental or guardian consent and an order from a judge or magistrate. Any two persons under the age of 18 years may not marry each other.

DIVORCES

33 All divorce data in this publication are for State or Territory of registration, based on the location of the Family Court where the divorce was granted and registered. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population. The number of divorces shown for the ACT is dependent on the number of cases heard by the Family Court in the ACT. As there is no residential requirement under Family Law, applicants may be resident anywhere in Australia.

34 Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, the only ground on which a divorce may be granted is that of irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. This ground is established by the husband and wife having lived apart for 12 months or more, and there being no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation. Application for nullity of marriage under Family Law legislation must be on the ground that there was a failure to meet a legal requirement, such as that neither party be already lawfully married to another person. There is no provision for judicial separation under Family Law legislation.

35 Successful applicants for a divorce are initially granted a decree nisi. This becomes absolute after one month, unless it is rescinded or appealed against, or the Family Court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of any children involved.

DIVORCES *continued*

36 The statistics shown in this publication are compiled by the ABS from information supplied by the Family Court in respect of each application which resulted in the granting of a decree absolute.

37 In the interpretation of data, it is important to bear in mind that the availability of judges and the complexity of the cases brought before them can affect the number of decrees granted or made absolute in any one year. A rise in numbers may reflect only the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period.

38 The Family Court of Australia introduced new divorce application forms in February 1995. With the introduction of these forms some data items that had been collected ceased to be available. The data items that are no longer available are:

- Characteristics of the divorce:
 - postcode and State or Territory of separation;
 - rite of marriage; and
 - number of children aged over 18 years.
- Characteristics of the husband and wife:
 - previous marital status at marriage;
 - number of previous marriages;
 - occupation at separation;
 - date of first arrival in Australia; and
 - duration of residence.

39 In light of the Family Court decision and ABS budgetary considerations, only limited data on divorces registered in 1995 were processed. The data item number of children of the marriage under 18 years was not processed. With the exception of those data items which the Family Court no longer collects, ABS resumed full processing of divorce data from 1996.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

40 The coverage of Indigenous births and deaths is affected by the extent to which people are identified as Indigenous. Propensity to identify (the likelihood that a person will identify or be identified as Indigenous) is determined by a range of factors, including who completes the administrative form for registering a birth or death (e.g. a parent, a relative, or an official); the perception of how the information will be used; education programs about identifying as Indigenous; and emotional reaction to identifying as Indigenous. Estimates of the extent of the coverage of Indigenous births and deaths are shown in table 3.1 and table 4.1 respectively. For further details see *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0) and *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

41 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2000* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

42 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

43 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

44 For all data in this publication, cell values with small values have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

45 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see Explanatory Note 46)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Australian Social Trends (Cat. no. 4102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)
Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Population by Age and Sex, South Australia (Cat. no. 3235.4)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, South Australia (Cat. no. 1313.4)
South Australia: A Statistical Profile (Cat. no. 1368.4)
South Australia at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.4)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

46 AusStats is a web based information service which provides the ABS full standard product range on-line. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

47 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS Web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes, Demography.

48 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS office.

49 Appendix 1 lists characteristics processed by the ABS for population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For more information about these statistics refer to the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) can also make available information which is not published. The following characteristics are processed by the ABS. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population
Age
Country of birth
Marital status
Sex
State or Territory of usual residence
Statistical Local Area of usual residence

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

Date of birth
Nuptiality
Plurality
Sex of child
State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the mother and father

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of mother
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of father
Age of father
Age of mother
Country of birth of father
Country of birth of mother
Country of marriage
Duration of marriage
Occupation of father
Previous children of the current relationship
State or Territory of usual residence (includes sub-State data as well)

DEATHS

Age at death
Age at marriage
Birthplace
Cause of death
Country of marriage
Date of birth
Date of death
Date of marriage
Date of registration
Duration of residence in Australia
Indigenous status
Marital status
Number of children
Occupation at time of death (or previous occupation, if retired)

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State or Territory of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

Age (date of birth)
 Australian resident
 Intended/actual time away from Australia
 Main reason for journey
 Country spent/intend to spend most time in
 State of intended address/lived
 Category of travel
 Citizenship (nationality)
 Country of birth
 Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months
 Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
 Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
 Overseas visitor
 Intended/actual length of stay
 Main reason for journey
 Country of residence
 State of intended address/in which most time spent
 Permanent migrant
 Previous/future country of residence
 State of intended address/lived
 Sex

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

Category of celebrant (rites used)
 Date of marriage
 Month and year of registration
 State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

Age at marriage
 Birthplace
 Birthplace of father
 Birthplace of mother
 Date of birth
 Number of children of previous marriages
 Number of children under 16 years
 Number of previous marriages
 Period of residence in Australia if born overseas
 Previous marital status
 Year of birth of youngest child
 Year of celebration of last marriage
 Year of first previous marriage
 Year of termination of last marriage

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

- Age of children of the marriage under 18 years
- Date of birth of children of the marriage under 18 years
- Date of filing of application
- Date of final separation
- Date of marriage
- Duration of marriage until decree absolute
- Duration of marriage until separation
- Marriage place
- Month and year of divorce
- Number of children of the marriage under 18 years
- Postcode and State or Territory of separation (available 1993 and 1994 only)
- Registry
- Sex of applicant
- State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the husband and wife

- Age at divorce
- Age at marriage
- Age at separation
- Date of birth
- Place of birth

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)
1911	410 753	11 057	4 038	670	4 036	20	28.9	9.8	60.6
1916	440 654	11 857	5 077	868	3 602	14	26.9	11.5	73.2
1921	497 128	11 974	4 982	784	4 383	88	24.1	10.0	65.5
1926	553 341	11 483	4 877	509	4 503	71	20.7	8.8	44.3
1931	575 798	9 079	4 888	330	3 069	138	15.8	8.5	36.4
1936	587 676	8 911	5 464	277	5 182	213	15.2	9.3	31.1
1941	600 290	10 965	6 288	356	6 855	273	18.2	10.5	32.5
1946	634 829	15 813	6 461	428	6 700	695	24.9	10.2	27.1
1951	732 430	17 463	7 184	428	6 646	637	23.8	9.8	24.5
1956	848 557	18 964	7 593	377	6 277	567	22.4	9.0	20.0
1961	971 487	22 399	7 815	448	6 804	718	23.1	8.1	20.0
1966(c)	1 094 984	20 362	9 345	364	9 051	1 069	18.6	8.5	17.9
1971(d)	1 200 114	22 996	9 686	366	10 833	1 264	19.4	8.2	15.9
1976	1 274 618	18 866	9 721	276	10 902	(e)6 142	14.9	7.8	14.6
1981	1 318 769	19 271	9 706	154	10 252	4 132	14.7	7.4	8.1
1986	1 382 400	19 741	10 328	148	9 878	3 776	14.4	7.5	7.4
1991	1 446 200	19 640	11 176	109	9 392	4 215	13.6	7.7	5.5
1992	1 456 512	19 311	10 925	117	9 423	4 074	13.3	7.5	6.1
1993	1 460 674	20 078	11 528	104	9 114	(f)4 063	13.7	7.9	5.2
1994	1 466 138	19 409	11 710	92	8 909	(f)4 192	13.2	8.0	4.7
1995	1 469 429	19 336	11 218	112	8 547	4 199	13.1	7.6	5.8
1996	1 474 253	19 056	11 606	94	8 011	4 358	12.9	7.8	4.9
1997	1 479 800	18 362	11 658	87	7 945	4 115	12.4	7.9	4.7
1998	1 486 400	18 226	11 714	73	8 022	4 159	12.3	7.9	4.0
1999	1 492 408	17 958	11 291	78	8 237	4 301	12.0	7.6	4.3
2000	1 497 634	17 859	11 843	82	8 227	4 036	11.9	7.9	4.6

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

(c) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.

(d) From 1971 births, deaths and infant deaths are on a State of usual residence basis, while data for earlier years are on a State of registration basis.

(e) The *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth), repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

(f) State of usual residence basis. Data prior to 1993 and from 1995 are on a State of registration basis.

APPENDIX 3 1996 CENSUS

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	no.	no.	no.	%
.....				
Total persons counted(a)	702 215	725 721	1 427 936	..
Persons counted in private dwellings	682 479	705 615	1 388 094	97.2
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	19 395	19 849	39 244	2.8
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	670 640	608 205	1 368 845	95.9
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same statistical local area	5 179	4 756	9 935	0.7
Elsewhere within South Australia	17 869	14 833	32 702	2.3
Interstate	6 099	4 941	11 040	0.8
Overseas	2 428	2 986	5 414	0.4
Total visitors	31 575	27 516	59 091	4.1
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address(revised)	365 840	381 444	347 284	56.1
Different address(revised)	262 966	272 603	535 569	40.2
Same statistical local area	78 793	83 580	162 373	11.4
Elsewhere within South Australia	130 967	137 697	268 664	18.8
Interstate	25 134	24 512	49 646	3.5
Overseas	13 206	14 103	27 309	1.9
Not stated(c)	2 296	1 997	4 293	0.3
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	150 876	143 257	294 133	20.6
15–54	403 882	404 856	808 738	56.6
55–64	60 744	61 642	122 386	8.6
65 and over	84 285	112 980	197 265	13.8
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	180 085	146 860	326 945	22.9
Married	305 365	306 235	611 600	42.8
Separated but not divorced	17 144	19 705	36 849	2.6
Divorced	33 791	43 879	77 670	5.4
Widowed	14 734	65 457	80 191	5.6
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	529 538	547 995	1 077 533	75.5
Other Oceania and Antarctica	5 907	5 834	11 741	0.8
Europe and the former USSR	117 624	118 703	236 327	16.6
Middle East and North Africa	2 931	2 619	5 550	0.4
Southeast Asia	11 664	13 602	25 266	1.8
Northeast Asia	3 282	3 792	7 074	0.5
Southern Asia	2 602	2 444	5 046	0.4
Northern America	2 404	2 290	4 694	0.3
Southern and Central America	1 293	1 384	2 677	0.2
Africa (excl. North Africa)	1 861	1 898	3 759	0.3
Other(e)	205	187	392	0.0

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

(b) Persons aged five years or more counted at home on census night.

(e) Comprises inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.

(c) Comprises persons who stated they lived at a different address five years ago but did not state the actual address.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates	Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
Age-specific divorce rates	Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.
Age-specific marriage rates	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Category jumping	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ permanent movements; ▪ long-term movements (one year or more); and ▪ short-term movements (less than one year).

Category of movement *continued* A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term.

Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Children (divorce collection) Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.

Children (marriage collection) Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).

Confinement A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.

Crude birth rate The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude death rate The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude divorce rate The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.

Crude marriage rate The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

Date of final separation The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.

Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Exnuptial birth	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) plus fetal deaths.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population. The first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
Net reproduction rate	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Nuptial birth	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.
Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.

Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates.

Standardised death rates *continued*

- The *indirect method*—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.

State or Territory of registration State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the event was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

State or Territory of usual residence State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population);
- the mother (birth collection); or
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.

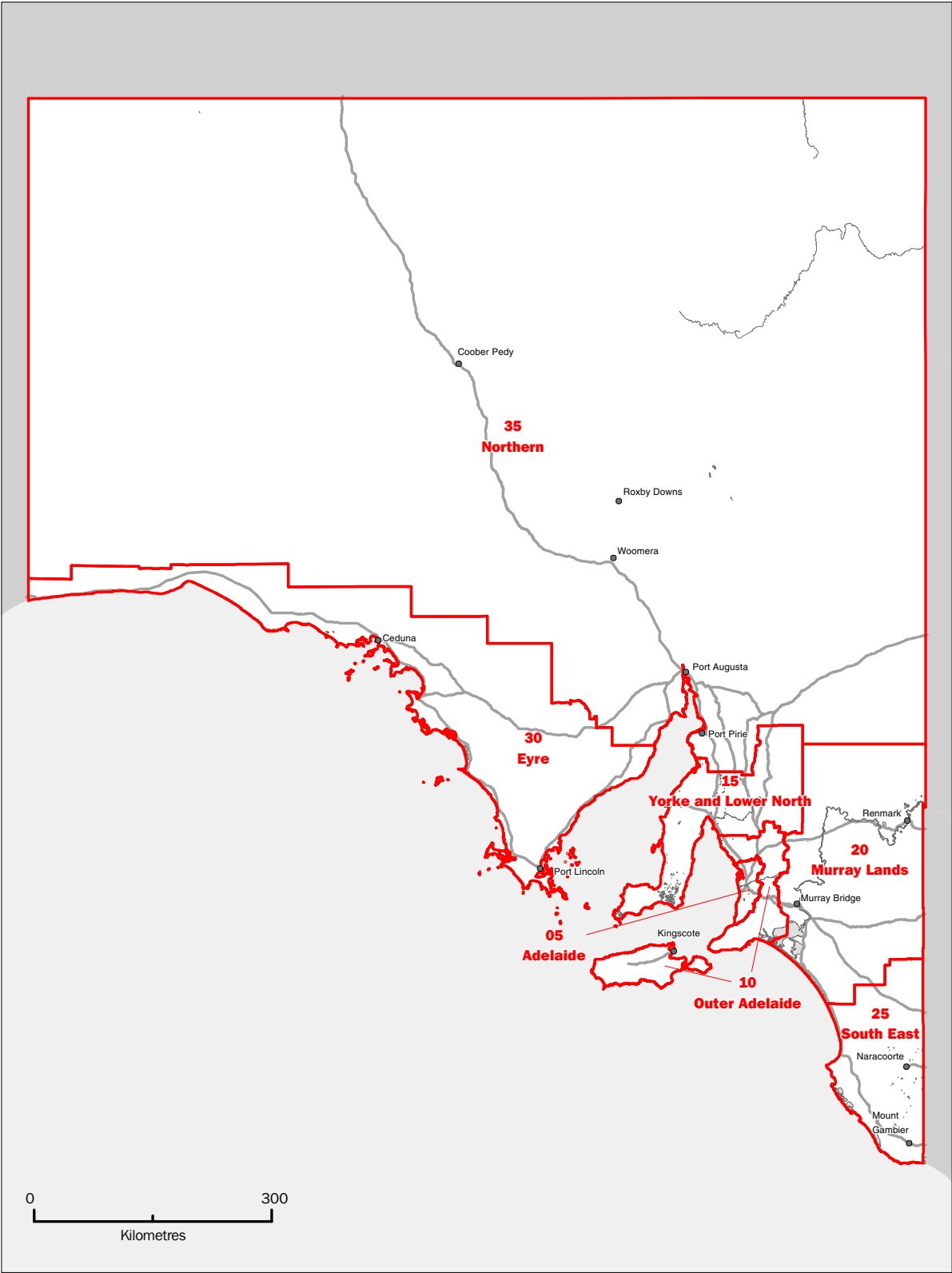
Statistical Local Areas Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of State level. Further details are included in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

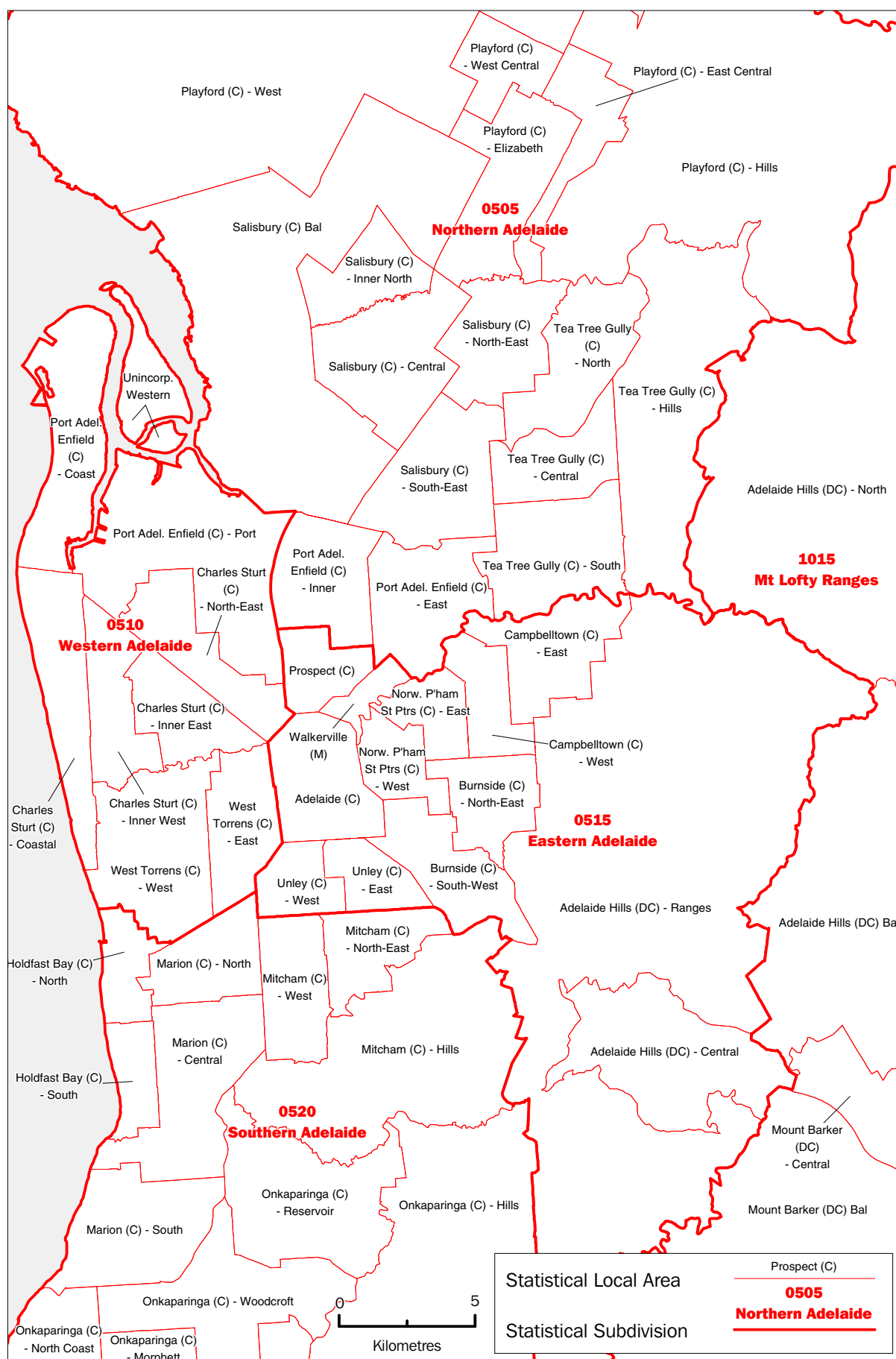
Year of occurrence Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.

Year of registration Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 2000



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, ADELAIDE 2000



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