

# **DEMOGRAPHY**

**SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 12 DEC 2002

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Susan Jones on Adelaide 08 8237 7465.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, birth, death, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for South Australia. The data will be available in electronic (Excel) format as data cubes on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

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 have had small values suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

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### REVISIONS

Estimated resident population data at 31 December 1996 to 2000 are revised.

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### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
Bal	Balance
C	City
Cwlth	Commonwealth
DC	District Council
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
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
SA	South Australia
SDR	standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
TFR	total fertility rate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

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SECTION **1**

**DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY** .....

POPULATION

In the year ending December 2001, the estimated resident population of South Australia grew by 0.5% and reached 1,519,000 persons. This State had 7.8% of Australia's population and it has been the fifth most populous state since 1982. The South Australian growth rate was lower than the national level (1.3%) and was the second lowest in the country, above only Tasmania (where population increased by 0.2% in the year to December 2001).

South Australia had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (15%), followed by Tasmania (14%). The national proportion was 13%.

BIRTHS

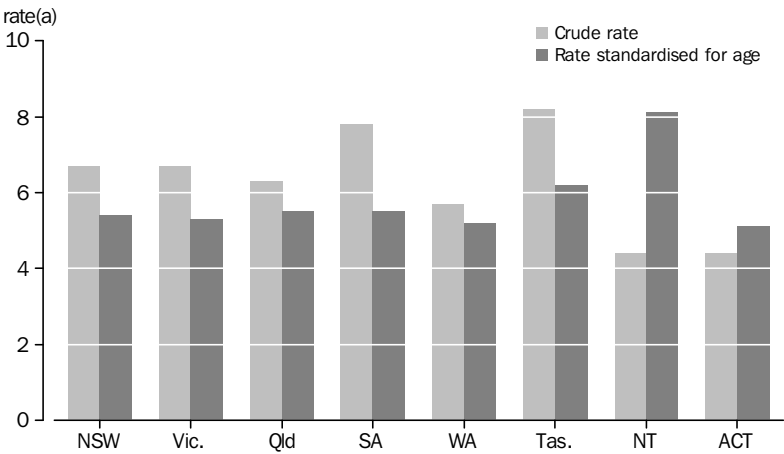
During 2001 there were 17,300 births registered to 17,000 mothers usually resident in South Australia. The crude birth rate was 11.4 births per 1,000 population and the State's relatively aged population has contributed to this rate being the lowest in Australia since 1985. South Australia's total fertility rate (1.67 babies per woman) was above the rates for Victoria (1.61) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.51) but below the national rate (1.726).

DEATHS

There were 11,900 registered deaths (including 79 infant deaths) of persons usually resident in South Australia in 2001. The median ages at death (76.7 years for males and 82.4 years for females) were above those for the other states and territories in Australia.

Tasmania's and South Australia's higher proportions of older persons partly contributed to their crude death rates (8.2 and 7.8 deaths per 1,000 population) being well above the national rate of 6.6 deaths per 1,000 population. However, when the rates are adjusted for age (standardised death rates), the South Australian rate of 5.5 deaths per 1,000 persons was similar to the national rate of 5.4 deaths per 1,000 persons.

DEATH RATES



(a) Deaths per 1,000 population

## MARRIAGES

In 2001 there were 7,400 marriages registered in South Australia, a decline of 21% since 1991. The crude marriage rate of 4.9 marriages per 1,000 population was below the national rate of 5.3 marriages per 1,000 population.

## DIVORCES

There were 4,500 divorces granted in South Australia in 2001, an increase of 8% in relation to 1991. The crude divorce rate of 3.0 divorces per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 2.8.

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

## Adelaide

The Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), which contained 73% of the South Australian population, had 72% of the State's births and 73% of the State's deaths in 2001. The ASD's average total fertility rate over the three years 1999–2001 (1.60 births per woman) was less than the three-year average for the State (1.69 births per woman). The Statistical Subdivision with the lowest total fertility rate in the State was Eastern Adelaide (1.35 babies per woman), which includes the City of Adelaide (0.83 babies per woman).

## Rest of State

The Statistical Division of Outer Adelaide, which covers areas including the Barossa Valley, Kangaroo Island, Mount Barker and Victor Harbor, held 8% of the State's population and had 7% of the births and 6% of the deaths in 2001. Total fertility rates over three years ranged from an average of 1.64 babies per woman in the District Council of Yankalilla to 2.48 babies per woman in the District Council of Kangaroo Island.

In 2001, the most populous Statistical Local Areas outside the ASD were the City of Mount Gambier (23,600 persons), City of Whyalla (22,200 persons), Rural City of Murray Bridge (17,100 persons) and the central area of the District Council of Mount Barker (15,600 persons).

Over the period 1999–2001, the Statistical Subdivision with the highest indirect standardised death rate in the State was the Flinders Ranges (6.9 deaths per 1,000 population), while Fleurieu had the lowest (4.8 deaths per 1,000 population).

## 1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001

		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
POPULATION										
Estimated resident population	'000	6 642.9	4 854.1	3 670.5	<b>1 518.9</b>	1 918.8	473.3	199.9	322.6	19 603.5
Components of population change(b)										
Natural increase(c)	no.	38 657	26 880	24 834	<b>5 532</b>	13 227	2 548	2 952	2 537	117 202
Net overseas migration(d)	no.	44 750	27 534	18 665	<b>3 333</b>	15 571	154	351	136	110 478
Net interstate migration	no.	-19 032	7 718	21 995	<b>-2 699</b>	-3 555	-2 179	-2 166	82	..
Total increase(e)	no.	73 977	62 865	67 416	<b>7 691</b>	25 315	964	1 381	3 335	242 884
Growth rate	%	1.1	1.3	1.9	<b>0.5</b>	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3
Estimated resident households at 30 June 2001	'000	2 433.7	1 818.3	1 405.8	<b>614.0</b>	738.6	190.9	69.2	122.6	7 393.0
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS										
Live births										
Number	no.	84 578	58 626	47 678	<b>17 281</b>	24 002	6 430	3 822	3 938	246 394
Crude birth rate	rate	12.8	12.2	13.1	<b>11.4</b>	12.6	13.6	19.1	12.2	12.6
Total fertility rate	rate	1.757	1.608	1.795	<b>1.670</b>	1.720	2.066	2.260	1.510	1.726
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.842	0.775	0.865	<b>0.817</b>	0.827	0.973	1.053	0.735	0.830
All confinements										
Number	no.	83 125	57 658	46 940	<b>17 026</b>	23 597	6 324	3 773	3 860	242 340
Median age of mother	years	30.0	30.7	29.3	<b>30.3</b>	29.8	29.1	27.9	30.4	30.0
Nuptial confinements										
Number	no.	59 970	42 837	30 248	<b>11 287</b>	15 407	3 605	1 380	2 809	167 572
Median age of mother	years	30.8	31.3	30.6	<b>31.4</b>	30.9	30.7	31.3	31.0	31.0
Median age of father	years	33.2	33.4	32.6	<b>33.4</b>	33.2	32.7	33.4	33.0	33.2
First nuptial confinements										
Number	no.	25 703	18 300	12 421	<b>4 793</b>	6 409	1 489	562	1 172	70 861
Median age of mother	years	29.6	30.2	29.5	<b>30.3</b>	29.9	29.8	30.2	29.8	29.8
DEATHS										
Number	no.	44 552	32 295	22 856	<b>11 891</b>	10 779	3 876	872	1 419	128 544
Crude death rate	rate	6.7	6.7	6.3	<b>7.8</b>	5.7	8.2	4.4	4.4	6.6
Standardised death rate	rate	5.4	5.3	5.5	<b>5.5</b>	5.2	6.2	8.1	5.1	5.4
Median age at death										
Males	years	75.6	76.1	74.7	<b>76.7</b>	74.8	76.0	55.6	72.1	75.5
Females	years	81.8	82.1	81.4	<b>82.4</b>	81.5	81.2	61.4	81.3	81.8
Infant deaths										
Number	no.	449	284	282	<b>79</b>	122	40	41	12	1 309
Infant mortality rate	rate	5.3	4.8	5.9	<b>4.6</b>	5.1	6.2	10.7	3.0	5.3
Life expectancy at birth										
Males	years	76.9	77.5	76.9	<b>77.0</b>	77.3	76.0	70.8	78.5	77.0
Females	years	82.4	82.7	82.3	<b>82.5</b>	82.8	81.2	76.5	82.9	82.4

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

(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 the Births and Confinements and Deaths sections of this table, and in Sections 3 and 4.

(d) See paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

**1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001** *continued*

		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
<b>MIGRATION</b>										
Overseas migration(b)										
Arrivals	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Interstate migration										
Arrivals	no.	95 467	75 042	102 499	<b>28 387</b>	29 808	12 516	14 908	19 833	378 460
Departures	no.	114 499	67 324	80 504	<b>31 086</b>	33 363	14 695	17 074	19 915	378 460
<b>MARRIAGES</b>										
Number registered	no.	36 109	24 953	20 314	<b>7 434</b>	9 785	2 182	781	1 572	103 130
Crude marriage rate	rate	5.5	5.2	5.6	<b>4.9</b>	5.1	4.6	3.9	4.9	5.3
Median age at marriage										
Bridegroom	years	30.3	30.5	30.6	<b>30.8</b>	31.3	31.2	32.1	30.1	30.6
Bride	years	28.3	28.7	28.6	<b>28.7</b>	29.0	29.0	29.9	28.3	28.6
<b>DIVORCES</b>										
Number granted	no.	16 057	13 722	12 085	<b>4 545</b>	5 351	1 439	447	1 684	55 330
Crude divorce rate	rate	2.4	2.8	3.3	<b>3.0</b>	2.8	3.0	2.2	(c)n.p.	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	10.9	11.9	11.8	<b>12.6</b>	12.6	13.3	10.3	12.3	11.8
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.5	8.5	8.3	<b>9.1</b>	9.2	9.7	7.1	8.8	8.3

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

(b) See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraph 33 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)
<b>ADELAIDE</b>					
<b>Northern Adelaide</b>					
Gawler (M)	18 374	190	1.67	157	5.7
Playford (C) - East Central	19 052	306	2.01	75	5.5
Playford (C) - Elizabeth	25 762	392	2.17	251	6.9
Playford (C) - Hills	2 888	41	1.87	6	3.1
Playford (C) - West	8 295	92	1.68	42	5.8
Playford (C) - West Central	12 843	269	2.70	72	7.3
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East	28 039	303	1.52	234	5.8
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner	19 778	273	1.85	205	6.1
Salisbury (C) - Central	27 883	357	1.79	180	6.3
Salisbury (C) - Inner North	24 853	373	1.98	65	5.3
Salisbury (C) - North-East	22 742	260	1.70	99	4.7
Salisbury (C) - South-East	33 900	425	1.71	213	6.2
Salisbury (C) Bal	5 674	85	1.68	11	4.9
Tea Tree Gully (C) - Central	27 121	328	1.63	102	4.1
Tea Tree Gully (C) - Hills	12 696	138	1.57	49	4.3
Tea Tree Gully (C) - North	26 478	363	1.63	58	3.8
Tea Tree Gully (C) - South	33 415	353	1.63	246	5.7
<i>Total Northern Adelaide</i>	<i>349 793</i>	<i>4 548</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>2 065</i>	<i>5.7</i>
<b>Western Adelaide</b>					
Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal	31 573	250	1.31	310	5.3
Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East	21 634	248	1.55	211	6.0
Charles Sturt (C) - Inner West	24 783	234	1.45	214	5.3
Charles Sturt (C) - North-East	25 892	351	1.66	263	5.9
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Coast	28 624	314	1.65	283	7.0
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	25 603	314	1.92	209	5.7
West Torrens (C) - East	23 903	301	1.41	206	5.2
West Torrens (C) - West	28 467	268	1.46	297	4.8
Unincorp. Western	13	—	—	—	n.p.
<i>Total Western Adelaide</i>	<i>210 492</i>	<i>2 280</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1 993</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>Eastern Adelaide</b>					
Adelaide (C)	13 483	87	0.83	152	7.2
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central	13 073	126	1.60	54	4.6
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges	10 308	87	1.57	28	3.8
Burnside (C) - North-East	21 512	163	1.27	181	4.8
Burnside (C) - South-West	21 141	186	1.37	202	5.3
Campbelltown (C) - East	27 539	297	1.49	191	5.2
Campbelltown (C) - West	19 279	208	1.60	197	5.4
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - East	16 102	159	1.36	214	5.5
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	17 864	180	1.14	208	7.5
Prospect (C)	19 301	251	1.42	171	6.3
Unley (C) - East	19 637	221	1.39	328	7.7
Unley (C) - West	16 972	180	1.29	160	6.2
Walkerville (M)	7 035	61	1.46	108	6.4
<i>Total Eastern Adelaide</i>	<i>223 246</i>	<i>2 206</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>2 194</i>	<i>5.9</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2001.

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2001.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.



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)
<b>ADELAIDE <i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Southern Adelaide</b>					
Holdfast Bay (C) - North	19 272	143	1.18	234	5.6
Holdfast Bay (C) - South	14 583	121	1.27	179	5.3
Marion (C) - Central	33 162	284	1.40	297	5.0
Marion (C) - North	25 676	270	1.52	316	5.9
Marion (C) - South	20 385	231	1.74	41	3.8
Mitcham (C) - Hills	24 048	214	1.48	148	4.6
Mitcham (C) - North-East	15 750	124	1.37	190	5.6
Mitcham (C) - West	22 740	241	1.58	239	5.3
Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham	14 246	183	1.78	58	5.3
Onkaparinga (C) - Hills	11 208	120	1.84	61	4.4
Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	24 487	303	1.75	139	5.2
Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast	17 864	193	1.87	219	7.8
Onkaparinga (C) - Reservoir	25 145	272	1.74	89	3.5
Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast	23 444	270	1.83	100	4.3
Onkaparinga (C) - Woodcroft	35 006	457	1.83	172	5.1
<i>Total Southern Adelaide</i>	<i>327 016</i>	<i>3 426</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>2 482</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>1 110 547</i>	<i>12 460</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>8 734</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>OUTER ADELAIDE</b>					
<b>Barossa</b>					
Barossa (DC) - Angaston	7 656	80	1.93	62	5.5
Barossa (DC) - Barossa	7 350	82	1.96	42	5.2
Barossa (DC) - Tanunda	4 515	51	2.03	50	6.2
Light (DC)	10 554	115	1.75	43	4.7
Mallala (DC)	7 362	89	1.72	32	5.9
<i>Total Barossa</i>	<i>37 437</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>5.4</i>
<b>Kangaroo Island</b>					
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 259	64	2.48	27	6.1
<i>Total Kangaroo Island</i>	<i>4 259</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>Mt Lofty Ranges</b>					
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	6 763	75	1.69	36	5.4
Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	8 574	101	1.95	52	5.1
Mount Barker (DC) - Central	15 646	221	2.04	98	5.6
Mount Barker (DC) Bal	8 319	107	2.00	19	4.1
<i>Total Mt Lofty Ranges</i>	<i>39 302</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<b>Fleurieu</b>					
Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal	9 823	80	1.73	83	5.1
Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn	8 430	80	1.70	63	5.3
Victor Harbor (DC)	11 141	84	1.75	117	4.5
Yankalilla (DC)	3 865	33	1.64	33	4.7
<i>Total Fleurieu</i>	<i>33 259</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>114 257</i>	<i>1 262</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>5.2</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2001.

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2001.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

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)
<b>YORKE AND LOWER NORTH</b>					
<b>Yorke</b>					
Barunga West (DC)	2 608	25	2.14	30	4.8
Copper Coast (DC)	11 045	96	1.94	155	7.4
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North	7 555	68	2.25	94	6.8
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South	4 004	43	2.35	39	5.4
Unincorp. Yorke	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Yorke</b>	<b>25 212</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Lower North</b>					
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 351	98	2.12	71	6.2
Goyder (DC)	4 329	39	1.79	41	6.2
Wakefield (DC)	6 607	69	2.10	44	5.5
<b>Total Lower North</b>	<b>19 287</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Total Yorke and Lower North</b>	<b>44 499</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>MURRAY LANDS</b>					
<b>Riverland</b>					
Berri & Barmera (DC) - Barmera	4 389	56	2.11	72	7.8
Berri & Barmera (DC) - Berri	6 977	92	2.08	45	6.1
Loxton Waikerie (DC) - East	7 441	81	2.08	66	6.2
Loxton Waikerie (DC) - West	4 756	57	2.18	45	5.7
Mid Murray (DC)	8 428	84	1.90	67	5.8
Renmark Paringa (DC) - Paringa	1 745	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.5
Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark	8 091	111	1.96	69	6.4
Unincorp. Riverland	147	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.4
<b>Total Riverland</b>	<b>41 974</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Murray Mallee</b>					
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 278	14	1.95	17	8.9
Murray Bridge (RC)	17 139	216	2.13	134	6.3
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 289	26	2.33	21	6.8
The Coorong (DC)	5 934	70	2.33	42	5.8
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Murray Mallee</b>	<b>26 640</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Total Murray Lands</b>	<b>68 614</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					
<b>Upper South East</b>					
Lacepede (DC)	2 419	27	1.95	14	5.9
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 237	96	1.99	55	5.4
Robe (DC)	1 378	17	2.02	12	5.3
Tatiara (DC)	7 048	98	2.54	45	5.8
<b>Total Upper South East</b>	<b>19 082</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Lower South East</b>					
Grant (DC)	7 696	77	1.92	47	5.1
Mount Gambier (C)	23 600	331	2.02	156	6.2
Wattle Range (DC) - East	3 279	52	1.97	26	6.4
Wattle Range (DC) - West	9 037	115	2.02	77	6.3
<b>Total Lower South East</b>	<b>43 612</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Total South East</b>	<b>62 694</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>5.9</b>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2001.

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2001.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

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)
<b>EYRE</b>					
<b>Lincoln</b>					
Cleve (DC)	1 882	30	2.50	14	5.0
Elliston (DC)	1 163	16	2.36	9	8.2
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 313	9	2.20	16	6.4
Kimba (DC)	1 233	9	1.51	7	4.9
Le Hunte (DC)	1 455	22	2.54	8	5.0
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 219	43	2.20	28	5.7
Port Lincoln (C)	13 890	212	2.30	114	6.3
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 576	25	1.71	25	5.6
Unincorp. Lincoln	17	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Lincoln</b>	<b>27 748</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>West Coast</b>					
Ceduna (DC)	3 658	54	2.79	22	7.4
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 968	19	1.88	13	5.9
Unincorp. West Coast	615	4	0.83	5	14.4
<b>Total West Coast</b>	<b>6 241</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total Eyre</b>	<b>33 989</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>NORTHERN</b>					
<b>Whyalla</b>					
Whyalla (C)	22 209	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.6
Unincorp. Whyalla	232	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.0
<b>Total Whyalla</b>	<b>22 441</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Pirie</b>					
Northern Areas (DC)	4 769	62	2.18	46	5.5
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 016	7	2.09	n.p.	6.3
Peterborough (DC)	2 020	13	1.75	24	6.3
Port Pirie C Dists (M) - City	14 118	206	2.16	142	6.9
Port Pirie C Dists (M) - Bal	3 548	46	2.67	24	5.9
Unincorp. Pirie	286	3	1.71	n.p.	7.1
<b>Total Pirie</b>	<b>25 757</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Flinders Ranges</b>					
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 809	17	2.36	20	6.9
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 022	25	1.97	15	5.0
Port Augusta (C)	13 793	171	2.01	112	7.5
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 273	18	1.91	5	6.7
<b>Total Flinders Ranges</b>	<b>19 897</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Far North</b>					
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 448	27	1.81	11	5.2
Roxby Downs (M)	3 568	89	2.68	7	5.2
Unincorp. Far North	6 143	61	1.65	28	9.8
<b>Total Far North</b>	<b>12 159</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Total Northern</b>	<b>80 254</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA(f)</b>	<b>1 514 854</b>	<b>17 281</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>11 891</b>	<b>5.7</b>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2001.

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data are for calendar year 2001.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

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

SECTION **2**

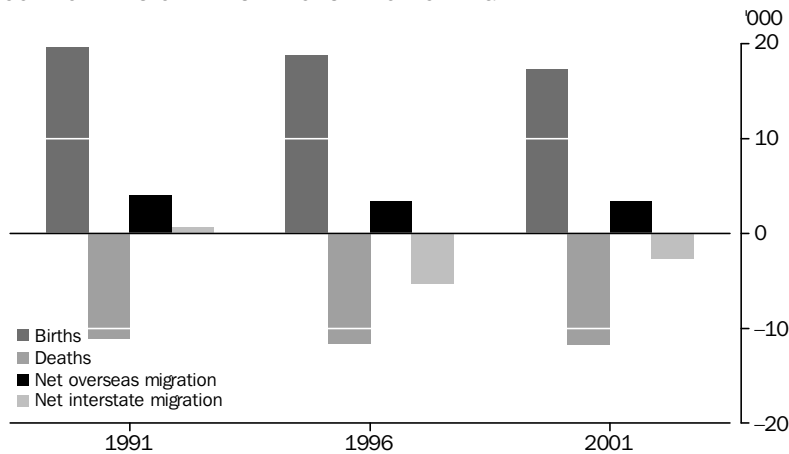
**POPULATION** .....

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 31 December 2001 the South Australian population was estimated to have reached 1,518,900 persons (751,100 males and 767,800 females). The population reached half a million in 1921, one million in 1963 and one and a half million in 1999.

The population increase during 2001 was 7,700 persons (0.5%) and was composed of a natural increase of 5,500 persons, net overseas migration gain of 3,300 persons and net outflow of interstate migration of 2,700 persons. The natural increase was the result of 17,300 births outnumbering the 11,700 deaths.

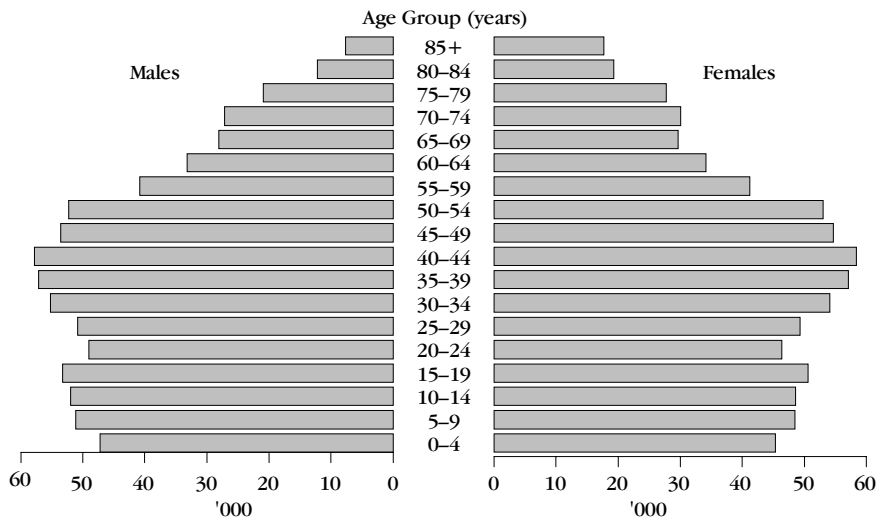
COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE



AGE AND SEX

South Australian males outnumbered females at every age from 0–34 years at 30 June 2001, while for ages over 40 years, females generally outnumbered males. Persons in the age range of 15–64 years comprised 66% of the resident population.

RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2001



AGE AND SEX *continued*

Persons aged under 15 years comprised 19% of the South Australian population in 2001 compared with 21% in 1991. In the last ten years, persons aged 65 years and over have increased from 13% to 15% of the population, while the proportion of persons aged 85 years and over has increased from 0.9% to 1.7%. In 2001, females comprised 56% of persons aged 65 years and over and 69% of persons aged 85 years and over.

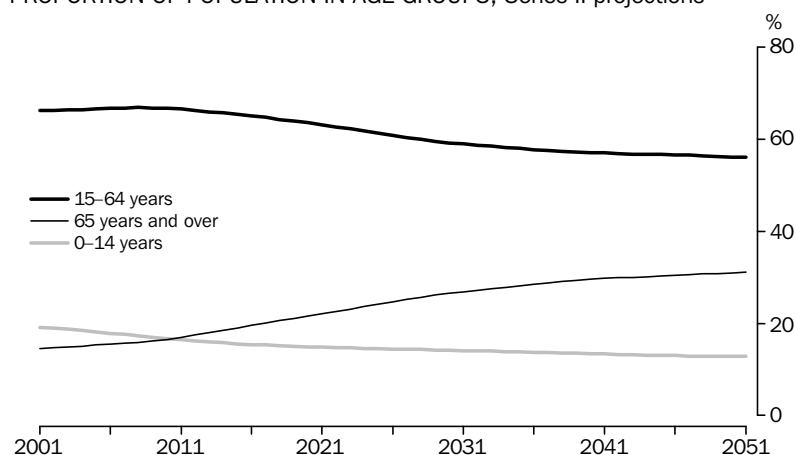
## PROJECTED POPULATION

The three main projection series show that South Australia's population will continue to grow to a peak of around 1.6 million persons in the mid 2020s and then decline to between 1.4 and 1.5 million persons in 2051. The following analysis is based on Series II assumptions, which include an annual net overseas migration gain of 3,200 persons into South Australia, an annual net internal migration loss declining to 2,500 persons by 2004 and a total fertility rate declining to 1.55 births per woman by 2008, and then remaining constant.

Under Series II assumptions, the median age of the population is projected to increase from 37.4 years in 2001 to 50.2 years in 2051. Persons aged 65 years and over are projected to double in number from 219,700 persons in 2001 to 439,200 persons in 2051 when they will represent 31% of the South Australian population. Persons aged 85 years and over are projected to increase from 25,100 to 96,900 over the same period and represent 7% of the population in 2051. The proportion of females in this age group are projected to fall from 69% to 60% in 2051, reflecting the narrowing gap in life expectancies between males and females.

The population under 15 years is expected to decrease from 288,800 persons in 2001 to 181,200 in 2051 when they will represent 13% of the South Australian population. The population aged 15–64 years is projected to rise to 67% of the total population in the years 2005–2011 and then gradually decline to 56% in 2051.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS, Series II projections



## HOUSEHOLDS

The estimated number of households in South Australia at 30 June 2001 was 614,000, an increase of 900 households over 2000. The number of households in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) was estimated to have decreased by 900 to 454,500, while the households outside the ASD increased by 1,800 to 159,500 households.

## 2.1 POPULATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
.....								
Estimated resident population								
at 31 December								
Males	'000	720.0	730.6	734.6	739.3	743.6	747.2	751.1
Females	'000	731.4	747.0	751.1	756.2	760.7	764.0	767.8
Persons	'000	1 451.4	1 477.7	1 485.7	1 495.5	1 504.3	1 511.2	1 518.9
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	19 653	18 803	18 411	18 324	18 124	17 604	17 277
Deaths	no.	11 134	11 583	11 631	11 780	11 342	11 717	11 745
Total	no.	8 519	7 220	6 780	6 544	6 782	5 887	5 532
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	11 375	11 453	11 286	11 241	12 045	12 205	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	6 833	7 669	7 946	8 113	8 356	8 338	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-527	-309	-514	526	-758	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net(c)	no.	4 015	3 475	2 826	3 654	2 931	3 402	3 333
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	26 756	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500	27 594	28 387
Departures	no.	26 113	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937	32 814	31 086
Net	no.	643	-5 284	-3 752	-2 724	-3 437	-5 220	-2 699
Total population growth(d)								
Number	no.	12 523	6 417	8 050	9 795	8 779	6 897	7 691
Annual growth rate	%	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Estimated resident households								
at 30 June								
Adelaide	'000	400.9	427.6	438.2	445.3	449.5	455.4	454.5
Balance of South Australia	'000	145.1	152.2	153.5	156.5	155.9	157.7	159.5
Total	'000	546.0	579.9	591.7	601.8	605.4	613.1	614.0
.....								

(a) 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.

(b) See paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Net overseas migration for 2000 includes category jumping for the March and June quarters only. Category jumping data for the September and December quarters are not yet available.

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

## 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	9 133	8 720	17 853	45	11 017	11 299	22 316
1	9 386	8 880	18 266	46	10 880	10 790	21 670
2	9 485	9 192	18 677	47	10 643	10 970	21 613
3	9 510	9 163	18 673	48	10 606	10 869	21 475
4	9 650	9 319	18 969	49	10 410	10 697	21 107
0–4	47 164	45 274	92 438	45–49	53 556	54 625	108 181
5	10 126	9 412	19 538	50	10 340	10 759	21 099
6	10 302	9 739	20 041	51	10 563	10 559	21 122
7	10 123	9 629	19 752	52	10 346	10 515	20 861
8	10 273	9 850	20 123	53	10 274	10 363	20 637
9	10 279	9 871	20 150	54	10 801	10 840	21 641
5–9	51 103	48 501	99 604	50–54	52 324	53 036	105 360
10	10 400	9 643	20 043	55	8 963	9 115	18 078
11	10 361	9 737	20 098	56	8 638	8 783	17 421
12	10 416	9 659	20 075	57	8 181	8 292	16 473
13	10 326	9 710	20 036	58	7 688	7 584	15 272
14	10 369	9 892	20 261	59	7 366	7 452	14 818
10–14	51 872	48 641	100 513	55–59	40 836	41 226	82 062
15	10 608	10 181	20 789	60	6 948	6 962	13 910
16	10 733	10 169	20 902	61	6 784	6 951	13 735
17	10 839	10 282	21 121	62	6 754	6 973	13 727
18	10 651	9 944	20 595	63	6 384	6 642	13 026
19	10 361	10 030	20 391	64	6 286	6 621	12 907
15–19	53 192	50 606	103 798	60–64	33 156	34 149	67 305
20	10 218	9 834	20 052	65	6 065	6 353	12 418
21	10 053	9 366	19 419	66	5 600	5 896	11 496
22	9 645	9 030	18 675	67	5 680	5 912	11 592
23	9 408	8 982	18 390	68	5 421	5 699	11 120
24	9 696	9 152	18 848	69	5 301	5 811	11 112
20–24	49 020	46 364	95 384	65–69	28 067	29 671	57 738
25	9 657	9 262	18 919	70	5 454	6 223	11 677
26	9 784	9 445	19 229	71	5 602	5 847	11 449
27	10 095	9 610	19 705	72	5 530	6 072	11 602
28	10 381	10 214	20 595	73	5 367	6 006	11 373
29	10 931	10 727	21 658	74	5 147	5 964	11 111
25–29	50 848	49 258	100 106	70–74	27 100	30 112	57 212
30	11 531	11 192	22 723	75	4 887	6 104	10 991
31	11 131	10 898	22 029	76	4 604	5 784	10 388
32	10 928	10 825	21 753	77	4 128	5 335	9 463
33	10 915	10 682	21 597	78	3 827	5 392	9 219
34	10 670	10 454	21 124	79	3 502	5 124	8 626
30–34	55 175	54 051	109 226	75–79	20 948	27 739	48 687
35	10 903	10 915	21 818	80	3 312	4 999	8 311
36	11 213	11 160	22 373	81	2 827	4 184	7 011
37	11 570	11 534	23 104	82	2 223	3 520	5 743
38	11 840	11 702	23 542	83	2 029	3 433	5 462
39	11 607	11 810	23 417	84	1 782	3 119	4 901
35–39	57 133	57 121	114 254	80–84	12 173	19 255	31 428
40	12 044	11 987	24 031	85 and over	7 687	17 714	25 401
41	11 768	11 968	23 736	<b>Total</b>	<b>749 150</b>	<b>765 704</b>	<b>1 514 854</b>
42	11 709	11 802	23 511				
43	11 387	11 470	22 857				
44	10 888	11 134	22 022				
40–44	57 796	58 361	116 157				

## 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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

### HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

(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)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
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
Total	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
Total	294 464	336 948	67 962	45 730	745 104

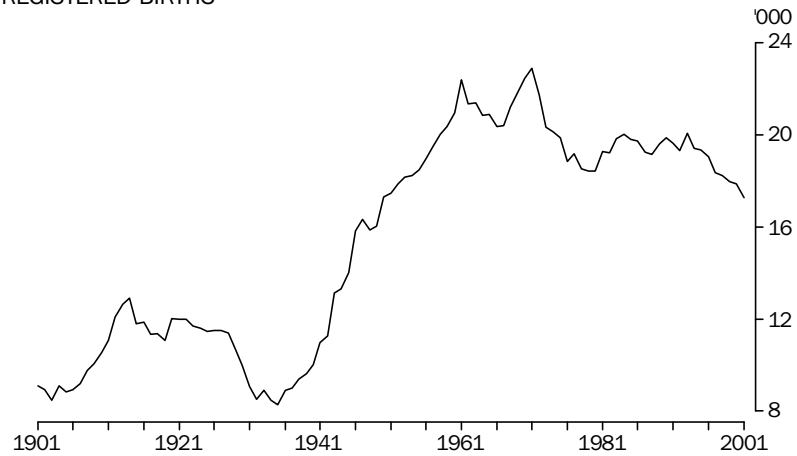
(a) Estimated resident population by marital status at 30 June 2001 is not yet available.

SECTION **3**

**BIRTHS** .....

In 2001 there were 17,300 births registered to mothers usually resident in South Australia, a decrease of 3.2% over 2000 (17,900 births) and the lowest number since 1950. There were 8,700 male births and 8,600 female births registered in 2001, giving a sex ratio of 102.1 males per 100 females. South Australia had the lowest crude birth rate in Australia, with 11.4 births per 1,000 of the population.

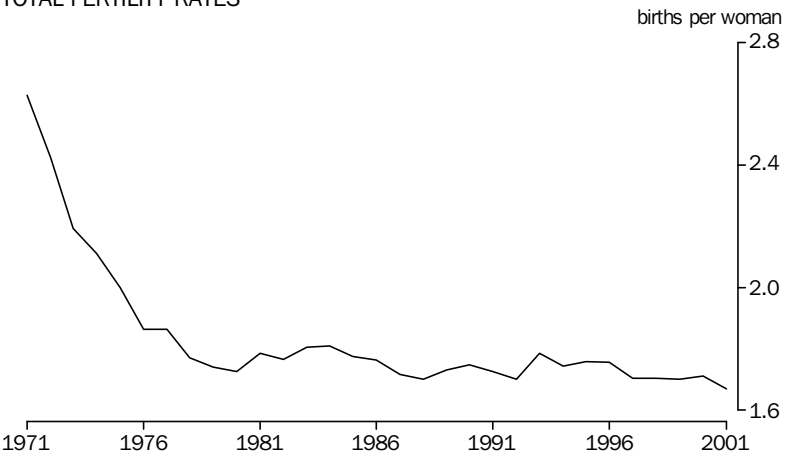
REGISTERED BIRTHS



FERTILITY RATES

The total fertility rate (TFR), that is the average number of babies that a woman could expect to give birth to in her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates, fell to 1.67 babies per woman in 2001. Since 1975, TFRs have been below the rate of 2.1 babies per woman, which is the rate required for replacement of the population.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

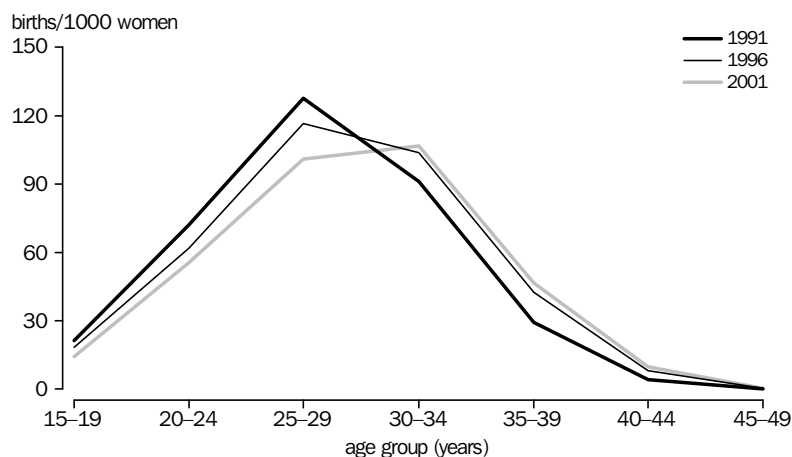


On current rates, a baby girl born today can expect to have 0.817 daughters in her life time. This is the net reproduction rate and takes into account the current fertility rates, the sex ratio of babies, and the chance of dying before finishing her reproductive life.

## AGE OF PARENTS

The upward trend in median ages of parents continued in 2001, to a high of 30.3 years for mothers and 32.5 years for fathers, reflecting the tendency for couples having children later in life. Over the last decade, the 25–29 year age group experienced the largest change in fertility rates, falling by 26.6 babies per 1,000 women from 127.5 to 100.9 babies per 1,000 women. The 30–34 year age group had the highest fertility rate for the third consecutive year and was 106.6 babies per 1,000 women in 2001.

## AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES



## EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

Just over one-third (34%) of births (5,800) were exnuptial, compared with 33% in 2000 and 24% in 1991. The percentage of these births where paternity was not acknowledged has fallen from 19% in 1991 to 10% in 2001.

## MULTIPLE BIRTHS

There were 260 confinements resulting in multiple births in 2001. The proportion of confinements resulting in multiple births has increased in the last decade from 1.4% to 1.5%. The age groups with the highest proportions of confinements resulting in multiple births were the 35–39 and 40–44 year age groups at 2.1%.

## INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Indigenous births are defined as births in which one or both parents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In 2001 there were 610 Indigenous births registered to parents who were usually resident in South Australia. These births comprised 4% of all South Australian births, up from 3% in 1991.

### 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	21.4	18.2	16.2	15.3	15.5	15.2	14.4
20–24	rate	72.1	62.0	54.0	55.2	53.1	54.0	55.4
25–29	rate	127.5	116.6	112.4	109.5	108.5	104.8	100.9
30–34	rate	90.9	103.6	105.9	107.1	109.8	110.7	106.6
35–39	rate	29.4	42.5	44.4	44.8	44.0	48.2	46.4
40–44	rate	4.0	8.0	7.6	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.8
45–49	rate	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total fertility rate	rate	1.728	1.756	1.705	1.705	1.702	1.713	1.670
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.818	0.852	0.824	0.830	0.823	0.825	0.817
BIRTHS								
Total births	no.	19 640	19 056	18 362	18 226	17 958	17 859	17 281
Males	no.	10 175	9 710	9 383	9 266	9 184	9 164	8 730
Females	no.	9 465	9 346	8 979	8 960	8 774	8 695	8 551
Sex ratio	ratio	107.5	103.9	104.5	103.4	104.7	105.4	102.1
Indigenous births	no.	593	557	591	661	640	632	612
Males	no.	306	284	302	313	335	309	310
Females	no.	287	273	289	348	305	323	302
Sex ratio	ratio	106.6	104.0	104.5	89.9	109.8	95.7	102.6
Estimated coverage(b)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	101	106	116	110	107	102
1996 Census-based	%	..	89	93	103	99	97	93
Nuptial births	no.	14 877	13 328	12 928	12 689	12 362	12 045	11 475
Exnuptial births	no.	4 763	5 728	5 434	5 537	5 596	5 814	5 806
Proportion of total births	%	24.3	30.1	29.6	30.4	31.2	32.6	33.6
Paternity-acknowledged births	no.	3 845	4 960	4 787	4 959	5 026	5 227	5 249
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	80.7	86.6	88.1	89.6	89.8	89.9	90.4
Crude birth rate	rate	13.6	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.4

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates.  
See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

**3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary** *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONFINEMENTS								
<i>Total confinements</i>	<i>no.</i>	19 367	18 753	18 095	17 933	17 675	17 589	17 026
Nuptial	<i>no.</i>	14 654	13 112	12 725	12 467	12 151	11 843	11 287
First nuptial	<i>no.</i>	6 496	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148	5 095	4 793
Exnuptial	<i>no.</i>	4 713	5 641	5 370	5 466	5 524	5 746	5 739
Paternity-acknowledged	<i>no.</i>	3 802	4 881	4 728	4 898	4 958	5 167	5 187
Median age of mother								
<i>All confinements</i>	<i>years</i>	28.3	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	29.1	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.9	31.1	31.4
First nuptial	<i>years</i>	27.7	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.3
Exnuptial	<i>years</i>	24.0	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.3
Paternity-acknowledged	<i>years</i>	24.3	25.6	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.7	26.5
Median age of father								
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	<i>years</i>	30.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	31.3	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.3	33.4
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	<i>years</i>	27.1	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9	29.3	29.4
Median duration of marriage								
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6
First nuptial	<i>years</i>	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Nuptial confinements								
Previous confinements of the current relationship								
0	<i>no.</i>	6 496	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148	5 095	4 793
1	<i>no.</i>	4 997	4 933	4 793	4 608	4 506	4 325	4 288
2	<i>no.</i>	2 182	2 021	1 953	1 944	1 817	1 737	1 593
3	<i>no.</i>	677	576	538	538	453	473	413
4	<i>no.</i>	194	142	161	123	138	124	117
5 and over	<i>no.</i>	107	108	106	86	89	89	83
Average number of births of the current relationship	<i>no.</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

### 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

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

<i>Nuptiality and plurality</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(a)</i>
CONFINEMENTS (no.)							
Nuptial							
Single	31	805	3 381	4 490	1 962	423	11 096
Twins or higher order	—	5	42	91	44	9	191
Total	31	810	3 423	4 581	2 006	432	11 287
Exnuptial							
Single	686	1 724	1 474	1 050	578	150	5 670
Twins or higher order	7	15	15	18	11	3	69
Total	693	1 739	1 489	1 068	589	153	5 739
<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2 549</b>	<b>4 912</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>17 026</b>
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	4.3	31.8	69.7	81.1	77.3	73.8	66.3
Exnuptial	95.7	68.2	30.3	18.9	22.7	26.2	33.7

(a) Includes age not stated.

SECTION 4

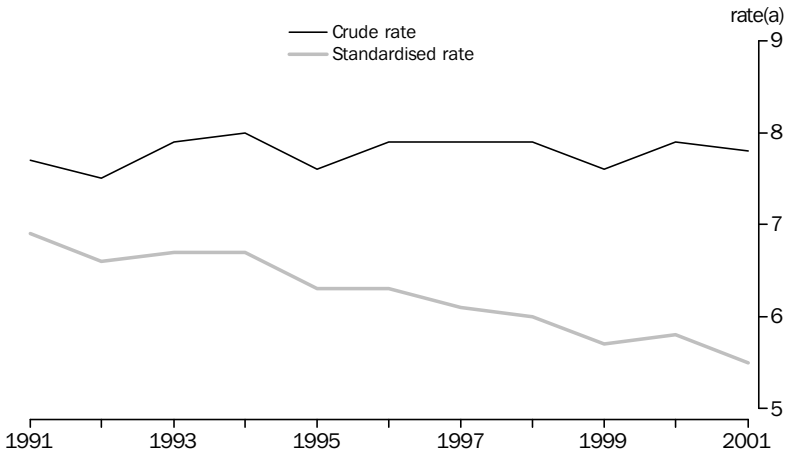
DEATHS .....

In 2001 there were 11,900 registered deaths of persons usually resident in South Australia, an increase of 6% from 1991 when there were 11,200 deaths. Male deaths (6,000) outnumbered female deaths (5,900). The sex ratio continued to decline with 102.6 male deaths to every 100 female deaths in 2001, down from a ratio of 112.8 in 1991.

DEATH RATES

The crude death rate was 7.8 deaths per 1,000 population in 2001, which was similar to the 1991 rate of 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population. However, the age standardised death rates, which are rates adjusted to take into account the changing age structure of the population, have fallen during the decade from 6.9 to 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population. For males, the age standardised rates fell from 8.9 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 males while rates for females fell from 5.4 to 4.4 deaths per 1,000 females.

DEATH RATES



(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

AGE AT DEATH

There were 79 deaths of live-born infants under one year of age in 2001 compared with 109 in 1991. The infant mortality rate was 4.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 5.5 in 1991. Of the infants who died in 2001, 51% died within one day of birth whilst a further 24% died before reaching 4 weeks of age.

Over the last decade, age-specific death rates have clearly declined for both males and females aged 45 years and over. In particular, the rates for males aged 75–84 years declined from 81.6 to 61.6 deaths per 1,000 males of that age group compared with a decline in rates from 48.9 to 41.1 for females. The median ages at death continued to rise over the decade—from 73.5 years in 1991 to 76.7 years in 2001 for males and from 79.5 years to 82.4 years for females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

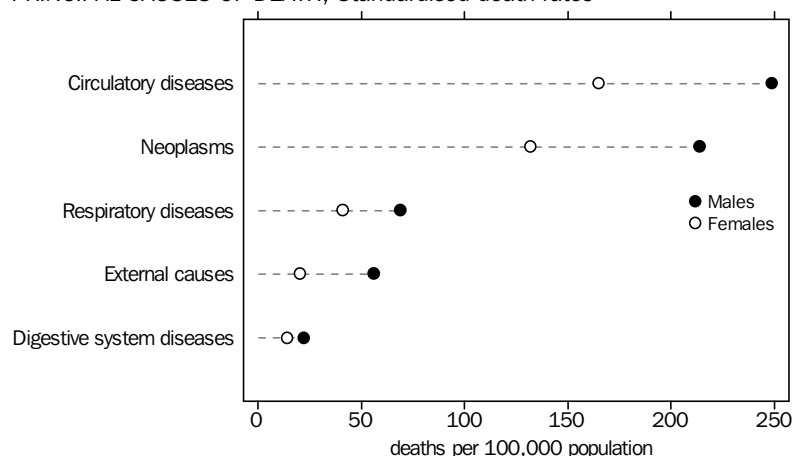
In South Australia, a boy born in 1999–2001 could be expected to live 77.0 years, while a baby girl could be expected to live 82.5 years.



## CAUSES OF DEATH

Circulatory diseases and neoplasms caused two-thirds (68%) of South Australian deaths in 2001. Less males (2,200) died from circulatory diseases than females (2,500); however, the standardised death rates (SDR), which account for different age structures of the sexes, were higher for males than females (249 and 165 deaths per 100,000 population respectively). These rates were significantly less than the 1991 rates for circulatory diseases of 406 deaths per 100,000 males and 253 deaths per 100,000 females.

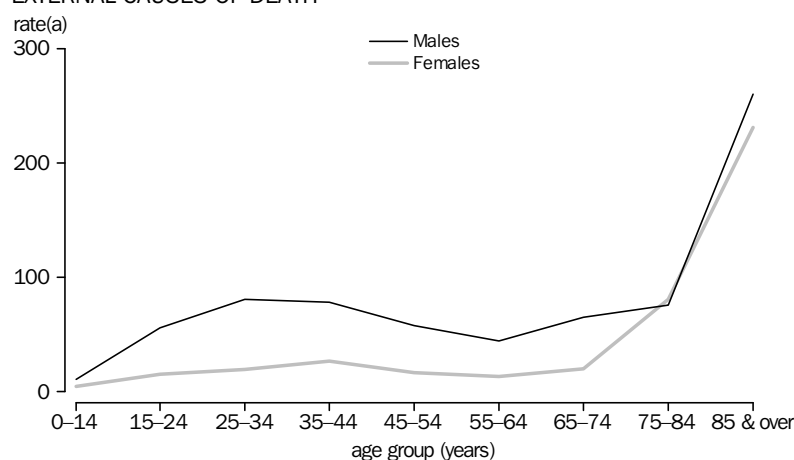
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, Standardised death rates



Most (98%) of the 3,400 deaths from neoplasms in 2001 were malignant (cancerous). The SDRs for neoplasms fell during the last decade from 232 to 214 deaths per 100,000 males and from 149 to 132 deaths per 100,000 females.

External causes, which include accidents, poisonings and violence, resulted in 420 male and 190 female deaths in 2001. The death rate for males aged 25–34 years who died of external causes was 4.2 times greater than the rate for females of the same age. These males died predominantly from intentional self-harm (44%) and transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (24%).

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF DEATH



(a) Deaths per 100,000 population.

Of the 172 persons aged 65 years and over who died of external causes, 32% died from exposure to unspecified factors, 15% from transport accidents (excluding water, air and space accidents), 15% from intentional self-harm and 11% from falls.

## 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 176</b>	<b>11 606</b>	<b>11 658</b>	<b>11 714</b>	<b>11 291</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>11 891</b>
Males	no.	5 924	6 061	6 029	6 095	5 840	6 121	6 023
Females	no.	5 252	5 545	5 629	5 619	5 451	5 722	5 868
Sex ratio	ratio	112.8	109.3	107.1	108.5	107.1	107.0	102.6
<i>Indigenous deaths(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>125</i>
Males	no.	79	72	89	74	62	79	74
Females	no.	56	46	43	53	54	65	51
Sex ratio	ratio	141.1	156.5	207.0	139.6	114.8	121.5	145.1
Estimated coverage(c)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	92	101	95	86	105	89
1996 Census-based	%	..	62	68	64	57	69	59
Standardised death rate	rate	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5
Males	rate	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.0
Females	rate	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4
Crude death rate	rate	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.8
Males	rate	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.3	8.0
Females	rate	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.7
Median age at death								
Males	years	73.5	74.5	75.2	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.7
Females	years	79.5	81.1	81.5	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.4
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	6.3	5.8	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.9	3.9
1–4	rate	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
15–24	rate	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7
25–34	rate	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
35–44	rate	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
45–54	rate	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.0
55–64	rate	11.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	7.8	8.1	8.2
65–74	rate	31.0	28.7	27.8	26.8	24.7	24.6	23.2
75–84	rate	81.6	72.2	71.2	69.0	64.9	65.1	61.6
85 and over	rate	189.9	173.7	169.0	169.6	163.0	167.3	171.7
Females								
0	rate	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.9
1–4	rate	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
25–34	rate	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
35–44	rate	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
45–54	rate	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.8
55–64	rate	6.1	5.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7
65–74	rate	16.9	15.3	15.9	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.2
75–84	rate	48.9	44.4	45.1	43.5	39.5	40.0	41.1
85 and over	rate	150.4	143.6	138.6	136.9	131.9	138.2	132.0

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	74.7	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.6	77.0
Age 1	years	74.1	74.7	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.0	76.4
Age 25	years	51.9	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.5	52.7	53.1
Age 45	years	32.2	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.8	34.1	34.4
Age 65	years	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1
Age 85	years	n.a.	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Females								
Age 0	years	80.4	81.3	81.5	81.6	82.1	82.3	82.5
Age 1	years	79.8	80.7	80.8	80.9	81.4	81.5	81.8
Age 25	years	56.3	57.1	57.2	57.3	57.8	57.9	58.1
Age 45	years	37.0	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.8
Age 65	years	19.1	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.8
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Principal causes of death(c) (SDR per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	232	224	217	213	216	218	214
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	406	328	314	295	273	266	249
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	80	65	83	84	61	76	69
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	33	25	25	26	23	24	22
All other diseases	rate	79	102	86	94	90	87	85
External causes	rate	64	62	56	62	57	61	56
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	149	141	139	133	127	128	132
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	253	204	194	187	173	171	165
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	35	32	48	47	38	41	41
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	19	14	14	15	16	16	14
All other diseases	rate	59	79	66	62	69	73	72
External causes	rate	27	20	20	21	20	23	20
INFANT DEATHS								
<b>Total infant deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>
Males	no.	65	57	53	43	50	54	36
Females	no.	44	37	34	30	28	28	43
Indigenous infant deaths(d)	no.	12	7	5	3	5	7	3
Infant mortality rate	rate	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.6
Males	rate	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.9	4.1
Females	rate	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.0
Age at death								
Males								
Under 1 day	no.	28	26	24	11	16	27	12
1 day to under 1 week	no.	5	7	6	6	5	6	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	3	9	3	8	3	9	5
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	29	15	20	18	26	12	14
Females								
Under 1 day	no.	14	21	9	13	8	14	28
1 day to under 1 week	no.	9	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	6	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	15	13	13	11	13	10	6

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

(c) See paragraphs 23 to 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 4.2 DEATHS, Age at death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	36	43	79	50	34	18	52
1	n.p.	n.p.	8	51	32	23	55
2	n.p.	n.p.	5	52	36	19	55
3	—	—	—	53	37	31	68
4	—	—	—	54	44	21	65
0–4	44	51	95	50–54	183	112	295
5	n.p.	n.p.	5	55	42	22	64
6	n.p.	n.p.	4	56	53	29	82
7	3	—	3	57	62	39	101
8	—	—	—	58	51	35	86
9	—	—	—	59	64	36	100
5–9	6	9	15	55–59	272	161	433
10	4	—	4	60	58	35	93
11	—	—	3	61	58	35	93
12	—	—	—	62	78	36	114
13	—	—	—	63	80	44	124
14	—	—	—	64	63	42	105
10–14	n.p.	n.p.	11	60–64	337	192	529
15	n.p.	n.p.	4	65	73	49	122
16	n.p.	n.p.	5	66	77	37	114
17	n.p.	n.p.	9	67	89	75	164
18	n.p.	n.p.	7	68	83	57	140
19	n.p.	n.p.	9	69	113	65	178
15–19	26	8	34	65–69	435	283	718
20	9	8	17	70	140	79	219
21	n.p.	n.p.	14	71	169	101	270
22	n.p.	n.p.	8	72	156	88	244
23	10	—	10	73	185	105	290
24	9	3	12	74	197	136	333
20–24	48	13	61	70–74	847	509	1 356
25	10	7	17	75	214	118	332
26	n.p.	n.p.	13	76	202	138	340
27	n.p.	n.p.	18	77	227	146	373
28	10	6	16	78	188	185	373
29	7	6	13	79	215	203	418
25–29	52	25	77	75–79	1 046	790	1 836
30	16	4	20	80	211	233	444
31	19	5	24	81	209	235	444
32	12	6	18	82	215	211	426
33	n.p.	n.p.	19	83	178	216	394
34	n.p.	n.p.	15	84	181	246	427
30–34	75	21	96	80–84	994	1 141	2 135
35	15	6	21	85	189	232	421
36	25	8	33	86	216	241	457
37	19	6	25	87	188	241	429
38	17	18	35	88	141	252	393
39	25	14	39	89	138	224	362
35–39	101	52	153	85–89	872	1 190	2 062
40	13	12	25	90	102	195	297
41	20	11	31	91	80	175	255
42	18	17	35	92	54	159	213
43	24	18	42	93	39	158	197
44	22	16	38	94	51	128	179
40–44	97	74	171	90–94	326	815	1 141
45	26	17	43	95–99	106	277	383
46	22	11	33	100 and over	16	56	72
47	27	18	45	Not stated	—	—	—
48	26	18	44				
49	30	23	53				
45–49	131	87	218	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>5 868</b>	<b>11 891</b>

## 4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

## MALES.....

SA .....						Aust. ....					
SA .....						SA.....					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>
0	100 000	0.00489	99 571	76.99	77.03	50	94 117	0.00312	93 972	29.84	29.88
1	99 511	0.00042	99 489	76.37	76.49	51	93 824	0.00342	93 665	28.93	28.97
2	99 469	0.00031	99 453	75.40	75.53	52	93 502	0.00377	93 329	28.03	28.07
3	99 438	0.00021	99 427	74.43	74.55	53	93 150	0.00418	92 959	27.13	27.18
4	99 417	0.00016	99 409	73.44	73.57	54	92 761	0.00465	92 549	26.24	26.29
5	99 402	0.00014	99 395	72.45	72.58	55	92 330	0.00516	92 096	25.36	25.41
6	99 388	0.00013	99 381	71.46	71.59	56	91 854	0.00574	91 595	24.49	24.55
7	99 374	0.00012	99 368	70.47	70.60	57	91 327	0.00636	91 041	23.63	23.69
8	99 362	0.00012	99 356	69.48	69.61	58	90 746	0.00705	90 432	22.78	22.84
9	99 351	0.00012	99 345	68.49	68.62	59	90 107	0.00781	89 760	21.93	22.00
10	99 339	0.00012	99 333	67.50	67.63	60	89 403	0.00862	89 024	21.10	21.17
11	99 327	0.00013	99 321	66.51	66.64	61	88 632	0.00952	88 216	20.28	20.35
12	99 314	0.00015	99 307	65.51	65.65	62	87 788	0.01053	87 333	19.47	19.55
13	99 299	0.00018	99 291	64.52	64.66	63	86 864	0.01167	86 365	18.67	18.75
14	99 281	0.00027	99 269	63.54	63.67	64	85 850	0.01294	85 304	17.89	17.97
15	99 255	0.00039	99 236	62.55	62.69	65	84 740	0.01437	84 140	17.12	17.20
16	99 215	0.00057	99 189	61.58	61.71	66	83 522	0.01600	82 864	16.36	16.44
17	99 159	0.00076	99 123	60.61	60.74	67	82 185	0.01783	81 463	15.62	15.70
18	99 084	0.00097	99 037	59.66	59.79	68	80 719	0.01988	79 929	14.89	14.98
19	98 988	0.00107	98 936	58.71	58.84	69	79 114	0.02218	78 250	14.18	14.28
20	98 882	0.00112	98 827	57.78	57.90	70	77 359	0.02474	76 416	13.49	13.59
21	98 771	0.00117	98 714	56.84	56.96	71	75 445	0.02757	74 419	12.82	12.92
22	98 656	0.00121	98 597	55.91	56.03	72	73 365	0.03071	72 253	12.17	12.27
23	98 537	0.00123	98 476	54.97	55.09	73	71 112	0.03415	69 912	11.54	11.64
24	98 416	0.00126	98 354	54.04	54.16	74	68 684	0.03785	67 398	10.93	11.03
25	98 292	0.00128	98 229	53.11	53.22	75	66 084	0.04178	64 717	10.34	10.44
26	98 166	0.00131	98 102	52.18	52.28	76	63 323	0.04603	61 878	9.77	9.87
27	98 038	0.00132	97 973	51.24	51.35	77	60 408	0.05070	58 889	9.22	9.31
28	97 908	0.00133	97 843	50.31	50.41	78	57 345	0.05591	55 754	8.68	8.78
29	97 777	0.00136	97 711	49.38	49.47	79	54 139	0.06176	52 478	8.17	8.26
30	97 645	0.00137	97 578	48.44	48.54	80	50 796	0.06833	49 070	7.67	7.76
31	97 511	0.00139	97 443	47.51	47.60	81	47 325	0.07573	45 541	7.20	7.29
32	97 375	0.00140	97 307	46.58	46.66	82	43 741	0.08407	41 909	6.75	6.83
33	97 238	0.00142	97 169	45.64	45.72	83	40 064	0.09339	38 197	6.32	6.40
34	97 100	0.00143	97 030	44.70	44.78	84	36 322	0.10379	34 438	5.92	6.00
35	96 960	0.00145	96 890	43.77	43.84	85	32 552	0.11533	30 672	5.55	5.62
36	96 820	0.00147	96 749	42.83	42.90	86	28 798	0.12799	26 947	5.20	5.28
37	96 677	0.00151	96 605	41.89	41.96	87	25 112	0.14143	23 322	4.89	4.97
38	96 532	0.00154	96 458	40.96	41.02	88	21 560	0.15525	19 867	4.62	4.69
39	96 383	0.00161	96 306	40.02	40.07	89	18 213	0.16909	16 649	4.38	4.45
40	96 228	0.00167	96 148	39.08	39.14	90	15 133	0.18261	13 724	4.17	4.23
41	96 067	0.00177	95 983	38.15	38.20	91	12 370	0.19547	11 132	3.99	4.06
42	95 897	0.00189	95 807	37.21	37.26	92	9 952	0.20761	8 890	3.84	3.91
43	95 716	0.00203	95 620	36.28	36.33	93	7 886	0.21778	6 999	3.72	3.78
44	95 522	0.00216	95 420	35.36	35.40	94	6 168	0.22497	5 449	3.62	3.69
45	95 316	0.00227	95 209	34.43	34.47	95	4 781	0.22991	4 209	3.53	3.60
46	95 100	0.00237	94 988	33.51	33.55	96	3 682	0.23519	3 231	3.44	3.51
47	94 874	0.00249	94 757	32.59	32.63	97	2 816	0.24179	2 461	3.35	3.42
48	94 637	0.00265	94 513	31.67	31.71	98	2 135	0.24806	1 859	3.26	3.33
49	94 386	0.00286	94 253	30.75	30.79	99	1 605	0.25437	1 392	3.18	3.25
						100(b)	1 197	0.26047	3 716	3.10	3.17

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100,  $L_{100+}$  is shown.*lx* number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e<sup>o</sup>x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001 *continued*

## FEMALES.....

SA.....						Aust.					
SA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>
0	100 000	0.00380	99 669	82.47	82.41	50	96 833	0.00209	96 733	34.13	34.11
1	99 620	0.00048	99 593	81.79	81.81	51	96 631	0.00227	96 523	33.20	33.18
2	99 572	0.00018	99 562	80.83	80.84	52	96 412	0.00248	96 294	32.28	32.25
3	99 554	0.00015	99 547	79.84	79.86	53	96 172	0.00272	96 044	31.35	31.32
4	99 540	0.00014	99 533	78.85	78.87	54	95 911	0.00299	95 770	30.44	30.40
5	99 526	0.00012	99 520	77.86	77.89	55	95 625	0.00328	95 470	29.53	29.49
6	99 515	0.00010	99 510	76.87	76.90	56	95 311	0.00360	95 142	28.62	28.58
7	99 505	0.00008	99 501	75.88	75.91	57	94 968	0.00395	94 783	27.73	27.68
8	99 497	0.00007	99 494	74.89	74.91	58	94 593	0.00432	94 392	26.83	26.79
9	99 491	0.00006	99 488	73.89	73.92	59	94 184	0.00471	93 965	25.95	25.90
10	99 485	0.00006	99 482	72.90	72.93	60	93 740	0.00514	93 503	25.07	25.02
11	99 479	0.00007	99 475	71.90	71.93	61	93 259	0.00558	93 002	24.19	24.14
12	99 472	0.00009	99 467	70.91	70.94	62	92 739	0.00605	92 461	23.33	23.28
13	99 463	0.00011	99 457	69.91	69.95	63	92 178	0.00654	91 880	22.47	22.41
14	99 451	0.00014	99 445	68.92	68.96	64	91 575	0.00713	91 253	21.61	21.56
15	99 437	0.00020	99 428	67.93	67.97	65	90 922	0.00783	90 571	20.76	20.71
16	99 418	0.00025	99 406	66.94	66.98	66	90 210	0.00868	89 825	19.92	19.87
17	99 393	0.00030	99 378	65.96	66.00	67	89 427	0.00969	89 001	19.09	19.04
18	99 363	0.00034	99 346	64.98	65.02	68	88 561	0.01083	88 089	18.27	18.22
19	99 329	0.00037	99 311	64.00	64.04	69	87 602	0.01212	87 080	17.47	17.41
20	99 292	0.00039	99 273	63.03	63.06	70	86 540	0.01357	85 962	16.68	16.62
21	99 254	0.00039	99 234	62.05	62.09	71	85 365	0.01518	84 728	15.90	15.84
22	99 215	0.00039	99 196	61.07	61.11	72	84 070	0.01694	83 369	15.14	15.08
23	99 176	0.00040	99 156	60.10	60.14	73	82 646	0.01886	81 878	14.39	14.34
24	99 137	0.00040	99 117	59.12	59.16	74	81 087	0.02096	80 249	13.66	13.60
25	99 097	0.00041	99 077	58.14	58.18	75	79 387	0.02324	78 477	12.94	12.89
26	99 056	0.00043	99 036	57.17	57.21	76	77 542	0.02579	76 556	12.23	12.18
27	99 014	0.00044	98 993	56.19	56.23	77	75 543	0.02875	74 472	11.54	11.50
28	98 971	0.00045	98 949	55.22	55.25	78	73 371	0.03222	72 206	10.87	10.82
29	98 926	0.00048	98 903	54.24	54.28	79	71 007	0.03630	69 737	10.21	10.17
30	98 879	0.00050	98 854	53.27	53.30	80	68 429	0.04112	67 043	9.58	9.54
31	98 829	0.00052	98 804	52.29	52.32	81	65 615	0.04678	64 103	8.97	8.93
32	98 778	0.00055	98 751	51.32	51.35	82	62 546	0.05336	60 900	8.38	8.35
33	98 723	0.00058	98 695	50.35	50.38	83	59 209	0.06094	57 427	7.83	7.79
34	98 666	0.00063	98 635	49.38	49.40	84	55 601	0.06950	53 688	7.30	7.27
35	98 604	0.00067	98 572	48.41	48.43	85	51 736	0.07897	49 710	6.81	6.78
36	98 538	0.00072	98 503	47.44	47.46	86	47 650	0.08930	45 534	6.35	6.32
37	98 467	0.00078	98 429	46.47	46.49	87	43 395	0.10042	41 222	5.93	5.89
38	98 390	0.00084	98 349	45.51	45.53	88	39 037	0.11228	36 844	5.53	5.50
39	98 307	0.00091	98 263	44.55	44.56	89	34 654	0.12481	32 483	5.17	5.14
40	98 218	0.00098	98 171	43.59	43.60	90	30 329	0.13796	28 221	4.83	4.80
41	98 122	0.00106	98 070	42.63	42.64	91	26 145	0.15164	24 141	4.53	4.50
42	98 018	0.00115	97 962	41.67	41.68	92	22 180	0.16595	20 314	4.25	4.22
43	97 905	0.00124	97 845	40.72	40.72	93	18 499	0.18062	16 798	4.00	3.97
44	97 784	0.00134	97 719	39.77	39.77	94	15 158	0.19515	13 646	3.77	3.74
45	97 653	0.00144	97 583	38.82	38.82	95	12 200	0.20915	10 890	3.57	3.53
46	97 512	0.00156	97 437	37.88	37.87	96	9 648	0.22251	8 542	3.38	3.35
47	97 360	0.00168	97 279	36.94	36.93	97	7 501	0.23507	6 589	3.21	3.18
48	97 197	0.00180	97 110	36.00	35.98	98	5 738	0.24759	5 001	3.05	3.01
49	97 022	0.00194	96 929	35.06	35.04	99	4 317	0.26175	3 730	2.89	2.86
						100(b)	3 187	0.27592	8 751	2.75	2.72

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100,  $L_{100+}$  is shown.*lx* number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e<sup>o</sup>x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

#### 4.4 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	81	84	165	1.4	10.9
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1 874	1 497	3 371	28.3	222.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1 843	1 458	3 301	27.8	217.9
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	383	215	598	5.0	39.5
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	50	22	72	0.6	4.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	4	233	237	2.0	15.6
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	146	146	1.2	9.6
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	265	..	265	2.2	17.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	190	205	395	3.3	26.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	139	124	263	2.2	17.4
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	72	163	235	2.0	15.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	133	169	302	2.5	19.9
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	2 197	2 468	4 665	39.2	308.0
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	1 646	1 613	3 259	27.4	215.1
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	1 356	1 211	2 567	21.6	169.5
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	774	753	1 527	12.8	100.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	402	705	1 107	9.3	73.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	608	588	1 196	10.1	79.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	203	297	500	4.2	33.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	281	209	490	4.1	32.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	193	189	382	3.2	25.2
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	86	38	124	1.0	8.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	23	49	72	0.6	4.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	143	162	305	2.6	20.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	17	24	41	0.3	2.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	24	21	45	0.4	3.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	19	20	39	0.3	2.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	424	192	616	5.2	40.7
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	113	41	154	1.3	10.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	168	39	207	1.7	13.7
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>5 868</b>	<b>11 891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>785.0</b>

(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	no.	1 843	1 646	402	608	113	168	6 023
Females	no.	1 458	1 613	705	588	41	39	5 868
Persons	no.	3 301	3 259	1 107	1 196	154	207	11 891
Proportions by sex								
Males	%	55.8	50.5	36.3	50.8	73.4	81.2	50.7
Females	%	44.2	49.5	63.7	49.2	26.6	18.8	49.3
Persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death								
Males	%	30.6	27.3	6.7	10.1	1.9	2.8	100.0
Females	%	24.8	27.5	12.0	10.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
Persons	%	27.8	27.4	9.3	10.1	1.3	1.7	100.0
Crude death rate(c)								
Males	rate	246.0	219.7	53.7	81.2	15.1	22.4	804.0
Females	rate	190.4	210.7	92.1	76.8	5.4	5.1	766.4
Persons	rate	217.9	215.1	73.1	79.0	10.2	13.7	785.0
Standardised death rate(d)								
SA	rate	164.0	142.5	46.4	52.2	10.2	13.7	554.8
Aust.	rate	162.0	135.9	47.4	43.8	9.8	12.5	542.4

(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 (ICD codes 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)—1999–2001

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....

<i>Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Adelaide</b>		
Northern Adelaide	77.3	81.9
Western Adelaide	76.9	82.7
Eastern Adelaide	77.6	82.6
Southern Adelaide	78.1	83.3
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>82.7</i>
<b>Outer Adelaide</b>		
Barossa	77.9	81.8
Kangaroo Island	n.p.	n.p.
Mt Lofty Ranges	78.5	82.3
Fleurieu	78.5	82.6
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>82.8</i>
<b>Yorke and Lower North</b>		
Yorke	75.1	81.0
Lower North	77.1	80.6
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>81.4</i>
<b>Murray Lands</b>		
Riverland	75.5	81.0
Murray Mallee	74.8	81.3
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>
<b>South East</b>		
Upper South East	n.p.	n.p.
Lower South East	76.0	82.2
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>
<b>Eyre</b>		
Lincoln	76.1	81.7
West Coast	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Eyre</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>81.1</i>
<b>Northern</b>		
Whyalla	74.7	80.3
Pirie	75.3	81.3
Flinders Ranges	75.1	79.6
Far North	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>81.1</i>
<b>South Australia(c)</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>

(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 1999 to 2001.

(b) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2001.

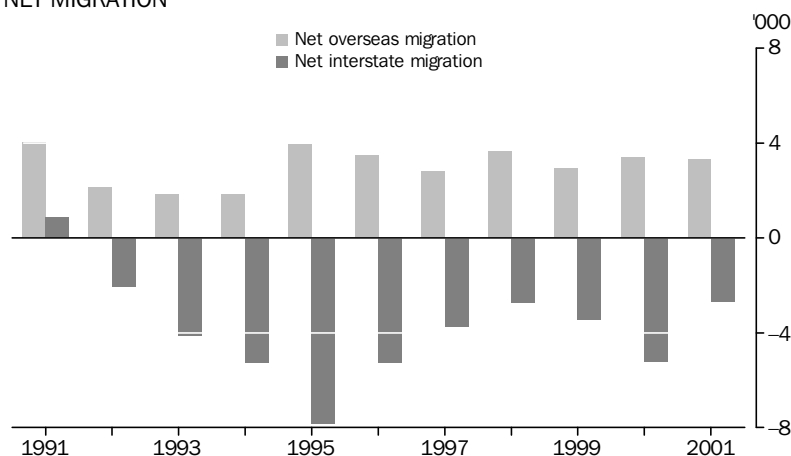
(c) From table 4.3.

## SECTION 5

## MIGRATION .....

In 2001, there were more arrivals in South Australia than departures. There was a net gain of 3,300 persons through overseas migration and a net loss of 2,700 persons through interstate migration, resulting in a net gain to South Australia's population of 600 persons through migration. During the period 1991–2001, the only other years to have had a net gain in migration were 1991 (6,100 persons) and 1998 (900 persons).

### NET MIGRATION



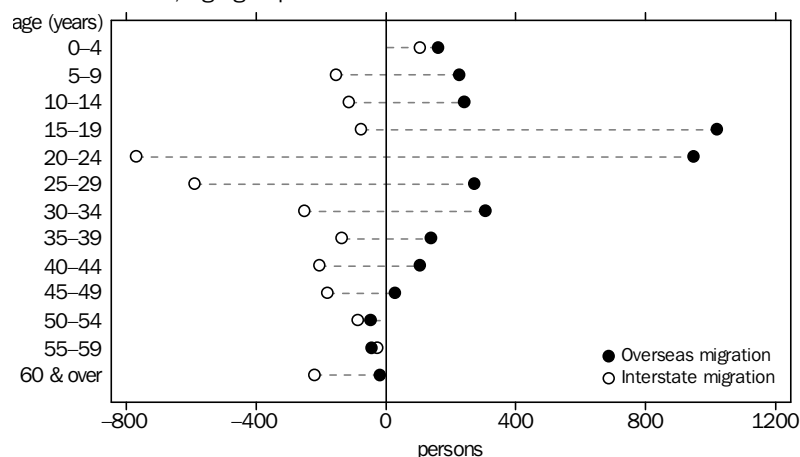
There were 59,500 interstate movements in and out of South Australia in 2001 comprising 28,400 arrivals and 31,100 departures.

### AGE OF MIGRANTS

Apart from the 0–4 year age group, there were losses from interstate migration across all age groups in 2001. The largest losses were in the 20–24 year age group (800 persons) and 25–29 year age group (600 persons).

There were gains from overseas migration to each age group up to and including 45–49 years and small losses thereafter. The largest gain was in the 15–19 year age group (1,000 persons), which includes overseas students arriving to study in South Australia, followed by the 20–24 year age group (900 persons).

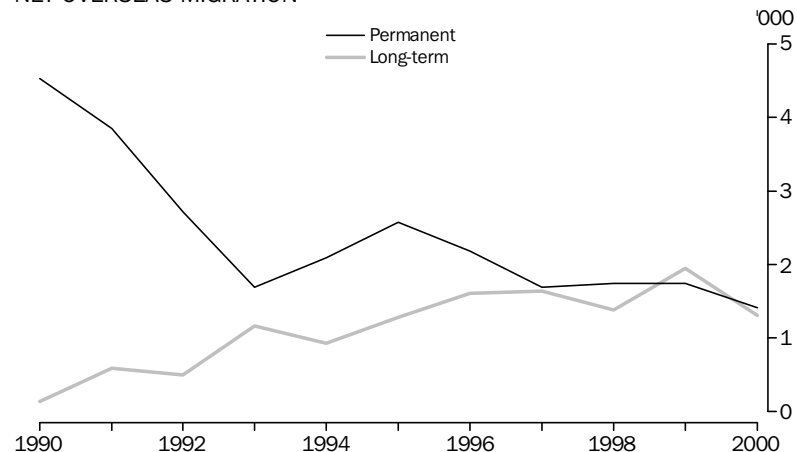
### NET MIGRATION, Age group—2001



## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Details on overseas migration are not yet available for 2001 (see paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes). In 2000, net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 3,400 persons to the South Australian population. Over the decade, there was an increase in net long-term movements, that is, arrivals and departures involving a period of 12 months or more but not intended to be permanent (from 600 persons in 1991 to 1,300 persons in 2000). Conversely, there was a decrease in net permanent movements over the decade (from 3,900 to 1,400 persons).

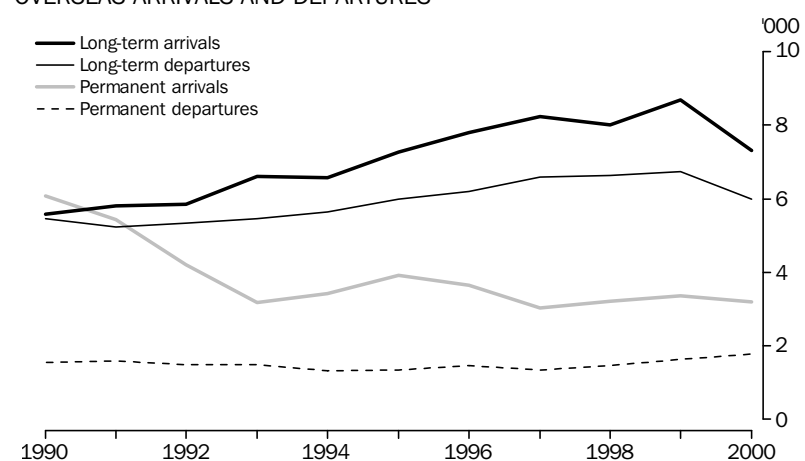
## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION



From 1993 to 1999, overseas movements in and out of South Australia increased from a trough of 16,800 to 20,400 persons, and then decreased to 18,300 in 2000. Both long-term arrivals and departures generally increased throughout the 1990s before falling in 2000 to levels similar to those of 1995. In 2000, one-third (34%) of long-term arrivals were Australian residents returning to South Australia, compared with 50–61% for the rest of the decade.

Over the period 1991–2000, permanent arrivals fell (from 5,400 to 3,200 persons) and permanent departures fell from 1,600 persons in 1991 to 1,300 persons in the mid-1990s and then gradually rose to 1,800 persons in 2000.

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



## 5.1 MIGRATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION								
Permanent movement								
Arrivals	no.	5 433	3 645	3 030	3 223	3 363	3 187	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	1 583	1 465	1 335	1 478	1 625	1 775	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	893	659	579	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	690	806	756	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	no.	3 850	2 180	1 695	1 745	1 738	1 412	n.y.a.
Long-term movement								
Arrivals	no.	5 816	7 803	8 239	8 018	8 682	7 304	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	3 421	4 138	4 304	4 162	4 378	2 455	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	2 395	3 665	3 935	3 856	4 304	4 849	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	5 225	6 193	6 601	6 635	6 731	5 990	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	3 580	3 714	3 927	4 296	4 405	4 657	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	1 645	2 479	2 674	2 339	2 326	1 333	n.y.a.
Net	no.	591	1 610	1 638	1 383	1 951	1 314	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-527	-309	-514	526	-758	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Net overseas migration(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 015</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>2 931</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>3 333</b>
INTERSTATE MIGRATION								
Arrivals	no.	26 756	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500	27 594	28 387
Departures	no.	26 113	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937	32 814	31 086
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>-5 284</b>	<b>-3 752</b>	<b>-2 724</b>	<b>-3 437</b>	<b>-5 220</b>	<b>-2 699</b>

(a) See paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) 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.

(c) For the years 1991, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories were 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.....

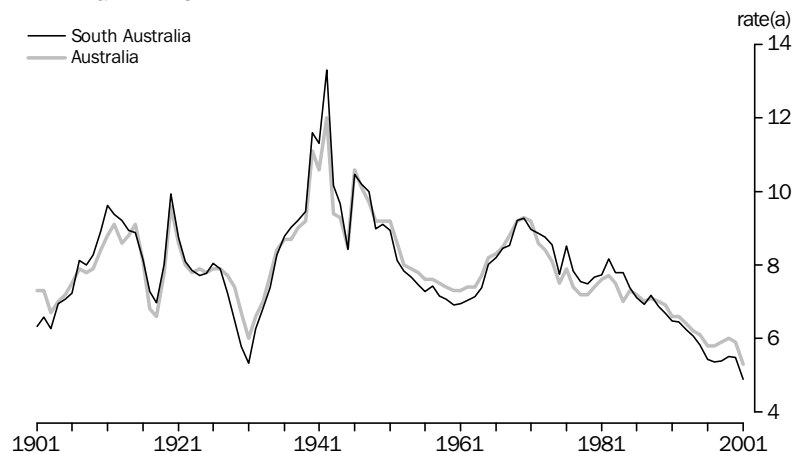
<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	161	105
5-9	226	-154
10-14	241	-113
15-19	1 020	-76
20-24	947	-769
25-29	272	-590
30-34	306	-252
35-39	139	-135
40-44	105	-205
45-49	29	-180
50-54	-48	-85
55-59	-45	-26
60-64	-6	-47
65-69	-6	-58
70-74	8	-5
75-79	-3	-47
80-84	-2	-39
85 and over	-11	-23
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>-2 699</b>

## SECTION 6

## MARRIAGES .....

In 2001, there were 7,400 marriages registered in South Australia, the lowest number recorded since 1963 (7,300 marriages). The crude marriage rate was 4.9 marriages per 1,000 of the South Australian population and has been below the Australian rate since 1989.

### MARRIAGE RATES

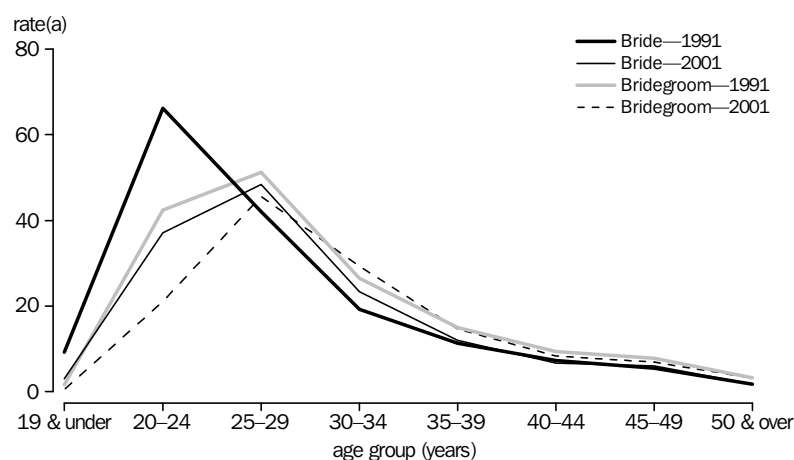


(a) Marriages per 1,000 total population.

### AGE AT MARRIAGE

Across all age groups of brides and bridegrooms, age-specific marriage rates fell in the year to 2001. The 25–29 year age group had the highest marriage rates for both brides (48.5) and bridegrooms (45.6). Over the last decade, marriage rates have fallen for brides aged under 25 years and bridegrooms under the age of 30.

### MARRIAGE RATES



(a) Marriages per 1,000 population in each age group.

The trend towards older age at marriage continued in 2001. The median age of brides rose from 25.8 years in 1991 to 28.7 years in 2001. For bridegrooms, the median age rose from 28.3 years in 1991 to 30.8 years in 2001.

## 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 2001, 72% of the parties in South Australia had lived together before marriage. This was the same as the national level. Of the couples where neither party had ever been married, 69% were considered to have been living together.

## REMARRIAGES

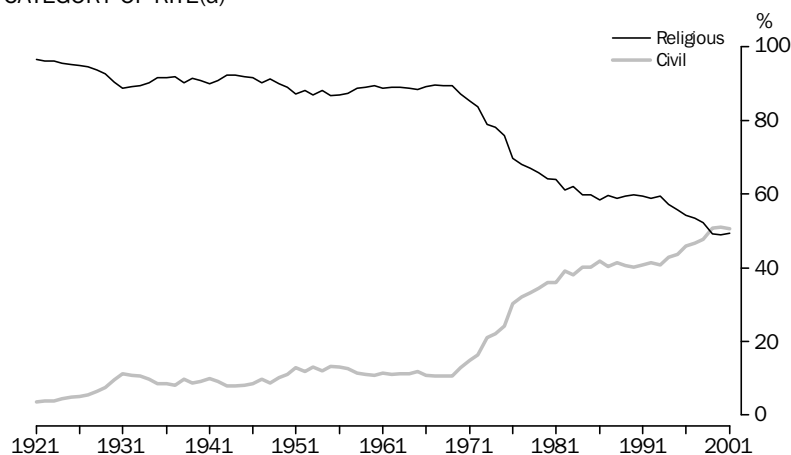
There were 2,600 marriages (35%) in 2001 where at least one party had been previously married. Both parties were previously divorced in 970 (37%) of these marriages.

## CELEBRANTS AND RITES

In 2001, there were 3,700 marriages performed by ministers of religion, the lowest recorded since 1933. For the last three years, just under half the registered marriages in South Australia were performed by ministers of religion (49%) as opposed to civil celebrants (51%). In 1991, 59% of marriages were performed by ministers of religion.

Of the marriages celebrated as religious rites, the main denominations involved were Roman Catholic (1,030), Uniting Church (740), and Anglican (610). Marriages conducted as civil rites were mainly performed by civil celebrants—3,340 compared with 420 by official registrars. Of the marriages in which the bridegroom was previously divorced, 70% were conducted as civil rites—the situation for previously divorced brides was similar with 72% of marriages conducted as civil rites.

## CATEGORY OF RITE(a)



## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL MARRIAGES								
<b>Marriages registered</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 392</b>	<b>8 011</b>	<b>7 945</b>	<b>8 022</b>	<b>8 237</b>	<b>8 227</b>	<b>7 434</b>
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.9
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	6 184	5 206	5 156	5 254	5 333	5 273	4 804
First marriage one partner	no.	1 707	1 443	1 410	1 418	1 516	1 501	1 367
Remarriage both partners	no.	1 501	1 362	1 379	1 350	1 388	1 453	1 263
Marriages performed by								
Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	5 574	4 345	4 240	4 188	4 055	4 026	3 670
Proportion	%	59.3	54.2	53.4	52.2	49.2	48.9	49.4
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	3 818	3 666	3 705	3 834	4 182	4 201	3 764
Proportion	%	40.7	45.8	46.6	47.8	50.8	51.1	50.6



## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5
20–24	rate	42.4	27.6	26.3	25.7	25.5	24.4	21.1
25–29	rate	51.3	47.8	47.0	47.8	48.8	47.8	45.6
30–34	rate	26.5	25.9	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	29.3
35–39	rate	15.0	14.3	14.9	15.3	16.4	17.0	14.7
40–44	rate	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.8	10.1	8.4
45–49	rate	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.4	8.1	7.0
50 and over	rate	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	6 955	5 894	5 808	5 936	6 090	5 991	5 465
Widowed	no.	248	244	214	188	215	219	195
Divorced	no.	2 189	1 873	1 923	1 898	1 932	2 017	1 774
Total	no.	9 392	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237	8 227	7 434
Median age								
Never married	years	26.3	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.7
Widowed	years	62.6	61.8	63.6	62.3	65.3	64.1	62.0
Divorced	years	39.5	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.9	43.7	44.0
Total	years	28.3	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.5	30.8
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	9.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.0
20–24	rate	66.2	48.6	45.9	45.4	44.0	42.8	37.2
25–29	rate	42.1	44.4	46.9	47.3	50.4	50.4	48.5
30–34	rate	19.3	19.5	21.0	22.3	23.4	25.0	23.4
35–39	rate	11.3	11.4	11.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	12.1
40–44	rate	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6	8.2	6.8
45–49	rate	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.0
50 and over	rate	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	7 120	5 961	5 914	5 990	6 092	6 056	5 510
Widowed	no.	289	245	210	219	226	240	229
Divorced	no.	1 983	1 805	1 821	1 813	1 919	1 931	1 695
Total	no.	9 392	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237	8 227	7 434
Median age								
Never married	years	24.2	25.5	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.5	26.8
Widowed	years	56.0	55.6	55.1	54.7	57.4	55.5	57.6
Divorced	years	36.3	38.9	38.8	39.5	39.5	40.2	40.2
Total	years	25.8	27.3	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.5	28.7

## 6.2 MARRIAGES, Age-specific first marriage and remarriage rates—Census years(a)

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(b)						
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(c)						
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) Marriage rates for 2001 are not available as 30 June 2001 estimated resident population by marital status is not yet available.

(b) Per 1,000 population of never married males and females. See Glossary.

(c) Per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males and females. 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>
--	--------------------------	----------------	-----------------	--------------

#### MARRIAGES (no.)

Never married	4 804	35	626	5 465
Widowed	24	71	100	195
Divorced	682	123	969	1 774
Total	5 510	229	1 695	7 434

#### PROPORTION (%)

Never married	64.6	0.5	8.4	73.5
Widowed	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.6
Divorced	9.2	1.7	13.0	23.9
Total	74.1	3.1	22.8	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
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Religious(a)</b>								
Anglican	531	11	69	535	10	66	611	8.2
Baptist	122	6	28	120	9	27	156	2.1
Catholic	980	12	34	997	11	18	1 026	13.8
Churches of Christ	74	4	42	83	6	31	120	1.6
Islam	17	—	n.p.	18	—	5	23	0.3
Lutheran	273	11	59	266	17	60	343	4.6
Orthodox	148	—	n.p.	155	—	16	171	2.3
Uniting Church	552	27	162	590	24	127	741	10.0
Other denominations	355	18	106	342	12	125	479	6.4
<i>All religious rites</i>	3 052	91	527	3 106	89	475	3 670	49.4
<b>Civil</b>								
Official registrars	244	21	159	246	22	156	424	5.7
Other civil celebrants	2 169	83	1 088	2 158	118	1 064	3 340	44.9
<i>All civil rites</i>	2 413	104	1 247	2 404	140	1 220	3 764	50.6
<b>All marriages</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>5 510</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>7 434</b>	<b>100.0</b>

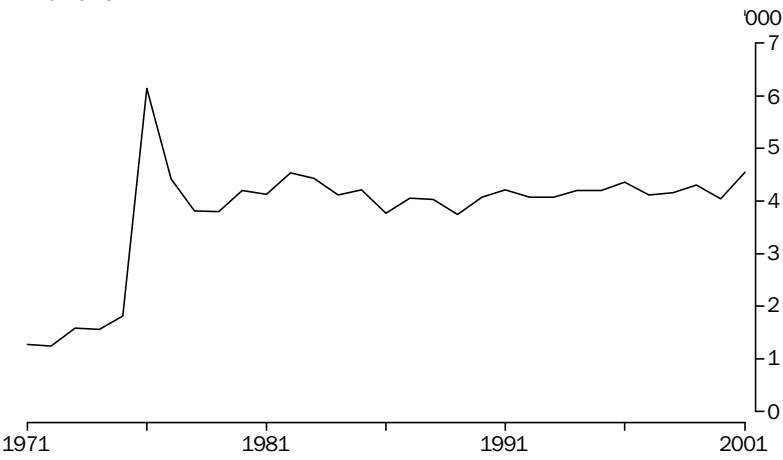
(a) Registers of ministers of religion are maintained by states and territories under the authority of the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwth).

SECTION **7**

**DIVORCES** .....

There were 4,500 divorces granted in South Australia in 2001, the highest number granted since 1976 following the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth). In addition, this was an increase of 13% on the number of divorces granted in 2000 (4,000 divorces); however, the 2000 figure was the lowest since 1989. The crude divorce rate was 3.0 divorces per 1,000 population in 2001, compared with 2.7 in 2000 and 2.9 in 1999.

DIVORCES



FEDERAL MAGISTRATES SERVICE

The Family Court of Australia has administered divorces since 1976. In September 2000 the Federal Magistrates Service was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants and to ease the workload of both the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Service may have had some influence on the increase in divorces granted in 2001.

In 2001, the first full year of operation, 50% of divorces granted in South Australia were dealt with by the Federal Magistrates Service. This is similar to the national picture, where 51% of divorces were administered by the Federal Magistrates Service.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

The median duration of marriage and the median interval between marriage and separation have been increasing over the past decade and reached peaks of 12.6 years and 9.1 years respectively in 2001.

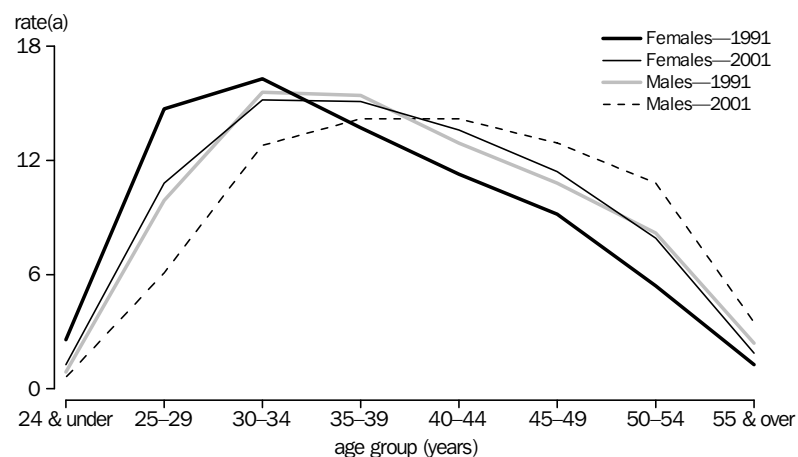
AGE AT DIVORCE

The median ages at separation and divorce rose by 3.5 and 4.4 years respectively for both males and females in the period 1991–2001. In 2001, the median ages at separation were 39 years for males and 36 for females, and the median ages at divorce were 42 years for males and 40 for females.

AGE AT DIVORCE *continued*

Divorce rates were higher in 2001 than the previous year across all age groups for males and females. However, the age-specific divorce rates (the number of divorces per 1,000 population of a specific age group) were lower than the rates in 1991 for males aged under 40 years, and females under 35 years.

## AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES



(a) Divorces per 1,000 population in each age group.

## CHILDREN

There were 4,600 unmarried children under the age of 18 years whose parents divorced in 2001. The proportion of divorces involving children was 54% in 2001, down from 62% in 1981 and 1982. Under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) these children may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. The average number of children per divorce was 1.0 in 2001; however, if divorces that did not involve children are excluded, then the number of children per divorce was 1.9 every year over the past two decades.

## DIVORCES, Percentage involving children aged under 18 years(a)



(a) Data for 1995 are not available and have been imputed.

## 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL DIVORCES								
<b>Divorces granted</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 215</b>	<b>4 358</b>	<b>4 115</b>	<b>4 159</b>	<b>4 301</b>	<b>4 036</b>	<b>4 545</b>
Crude divorce rate	rate	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0
Median duration of marriage	years	10.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.7	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	2 323	2 456	2 327	2 380	2 463	2 242	2 451
Proportion of total divorces	%	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.2	57.3	55.6	53.9
Average number of children	no.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	1 443	1 353	1 267	1 284	1 240	1 215	1 334
Wife	no.	2 179	2 102	2 178	2 158	2 303	2 120	2 271
Joint	no.	593	903	670	717	758	701	940
HUSBAND								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
25–29	rate	9.9	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	5.6	6.1
30–34	rate	15.6	13.5	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.2	12.8
35–39	rate	15.4	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.2
40–44	rate	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.1	12.3	14.2
45–49	rate	10.8	12.4	10.6	11.0	12.4	11.5	12.9
50–54	rate	8.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.8
55 and over	rate	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.5
Median age								
At marriage	years	24.5	25.4	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.3
At final separation	years	35.4	37.2	37.4	37.4	38.2	38.3	38.9
At decree made absolute	years	38.0	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.4	41.7	42.4
WIFE								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
25–29	rate	14.7	12.9	12.2	11.2	11.3	9.9	10.8
30–34	rate	16.3	14.5	13.5	15.4	14.4	14.3	15.2
35–39	rate	13.7	15.1	14.3	13.6	14.8	14.0	15.1
40–44	rate	11.3	13.4	11.8	13.0	14.4	12.7	13.6
45–49	rate	9.2	10.1	9.7	9.1	10.3	9.8	11.4
50–54	rate	5.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.2	7.4	7.9
55 and over	rate	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9
Median age								
At marriage	years	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.9
At final separation	years	32.8	34.6	34.7	34.8	35.6	35.8	36.3
At decree made absolute	years	35.3	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.9	39.1	39.7

## 7.2 DIVORCES, Age of parties at divorce

### 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(a)
24 and under	32	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
25-29	54	210	30	9	3	—	—	—	—	309
30-34	16	208	375	78	18	—	—	—	—	702
35-39	5	61	270	346	88	19	6	—	—	805
40-44	—	20	95	286	320	67	12	6	—	813
45-49	—	7	21	77	249	256	56	10	—	683
50-54	—	6	7	43	80	190	186	34	9	561
55-59	—	—	3	8	16	56	112	88	11	298
60 and over	—	—	3	6	—	24	38	81	133	290
Total(a)	112	528	815	858	786	620	415	221	154	4 545

(a) Includes age not stated.



### 7.3 DIVORCES, Number of children of the marriage and duration of marriage

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3 and over</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>Total children</i>	<i>Average number of children(a)</i>
1	33	6	8	—	47	22	1.6
2	116	27	18	5	166	80	1.6
3	132	50	24	10	216	134	1.6
4	149	53	33	7	242	142	1.5
5	117	62	37	7	223	158	1.5
6	102	48	50	13	213	190	1.7
7	112	48	52	26	238	238	1.9
8	96	46	58	21	221	231	1.8
9	72	50	72	20	214	260	1.8
10–14	237	172	320	138	867	1 271	2.0
15–19	128	122	283	148	681	1 172	2.1
20–24	192	137	123	45	497	529	1.7
25–29	270	70	18	10	368	139	1.4
30 and over	338	9	4	—	351	17	1.3
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>2 094</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4 545</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>1.9</b>

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.

(b) Includes not stated duration of marriage.

## 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 42.

**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 include Other Territories.

### POPULATION

**3** This section combines ERP with information on overseas arrivals and departures, interstate migration and population and household projections.

#### Population estimates

**4** The concept of 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.

POPULATION *continued*

**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.

**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, Australia, 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.

**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 1999–2001 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*.

DEATHS *continued*

## 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).

**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 are coded to ICD–10 and are therefore not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. Data from 1999 onwards in this table relate 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)
- External causes (V01–Y98)

from the ICD–10 classification.

## MIGRATION

## Overseas migration

**25** 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 and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration.

**26** Data 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.

**27** 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>>.

**28** There have been delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures data from August 2000 onwards from DIMIA; therefore, complete overseas migration component data for 2000 and 2001 are not yet available.

MIGRATION *continued*

**29** In the absence of these data, an estimate of net overseas migration for 2001 has been assumed using a projection consistent with the medium assumption for net overseas migration included in *Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0), while category jumping for the September and December Quarters 2000 has been set to zero.

## 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* (Cwlth), 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 Australian Capital Territory (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.

DIVORCES *continued*

**34** Under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth), 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.

**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.

## INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

**38** 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

**39** The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**40** 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* (Cwlth).

## SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

**41** 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

**42** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*AusStats* — electronic data (see paragraph 43)  
*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0  
*Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0  
*Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0  
*Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0  
*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*, cat. no. 2015.4  
*Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0  
*Demography*, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state- and territory-specific publications)  
*Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001*, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, 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. 3235.4.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0  
*Population Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0  
*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand*, cat. no. 3218.0  
*Regional Statistics, South Australia*, cat. no. 1362.4  
*South Australia at a Glance*, cat. no. 1306.4

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**43** 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.

**44** 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.

**45** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

**46** 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 this 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)  
 Sex  
 State or territory of registration  
 State or territory of usual residence

## MIGRATION

Age  
 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	1 481 832	18 362	11 658	87	7 945	4 115	12.4	7.9	4.7
1998	1 490 829	18 226	11 714	73	8 022	4 159	12.3	7.9	4.0
1999	1 499 204	17 958	11 291	78	8 237	4 301	12.0	7.6	4.3
2000	1 506 802	17 859	11 843	82	8 227	4 036	11.9	7.9	4.6
2001	1 514 854	17 281	11 891	79	7 434	4 545	11.4	7.8	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 2001 CENSUS .....

## SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
Characteristics of persons	no.	no.	no.	%
.....				
<b>Persons usually resident in South Australia</b>	<b>724 147</b>	<b>745 910</b>	<b>1 470 057</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Place of enumeration on Census Night				
Persons counted at home	688 327	715 291	1 403 618	95.5
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	4 184	3 727	7 911	0.5
Different SLA within SA	18 858	15 660	34 518	2.3
Interstate	12 778	11 232	24 010	1.6
Total persons counted away from home	35 820	30 619	66 439	4.5
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	395 635	410 118	805 753	54.8
Different address				
Same SLA	64 497	68 466	132 963	9.0
Different SLA within SA	146 432	154 467	300 899	20.5
Interstate	28 333	27 725	56 058	3.8
Overseas	14 354	14 827	29 181	2.0
Move undefined(a)	5 442	4 429	9 871	0.7
Total different address	259 058	269 914	528 972	36.0
Not stated(b)	23 771	21 941	45 712	3.1
Not applicable(c)	45 683	43 937	89 620	6.1
Age group (years)				
0–14	147 635	140 013	287 648	19.6
15–54	411 330	410 611	821 941	55.9
55–64	71 563	73 158	144 721	9.8
65 and over	93 619	122 128	215 747	14.7
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	195 702	159 737	355 439	24.2
Married	305 435	305 218	610 653	41.5
Separated	18 347	21 059	39 406	2.7
Divorced	41 175	52 778	93 953	6.4
Widowed	15 853	67 105	82 958	5.6
Citizenship				
Australian	654 526	675 410	1 329 936	90.5
18 years and over	488 077	517 160	1 005 237	68.4

(a) Comprises persons whose place of usual residence on Census Night was 'Migratory and off-shore', 'Undefined Adelaide', 'No usual address' or 'Undefined SA', or whose place of usual residence five years ago was 'Migratory and off-shore', 'Undefined Adelaide', 'No usual address' or 'Undefined SA'.

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001 *continued*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Indigenous status				
Non-Indigenous	690 666	710 983	1 401 649	95.3
Indigenous				
Aboriginal	10 827	11 206	22 033	1.5
Torres Strait Islander	383	405	788	0.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	278	278	556	0.0
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	<i>11 488</i>	<i>11 889</i>	<i>23 377</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Not stated	21 993	23 038	45 031	3.1
Labour force status(a)				
Employed				
Full-time(b)	264 692	134 725	399 417	27.2
Part-time	75 515	147 010	222 525	15.1
Hours worked not stated	9 382	7 249	16 631	1.1
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>349 589</i>	<i>288 984</i>	<i>638 573</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	26 820	11 731	38 551	2.6
Looking for part-time work	5 341	8 614	13 955	0.9
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>32 161</i>	<i>20 345</i>	<i>52 506</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>381 750</i>	<i>309 329</i>	<i>691 079</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Total not in the labour force	178 048	275 751	453 799	30.9
Not stated	16 714	20 817	37 531	2.6
Birthplace				
Oceania and Antarctica				
Australia (includes External Territories)	544 860	562 582	1 107 442	75.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	6 602	6 332	12 934	0.9
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	<i>551 462</i>	<i>568 914</i>	<i>1 120 376</i>	<i>76.2</i>
North-West Europe	75 886	80 430	156 316	10.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	35 089	33 830	68 919	4.7
North Africa and the Middle East	3 715	3 061	6 776	0.5
South-East Asia	11 678	14 506	26 184	1.8
North-East Asia	3 538	4 184	7 722	0.5
Southern and Central Asia	3 800	2 942	6 742	0.5
Americas	3 620	3 693	7 313	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 570	2 652	5 222	0.4
Not stated	32 295	31 217	63 512	4.3
Other(c)	494	481	975	0.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years or over.

(b) Defined as having worked 35 hours or more in the main job held in the week before the census.

(c) Consists of 'Inadequately described', 'At sea', and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

## GLOSSARY .....

<b>Age-specific death rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific divorce rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific marriage rates</b>	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of males or females 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 years are excluded from the population.
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Category jumping</b>	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. 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.
<b>Category of movement</b>	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"> <li>▪ permanent movements</li> <li>▪ long-term movements (one year or more)</li> <li>▪ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul>

**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* (Cwlth), 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.



<b>Date of final separation</b>	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.
<b>Divorce</b>	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
<b>Duration of marriage</b>	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
<b>Duration of marriage until separation</b>	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	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.
<b>Exnuptial birth</b>	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.
<b>First marriage rates</b>	First marriage rates are the number of males and females marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married males and females aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
<b>Household</b>	<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>
<b>Indigenous birth</b>	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.
<b>Indigenous death</b>	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
<b>Indigenous origin</b>	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

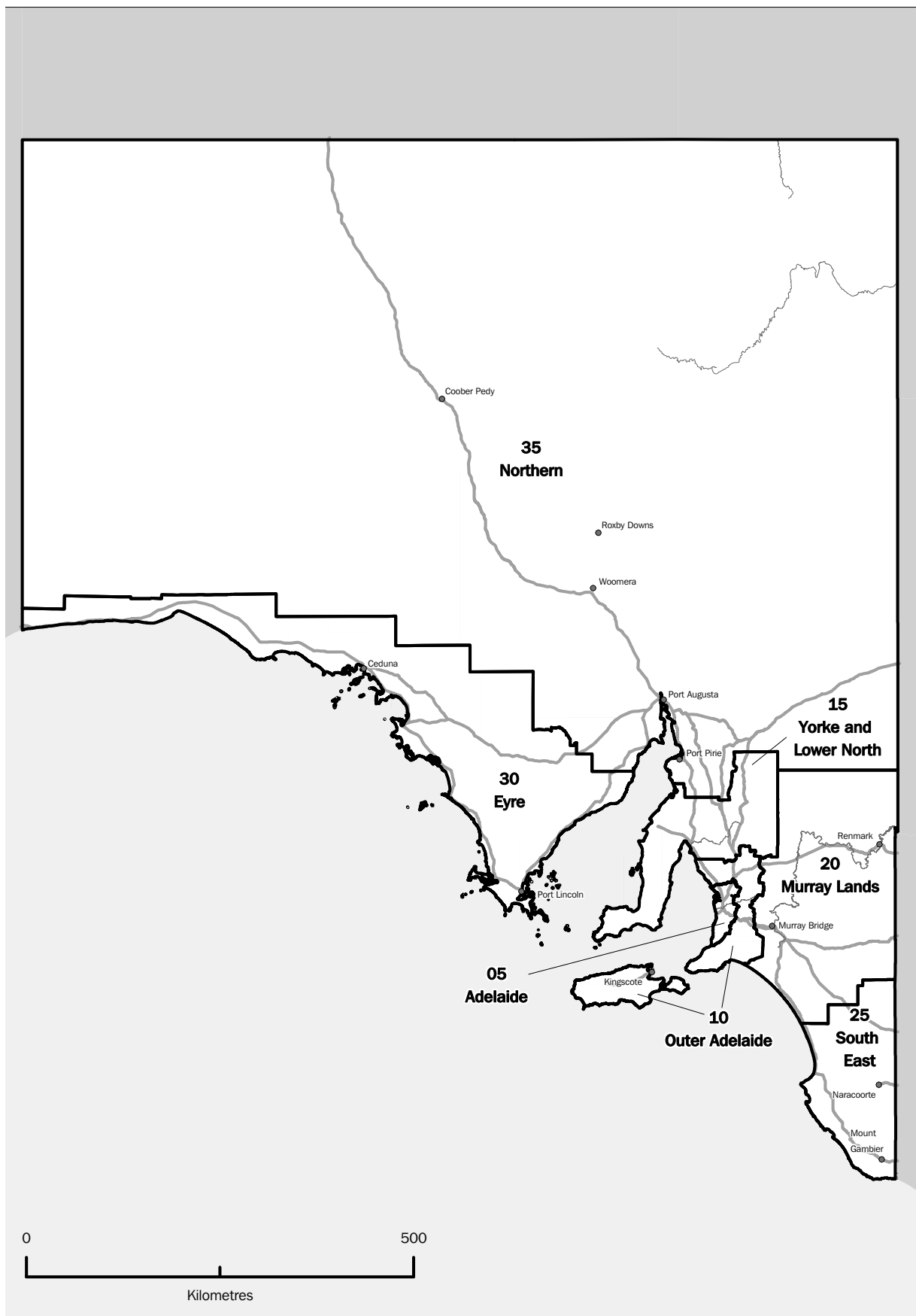
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	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.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Marital status</b>	Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.  Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', widowed' or 'divorced'. Data in this publication refer to registered marital status.  Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.
<b>Marriage</b>	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), 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.

<b>Median value</b>	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.
<b>Multiple birth</b>	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	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.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females 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.
<b>Nuptial birth</b>	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
<b>Nuptial first confinement</b>	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.
<b>Nuptiality</b>	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.
<b>Paternity-acknowledged birth</b>	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul>

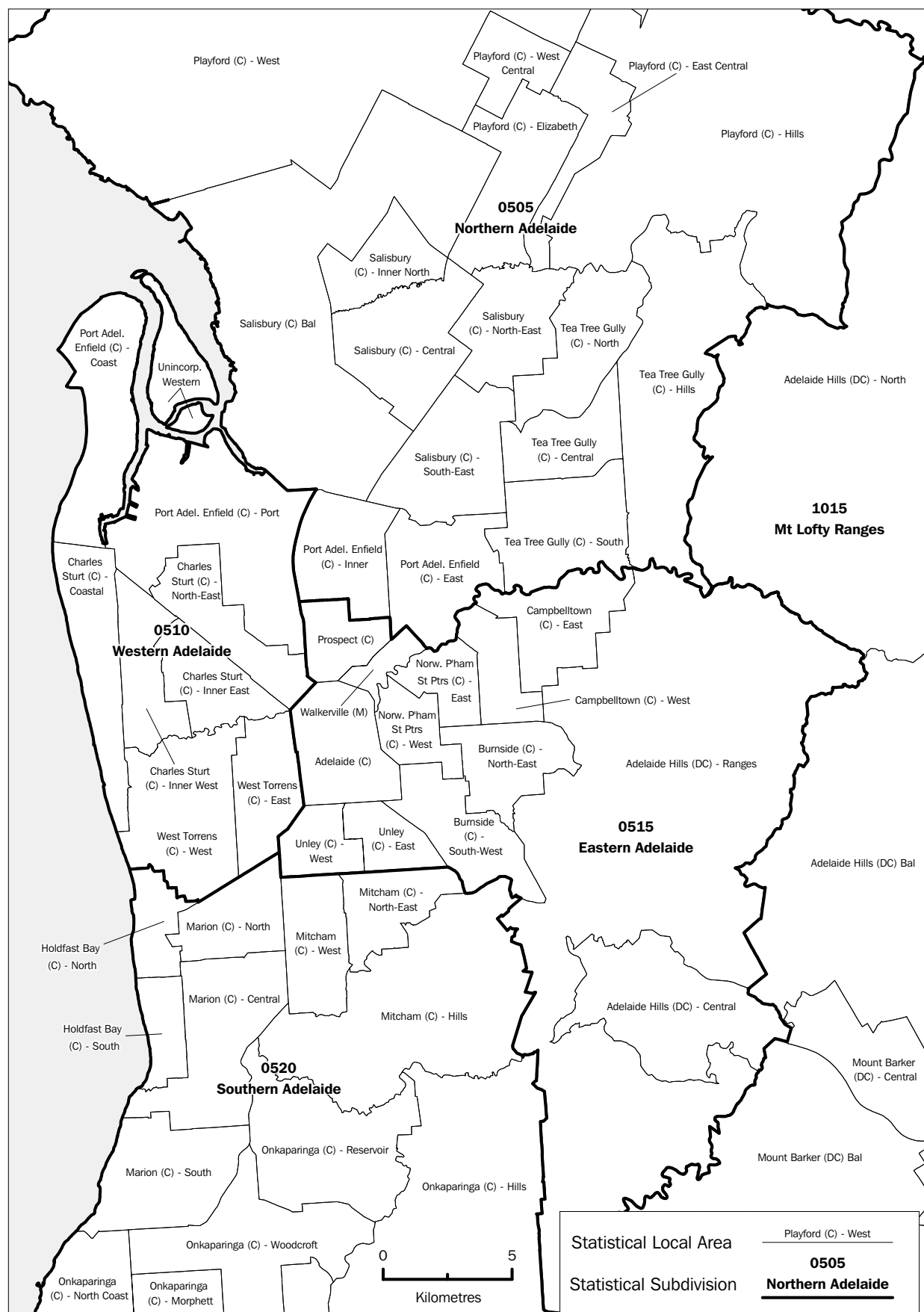
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers) <i>continued</i></b>	<p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.</p>
<b>Previous births</b>	<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. 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>
<b>Previous issue</b>	<p>See Previous births.</p>
<b>Remarriage rates</b>	<p>Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying males and females per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males or females of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced males or females by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.</p>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Standardised death rates</b>	<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.</p> <p>There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—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.</li> </ul>

<b>State or territory of registration</b>	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.
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the population (estimated resident population)</li> <li>▪ the mother (birth collection)</li> <li>▪ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Statistical Local Areas</b>	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 <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	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.
<b>Year of occurrence</b>	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
<b>Year of registration</b>	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2001



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, ADELAIDE 2001



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- INTERNET** [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
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