



DEMOGRAPHY

**SOUTH
AUSTRALIA**

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Ann Halford on Adelaide 08 8237 7408, or Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, marriages and divorces statistics for South Australia, and includes a special article on migration.

For reasons of confidentiality, cells containing less than three observations, and consequential cells which might allow the data to be identified, have been suppressed.



ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 1998, and tables showing final population estimates in tables 1.2 and 2.2.

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

There has been a review of the advisability of publishing certain statistics on the Indigenous population, and the chapter on Indigenous births and deaths has been deleted from this issue. Some information has been included in the separate Births and Deaths chapters. For further details, see the national ABS publications *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0) and *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0). Other publications relating to Indigenous data are shown in the Explanatory Notes.

This publication contains two reference maps showing boundaries of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification for South Australia in 1998. Full sets of maps are to be found in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Because of the complexity and variety of concepts in this publication, readers are advised to consult both the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
..	not applicable
—	nil, rounded to zero or less than three (see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes)

Ian Crettenden
Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

KEY FIGURES

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....		
	1988	1998	Change	1988	1998	Change
	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%
Estimated resident population (31 December)	1 412.3	1 489.5	5.5	16 687.1	18 851.2	13.0
Net overseas migration	7.2	3.3	-53.6	172.8	111.6	-35.4
Net interstate migration	-1.2	-2.7	-119.1
Births: registration basis	19.2	18.2	-4.8	246.2	249.6	1.4
Deaths: registration basis	10.7	11.7	9.6	119.9	127.2	6.1
Marriages	10.1	8.0	-20.8	116.8	110.6	-5.3
Divorces	4.0	4.2	3.2	41.0	51.4	25.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

South Australia experienced a population growth rate of 0.5% in the calendar year 1998. Natural increase accounted for 6,508 persons and net overseas migration for 3,327, while there was a net interstate migration loss of 2,724. The State/Territory with the highest population growth was Western Australia with 1.9%, and the States/Territories with the lowest or negative growth were Tasmania with -0.4% and the Australian Capital Territory with 0.4%.

More information about the South Australian population may be found in Section 2 of this publication, while there is extensive information about the estimation of the population and its components under the Demography theme of the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

BIRTHS

The South Australian fertility rate (the number of children each woman can expect to bear in her lifetime) was slightly lower than the national average, being 1.703, compared to the Australian rate of 1.755. The States/Territories with the highest fertility rates were the Northern Territory (2.196) and Tasmania (1.810). The States/Territories with the lowest fertility rates were the Australian Capital Territory with 1.555 and Victoria with 1.676. It should be remembered that fertility rates are calculated from age-specific rates, and are not therefore affected by the general age of a population. It is possible that the reason for South Australia's relatively low fertility rate lies in the population distribution of the State, as urban women tend to have a lower total fertility rate than do women living in rural areas.

More information about births in South Australia may be found in Section 3 of this publication.

DEATHS

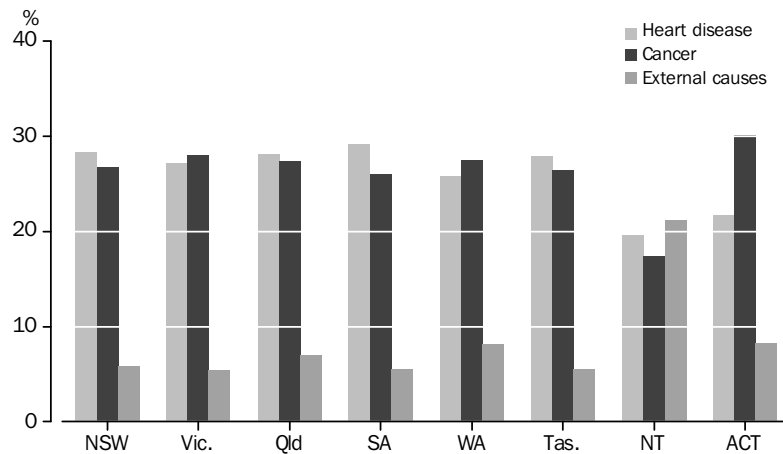
South Australian deaths measured as a proportion of all Australian deaths rose slightly from 9.0% in 1997 to 9.2% in 1998. The crude death rate was 7.9 deaths per 1,000 population, the highest in the country, and considerably higher than the crude death rate for the whole of Australia (6.8). The Australian Capital Territory, (4.1 deaths per 1,000 population) had the lowest crude death rate of all States/Territories in 1998. It was followed by the Northern Territory with 4.6, and Western Australia, with 5.8.

However, when death rates were standardised to account for the differing age structures of populations, South Australia's was only 6.0 per 1,000 (the same as that for the whole of Australia). South Australians have a higher life expectancy than that for Australia as a whole (76.0 years for males and 81.6 for females, compared to the Australian expectation of 75.9 and 81.5 years respectively), and the median age at death in South Australia is 75.4 years for males and 82.0 for females, the highest in Australia. An important reason for the high life expectancy in South Australia is the low level of infant and perinatal deaths in this State. The Northern Territory, with its relatively young population and higher rates of infant and perinatal death, had the lowest median ages at death (52.3 for males, and 58.2 for females).

Causes of death

There are only slight variations in the percentage distribution of major causes of death in the States, although the Territories, with their smaller populations, show more marked variation. This is illustrated in the following graph.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, By State and Territory of Usual Residence



More information about deaths in South Australia may be found in Section 4 of this publication.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriages registered in South Australia fell by 20.8% over the last ten years compared to a 5.3% fall for Australia overall. The crude marriage rate for South Australia fell from 7.2 in 1988 to 5.4 in 1996, and has remained steady at that figure since then. This is below the Australian rate of 5.9 and the second lowest of the States/Territories, ahead of only the Northern Territory.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES *continued*

The number of divorces in South Australia increased by 3.2% between 1988 and 1998, a very small increase compared to the overall increase for Australia (25.3%). However, a better comparison is that of the number of divorces per 1,000 of the population, which fell by one point in South Australia to 2.8, while rising two points for the whole of Australia, to 2.7.

More information on marriages and divorces may be found in Sections 5 and 6 of this publication.

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Information about Indigenous births and deaths in South Australia can be found in the Births and Deaths sections of this publication (Sections 3 and 4 respectively) and in the national publications *Births Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3301.0), *Deaths Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3302.0), and *Causes of Death Australia 1998* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Basic demographic information for statistical areas down to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level are shown in table 1.2 in this section. The boundaries used are those which were in existence at 1 July 1998, and which are shown in the maps at the back of this publication. Care should be taken in comparing 1998 data with that of previous years because of boundary changes, particularly in the Adelaide Hills and lower Murray regions.

Table 1.2 contains the estimated resident population for each area, together with the numbers of births and deaths, from which crude rates can be calculated, as well as total fertility and standardised death rates.

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

In cases where only small populations are involved, there can be wide fluctuations in rates and percentages, so data for those areas should be treated with caution. However, year-to-year fluctuations have been smoothed by showing the published rates as an average of the last three years' data.

In 1998 the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), which contained 73% of the population, contributed 72% of all the births where usual residence of mother was known, and 74% of all deaths.

Further analysis of population, births and deaths data can be found in the Population, Births, and Deaths sections of this bulletin. Some data on numbers of households are shown in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0). Further regional data can be found in the ABS publications *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3235.4) and *Regional Indicators 1998* (Cat. no. 1314.4)

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1998

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 376.2	4 683.8	3 482.3	1 489.5	1 845.5	470.9	191.3	308.4	18 851.2
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	40 467	27 179	24 774	6 508	14 215	2 352	2 784	2 964	121 265
Net overseas migration(e)	48 464	26 402	16 443	3 327	15 864	49	878	178	111 600
Net interstate migration	-13 222	2 848	15 974	-2 724	3 874	-4 080	-674	-1 996	..
Total increase(f)	75 709	56 429	57 191	7 111	33 953	-1 679	2 988	1 146	232 865
Growth rate (%)	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.9	-0.4	1.6	0.4	1.3
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	85 499	60 492	47 046	18 226	24 717	5 978	3 641	3 982	249 616
Total fertility rate	1.793	1.676	1.791	1.703	1.763	1.810	2.196	1.555	1.755
Crude birth rate	13.5	13.0	13.6	12.3	13.5	12.7	19.2	12.9	13.3
Female net reproduction rate	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
All confinements									
Number	84 279	59 531	46 360	17 933	24 345	5 891	3 607	3 917	245 898
Median age of mother (years)	29.5	30.2	28.8	29.8	29.3	28.6	27.4	29.9	29.5
Nuptial confinements									
Median age (years)									
Mother	30.3	30.8	30.0	30.8	30.4	30.0	29.9	30.7	30.5
Father	33.0	33.1	32.3	33.1	32.9	32.4	32.7	32.9	32.9
First nuptial confinements									
Number	25 890	18 845	12 341	5 168	6 601	1 570	589	1 174	72 276
Median age of mother	29.0	29.5	28.7	29.5	29.1	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.1
DEATHS									
Number	44 741	32 007	22 321	11 714	10 664	3 605	871	1 272	127 202
Standardised death rate	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3	8.9	5.4	6.0
Crude death rate	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.9	5.8	7.6	4.6	4.1	6.8
Median age at death (years)									
Males	74.5	75.0	74.0	75.4	73.7	75.0	52.3	72.7	74.5
Females	80.9	81.7	80.3	82.0	80.8	80.9	58.2	78.9	81.0
Infant deaths									
Number	371	283	299	73	123	34	45	24	1 252
Rate	4.3	4.7	6.4	4.0	5.0	5.7	12.4	6.0	5.0
Perinatal deaths									
Number	695	470	452	131	186	59	48	49	2 090
Rate	8.1	7.7	9.6	7.2	7.5	9.8	13.1	12.2	8.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Population, births and deaths include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Divorces include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and usual residence overseas and not stated.

(c) Components of population change from previous year.

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

(e) Net overseas migration includes an estimate of those persons who changed category from short-term visitor to long-term visitor or resident of Australia.

(f) Takes into account intercensal discrepancy not accounted for by natural increase and net migration.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1998 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MARRIAGES									
Number registered	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	110 598
Crude marriage rate	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.3	5.5	5.9
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	29.7	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.0	31.1	29.8	29.8
Bride	27.5	27.8	27.6	27.7	27.9	27.9	28.1	27.6	27.7
DIVORCES									
Number granted	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	(c)1 521	51 370
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	(c)	2.7
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.2	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.2	12.1	11.2
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	6.9	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.8	7.4	8.6	7.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Population, births and deaths include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Divorces include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and usual residence overseas and not stated.

(c) See paragraph 17 in Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
ADELAIDE (SD)					
Northern Adelaide (SSD)					
Gawler (M)	17 612	230	1.818	147	6.1
Playford (C) – East Central	17 312	289	2.175	58	5.3
Playford (C) – Elizabeth	25 885	388	2.242	229	7.0
Playford (C) – Hills	2 595	44	3.534	4	1.1
Playford (C) – West	8 065	134	2.338	29	4.4
Playford (C) – West Central	12 559	210	2.125	87	10.4
Port Adel. Enfield (C) – East	26 683	316	1.539	302	7.9
Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Inner	19 609	233	1.643	203	5.6
Salisbury (C) – Central	27 112	416	1.970	129	5.1
Salisbury (C) – Inner North	24 456	375	1.861	116	9.0
Salisbury (C) – North-East	22 452	344	2.003	107	6.1
Salisbury (C) – South-East	33 246	510	1.970	158	5.1
Salisbury (C) Bal	5 012	77	1.406	24	9.1
Tea Tree Gully (C) – Central	27 475	373	1.713	112	5.7
Tea Tree Gully (C) – Hills	12 613	172	1.896	45	4.6
Tea Tree Gully (C) – North	23 703	321	1.628	84	8.5
Tea Tree Gully (C) – South	33 125	451	1.781	163	4.3
<i>Total Northern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>339 514</i>	<i>4 883</i>	<i>1.861</i>	<i>1 997</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Western Adelaide (SSD)					
Charles Sturt (C) – Coastal	31 287	327	1.729	316	6.5
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner East	21 484	231	1.445	199	5.4
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West	24 675	268	1.565	242	6.5
Charles Sturt (C) – North-East	25 505	277	1.353	279	7.0
Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Coast	28 571	343	1.880	299	7.9
Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Port	26 302	347	1.808	247	6.9
West Torrens (C) – East	23 839	248	1.212	200	5.7
West Torrens (C) – West	27 981	299	1.584	289	5.4
Unincorp. Western	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Western Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>209 663</i>	<i>2 340</i>	<i>1.549</i>	<i>2 071</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Eastern Adelaide (SSD)					
Adelaide (C)	12 914	77	0.800	150	8.0
Adelaide Hills (DC) – Central	12 833	148	1.911	53	5.4
Adelaide Hills (DC) – Ranges	10 904	116	1.582	29	3.7
Burnside (C) – North-East	20 636	170	1.311	223	6.2
Burnside (C) – South-West	20 078	164	1.268	185	4.7
Campbelltown (C) – East	27 253	286	1.455	226	8.1
Campbelltown (C) – West	18 894	201	1.447	139	3.9
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) – East	16 116	161	1.307	226	6.2
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) – West	17 897	157	1.017	262	7.9
Prospect (C)	19 114	268	1.563	172	6.1
Unley (C) – East	19 884	233	1.301	273	7.9
Unley (C) – West	17 091	199	1.253	205	8.3
Walkerville (M)	6 991	42	1.270	114	7.3
<i>Total Eastern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>220 605</i>	<i>2 222</i>	<i>1.320</i>	<i>2 257</i>	<i>6.5</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1998.

(b) As at 30 June 1998.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1998.

(C) City (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1996 to 1998.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1996 to 1998.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
ADELAIDE (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Southern Adelaide (SSD)					
Holdfast Bay (C) – North	18 524	139	1.144	247	5.9
Holdfast Bay (C) – South	14 125	107	1.244	181	6.6
Marion (C) – Central	33 213	353	1.610	268	5.2
Marion (C) – North	25 201	269	1.464	207	4.1
Marion (C) – South	19 087	205	1.587	165	20.0
Mitcham (C) – Hills	23 198	221	1.621	199	7.4
Mitcham (C) – North-East	15 419	148	1.696	133	4.8
Mitcham (C) – West	22 880	215	1.304	192	4.7
Onkaparinga (C) – Hackham	14 326	201	1.932	72	6.7
Onkaparinga (C) – Hills	10 565	141	2.239	18	2.2
Onkaparinga (C) – Morphett	25 015	351	1.902	148	6.0
Onkaparinga (C) – North Coast	17 641	247	1.997	97	3.7
Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir	23 892	312	1.942	70	4.8
Onkaparinga (C) – South Coast	21 500	293	1.944	116	6.5
Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft	33 342	451	1.742	186	8.1
<i>Total Southern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>317 928</i>	<i>3 653</i>	<i>1.658</i>	<i>2 299</i>	<i>5.7</i>
TOTAL ADELAIDE (SD)	1 087 710	13 098	1.622	8 624	6.1
OUTER ADELAIDE (SD)					
Barossa (SSD)					
Barossa (DC) – Angaston	7 347	97	2.012	64	6.0
Barossa (DC) – Barossa	6 993	82	1.802	44	5.2
Barossa (DC) – Tanunda	4 387	52	1.616	56	7.9
Kapunda and Light (DC)	9 905	104	1.804	50	4.7
Mallala (DC)	7 186	86	1.752	45	7.2
<i>Total Barossa (SSD)</i>	<i>35 818</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>1.806</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Kangaroo Island (SSD)					
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 370	41	2.076	29	5.3
Mt Lofty Ranges (SSD)					
Adelaide Hills (DC) – North	6 503	89	1.756	38	5.5
Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	8 323	118	1.837	49	4.8
Mount Barker (DC) – Central	14 210	200	1.994	73	5.8
Mount Barker (DC) Bal	7 857	113	2.289	25	5.3
<i>Total Mt Lofty Ranges (SSD)</i>	<i>36 893</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>1.974</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Fleurieu (SSD)					
Alexandrina (DC) – Coastal	9 008	90	1.959	83	5.4
Alexandrina (DC) – Strathalbyn	7 842	81	1.743	44	5.3
Victor Harbor (DC)	9 897	74	1.777	108	5.5
Yankalilla (DC)	3 837	36	1.985	22	4.8
<i>Total Fleurieu (SSD)</i>	<i>30 584</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>1.850</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>5.4</i>
TOTAL OUTER ADELAIDE (SD)	107 665	1 263	1.888	730	5.6

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1998.

(b) As at 30 June 1998.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1998.

(C) City (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1996 to 1998.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1996 to 1998.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH (SD)					
Yorke (SSD)					
Barunga West (DC)	2 482	26	1.950	28	5.4
Copper Coast (DC)	10 534	117	2.085	124	7.3
Yorke Peninsula (DC) – North	7 656	74	2.278	94	6.8
Yorke Peninsula (DC) – South	4 065	44	2.467	42	5.7
Unincorp. Yorke	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Yorke (SSD)</i>	<i>24 737</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>2.181</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Lower North (SSD)					
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 196	100	2.060	68	6.0
Goyder (DC)	4 497	57	2.452	47	6.3
Wakefield (DC)	6 647	72	2.287	65	7.1
<i>Total Lower North (SSD)</i>	<i>19 340</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>2.215</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>6.4</i>
TOTAL YORKE AND LOWER NORTH (SD)	44 077	490	2.197	468	6.6
MURRAY LANDS (SD)					
Riverland (SSD)					
Berri & Barmera (DC) – Barmera	4 388	52	1.873	36	6.3
Berri & Barmera (DC) – Berri	7 089	108	2.001	53	7.4
Loxton Waikerie (DC) – East	7 547	116	2.312	56	5.5
Loxton Waikerie (DC) – West	4 912	72	2.380	57	6.2
Mid Murray (DC)	8 152	77	1.915	71	5.9
Renmark Paringa (DC) – Paringa	1 840	20	1.906	10	4.3
Renmark Paringa (DC) – Renmark	7 911	103	2.090	64	6.7
Unincorp. Riverland	164	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Riverland (SSD)</i>	<i>42 003</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>2.075</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Murray Mallee (SSD)					
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 339	19	2.573	13	6.8
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 654	251	2.210	120	5.6
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 318	29	2.387	28	6.2
The Coorong (DC)	6 095	64	2.049	48	6.2
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Murray Mallee (SSD)</i>	<i>26 406</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>2.210</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>5.8</i>
TOTAL MURRAY LANDS (SD)	68 409	911	2.128	556	6.0
SOUTH EAST (SD)					
Upper South East (SSD)					
Lacepede (DC)	2 415	17	1.575	15	6.3
Lucindale (DC)	1 293	16	1.830	4	4.8
Naracoorte (DC)	6 796	81	1.939	56	6.9
Robe (DC)	1 332	17	2.192	12	5.7
Tatiara (DC)	7 058	134	2.704	48	5.5
<i>Total Upper South East (SSD)</i>	<i>18 894</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>2.185</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>6.1</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1998.

(b) As at 30 June 1998.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1998.

(C) City (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1996 to 1998.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1996 to 1998.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
SOUTH EAST (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Lower South East (SSD)					
Grant (DC)	8 037	88	1.757	38	5.9
Mount Gambier (C)	23 041	316	1.944	174	6.4
Wattle Range (DC) – East	3 375	54	1.863	27	5.3
Wattle Range (DC) – West	9 391	111	1.905	62	6.2
<i>Total Lower South East (SSD)</i>	<i>43 844</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>1.894</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>6.2</i>
TOTAL SOUTH EAST (SD)	62 738	834	1.978	436	6.2
EYRE (SD)					
Lincoln (SSD)					
Cleve (DC)	1 894	30	2.170	22	6.7
Elliston (DC)	1 225	28	3.012	6	5.0
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 208	12	2.196	14	6.4
Kimba (DC)	1 244	15	2.192	5	4.6
Le Hunte (DC)	1 551	25	2.300	8	4.0
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 085	45	2.110	22	4.0
Port Lincoln (C)	12 998	189	2.191	99	6.5
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 660	20	1.821	25	5.2
Unincorp. Lincoln	29	—	2.500	—	—
<i>Total Lincoln (SSD)</i>	<i>26 894</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>2.187</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>5.7</i>
West Coast (SSD)					
Ceduna (DC)	3 500	78	2.850	22	7.1
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 929	31	2.839	11	5.1
Unincorp. West Coast	625	9	1.134	3	13.4
<i>Total West Coast (SSD)</i>	<i>6 054</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>2.608</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>6.7</i>
TOTAL EYRE (SD)	32 948	482	2.273	237	5.9
NORTHERN (SD)					
Whyalla (SSD)					
Whyalla (C)	23 966	322	2.011	170	7.4
Unincorp. Whyalla	306	5	2.423	3	4.0
<i>Total Whyalla (SSD)</i>	<i>24 272</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>2.013</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Pirie (SSD)					
Northern Areas (DC)	4 858	62	2.339	46	5.2
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 114	6	2.213	11	5.7
Peterborough (DC)	2 192	24	2.415	22	6.2
Port Pirie C, Dists (M) – City	14 420	195	2.166	137	7.8
Port Pirie C, Dists (M) – Bal	3 664	40	2.190	29	6.2
Unincorp. Pirie	318	1	1.375	3	3.8
<i>Total Pirie (SSD)</i>	<i>26 566</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>2.198</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Flinders Ranges (SSD)					
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 874	17	2.081	20	7.0
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 105	39	2.458	24	6.3
Port Augusta (C)	13 987	199	2.050	121	8.1
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 669	23	1.856	3	5.8
<i>Total Flinders Ranges (SSD)</i>	<i>20 635</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>2.087</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>7.5</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1998.

(b) As at 30 June 1998.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1998.

(C) City (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1996 to 1998.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1996 to 1998.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
NORTHERN (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Far North (SSD)					
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 635	37	2.069	15	5.8
Roxby Downs (M)	3 444	64	2.290	4	3.5
Unincorp. Far North	5 319	94	2.303	22	8.1
<i>Total Far North (SSD)</i>	<i>11 398</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>2.298</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>6.5</i>
TOTAL NORTHERN (SD)	82 871	1 128	2.117	630	7.1
TOTAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1 486 418	(f)18 215	1.718	(g)11 681	6.2

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1998.

(b) As at 30 June 1998.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1998.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1996 to 1998.

(C) City (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1996 to 1998.

(f) Excludes 11 births where usual residence of mother was overseas, but includes 9 births where usual residence of mother was not fixed, or was SA undefined.

(g) Excludes 21 deaths where usual residence was overseas, but includes 12 deaths where usual residence was not fixed or was SA undefined.

SECTION 2

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of South Australia as at 31 December 1998 was almost 1.5 million persons (0.74 million males and 0.75 million females), and the population growth rate in that year reached 0.5% for the first time since 1992. The increase in population was composed of the following elements:

- a natural increase of 6,508 persons;
- a net overseas migration gain of 3,327 persons, and
- a net outflow of interstate migration of 2,724, compared to 3,752 in 1997.

For the first time since 1991, the gains from overseas migration more than compensated for the losses from interstate migration.

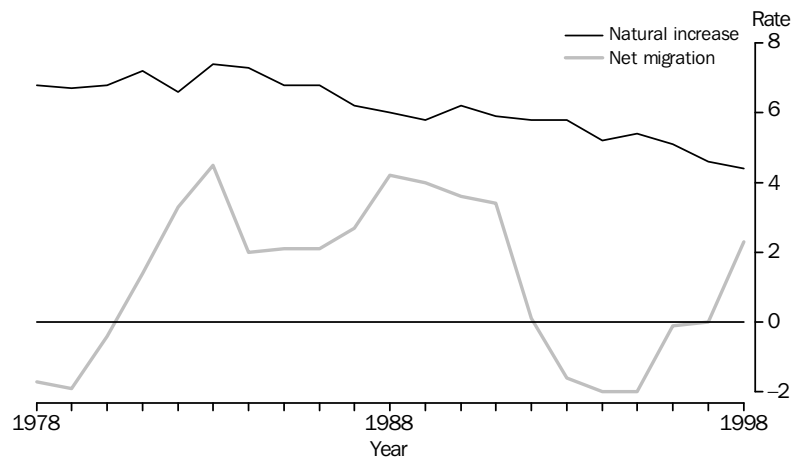
PERCENTAGE POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia



Components of population increase

South Australia's share of the total Australian population has declined steadily from 9.4% in 1966 to 7.9% in 1998. Although most of South Australia's growth in the last 20 years has come from natural increase, this has declined steadily as a component of growth. Net overseas migration has been generally lower than that in other States, and net interstate migration has primarily been negative since the mid 1970s.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, Rates Per 1,000 Population



Overseas migration

There were 3,220 overseas permanent settler arrivals in South Australia in the 1998 calendar year, almost 4.0% of the national level. The recent State intake was considerably lower than the 6,770 recorded in 1988.

There were 320 former settlers and 1,160 other Australian residents who left South Australia in 1998 to live overseas permanently, and a further 6,010 visitors and residents who departed for more than twelve months.

At the 1996 Census, 24.5% of the estimated resident population had been born elsewhere than in Australia. In 1998, the overseas-born population of Australia, which has an older age structure than does the Australian-born population, accounted for nearly one-third of male deaths and over one-quarter of female deaths registered. Migrants account for approximately 20% of parents of babies born; 20% of marrying parties in any particular year, and 30% of divorcing parties.

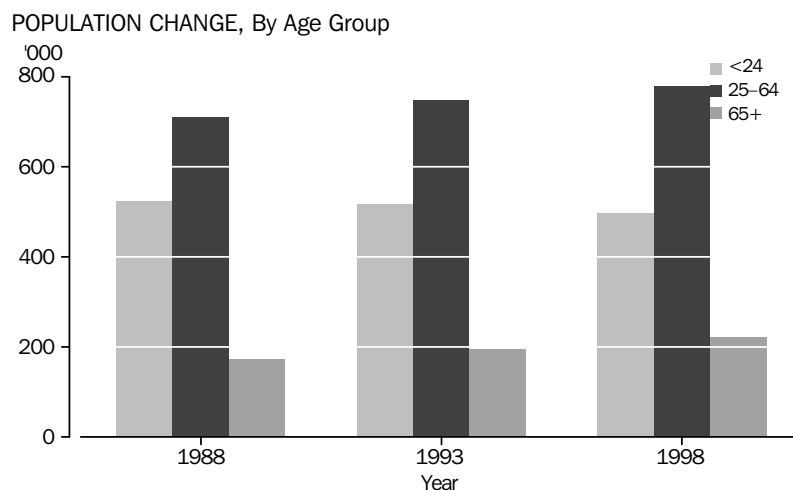
Interstate migration

For the 1998 calendar year, net interstate migration for South Australia was -2,724, a considerably smaller net loss than that of five years ago (-4,661). The State's main net losses were to Victoria and Queensland (1,380 and 1,033 respectively), while the main net gains were from Tasmania (241) and the Northern Territory (135).

The largest net losses occurred within the prime working-age ranges, with 726 persons aged 20–24 years; 600 aged 25–29 years; and 382 aged 30–34 years leaving South Australia. Conversely, small net gains were observed for the 55–59 year age group (an increase of 70 persons) and most age groups above this range.

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

The mean age of the estimated resident population of South Australia as at 30 June 1998 was 37.5 years, an increase of 0.3 years over the 1997 level. The latest mean was 1.5 years higher than the national mean age. Ten years earlier (in 1988), both the national and the South Australian mean ages were lower, at 35.3 years for South Australia and 34.2 for Australia. The following graph displays the gradual ageing of the State population since 1988.



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Over two-thirds (73%) of the South Australian population lives in the Statistical Division of Adelaide, which covers the main metropolitan area.

Further information about the geographic distribution of the population may be found in the Demographic Statistics summary (section 1) which includes a table (table 1.2) showing births, deaths and population for each of the Statistical Local Areas in South Australia. This table may be read in conjunction with the two maps at the end of this bulletin, showing the Statistical Divisions of South Australia, and the SLAs of Adelaide.

Detailed information about the geographical classifications used by the ABS may be found in the ABS publication *The Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (Cat. no. 1216.0)

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Population projections are not predictions or forecasts, but assessments of what might happen to Australia's population if recent trends were to continue for the next 50 years. The projections in this bulletin, which span the period from 2000 to 2051, reveal the projected size, structure and distribution of the future population under various assumptions about the separate components of change.

According to Series I, which assumes relatively high fertility and low interstate migration flows, the State population will expand from 1.49m in June 1998 to a peak of 1.62m in June 2029, before declining to 1.55m in 2051.

In contrast, the Series 111 model, based on assumptions of higher interstate migration flows, suggests that the South Australian population will peak much earlier at almost 1.50m in June 2006. The population will then decrease markedly to 1.20m in 2051, or 19.5% less than the 1998 State population estimate. Under these assumptions, the population of Adelaide will decrease by one eighth over the projection period.

For more technical information about State population projections, particularly their underlying assumptions, please refer to the ABS publication *Population Projections* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

PROJECTIONS OF REGIONAL POPULATIONS

Based on 1996 Census data, and the statistical geography in use at that time, population projections for the period 1997 to 2017 can be produced for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

Under assumptions provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, the main population increases are expected to be in areas of regional development within or proximate to the current metropolitan boundaries. Of the remaining SLAs, the only ones projected to show an increase in population in the next ten years are those in the Kangaroo Island and Far North Statistical Sub-divisions.

For more information about unpublished population projections by SLA, please contact the ABS as shown on the back cover of this publication.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS

In 1996, the average size of a household in South Australia was 2.5 persons, which was slightly less than the Australian average household size of 2.6 persons. By the year 2021, South Australia's average is projected to decline further to between 2.0 and 2.2 persons, the lowest in Australia, with the exception of Tasmania. Much of the decline is due to a projected increase in the number of older persons living alone.

In terms of the number of households, South Australia is expected to record an increase of between 16% and 28%, which is the second lowest growth rate of all the States and Territories. This relatively low growth in household numbers is linked to the low population growth which has been projected for the State.

It is thought that lone person households in South Australia will exhibit faster growth than all other household categories, much of which will be due to the above-mentioned projected increase in the number of older persons living alone.

The number of children living in two parent families in South Australia is expected to fall from 366,000 in 1996 to between 248,000 and 292,000 in 2021. In proportionate terms, the decrease may be in the range of 20% to 32%. For Australia, the decline is expected to be less extreme, ranging from 3% to 15%.

By the year 2021, couple families without children are expected to be the most prevalent family type in South Australia. The number of such families could rise by between 32% and 47%, compared with a range of 53% to 79% for the whole of Australia. Many of these households will consist of older persons, but there will also be an increase in the number of younger couples without children.

Detailed projections of Households and Families are available in the ABS publication *Projected Growth of Households, Families and Population* (Cat. no 3236.0).

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Estimated resident population							
at 31 December ('000)							
Males	701.2	725.1	726.3	727.8	730.1	733.0	736.5
Females	711.2	738.6	741.2	743.4	746.5	749.4	753.0
Persons	1 412.3	1 463.6	1 467.5	1 471.2	1 476.6	1 482.4	1 489.5
Components of population change(b)							
Net natural increase(c)							
Number	8 465	8 282	7 801	7 931	7 220	6 780	6 508
% of total annual growth	63.3	171.3	200.0	213.8	135.4	115.8	91.5
Net overseas migration(d)							
Number	7 164	1 828	1 869	3 912	3 475	2 826	3 327
% of total annual growth	53.6	37.8	47.9	105.5	65.2	48.3	46.8
Net interstate migration							
Number	-1 243	-4 661	-5 254	-7 845	-5 284	-3 752	-2 724
% of total annual growth	-9.3	-96.4	-134.7	-211.5	-99.1	-64.1	-38.3
Total population growth(e)							
Number	13 364	4 835	3 901	3 709	5 333	5 854	7 111
Annual growth rate (%)	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Overseas arrivals and departures(f)							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	6 770	3 180	3 420	3 920	3 650	3 030	3 220
Departures	1 220	1 490	1 330	1 350	1 470	1 340	1 480
Former settlers	670	760	630	620	660	580	320
Other Australian residents	550	730	700	730	810	760	1 160
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	5 340	6 620	6 570	7 270	7 800	8 240	6 830
Australian residents returning	3 280	4 050	3 970	4 020	4 140	4 300	2 980
Overseas visitors arriving	2 060	2 580	2 600	3 250	3 670	3 940	3 860
Departures	4 860	5 450	5 640	5 990	6 190	6 600	6 010
Australian residents departing	3 240	3 540	3 530	3 760	3 710	3 930	4 300
Overseas visitors departing	1 630	1 910	2 110	2 230	2 480	2 670	1 710
Short-term movement							
Arrivals	142 500	178 900	180 500	195 200	206 300	228 500	229 800
Australian residents returning	90 200	111 900	110 600	121 000	123 000	136 800	141 700
Overseas visitors arriving	52 200	67 100	69 900	74 300	83 400	91 600	88 100
Departures	151 100	178 700	191 000	200 400	215 200	231 200	244 300
Australian residents departing	91 800	114 100	115 100	120 800	129 800	139 700	150 100
Overseas visitors departing	59 300	64 600	75 900	79 600	85 400	91 500	94 200

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

(c) Final figures for births and deaths may differ from those used to compile natural increase for population estimates, which are compiled at a preliminary stage.

(d) Includes an estimate of those persons who changed category from short-term visitor to long-term visitor or resident of Australia.

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

(f) Statistics have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movement, and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movement.

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1998

Age(years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age(years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	9 352	8 951	18 303	50	10 292	10 337	20 629
1	9 483	9 080	18 563	51	10 903	10 793	21 696
2	9 921	9 345	19 266	52	8 766	8 874	17 640
3	10 082	9 497	19 579	53	8 787	8 833	17 620
4	9 987	9 578	19 565	54	8 263	8 405	16 668
0-4	48 825	46 451	95 276	50-54	47 011	47 242	94 253
5	10 160	9 697	19 857	55	7 811	7 660	15 471
6	10 098	9 658	19 756	56	7 402	7 431	14 833
7	10 250	9 641	19 891	57	7 076	6 993	14 069
8	10 403	9 676	20 079	58	6 852	6 903	13 755
9	10 336	9 590	19 926	59	6 798	6 942	13 740
5-9	51 247	48 262	99 509	55-59	35 939	35 929	71 868
10	10 235	9 584	19 819	60	6 459	6 697	13 156
11	10 130	9 772	19 902	61	6 427	6 627	13 054
12	10 478	10 033	20 511	62	6 046	6 229	12 275
13	10 463	9 923	20 386	63	5 868	6 093	11 961
14	10 642	10 180	20 822	64	5 967	6 170	12 137
10-14	51 948	49 492	101 440	60-64	30 767	31 816	62 583
15	10 411	9 894	20 305	65	5 870	6 073	11 943
16	10 273	9 789	20 062	66	5 679	5 957	11 636
17	10 014	9 752	19 766	67	5 868	6 437	12 305
18	9 939	9 443	19 382	68	5 985	6 210	12 195
19	10 054	9 429	19 483	69	5 841	6 199	12 040
15-19	50 691	48 307	98 998	65-69	29 243	30 876	60 119
20	9 956	9 649	19 605	70	5 738	6 265	12 003
21	10 375	9 957	20 332	71	5 671	6 265	11 936
22	10 405	9 817	20 222	72	5 399	6 344	11 743
23	10 621	9 904	20 525	73	5 029	6 001	11 030
24	10 427	9 863	20 290	74	4 832	5 927	10 759
20-24	51 784	49 190	100 974	70-74	26 669	30 802	57 471
25	10 724	10 487	21 211	75	4 490	5 879	10 369
26	11 132	10 626	21 758	76	4 173	5 593	9 766
27	11 393	11 086	22 479	77	4 008	5 514	9 522
28	11 040	10 731	21 771	78	3 497	4 823	8 320
29	10 880	10 675	21 555	79	2 687	3 908	6 595
25-29	55 169	53 605	108 774	75-79	18 855	25 717	44 572
30	10 815	10 473	21 288	80	2 538	3 910	6 448
31	10 438	10 314	20 752	81	2 357	3 629	5 986
32	10 756	10 637	21 393	82	2 048	3 394	5 442
33	11 054	11 016	22 070	83	1 865	3 154	5 019
34	11 284	11 310	22 594	84	1 730	3 110	4 840
30-34	54 347	53 750	108 097	80-84	10 538	17 197	27 735
35	11 598	11 508	23 106	85	1 411	2 720	4 131
36	11 381	11 745	23 126	86	1 146	2 395	3 541
37	12 070	11 981	24 051	87	953	1 998	2 951
38	11 747	11 938	23 685	88	721	1 780	2 501
39	11 357	11 683	23 040	89	581	1 309	1 890
35-39	58 153	58 855	117 008	85-89	4 812	10 202	15 014
40	11 412	11 351	22 763	90	401	1 133	1 534
41	11 015	11 242	22 257	91	360	981	1 341
42	10 999	11 107	22 106	92	291	729	1 020
43	10 860	10 776	21 636	93	169	591	760
44	10 819	11 077	21 896	94	110	447	557
40-44	55 105	55 553	110 658	90-94	1 331	3 881	5 212
45	10 755	11 030	21 785	95 and over	322	1 172	1 494
46	10 327	10 476	20 803	Total	735 056	751 362	1 486 418
47	10 414	10 815	21 229				
48	10 546	10 463	21 009				
49	10 258	10 279	20 537				
45-49	52 300	53 063	105 363				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION

At 30 June	SERIES I(a).....			SERIES II(a).....			SERIES III(a).....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	742 324	758 236	1 500 560	740 141	756 078	1 496 219	737 784	753 867	1 491 651
2001	746 294	762 100	1 508 394	742 904	758 762	1 501 666	739 142	755 228	1 494 370
2002	750 111	765 780	1 515 891	745 496	761 235	1 506 731	740 240	756 296	1 496 536
2003	753 782	769 276	1 523 058	747 918	763 509	1 511 427	741 077	757 088	1 498 165
2004	757 306	772 599	1 529 905	750 172	765 595	1 515 767	741 667	757 605	1 499 272
2005	760 686	775 758	1 536 444	752 275	767 487	1 519 762	742 027	757 849	1 499 876
2006	763 923	778 765	1 542 688	754 215	769 210	1 523 425	742 152	757 842	1 499 994
2007	766 983	781 636	1 548 619	755 969	770 772	1 526 741	742 043	757 639	1 499 682
2008	769 906	784 376	1 554 282	757 552	772 205	1 529 757	741 756	757 302	1 499 058
2009	772 691	787 004	1 559 695	758 990	773 506	1 532 496	741 322	756 820	1 498 142
2010	775 340	789 535	1 564 875	760 289	774 685	1 534 974	740 739	756 215	1 496 954
2011	777 874	791 964	1 569 838	761 452	775 758	1 537 210	740 011	755 501	1 495 512
2012	780 294	794 304	1 574 598	762 493	776 731	1 539 224	739 158	754 676	1 493 834
2013	782 597	796 572	1 579 169	763 412	777 613	1 541 025	738 178	753 756	1 491 934
2014	784 804	798 757	1 583 561	764 231	778 394	1 542 625	737 082	752 740	1 489 822
2015	786 912	800 864	1 587 776	764 932	779 099	1 544 031	735 878	751 628	1 487 506
2016	788 921	802 898	1 591 819	765 526	779 720	1 545 246	734 556	750 430	1 484 986
2017	790 826	804 860	1 595 686	766 005	780 262	1 546 267	733 108	749 154	1 482 262
2018	792 628	806 740	1 599 368	766 364	780 724	1 547 088	731 547	747 778	1 479 325
2019	794 305	808 546	1 602 851	766 602	781 094	1 547 696	729 852	746 310	1 476 162
2020	795 861	810 261	1 606 122	766 714	781 363	1 548 077	728 023	744 732	1 472 755
2021	797 279	811 876	1 609 155	766 680	781 527	1 548 207	726 038	743 044	1 469 082
2022	798 559	813 371	1 611 930	766 489	781 578	1 548 067	723 896	741 224	1 465 120
2023	799 667	814 759	1 614 426	766 134	781 502	1 547 636	721 574	739 272	1 460 846
2024	800 605	816 016	1 616 621	765 605	781 287	1 546 892	719 071	737 164	1 456 235
2025	801 366	817 125	1 618 491	764 887	780 926	1 545 813	716 359	734 905	1 451 264
2026	801 932	818 086	1 620 018	763 969	780 408	1 544 377	713 445	732 464	1 445 909
2027	802 304	818 877	1 621 181	762 853	779 712	1 542 565	710 308	729 841	1 440 149
2028	802 474	819 489	1 621 963	761 526	778 837	1 540 363	706 944	727 020	1 433 964
2029	802 440	819 910	1 622 350	759 988	777 770	1 537 758	703 360	723 979	1 427 339
2030	802 188	820 145	1 622 333	758 247	776 493	1 534 740	699 544	720 723	1 420 267
2031	801 746	820 163	1 621 909	756 298	775 007	1 531 305	695 512	717 230	1 412 742
2032	801 094	819 980	1 621 074	754 143	773 312	1 527 455	691 251	713 517	1 404 768
2033	800 241	819 596	1 619 837	751 796	771 400	1 523 196	686 790	709 560	1 396 350
2034	799 220	818 987	1 618 207	749 261	769 279	1 518 540	682 122	705 381	1 387 503
2035	798 018	818 179	1 616 197	746 546	766 956	1 513 502	677 270	700 975	1 378 245
2036	796 658	817 171	1 613 829	743 680	764 423	1 508 103	672 245	696 357	1 368 602
2037	795 163	815 958	1 611 121	740 672	761 691	1 502 363	667 072	691 526	1 358 598
2038	793 537	814 559	1 608 096	737 537	758 770	1 496 307	661 763	686 501	1 348 264
2039	791 785	812 992	1 604 777	734 284	755 676	1 489 960	656 329	681 303	1 337 632
2040	789 934	811 255	1 601 189	730 931	752 415	1 483 346	650 801	675 931	1 326 732
2041	787 986	809 370	1 597 356	727 488	749 005	1 476 493	645 178	670 416	1 315 594
2042	785 954	807 351	1 593 305	723 962	745 466	1 469 428	639 486	664 764	1 304 250
2043	783 857	805 204	1 589 061	720 373	741 805	1 462 178	633 732	658 997	1 292 729
2044	781 697	802 951	1 584 648	716 726	738 041	1 454 767	627 925	653 135	1 281 060
2045	779 486	800 602	1 580 088	713 031	734 189	1 447 220	622 081	647 187	1 269 268
2046	777 235	798 168	1 575 403	709 310	730 251	1 439 561	616 208	641 170	1 257 378
2047	774 946	795 667	1 570 613	705 555	726 256	1 431 811	610 323	635 090	1 245 413
2048	772 629	793 102	1 565 731	701 774	722 210	1 423 984	604 425	628 962	1 233 387
2049	770 297	790 481	1 560 778	697 986	718 114	1 416 100	598 519	622 803	1 221 322
2050	767 946	787 822	1 555 768	694 186	713 988	1 408 174	592 619	616 613	1 209 232
2051	765 580	785 130	1 550 710	690 387	709 830	1 400 217	586 717	610 412	1 197 129

(a) See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTION 3

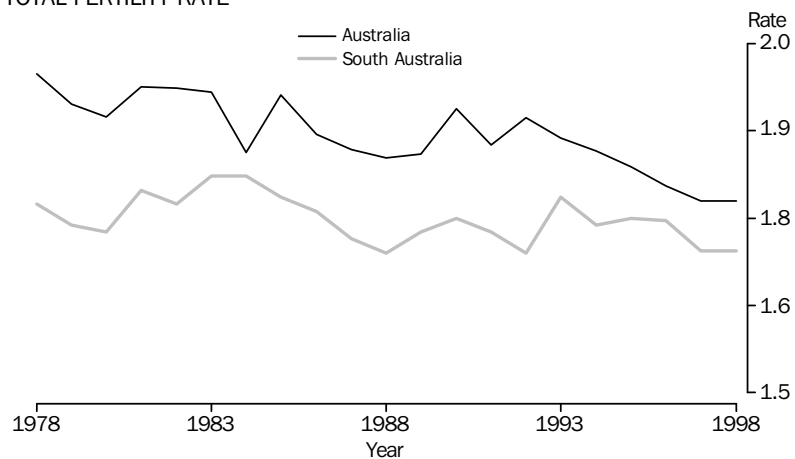
BIRTHS: YEAR OF REGISTRATION

OVERVIEW

In 1998 there were 18,226 births registered to mothers usually resident in South Australia, a decrease of 4.8% in the ten years since 1988. The birth rate per 1,000 resident population in 1998 was 12.3, one point less than the 1997 rate, and the lowest on record. A graph of the birth rate is shown with the crude marriage rate in Section 5 of this publication.

The *total fertility rate* (the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime) remained at 1.7.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

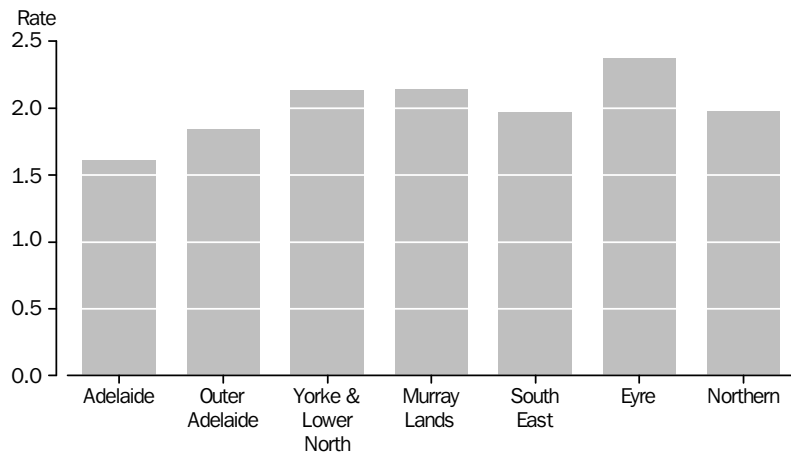


REGIONAL BIRTH RATES

While the overall crude birth rate and total fertility rates have not changed significantly over time, there are regional differences. The total fertility rate for the State was 1.7, while that for the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) was 1.6. Playford (Hills) in the ASD and Elliston in Eyre were the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest fertility rates in the State (3.5 and 3.0 respectively) while the lowest were Adelaide (City) and Holdfast Bay (0.8 and 1.1 respectively). Age specific data show that although mothers in the SDs of Yorke, Murray Lands, and Eyre have comparatively high fertility rates, they tend to be older than mothers from the other SDs.

The following chart shows the total fertility rates (averaged over the period 1996–1998) by SD.

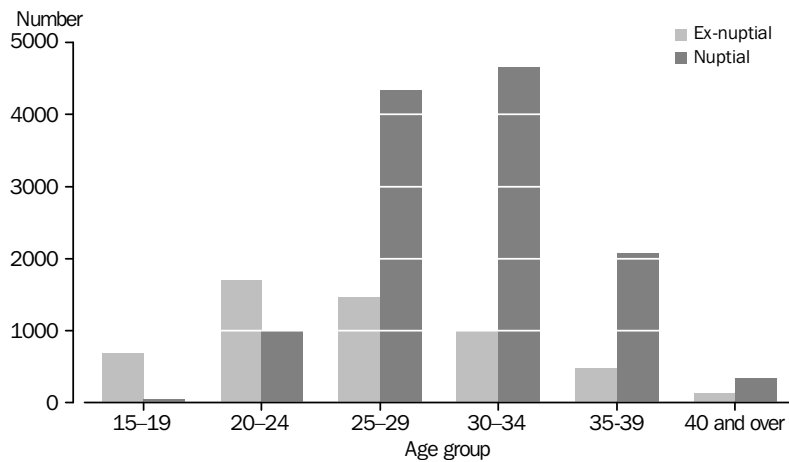
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, By Statistical Division



Ex-nuptial and nuptial births

The proportion of births of children outside registered marriage has increased significantly since 1976, from 9.4% to 30.4%, but the percentage of these births where paternity has been acknowledged has risen only slightly. In 1976, 86.0% of fathers in ex-nuptial births acknowledged paternity. This percentage fell to 82.3%, in 1992, but rose subsequently to 89.6% in 1998.

CONFINEMENTS, By Nuptiality and Age Group of Mother

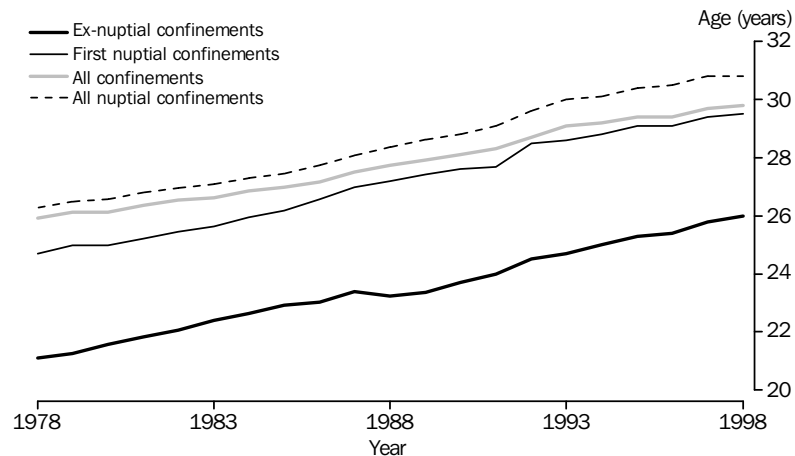


Median age of parents

Parents of babies born within marriage tended to be older than parents of ex-nuptial babies. The median age of the latter was 26.0 years for mothers and 28.8 for fathers (where paternity was acknowledged), compared to 30.8 years for mothers and 33.1 years for fathers in nuptial confinements.

The median age of parents has been on a slow but steady increase. In 1988 the median age of mothers was 27.7 years, which increased to 29.8 in 1998. These rates are consistent with the national median ages, which are 29.1 years for mothers and 31.7 for fathers.

MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER AT CONFINEMENT



INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

A concerted effort by all agencies involved to improve the coverage of Indigenous births has been a factor in the 12% increase in the number of Indigenous births registered in South Australia. Nevertheless, considerable care should still be exercised in the use of the statistics. See the ABS publication *Births, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3301.0) for more details.

Numbers

In 1998 there were 661 indigenous births registered to 652 mothers who were usually resident in South Australia. Of these confinements, 252 (39%) were to Indigenous mothers but non-Indigenous fathers or fathers who did not acknowledge paternity; 190 (29%) were to Indigenous fathers but non-Indigenous mothers, and 210 (32%) were to parents who were both Indigenous.

The majority of the increase in coverage of Indigenous births may have occurred in confinements where the father was Indigenous and the mother non-Indigenous. The number of such confinements has risen from 114 in 1994 to 190 in 1998, an increase from 22% of all Indigenous confinements to 29%, while there was a matching decrease in the proportion of confinements where both parents were of Indigenous origin (from 39% to 32%).

Fertility

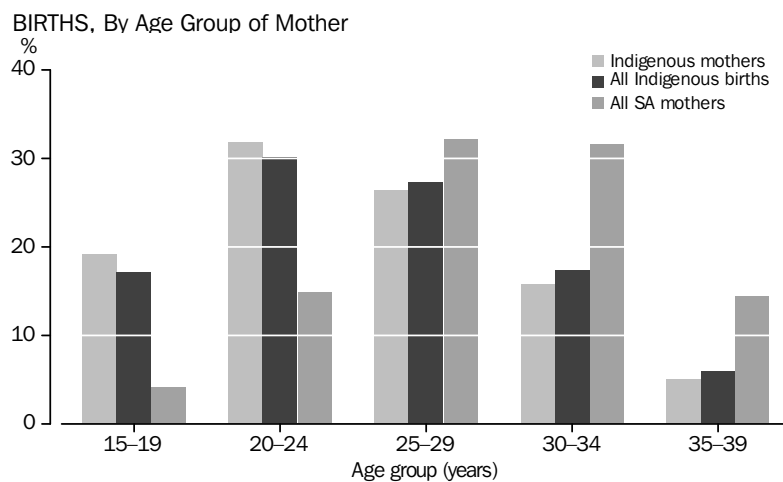
The fertility of Indigenous women is higher than that of non-Indigenous women. An Indigenous woman could currently expect to bear more than two children (an average of 2.2) in her lifetime, while all South Australian women could expect to bear fewer than two (an average of 1.7).

Age of mother

Increased coverage of Indigenous births registrations has confirmed the picture of previous years which showed that parents of Indigenous babies tend to be younger than parents in the total population. The median age of mothers of Indigenous babies was 25.5 years in 1998, 4.3 years less than the median age of all South Australian mothers, while Indigenous mothers were even younger, with a median age of 24.9. The median age of fathers of Indigenous babies was closer to the overall median age, being 29.1 years, compared to the median age for all South Australian fathers of 32.2.

Age-specific birth rates were highest in the 20–24 year old age group for Indigenous women (at a rate of 142.2 babies born per 1,000 Indigenous women in that age group).

The following graph shows the proportions of births to different age groups of mothers in 1998.



3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
BIRTHS							
Total births	19 155	20 078	19 409	19 336	19 056	18 362	18 226
Males	9 917	10 232	9 951	9 977	9 710	9 383	9 266
Females	9 238	9 846	9 458	9 359	9 346	8 979	8 960
Sex ratio	107.4	103.9	105.2	106.6	103.9	104.5	103.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births(b)	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	531	554	557	591	661
Males	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	273	281	284	302	313
Females	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	258	273	273	289	348
Sex ratio	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	105.8	102.9	104.0	104.5	89.9
Nuptial births	15 553	14 982	14 261	14 041	13 328	12 928	12 689
Ex-nuptial births	3 602	5 096	5 148	5 295	5 728	5 434	5 537
Proportion of total live births	18.8	25.4	26.5	27.4	30.1	29.6	30.4
Paternity acknowledged births	2 697	4 227	4 328	4 516	4 960	4 787	4 959
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births	74.9	82.9	84.1	85.3	86.6	88.1	89.6
Crude birth rate	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.3
Age-specific birth rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	20.2	17.8	16.1	17.4	18.2	16.1	15.3
20–24	77.8	65.8	62.9	60.1	62.0	53.9	55.1
25–29	130.4	125.8	122.0	120.8	116.6	112.3	109.4
30–34	83.2	103.0	101.6	104.4	103.6	105.8	107.1
35–39	25.3	38.5	39.6	41.3	42.5	44.5	44.8
40–44	3.1	6.3	6.5	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.6
45–49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total fertility rate	1.701	1.787	1.744	1.760	1.756	1.703	1.703
Female net reproduction rate	0.809	0.862	0.833	0.836	0.845	0.822	0.830

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) While figures for actual Indigenous registrations are provided, estimated coverage of Indigenous births varies according to the source of experimental Indigenous population estimates used (1991 Census based or 1996 Census based) in its derivation. See *Births Australia 1998* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	18 898	19 802	19 134	19 053	18 753	18 095	17 933
First nuptial	6 575	6 220	5 925	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168
All nuptial	15 335	14 756	14 041	13 815	13 112	12 725	12 467
Paternity-acknowledged	2 667	4 183	4 280	4 468	4 881	4 728	4 898
All ex-nuptial	3 563	5 046	5 093	5 238	5 641	5 370	5 466
Median age of mother							
First nuptial	27.2	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.5
All nuptial	28.4	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.8
Paternity-acknowledged	23.6	24.8	25.2	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.2
All ex-nuptial	23.2	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.8	26.0
Total	27.7	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.8
Median age of father							
Nuptial	30.6	32.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1
Paternity-acknowledged	26.4	27.7	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.8
All fathers where age is known	30.2	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.2
Median duration of marriage							
First nuptial	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nuptial	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births							
0	6 575	6 220	5 925	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168
1	5 389	5 317	5 138	5 060	4 933	4 793	4 608
2	2 383	2 266	2 081	2 150	2 021	1 953	1 944
3	703	673	656	632	576	538	538
4	194	185	147	164	142	161	123
5 and over	88	94	94	92	108	106	86
Average number of births	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

Confinements	AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							Total
	19 and under	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Nuptial								
Single	43	981	4 287	4 560	2 026	345	—	12 244
Twins	—	8	51	93	59	9	—	221
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	44	989	4 338	4 654	2 085	355	—	12 467
Ex-nuptial								
Single	682	1 683	1 452	969	473	128	9	5 396
Twins	7	17	14	19	8	4	—	69
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	689	1 700	1 466	988	482	132	9	5 466
Total confinements	733	2 689	5 804	5 642	2 567	487	11	17 933
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nuptial	6.0	36.8	74.7	82.5	81.2	72.9	18.2	69.5
Ex-nuptial	94.0	63.2	25.3	17.5	18.8	27.1	81.8	30.5

SECTION 4

DEATHS: YEAR OF REGISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

The deaths counted in this publication are deaths registered in 1998 anywhere in Australia of persons who were usually resident in South Australia. Of the deaths registered, 96.5% occurred in 1998, and only three deaths occurred before 1997. Nearly 99% of deaths registered in South Australia were of usual residents of this State.

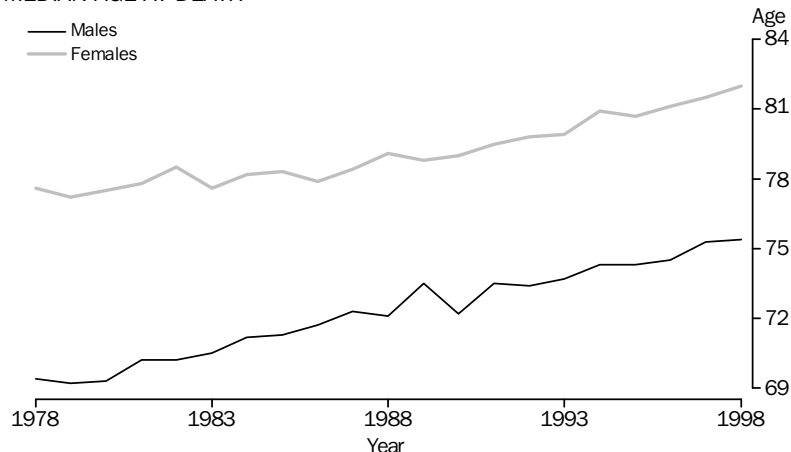
There were 11,714 deaths in 1998, an increase of 56 (0.5%) over the previous year. The crude death rate (per 1,000 population) was 7.9, and the sex ratio was 108.5, with 6,095 males to 5,619 females. There were 8.3 male deaths for every 1,000 males in the population, and 7.5 female deaths for every 1,000 females. The main causes of death were heart disease (including ischaemic heart disease) which was responsible for 29.2% of all deaths, followed by malignant neoplasm (cancer), responsible for 26.0%.

After standardising to allow for differences in the age structures of populations, the incidence of death in South Australia was the same as that in Australia as a whole (6.0 deaths per 1,000 population).

AGE

In 1998 the median ages at death for both males and females (75.4 and 82.0 years respectively) were the highest yet recorded.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Life expectancy

Over the past 50 years, age-specific death rates have declined in all age groups. Consequently life expectancy at all ages has risen during this period. The life expectancy of a male at birth is now 76.0 years, and that of a female is 81.6 years.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS

The Statistical Division of Yorke and Lower North had the highest incidence of death per 1,000 population, with an overall crude rate of 10.6 deaths per 1,000 population (see Table 1.2). However, this high incidence is due to the greater age of the population in that area, and the death rate standardised for age is only 6.6. The Division of South East had the lowest crude rate per 1,000 population, at 7.0, while Eyre had the lowest standardised death rate, at 5.9.

Adelaide had the highest proportion of deaths from heart disease (41.6%) and cerebro-vascular disease (13.5%), and shared with Outer Adelaide the highest proportion of deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents (3.1%). The Division of Murray Lands had the next highest incidence of deaths due to heart disease (31.1%), and the two Divisions of Yorke and Eyre shared the next highest incidence of cerebro-vascular disease (11.4%). The Division of South East had the lowest proportion of deaths from heart disease (28.2%) but the highest proportion of deaths due to cancer (29.6%), while the Divisions of Northern and Eyre had the highest proportions of deaths due to suicide (3.6% and 3.4% respectively).

Further information on cause of death in regional areas is available from the ABS as unpublished data.

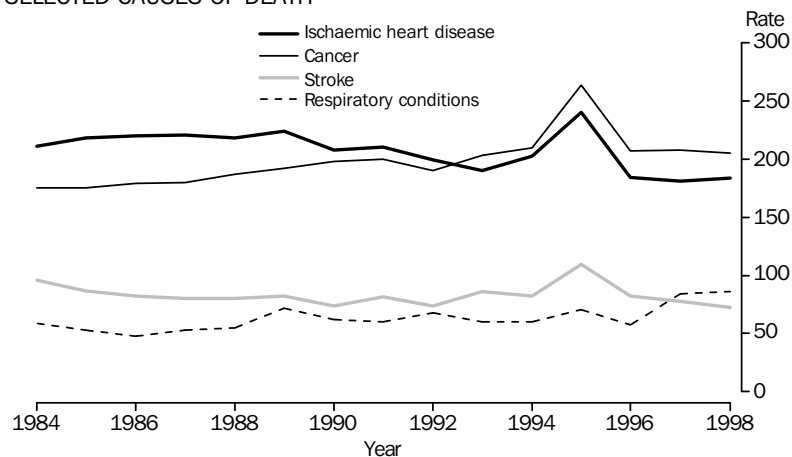
INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Estimated coverage of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander usual residents of South Australia is estimated to be between 66% and 85%. The figures in table 4.1 should therefore be treated with caution.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart disease remains the most significant cause of death for both men and women in 1998, with 28.4% of males and 30.1% of female deaths being attributed to that cause. Malignant neoplasm (cancer) continued to be the second single leading cause of death, accounting for 27.6% of males and 24.3% of females.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH



External causes of death

In 1998 there were 456 male deaths due to external causes, 235 of which were due to accidents, and 199 of which were caused by suicide. Of the 191 female deaths due to external causes, 132 were due to accidents, and 45 to suicide.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
DEATHS							
Total deaths	10 690	11 528	11 710	11 218	11 606	11 658	11 714
Males	5 793	6 015	6 241	5 879	6 061	6 029	6 095
Females	4 897	5 513	5 469	5 339	5 545	5 629	5 619
Sex ratio	118.3	109.1	114.1	110.1	109.3	107.1	108.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths(b)	106	111	123	121	118	132	127
Males	68	61	69	73	72	89	74
Females	38	50	54	48	46	43	53
Standardised death rate	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Males	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7
Females	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Crude death rate	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9
Males	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3
Females	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
Median age at death							
Males	72.1	73.7	74.3	74.3	74.5	75.2	75.4
Females	79.1	79.9	80.9	80.7	81.1	81.5	82.0
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	9.7	5.8	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6
1-4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
5-14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
25-34	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
35-44	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7
45-54	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
45-64	13.6	11.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.9
65-74	33.5	30.9	31.2	27.7	28.8	27.8	26.8
75-84	82.1	77.7	78.2	72.6	71.6	71.2	69.0
85 and over	180.4	185.0	201.6	175.8	174.0	169.0	169.6
Females							
0	6.1	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3
1-4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-34	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
35-44	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
45-54	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2
45-64	7.1	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.3
65-74	17.1	16.8	15.6	15.0	15.5	15.9	13.6
75-84	48.9	50.2	47.7	44.9	44.1	45.1	43.5
85 and over	149.2	144.9	151.9	141.9	145.0	138.6	136.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) While figures for Indigenous deaths are provided, the estimated coverage varies according to the source of experimental Indigenous population estimates used (1991 Census based or 1996 Census based) in its derivation. See *Deaths Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
DEATHS							
Expectation of life(b)							
Males							
Age 0	73.6	75.0	75.1	75.0	75.3	75.7	76.0
Age 1	73.3	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.4
Age 25	50.4	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.9	52.2
Age 45	31.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.8	33.1	33.4
Age 65	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3
Females							
Age 0	80.3	80.5	81.2	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.6
Age 1	79.3	79.9	80.5	80.3	80.7	80.8	80.9
Age 25	56.3	56.4	56.9	56.7	57.1	57.2	57.3
Age 45	36.9	37.1	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.0
Age 65	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.5	19.8	19.9	20.0
Principal causes of death (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	229	231	248	230	224	217	213
Diseases of the circulatory system	181	378	376	339	330	314	295
Diseases of the respiratory system	33	77	78	64	65	83	84
Diseases of the digestive system	13	27	27	25	26	25	26
All other diseases	35	93	97	98	103	86	94
External causes	32	63	58	57	62	56	62
Females							
Neoplasms	77	145	137	134	141	139	133
Diseases of the circulatory system	167	242	226	212	201	194	187
Diseases of the respiratory system	19	35	32	30	31	48	47
Diseases of the digestive system	11	15	17	16	14	14	15
All other diseases	36	71	75	72	78	66	62
External causes	13	26	20	22	20	20	21
INFANT DEATHS							
Total infant deaths	152	104	92	112	94	87	73
Males	96	59	55	73	57	53	43
Females	56	45	37	39	37	34	30
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infant deaths(c)							
Males	5	5	—	6	3	—	—
Females	3	4	—	3	4	—	—
Infant mortality rate							
Males	9.7	5.8	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6
Females	6.1	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	30	16	20	31	26	24	11
1 day to under 1 week	17	10	8	8	7	6	6
1 week to under 4 weeks	10	11	7	5	9	3	8
4 weeks to under 1 year	39	22	20	29	15	20	18
Females							
Under 1 day	22	14	16	19	21	9	13
1 day to under 1 week	9	7	6	5	—	6	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	7	4	3	—	3	6	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	18	20	12	13	13	13	11

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From 1994 onwards life expectation data are calculated over the year in the heading of the table and the two previous years.

(c) While figures for Indigenous deaths are provided, the estimated coverage varies according to the source of experimental Indigenous population estimates used (1991 Census based or 1996 Census based) in its derivation. See *Deaths Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	43	30	73	50	40	24	64
1	—	—	7	51	50	16	66
2	3	3	6	52	35	22	57
3	—	—	5	53	37	28	65
4	—	—	5	54	43	39	82
0-4	56	40	96	50-54	205	129	334
5	—	—	—	55	44	23	67
6	—	—	3	56	54	36	90
7	—	—	—	57	37	28	65
8	—	—	—	58	56	29	85
9	—	—	7	59	54	27	81
5-9	7	6	13	55-59	245	143	388
10	—	—	—	60	57	39	96
11	—	—	—	61	49	31	80
12	—	—	—	62	84	37	121
13	—	—	—	63	71	45	116
14	—	—	7	64	85	62	147
10-14	5	8	13	60-64	346	214	560
15	—	—	4	65	89	46	135
16	9	5	14	66	96	54	150
17	7	5	12	67	122	75	197
18	8	9	17	68	132	59	191
19	11	2	13	69	173	69	242
15-19	37	23	60	65-69	612	303	915
20	—	—	13	70	152	87	239
21	—	—	14	71	181	87	268
22	—	—	15	72	184	106	290
23	—	—	22	73	184	127	311
24	—	—	19	74	186	128	314
20-24	74	9	83	70-74	887	535	1 422
25	18	5	23	75	192	140	332
26	22	10	32	76	201	157	358
27	—	—	13	77	201	169	370
28	16	8	24	78	215	167	382
29	—	—	11	79	220	154	374
25-29	77	26	103	75-79	1 029	787	1 816
30	13	6	19	80	190	197	387
31	13	6	19	81	198	164	362
32	21	4	25	82	208	196	404
33	21	6	27	83	201	235	436
34	20	5	25	84	202	286	488
30-34	88	27	115	80-84	999	1 078	2 077
35	17	13	30	85	176	229	405
36	16	11	27	86	160	205	365
37	9	12	21	87	150	220	370
38	20	9	29	88	127	213	340
39	20	9	29	89	98	234	332
35-39	82	54	136	85-89	711	1 101	1 812
40	21	15	36	90	93	147	240
41	15	11	26	91	72	136	208
42	25	13	38	92	56	167	223
43	21	9	30	93	50	120	170
44	30	12	42	94	34	91	125
40-44	112	60	172	90-94	305	661	966
45	24	22	46	95-99	73	260	333
46	32	15	47	100 and over	7	66	73
47	24	14	38	Not stated	—	—	—
48	29	15	44				
49	28	22	50				
45-49	137	88	225	Total	6 095	5 619	11 714

4.3 Life Table(a)—1996–98

MALES.....						MALES.....					
SA.....						SA.....					
Aust.						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x
0	100 000	0.0053	99 517	76.02	75.86	50	94 096	0.0034	93 938	28.82	28.80
1	99 470	0.0004	99 445	75.43	75.31	51	93 774	0.0038	93 600	27.92	27.90
2	99 426	0.0004	99 406	74.46	74.36	52	93 420	0.0042	93 228	27.02	27.01
3	99 391	0.0003	99 377	73.48	73.38	53	93 030	0.0047	92 817	26.14	26.12
4	99 364	0.0002	99 354	72.50	72.41	54	92 597	0.0052	92 362	25.25	25.24
5	99 344	0.0002	99 336	71.52	71.42	55	92 118	0.0058	91 857	24.38	24.37
6	99 329	0.0001	99 322	70.53	70.44	56	91 586	0.0065	91 296	23.52	23.51
7	99 317	0.0001	99 311	69.54	69.45	57	90 995	0.0072	90 673	22.67	22.66
8	99 306	0.0001	99 301	68.55	68.46	58	90 340	0.0080	89 983	21.83	21.82
9	99 296	0.0001	99 291	67.55	67.47	59	89 613	0.0090	89 218	21.01	20.99
10	99 286	0.0001	99 281	66.56	66.48	60	88 809	0.0100	88 372	20.19	20.18
11	99 275	0.0001	99 269	65.57	65.49	61	87 920	0.0111	87 439	19.39	19.38
12	99 263	0.0001	99 257	64.57	64.50	62	86 941	0.0124	86 411	18.60	18.59
13	99 250	0.0002	99 241	63.58	63.51	63	85 863	0.0138	85 281	17.83	17.82
14	99 232	0.0003	99 221	62.59	62.52	64	84 680	0.0153	84 042	17.07	17.06
15	99 207	0.0004	99 189	61.61	61.54	65	83 384	0.0170	82 685	16.33	16.32
16	99 168	0.0006	99 142	60.63	60.56	66	81 966	0.0189	81 203	15.60	15.60
17	99 112	0.0008	99 075	59.67	59.60	67	80 418	0.0209	79 588	14.89	14.89
18	99 035	0.0010	98 989	58.71	58.65	68	78 735	0.0232	77 833	14.20	14.19
19	98 941	0.0011	98 887	57.77	57.71	69	76 908	0.0257	75 933	13.53	13.52
20	98 832	0.0012	98 775	56.83	56.77	70	74 932	0.0284	73 881	12.87	12.86
21	98 716	0.0012	98 656	55.90	55.84	71	72 805	0.0314	71 676	12.23	12.23
22	98 596	0.0012	98 536	54.97	54.91	72	70 522	0.0346	69 316	11.61	11.60
23	98 476	0.0012	98 416	54.03	53.98	73	68 085	0.0381	66 802	11.01	11.00
24	98 357	0.0012	98 297	53.10	53.04	74	65 494	0.0419	64 135	10.42	10.42
25	98 237	0.0012	98 177	52.16	52.11	75	62 750	0.0461	61 315	9.86	9.85
26	98 116	0.0012	98 055	51.22	51.17	76	59 855	0.0509	58 345	9.31	9.30
27	97 994	0.0013	97 933	50.29	50.24	77	56 810	0.0562	55 226	8.78	8.78
28	97 871	0.0013	97 809	49.35	49.30	78	53 619	0.0621	51 965	8.27	8.27
29	97 746	0.0013	97 683	48.41	48.37	79	50 290	0.0687	48 572	7.79	7.78
30	97 620	0.0013	97 557	47.48	47.43	80	46 836	0.0760	45 064	7.33	7.32
31	97 493	0.0013	97 428	46.54	46.49	81	43 277	0.0840	41 465	6.89	6.88
32	97 364	0.0013	97 298	45.60	45.56	82	39 643	0.0927	37 808	6.47	6.47
33	97 233	0.0014	97 167	44.66	44.62	83	35 969	0.1021	34 131	6.08	6.08
34	97 100	0.0014	97 032	43.72	43.68	84	32 298	0.1122	30 480	5.72	5.71
35	96 965	0.0014	96 896	42.78	42.74	85	28 674	0.1230	26 900	5.38	5.37
36	96 827	0.0015	96 756	41.84	41.80	86	25 146	0.1345	23 441	5.06	5.05
37	96 686	0.0015	96 614	40.90	40.87	87	21 763	0.1467	20 149	4.77	4.76
38	96 541	0.0015	96 467	39.96	39.93	88	18 570	0.1596	17 067	4.51	4.49
39	96 392	0.0016	96 315	39.02	38.99	89	15 606	0.1730	14 233	4.27	4.26
40	96 237	0.0017	96 158	38.08	38.05	90	12 906	0.1865	11 677	4.06	4.05
41	96 077	0.0018	95 994	37.15	37.12	91	10 500	0.1993	9 427	3.88	3.86
42	95 909	0.0018	95 821	36.21	36.18	92	8 407	0.2110	7 494	3.72	3.71
43	95 732	0.0020	95 640	35.28	35.25	93	6 633	0.2214	5 874	3.59	3.57
44	95 546	0.0021	95 447	34.34	34.32	94	5 164	0.2296	4 549	3.47	3.45
45	95 347	0.0022	95 242	33.41	33.39	95	3 979	0.2365	3 490	3.36	3.34
46	95 134	0.0024	95 022	32.49	32.47	96	3 038	0.2441	2 652	3.25	3.24
47	94 906	0.0026	94 784	31.56	31.54	97	2 296	0.2523	1 995	3.15	3.13
48	94 658	0.0028	94 526	30.65	30.63	98	1 717	0.2599	1 484	3.05	3.03
49	94 390	0.0031	94 245	29.73	29.71	99	1 271	0.2677	1 093	2.95	2.94

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician until 1994.
In 1995 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*_x number of persons at exact age *x*
*q*_{*x*} proportion dying between exact age and exact age + 1
*L*_{*x*} number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday
e^o_{*x*} complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.3 Life Table(a)—1996–98 *continued*

FEMALES.....

SA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^a _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^a _x
0	100 000	0.0037	99 635	81.64	81.52	50	96 884	0.0022	96 777	33.25	33.25
1	99 634	0.0003	99 614	80.94	80.91	51	96 667	0.0025	96 550	32.33	32.32
2	99 600	0.0003	99 584	79.97	79.95	52	96 429	0.0027	96 300	31.40	31.40
3	99 574	0.0002	99 564	78.99	78.97	53	96 167	0.0030	96 025	30.49	30.48
4	99 553	0.0002	99 545	78.00	77.99	54	95 879	0.0033	95 724	29.58	29.57
5	99 536	0.0001	99 529	77.02	77.00	55	95 563	0.0036	95 393	28.67	28.67
6	99 523	0.0001	99 517	76.03	76.01	56	95 218	0.0040	95 031	27.78	27.77
7	99 511	0.0001	99 506	75.04	75.02	57	94 839	0.0044	94 636	26.89	26.88
8	99 501	0.0001	99 496	74.04	74.03	58	94 426	0.0048	94 204	26.00	26.00
9	99 491	0.0001	99 487	73.05	73.04	59	93 976	0.0052	93 734	25.12	25.12
10	99 482	0.0001	99 477	72.06	72.04	60	93 485	0.0057	93 222	24.25	24.25
11	99 472	0.0001	99 466	71.07	71.05	61	92 951	0.0063	92 665	23.39	23.39
12	99 461	0.0001	99 454	70.07	70.06	62	92 370	0.0068	92 059	22.53	22.53
13	99 448	0.0002	99 440	69.08	69.07	63	91 738	0.0075	91 399	21.68	21.68
14	99 432	0.0002	99 423	68.09	68.08	64	91 050	0.0082	90 681	20.84	20.84
15	99 413	0.0002	99 401	67.11	67.09	65	90 301	0.0091	89 898	20.01	20.01
16	99 389	0.0003	99 375	66.12	66.11	66	89 484	0.0100	89 044	19.19	19.19
17	99 360	0.0003	99 343	65.14	65.13	67	88 591	0.0110	88 110	18.38	18.38
18	99 326	0.0004	99 308	64.16	64.15	68	87 615	0.0122	87 089	17.58	17.58
19	99 290	0.0004	99 271	63.19	63.17	69	86 547	0.0135	85 970	16.79	16.79
20	99 252	0.0004	99 232	62.21	62.20	70	85 377	0.0150	84 746	16.01	16.01
21	99 213	0.0004	99 194	61.24	61.22	71	84 095	0.0167	83 404	15.25	15.25
22	99 175	0.0004	99 157	60.26	60.25	72	82 693	0.0186	81 936	14.50	14.50
23	99 139	0.0004	99 121	59.28	59.27	73	81 157	0.0207	80 328	13.76	13.76
24	99 103	0.0004	99 084	58.30	58.29	74	79 474	0.0232	78 566	13.04	13.04
25	99 066	0.0004	99 048	57.32	57.31	75	77 629	0.0261	76 634	12.34	12.34
26	99 029	0.0004	99 010	56.34	56.33	76	75 607	0.0293	74 516	11.66	11.66
27	98 990	0.0004	98 970	55.37	55.36	77	73 392	0.0330	72 199	11.00	10.99
28	98 950	0.0004	98 930	54.39	54.38	78	70 971	0.0372	69 671	10.35	10.35
29	98 908	0.0005	98 886	53.41	53.40	79	68 334	0.0419	66 922	9.73	9.73
30	98 864	0.0005	98 841	52.44	52.43	80	65 472	0.0472	63 948	9.14	9.13
31	98 817	0.0005	98 792	51.46	51.45	81	62 386	0.0530	60 749	8.56	8.56
32	98 767	0.0005	98 740	50.49	50.48	82	59 077	0.0597	57 332	8.01	8.01
33	98 713	0.0006	98 685	49.51	49.50	83	55 552	0.0671	53 705	7.49	7.49
34	98 657	0.0006	98 627	48.54	48.53	84	51 826	0.0755	49 885	6.99	6.99
35	98 596	0.0007	98 564	47.57	47.56	85	47 915	0.0848	45 894	6.52	6.52
36	98 532	0.0007	98 498	46.60	46.59	86	43 850	0.0953	41 768	6.08	6.08
37	98 464	0.0007	98 428	45.63	45.63	87	39 670	0.1070	37 551	5.67	5.66
38	98 391	0.0008	98 353	44.67	44.66	88	35 426	0.1196	33 304	5.29	5.28
39	98 314	0.0008	98 273	43.70	43.69	89	31 190	0.1330	29 105	4.94	4.93
40	98 231	0.0009	98 187	42.74	42.73	90	27 042	0.1470	25 037	4.62	4.61
41	98 142	0.0010	98 094	41.78	41.77	91	23 068	0.1613	21 183	4.33	4.32
42	98 046	0.0011	97 994	40.82	40.81	92	19 347	0.1759	17 616	4.07	4.06
43	97 942	0.0012	97 886	39.86	39.85	93	15 943	0.1906	14 391	3.83	3.82
44	97 829	0.0013	97 768	38.90	38.90	94	12 904	0.2050	11 548	3.62	3.61
45	97 705	0.0014	97 639	37.95	37.95	95	10 259	0.2185	9 105	3.43	3.41
46	97 570	0.0015	97 497	37.01	37.00	96	8 017	0.2315	7 059	3.25	3.24
47	97 422	0.0017	97 342	36.06	36.06	97	6 161	0.2445	5 381	3.08	3.07
48	97 259	0.0018	97 171	35.12	35.12	98	4 655	0.2581	4 031	2.92	2.91
49	97 080	0.0020	96 984	34.18	34.18	99	3 454	0.2721	2 964	2.77	2.76

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician until 1994.
In 1995 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*_x number of persons at exact age *x*
*q*_x proportion dying between exact age and exact age +1
*L*_x number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday
e^o_x complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death(b)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(c)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	68	62	130	1.1	8.7
Neoplasms (140–239)	1 717	1 385	3 102	26.5	208.7
Malignant neoplasms (140–208)	1 683	1 365	3 048	26.0	205.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279)	201	165	366	3.1	24.6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (280–289)	23	25	48	0.4	3.2
Mental disorders (290–319)	127	148	275	2.3	18.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320–389)	109	109	218	1.9	14.7
Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)	2 331	2 497	4 828	41.2	324.8
Ischaemic heart disease (410–414)	1 444	1 273	2 717	23.2	182.8
Cerebrovascular disease (430–438)	433	642	1 075	9.2	72.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	658	625	1 283	11.0	86.3
Diseases of the digestive system (520–579)	208	190	398	3.4	26.8
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580–629)	103	113	216	1.8	14.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630–676)	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680–709)	10	13	23	0.2	1.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710–739)	—	—	8	0.1	2.6
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	19	20	39	0.3	2.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)	18	14	32	0.3	2.2
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	29	22	51	0.4	3.4
Accidents, poisonings and violence (E800–E999)	456	191	647	5.5	43.5
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (E810–E819)	111	50	161	1.4	10.8
All causes of death	6 095	5 619	11 714	100.0	788.1

(a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used from 1997. For more information see *Causes of Death, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

(c) Rates are calculated on the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

Particulars	Heart disease(b)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)(c)	Cerebro-vascular disease (including stroke)(d)	Respiratory system diseases(e)	Motor vehicle traffic accidents(f)	Suicide(g)	All causes
Numbers							
Males	1 731	1 683	433	658	111	199	6 095
Females	1 692	1 365	642	625	50	45	5 619
Persons	3 423	3 048	1 075	1 283	161	244	11 714
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	50.6	55.2	40.3	51.3	68.9	81.6	52.0
Females	49.4	44.8	59.7	48.7	31.1	18.4	48.0
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	28.4	27.6	7.1	10.8	1.8	3.3	100.0
Females	30.1	24.3	11.4	11.1	0.9	0.8	100.0
Persons	29.2	26.0	9.2	11.0	1.4	2.1	100.0
Crude death rate(h)							
Males	235.5	229.0	58.9	89.5	15.1	27.1	829.2
Females	225.2	181.7	85.4	83.2	6.7	6.0	747.8
Persons	230.3	205.1	72.3	86.3	10.8	16.4	788.1
Standardised death rate(i)							
SA	167.7	164.0	50.9	61.9	10.7	16.5	601.2
Australia	161.4	167.8	53.6	56.6	9.3	14.3	598.6

(a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used since 1997. For more information, see *Cause of Death, Australia 1998* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

(b) Comprised of ICD codes 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, and 420–429.

(c) Comprised of ICD codes 140–208.

(d) Comprised of ICD codes 430–438.

(e) Comprised of ICD codes 460–519.

(f) Comprised of ICD codes E810–E819.

(g) Comprised of ICD codes E950–E959.

(h) Number of deaths per 100,000 population.

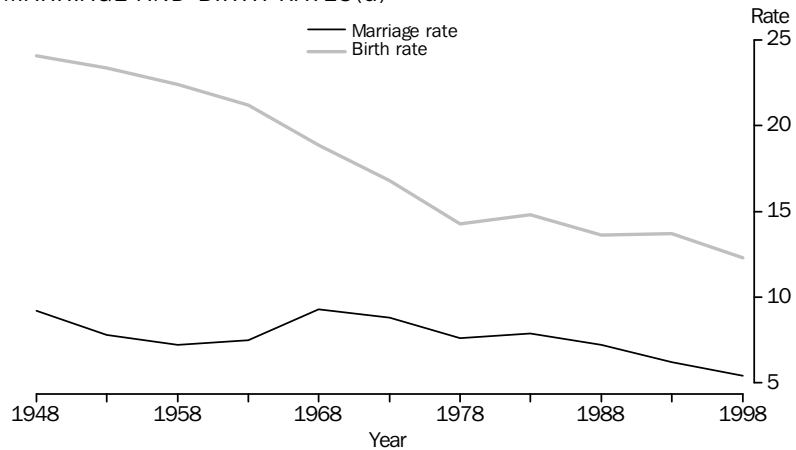
(i) Numbers of deaths per 100,000 population, standardised for age and sex, using the 1991 Australian population as the standard population.

SECTION **5**

MARRIAGES REGISTERED

There were 8,022 marriages registered in South Australia in 1998, an increase of 1% over 1997 when there were 7,945, but a fall of 21% over the 10 years since 1988, when there were 10,128 marriages. The decline in the marriage rate since 1952, and the parallel decline in the birth rate over the last twenty years, are shown in the following graph.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RATES(a)



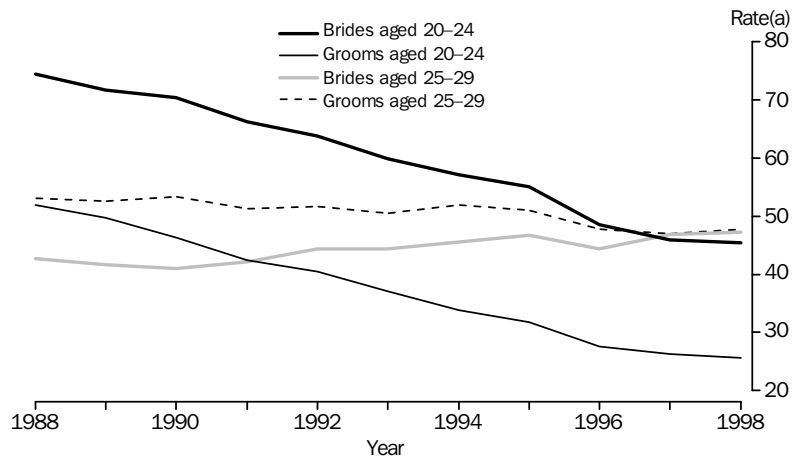
(a) Per 1,000 total population.

AGE OF PARTIES AT MARRIAGE

Since 1978, the median age at marriage has risen by 5.1 years for bridegrooms and 5.5 years for brides. In 1998, the median ages were 30.0 years for males and 27.7 for females. People marrying for the first time were about two years younger, with median ages of 28.0 years for bridegrooms and 26.0 for brides.

Age-specific marriage rates in South Australia have remained relatively steady over the years except for people aged under 25 years, where there have been significant decreases. In 1998, there were only 271 teenagers (47 males and 224 females).

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES, Selected Ages(a)



(a) Per 1,000 total population.

REMARRIAGES

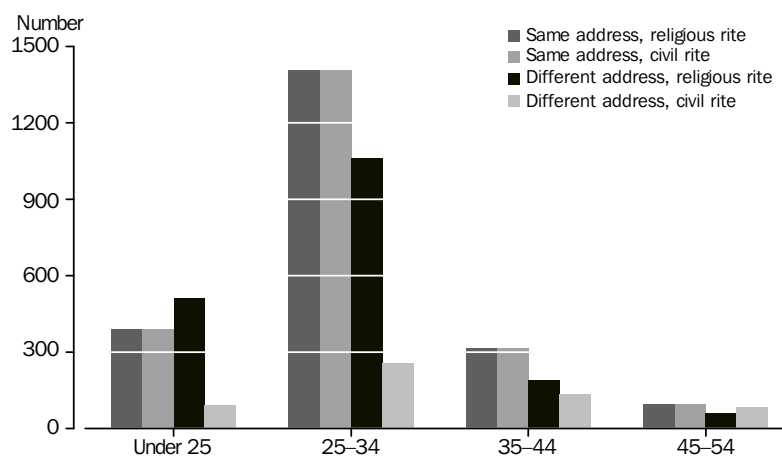
In 1998, more than one in every three marriages (35%) involved a second marriage for at least one of the parties, with 24% of males and 23% of females having previously been divorced. The number of divorced persons marrying as a proportion of total marriages has shown little change after the sharp increases following the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1976.

Most of the remarrying parties (83%) were marrying for only the second time, and approximately 2,500 children were brought to these marriages.

LIVING TOGETHER BEFORE MARRIAGE

Usual residence data for bride and groom are used to indicate whether or not they were living together before marriage. In 1998, the data indicate that in 68% of marriages the parties had lived together. This is similar to the national level. There is some variation in levels of cohabitation, depending on the age of parties and the wedding rite followed.

PREVIOUS COHABITATION, By Age Group and Type of Rite



CELEBRANTS AND RITES

The proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion fell from over two-thirds (67%) in 1978 to only just over half (52%) in 1998. In percentage terms, the most popular Christian religious wedding rite was that of the Catholic Church (29%) followed by the Uniting (22%); Anglican (15%), and Lutheran (9%) Churches. These percentages are broadly consistent with the religious affiliations of the populations, as stated in the 1996 Census.

BIRTHPLACE

Less than half (49%) of the marriages registered in South Australia in 1998 were between persons who had been born in South Australia, and only 69% were between persons who had been born in Australia. Approximately one in every ten marriages consisted of an Australian-born person marrying a partner who had been born in Europe, most being to persons born in the United Kingdom.

In total, 19% of 1998 marriages were between parties who had both been born elsewhere than in Australia.

More information on country of birth of brides and grooms may be found in *Marriages and Divorces, Australia 1998* (Cat. no. 3310.0), or as unpublished data from the ABS.

5.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	10 128	9 114	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022
Crude marriage rate	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	6 530	5 998	5 803	5 635	5 206	5 156	5 254
First marriage one partner	1 934	1 590	1 572	1 498	1 443	1 410	1 418
Remarriage both partners	1 664	1 526	1 534	1 414	1 362	1 379	1 350
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	5 945	5 405	5 093	n.a.	4 345	4 240	4 188
Proportion (%)	58.7	59.3	57.2	n.a.	54.2	53.4	52.2
Civil celebrants							
Number	4 183	3 709	3 816	n.a.	3 666	3 705	3 834
Proportion (%)	41.3	40.7	42.8	n.a.	45.8	46.6	47.8
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
20–24	51.9	37.4	34.1	32.1	27.6	26.3	25.7
25–29	53.1	51.2	52.7	52.3	47.8	47.0	47.8
30–34	27.5	27.7	26.6	25.5	25.9	27.5	28.5
35–39	15.9	14.6	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.9	15.3
40–44	11.1	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7
45–49	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5
50 and over	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	7 444	6 738	6 551	6 326	5 894	5 808	5 936
Widowed	260	281	233	226	244	214	188
Divorced	2 424	2 095	2 125	1 995	1 873	1 923	1 898
Total	10 128	9 114	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	25.8	26.8	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.7	28.0
Widowed	61.3	63.4	65.8	63.7	61.8	63.6	62.3
Divorced	38.6	40.3	40.9	41.3	42.3	41.6	42.2
All bridegrooms	27.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.8	30.0
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	13.2	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6
20–24	74.5	60.1	57.2	55.1	48.6	45.9	45.4
25–29	42.7	44.6	46.0	47.3	44.4	46.9	47.3
30–34	21.0	20.7	21.0	19.0	19.5	21.0	22.3
35–39	10.9	11.2	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.8
40–44	8.3	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.6
45–49	6.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.8
50 and over	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Marital status of bride							
Never married	7 550	6 848	6 627	6 442	5 961	5 914	5 990
Widowed	326	298	279	265	245	210	219
Divorced	2 252	1 968	2 003	1 840	1 805	1 821	1 813
Total	10 128	9 114	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	23.7	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.0
Widowed	54.5	55.9	56.4	56.2	55.6	55.1	54.7
Divorced	35.2	37.1	37.5	38.3	38.9	38.8	39.5
All brides	25.4	26.3	26.7	26.7	27.3	27.4	27.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

5.2 MARRIAGES, Age-specific First Marriage and Remarriage Rates(a)—Census years

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES						
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						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	156.5	313.5	200.8	91.3	28.1	34.3
25–29	386.2	447.2	269.3	179.8	122.5	95.2
30–34	256.3	348.0	199.8	177.6	133.8	104.6
35–39	171.8	301.3	182.3	133.6	110.1	80.3
40–44	119.2	230.4	146.9	111.7	81.3	63.7
45–49	89.9	163.5	113.5	92.4	77.4	55.1
50–54	71.3	117.1	80.0	67.6	59.3	46.5
55–59	43.3	76.2	58.5	47.3	47.9	39.0
60 and over	17.6	24.2	19.9	18.7	16.2	13.3
Age of bride						
15–19	222.2	173.9	34.5	—	—	—
20–24	307.4	376.2	239.6	148.4	76.8	66.9
25–29	281.7	320.5	194.5	173.0	134.6	112.8
30–34	160.9	244.2	138.1	116.4	105.8	79.7
35–39	116.1	142.6	106.7	88.3	72.8	60.9
40–44	69.7	113.2	79.8	63.3	52.5	41.1
45–49	38.9	73.7	49.0	45.2	42.2	33.0
50–54	25.8	37.1	31.5	24.7	28.1	25.5
55–59	15.0	17.3	14.0	17.1	17.1	14.4
60 and over	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4

(a) Per 1,000 of the appropriate population. See Glossary.

5.3 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>
NUMBER				
Never married	5 254	32	650	5 936
Widowed	23	77	88	188
Divorced	713	110	1 075	1 898
Total	5 990	219	1 813	8 022
PROPORTION (%)				
Never married	65.5	0.4	8.1	74.0
Widowed	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.3
Divorced	8.9	1.4	13.4	23.7
Total	74.7	2.7	22.6	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
RELIGIOUS(a)								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Anglican	553	7	67	550	8	69	627	7.8
Baptist	128	6	27	132	6	23	161	2.0
Catholic	1 139	17	44	1 145	18	37	1 200	15.0
Churches of Christ	98	—	41	103	3	33	139	1.7
Lutheran	288	12	73	299	19	55	373	4.6
Orthodox	204	—	26	204	—	27	232	2.9
Presbyterian	21	—	9	23	—	8	31	0.4
Uniting Church	701	25	204	766	24	140	930	11.6
Other denominations	377	15	103	369	11	115	495	6.2
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>3 509</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>3 591</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>4 188</i>	<i>52.2</i>
CIVIL								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Official registrars	315	26	215	305	26	225	556	6.9
Other civil celebrants	2 112	77	1 089	2 094	103	1 081	3 278	40.9
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>2 427</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>1 304</i>	<i>2 399</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>1 306</i>	<i>3 834</i>	<i>47.8</i>
TOTAL								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
All marriages	5 936	188	1 898	5 990	219	1 813	8 022	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Proportion	74.0	2.3	23.7	74.7	2.7	22.6	100.0	..

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

SECTION 6

DIVORCES GRANTED

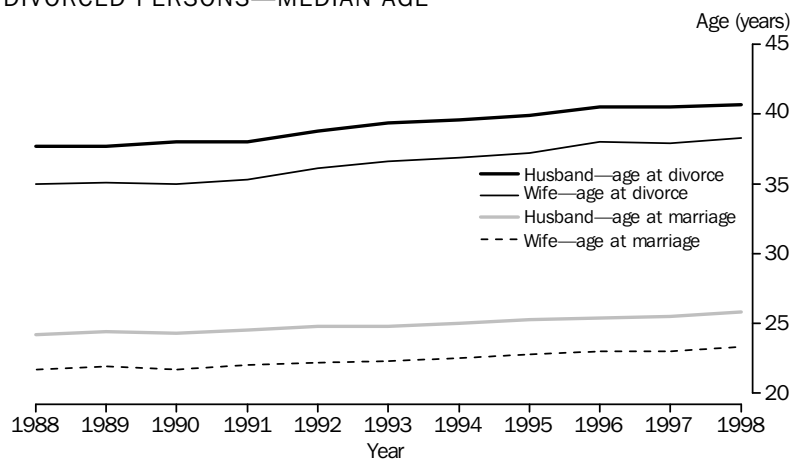
In 1998 there were 4,159 divorces granted in South Australia, an increase of 1% over 1997. The profile was very similar to that of previous years, with the crude divorce rate being 2.8 (per 1,000 population); the median duration of marriage 11.8 years, and 57% of the divorces involving children under the age of 18 years.

AGE AT DIVORCE

The median age at divorce in 1998 was 40.7 years for husbands and 38.3 for wives. This was an increase of 3.0 years and 3.3 years respectively since 1988.

The following graph shows that age at marriage and age at divorce have risen in parallel.

DIVORCED PERSONS—MEDIAN AGE



Age-specific divorce rates in 1998 were highest in the 35–39 year age group for males, and in the 30–34 year age group for females, with 14.0 males and 15.4 females per 1,000 of the total population in those respective age groups getting divorced.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date on which the divorce decree was made absolute. Between 1988 and 1998 the median duration of marriage rose from 10.3 to 11.8 years. However, the median period between marriage and final separation rose by less than one year, from 7.6 to 8.4 years.

Over the last 10 years the percentage of marriages with a duration of less than five years has fallen from 21% to 17%, while the percentage of those with a duration of greater than 20 years has increased from 19% to 24%.

More than half (53%) of the divorces registered in 1998 were filed less than two years after final separation, and 86% were filed within five years.

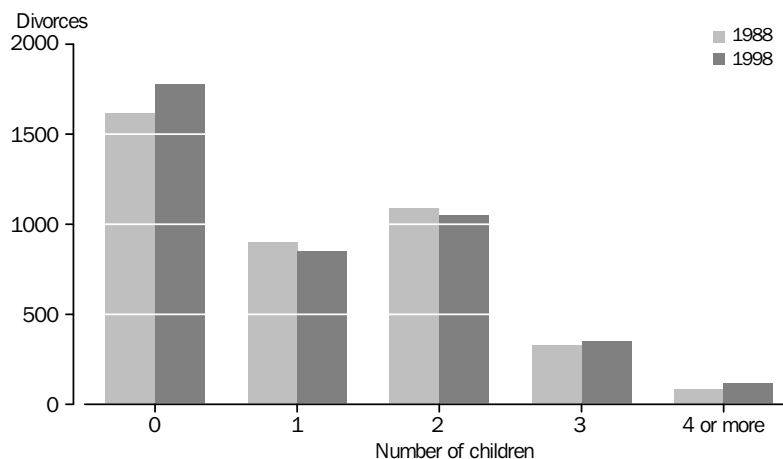
APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE

In 1998, 52% of applications for divorce were made by wives; 31% were made by husbands, and 17% were made jointly. These are similar proportions to those which occurred in 1997, although the actual number of joint applications rose from 670 to 717.

CHILDREN

Of the couples who were granted divorces in 1998, 2,380 (57%) had one or more dependent children. The total number of children involved was 4,516. These are very similar data to those found in 1988, when the number of children was 71 less, although the proportion of divorces involved (60%) was marginally more.

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES



BIRTHPLACE

The proportion of divorces between parties who were both Australian-born has remained relatively stable in the last ten years, moving from 56.9% in 1988 to 58.7% in 1998. Although the majority of the overseas-born parties still come from Europe, with 76.4% of males, and 73.4% of females, this is much lower than the representation of that region in 1988, when the proportions were 84.9% and 83.5% respectively.

On the other hand, the proportion of divorcing parties from Asian countries has approximately doubled, with Asian-born males providing 10.0% of all divorcing husbands born overseas, and Asian females providing 14.9% of the wives, compared to 4.6% and 7.4% respectively in 1988.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on divorces registered in South Australia and Australia in 1998, readers are referred to *Marriages and Divorces Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3310.0). This publication contains tables and articles on marriages and divorces registered, and the marital status of the Australian population.

Important information relating to the interpretation of the data is to be found in the Explanatory Notes at the back of this bulletin.

6.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	4 031	4 063	4 192	4 199	4 358	4 115	4 159
Crude divorce rate	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.3	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.6	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.4
Divorces involving children							
Number	2 413	1 999	1 990	n.a.	2 456	2 327	2 380
Percentage of total divorces	59.9	49.2	47.5	n.a.	56.4	56.5	57.2
Average number of children	1.8	1.9	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	1 504	1 369	1 435	1 298	1 353	1 267	1 284
Wife	2 269	2 144	2 126	2 102	2 102	2 178	2 158
Joint	258	550	631	799	903	670	717

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
25-29	11.1	8.5	8.7	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.0
30-34	14.7	13.4	13.6	13.0	13.2	12.9	13.2
35-39	14.5	13.5	14.1	15.0	14.5	14.0	14.0
40-44	13.4	13.0	14.7	12.6	14.0	13.7	13.6
45-49	9.8	11.2	11.1	11.8	12.3	10.6	11.0
50-54	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1
55 and over	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Marital status at marriage (no.)							
Never married	3 284	3 276	3 373	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Widowed	33	37	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Divorced	714	750	775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total</i>	4 031	4 063	4 192	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.2	24.8	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.8
At final separation	35.1	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.4
At decree made absolute	37.7	39.4	39.6	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.7
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
25-29	15.1	12.6	13.1	12.5	12.6	12.2	11.2
30-34	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.1	14.5	13.5	15.4
35-39	14.0	13.4	14.5	14.0	15.0	14.3	13.6
40-44	11.6	11.6	12.8	12.1	13.5	11.8	13.0
45-49	8.1	10.0	9.2	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.1
50-54	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.8
55 and over	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Marital status at marriage (no.)							
Never married	3 329	3 277	3 393	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Widowed	36	61	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Divorced	666	725	752	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total</i>	4 031	4 063	4 192	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.7	22.3	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.3
At final separation	32.4	33.7	33.9	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.8
At decree made absolute	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.2	38.0	37.9	38.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.2 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	Not stated	Total
24 and under	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
25-29	86	241	46	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
30-34	17	262	344	66	17	4	—	—	—	5	715
35-39	8	62	317	329	75	16	3	—	—	—	811
40-44	—	9	79	290	306	50	13	—	—	—	750
45-49	—	8	23	75	216	195	51	3	—	3	575
50-54	—	—	7	19	69	160	144	18	5	4	427
55-59	—	3	3	—	19	37	78	58	14	—	215
60 and over	—	—	—	5	10	16	30	53	114	—	230
Not stated	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total	136	600	823	795	717	480	321	134	134	19	4 159

6.3 DIVORCES, Children of the Marriage(a) and Duration of Marriage

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	4 or more	All divorces	All children	Average number of children(b)
1	31	7	—	—	—	39	9	1.1
2	128	37	14	7	—	188	95	1.6
3	127	50	33	3	4	217	141	1.6
4	142	52	38	5	5	242	163	1.6
5	137	64	42	15	7	265	221	1.7
6	97	53	54	17	5	226	232	1.8
7	81	42	54	17	7	201	229	1.9
8	68	41	56	10	4	179	199	1.8
9	58	46	66	26	4	200	274	1.9
10–14	211	156	306	110	34	817	1 241	2.0
15–19	110	89	270	98	41	608	1 094	2.2
20–24	124	138	99	40	7	408	485	1.7
25–29	216	71	20	4	—	311	123	1.3
30 and over	249	8	—	—	—	258	10	1.1
Total	1 779	854	1 052	352	118	4 159	4 516	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Included in divorces where there were one or more children under the age of 18.

SPECIAL ARTICLE — MIGRATION: PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS

POPULATION DEFINED

Permanent settlers are people who arrive from overseas with Australian migrant visas (regardless of stated or intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who arrive and indicate an intention to settle, and persons who are otherwise eligible to settle in Australia (such as overseas born children of Australian citizens).

RECENT TRENDS

Post-war immigration to Australia reached its highest level in 1970 with 185,325 permanent settler arrivals. Of these, 17,256 (9%) planned to live in South Australia. At the 1996 Census, 22% (3.9 million) of Australian residents were overseas born and a further 19% of Australian born persons had at least one overseas-born parent. Similar levels were observed in South Australia.

Over the past decade, immigration levels for Australia have fluctuated, but fallen from a peak of 145,316 in 1988–89 down to 77,327 in 1997–98. The intake decreased by nearly 10% in the twelve months to June 1998. The current level represents 0.4% of the estimated resident population for Australia.

The number of permanent settlers destined for South Australia has varied from a decade high of 6,867 in 1988–89, down to 3,069 in 1997–98. The current level represents an annual decrease of 8.0% which is a post-war low. It also constitutes just 0.2% of the State estimated resident population. At under 4% of the national total, South Australia attracts a relatively low share of the migrant intake.

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS, South Australia—1977–78 to 1997–98



MAIN SOURCE COUNTRIES

In 1997–98, for the third consecutive financial year, New Zealand (19,157, 25% of total intake) surpassed the United Kingdom (8,424, 11%) as the principal source country for permanent settlers in Australia. For South Australia, the same countries were prominent but the order was reversed; the United Kingdom provided 22% of the total intake, followed by New Zealand with 11%.

After reaching a national peak of 11,247 in 1995–96, the number of permanent settlers from China declined to 3,380 in 1997–98. Similarly, the number of permanent settlers in Australia emigrating from Viet Nam declined from 13,248 in 1990–91 to just 2,077 in 1997–98. The current level is the lowest since 1977, when 951 permanent settlers arrived. Hong Kong (4,091, or 5% of all permanent settlers) has now become the main source of Asian migrants to Australia.

South Australia has generally attracted lower levels of permanent settlers from Asia. In 1997–98, the main source nations were India (130, 4% of State intake) and the Philippines (128, 4%). Numbers from Viet Nam have generally declined in recent years, and were down from 205 in 1995–96 to just 87 in 1997–98.

Long-term migration for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents fell markedly between 1997–98 and 1998–99. Investigation into the cause(s) is continuing, but it may be due to the more precise method of determining duration of stay using the new passenger cards and/or the Asian economic crisis.

PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS—1997–1998

<i>Former region/country of residence</i>	SOUTH AUSTRALIA		AUSTRALIA.....	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of State</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of country</i>
<i>Oceania and Antarctica</i>	368	12	20 677	27
New Zealand	345	11	19 157	25
<i>Europe and the former USSR</i>	1 364	44	18 366	24
United Kingdom	664	22	8 424	11
Serbia/Montenegro	168	5	1 916	2
<i>South-east Asia</i>	360	12	9 401	12
Philippines	128	4	2 621	3
Viet Nam	87	3	2 077	3
Indonesia	25	1	1 938	3
<i>North-east Asia</i>	314	10	9 818	13
China	85	3	3 380	4
Hong Kong	84	3	4 091	5
<i>Other</i>	663	22	19 065	25
South Africa	200	7	4 474	6
India	130	4	2 341	3
Total	3 069	100	77 327	100

(a) Data are presented on a State of residence/stay basis.

Source: ABS *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*, unpublished data.

AGE PROFILE

New permanent settler arrivals to Australia had a younger age profile than the overall Australian population. For example, 34% of arrivals were aged less than 19 years, compared with 28% of the estimated resident population in Australia. Another 47% were aged between 20 and 39 years, compared with 31% of the national population. Similar proportions were observed for South Australia; 35% aged less than 19 years (compared with only 27% of the State estimated resident population) and 48% aged between 20 and 39 years (compared with 29%). People aged 60 years or more comprised only 3% and 4% of the intake for South Australia and Australia respectively.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Nationally, of the 34,933 immigrants who were likely to seek work, 38% had been Professionals, 16% Tradespersons and 13% Managers and administrators. For South Australia, the same occupations prevailed, with Professionals (39%) forming the largest category of migrants, followed by Tradespersons (20%), and Managers and administrators (9%).

DATA SOURCES

For more information, please refer to the ABS publications *Migration* (Cat. no. 3412), *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (Cat. no. 3401.0), *Births Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0), *Deaths Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0), and *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of closely related series of statistics on demography including births, deaths, marriages and divorces. It also includes information on the estimated resident population (ERP) and migration. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 29.

POPULATION

Population estimates

2 This section consists of ERP, with information on overseas arrivals and departures, and net interstate migration.

Population projections

3 This publication has used the latest 1998 estimates for each particular table.

4 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 1997–2051.

5 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 in future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.

6 Series I assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000, small net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate falls to 1.75 births per woman by 2005–06, and then remains constant. Series II assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000, medium net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate falls to 1.75 births per woman by 2005–06, and then remains constant. Series III assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000, large net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman in 2005–06, and then remains constant. All series assume that the decline in mortality experienced between 1987–91 and 1992–96 would continue to 2005–06. From 2005–06 onwards, the average rates of decline experienced in successive 5-year periods from 1967–71 to 1992–96 would be experienced. By 2051, life expectancy of males is assumed to be 82.0 years and of females 86.1 years. For State specific assumptions refer to *Population Projections, Australia, 1997 to 2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

Interstate migration

8 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

BIRTHS

9 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.

10 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.

11 Data presented in section 3 of 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.

DEATHS

12 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.

13 Data presented in section 4 of 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.

14 A complete life table is shown in table 4.3 and summarises expectation of life. From 1995 these life tables are based on deaths occurring in the reference and previous two years. They are produced at the Australian, State and Territory level as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. These life tables are known as the Australian Actuary/Australian Bureau of Statistics Life Tables. Before 1995 life tables shown in this publication were prepared by the ABS. The Australian Government Actuary also constructed life tables based on deaths occurring during the three years around and including the census year. The latest life tables prepared by the Australian Government Actuary were based on deaths during 1996 to 1998. These were released in 1999 and copies are available from the Commonwealth Government Bookshops or the Mail Order Sales Service.

MARRIAGES

15 Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the Australian Capital Territory 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 *Australian 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.

16 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

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

18 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.

19 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 Court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of any children involved.

20 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.

21 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.

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

23 The geographic boundaries for small area data are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1998* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

24 The boundaries used for births and deaths statistics are the Statistical Local Area boundaries at 1 July 1998.

25 The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

26 Political developments in Europe, the Former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

28 For all data in this publication, cell values less than three have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

29 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0) (quarterly)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. no. 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Population by Age and Sex, South Australia (Cat. no. 3235.4)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
South Australian Year Book (Cat. no. 1301.4)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

APPENDIX 1

CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

Data items relating to vital statistics which are collected in South Australia.

BIRTHS

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of mother
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of father (if paternity acknowledged)
Date of birth
Hospital/non-hospital birth
State of registration
Month/year of registration
Birth weight
Place of marriage

DEATHS

Indigenous origin
Age at marriage
Date of death
Month/year of registration
Number of issue
Occupation at time of death (or previous occupation, if retired)

MARRIAGES

Birthplace of parents of bridegroom (n.a. 1995)
Birthplace of parents of bride (n.a. 1995)
Date of marriage
Duration of residence in Australia, if born overseas (n.a. 1995)
Month/year of registration
Number of children of previous marriages (n.a. 1995)
Year of birth of youngest child (n.a. 1995)
Year of celebration of last marriage (n.a. 1995)
Year of first previous marriage (n.a. 1995)

DIVORCES

Age of youngest child of marriage (n.a. 1995)
Month of divorce
Occupation of husband (n.a. after 1994)
Occupation of wife (n.a. after 1994)

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	411 200	11 057	4 038	670	4 036	20	28.9	9.8	60.6
1916	441 700	11 857	5 077	868	3 602	14	26.9	11.5	73.2
1921	497 000	11 974	4 982	784	4 383	88	24.1	10.0	65.5
1926	553 800	11 483	4 877	509	4 503	71	20.7	8.8	44.3
1931	575 700	9 079	4 888	330	3 069	138	15.8	8.5	36.4
1936	587 900	8 911	5 464	277	5 182	213	15.2	9.3	31.1
1941	601 200	10 965	6 288	356	6 855	273	18.2	10.5	32.5
1946	635 100	15 813	6 461	428	6 700	695	24.9	10.2	27.1
1951	732 501	17 463	7 184	428	6 646	637	23.8	9.8	24.5
1956	848 600	18 964	7 593	377	6 277	567	22.4	9.0	20.0
1961	970 100	22 399	7 815	448	6 804	718	23.1	8.1	20.0
1966(c)	1 094 400	20 362	9 345	364	9 051	1 069	18.6	8.5	17.9
1971(d)	1 176 500	22 996	9 686	366	10 833	1 264	19.4	8.2	15.9
1976	1 274 600	18 947	9 999	276	10 902	(e)6 142	14.9	7.8	14.6
1981	1 318 400	19 351	9 706	157	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	1 457 200	19 311	10 925	117	9 423	4 074	13.3	7.5	6.1
1993	1 463 200	20 078	11 528	104	9 114	(f)4 063	13.7	7.9	5.2
1994	1 469 400	19 409	11 710	92	8 909	(f)4 192	13.2	8.0	4.7
1995	1 469 400	19 336	11 218	112	8 547	4 199	13.1	7.6	5.8
1996	1 474 400	19 056	11 606	94	8 011	4 358	12.9	7.8	4.9
1997	1 479 800	18 362	11 658	87	7 945	4 115	12.4	7.9	4.7
1998	1 486 400	18 226	11 714	73	8 022	4 159	12.3	7.9	4.0

(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.

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

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

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific birth rates Age-specific birth rates are the number of live births 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 under 15 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.

Age-specific death rates Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths registered during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of that same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.

Age-specific divorce rates Because of the different purposes to which they are put, two different populations may be used in the calculation of age-specific divorce rates:

- Per 1,000 population—this relates the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, to the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
- Per 1,000 married population—this relates the number of divorces recorded in a calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, to the married population of the same age at 30 June. Those classified as permanently separated are included in the married population. Males and females under 15 are excluded from the population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

Age-specific marriage rates Because of the different purposes to which they are put, two different populations are used in the calculation of age-specific marriage rates:

- Per 1,000 population—this relates the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, to the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.
- Per 1,000 not currently married population—this relates the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, to the not currently married population of men and women of the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

Birth The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Category of movement	<p>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.</p> <p>There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ permanent movements; ▪ long-term movements (one year or more); and ▪ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Children (divorce collection)	<p>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 <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> (Cwlth), these may include (in certain cases) adopted and ex-nuptial 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.</p>
Children (marriage collection)	<p>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).</p>
Confinement	<p>A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.</p>
Crude birth rate	<p>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.</p>
Crude death rate	<p>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.</p>
Crude divorce rate	<p>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.</p>

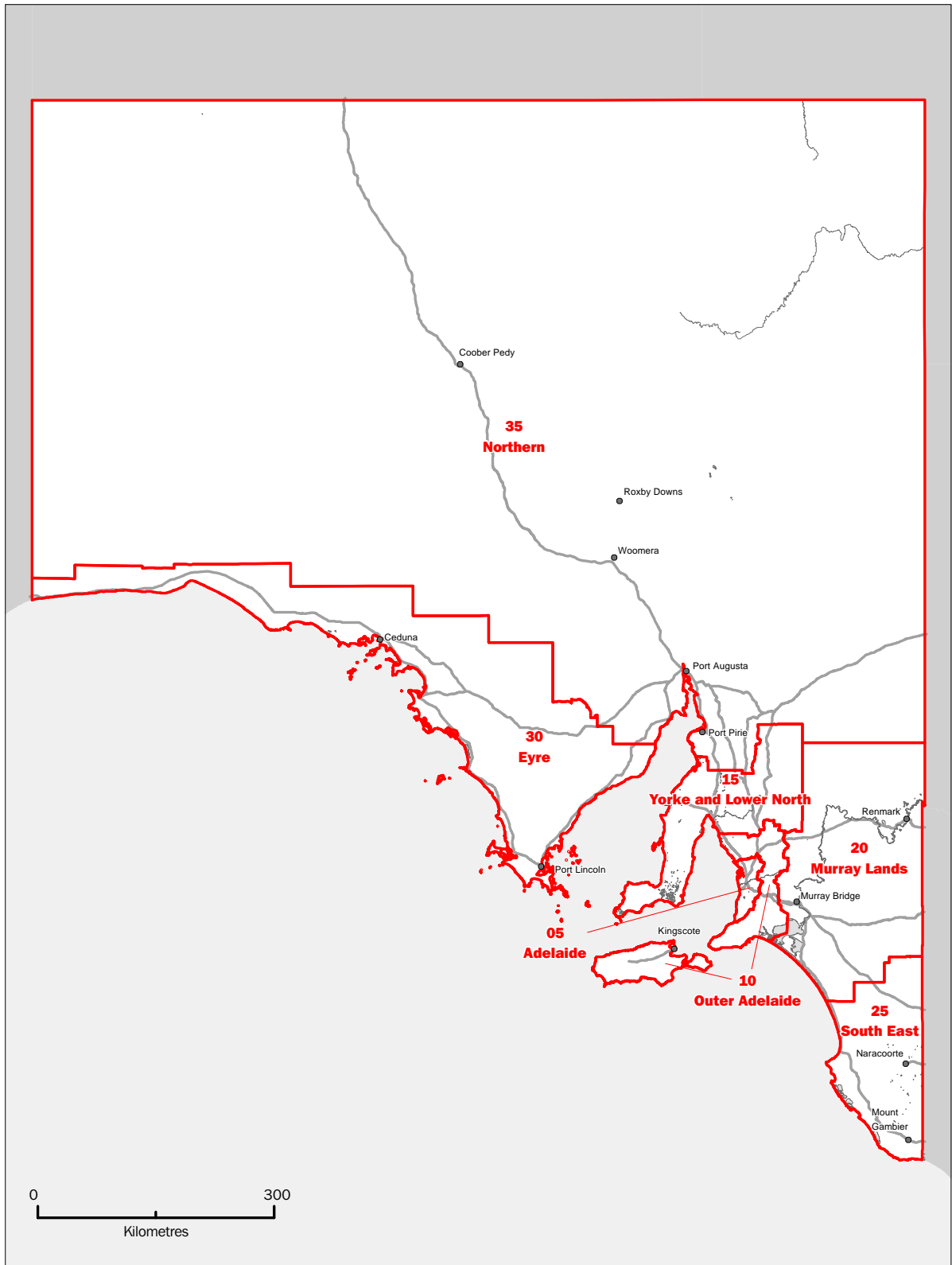
Crude marriage rate	The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
Date of final separation	The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated 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 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 estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for underenumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>The concept of estimated resident population 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 from the reference date for data collection.</p> <p>Rates shown in this publication for the years since 1974 are calculated using estimates of resident population. A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995</i> (Cat. no. 3228.0). Revised population estimates are published in <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0) (issued quarterly).</p>

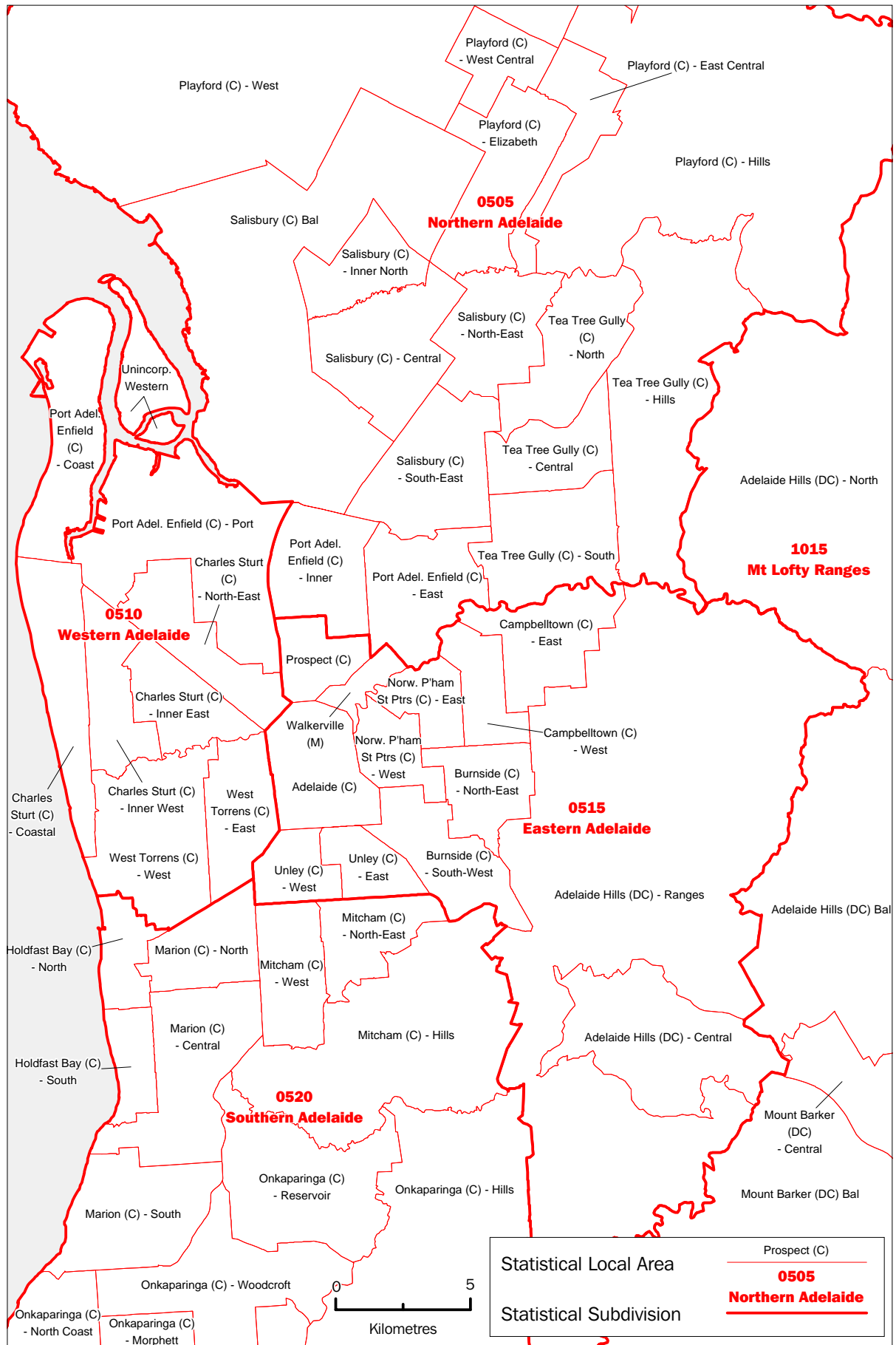
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths combined.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. An Indigenous birth refers to the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father has identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. An Indigenous death refers to the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They are different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status in this publication relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Marriage	Under the <i>Australian 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.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the 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 ex-nuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.
Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths combined.

Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.</p>
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	<p>See Previous births.</p>
Remarriage rates	<p>Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.</p>
Sex ratio	<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>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ 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.
State or Territory of registration	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the birth, death, or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
State or Territory of usual residence	<p>State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population); ▪ the mother (birth collection); or ▪ the deceased (death collection). <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>
Statistical Local Areas	<p>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 of 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).)</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>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.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.</p>





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