

DEMOGRAPHY

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for South Australia.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates for births, marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 1999. Rates for deaths were calculated using revised estimates.

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
C	City
DC	District Council
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
M	Municipality
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TFR	Total fertility rate
WA	Western Australia
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

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Regional Director

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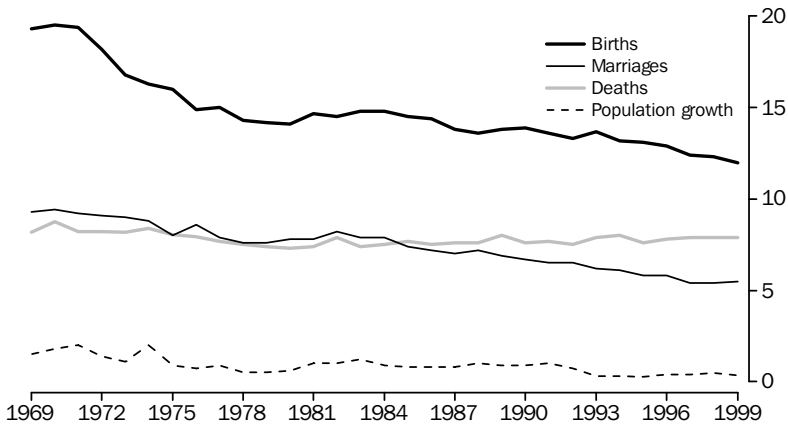
SECTION **1**

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The following graph shows movements in the leading demographic indicators in the years since 1969, with births, deaths and marriages shown as rates per 1,000 of the population, and population growth shown as percentage increase.

VITAL STATISTICS(a) AND POPULATION GROWTH(b)



(a) Rate per 1,000 population.
(b) Growth rate as a percentage increase on previous year.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

South Australia experienced a population growth rate of 0.4% in the calendar year 1999, compared with the national growth rate of 1.1%. At 31 December 1999 the estimated population was 1,496,200. Natural increase accounted for 6,800 persons and net overseas migration for 2,900, while there was a net interstate migration loss of 3,400. The State with the highest population growth was Queensland with 1.6%, and the State with the lowest was Tasmania with -0.2%.

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 1.702, compared with the Australian rate of 1.745. The States/Territories with the highest fertility rates were the Northern Territory and Tasmania (2.153 and 1.872), while the States/Territories with the lowest were Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory (1.623 and 1.678).

DEATHS

There were 11,300 deaths of South Australians in 1999. The crude death rate (7.6 deaths per 1,000 population) was higher than the national rate (6.8), being second only to Tasmania (8.0). The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest crude death rates of all States/Territories in 1999 (4.3) followed by Western Australia (5.9).

DEATHS continued

However, when death rates were standardised to account for the differing age structures of populations, South Australia's death rate was only 5.7 per 1,000 (less than that for the whole of Australia). South Australians have a higher life expectancy than that for Australia as a whole (76.4 years for males and 82.1 for females, compared with the Australian expectation of 76.2 and 81.8 years respectively), and the median age at death in South Australia is 75.8 years for males and 82.2 for females, the highest in Australia. The Northern Territory, with its relatively young population and higher rates of infant and perinatal death, had the lowest median ages at death (55.5 for males, and 61.7 for females).

MIGRATION

There was a net overseas migration gain to South Australia in 1999, with the main countries of origin of settler arrivals being the United Kingdom and New Zealand. In 1999 the proportion of settlers from South East Asia was 15% of the total, representing 500 persons, a 68% fall over the 1,600 settlers from that region who arrived in 1989.

South Australia had a net loss of 3,400 persons through interstate migration in 1999, when 30,900 people left to move interstate, and 27,500 migrated to South Australia from other States.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Over the last twenty years marriage rates have fallen and age at first marriage has increased. Divorce rates rose in the 1970s and stabilised in the 1980s.

Marriages

The number of marriages registered in South Australia fell by 16% over the last ten years compared with a 2% fall for Australia overall. The crude marriage rate for South Australia fell from 6.9 in 1989 to 5.5 in 1999. Over the same period, the Australian rate fell from 7.0 to 6.0.

In 1999, for the first time ever, over half (50.7%) of the marriages notified were celebrated according to a civil, rather than a religious, rite. The trend toward civil marriages has been evident since 1969, before which civil marriages comprised approximately 10% of all marriages.

Divorces

In 1999 there were 4,300 divorces granted in South Australia, an increase of 3% over 1998. The crude divorce rate was 2.9 per 1,000 population; the median duration of marriage for those divorced was 12.0 years; the median age at divorce for husbands was 41.4 years, and the median age for wives was 38.9. The median ages of divorcing parties continue to be higher than the median ages for Australia (40.9 for husbands and 38.2 for wives).

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 of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification which were in existence at 1 July 1999, and are shown in the maps at the back of this publication.

REGIONAL SUMMARY continued

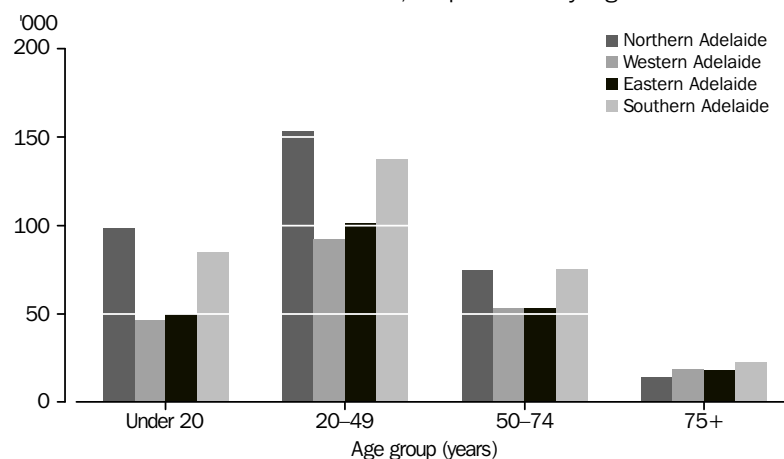
The death rates shown in Table 1.2 are standardised for age to the whole South Australian population to show the true incidence of death across regions, allowing for the effects of different age structures on different populations.

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 (total fertility and indirect Standardised death rates) as averages of the last three years' data.

Metropolitan area

In 1999 the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), which contained 73% of the population, contributed 71% of all the births, and 73% of all deaths.

ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Population by age



Rest of State

The non-metropolitan areas showed a higher fertility rate (2.059) than that of the Adelaide Statistical Division (1.603)

The Statistical Division of Outer Adelaide includes the local government areas of Mallala to the north and Victor Harbour and Kangaroo Island to the south, and held 27% of the population outside the Adelaide Statistical Division. All the statistical local areas in Outer Adelaide were growth areas in 1999, with the exception of Angaston and Barossa in the Barossa District Council.

Other growth areas were in the South East and Eyre Peninsula, while the populations in the northern areas of the State (apart from Roxby Downs (M)), the Iron Triangle and the Riverland decreased.

The Statistical Division of Yorke and Lower North had the highest incidence of death per 1,000 population, with an overall crude rate of 10.5 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 6.5. The Division of Outer Adelaide had the lowest crude rate per 1,000 population, at 6.5, and also had the lowest standardised rate, at 5.3. The highest rate of death standardised for age was found in Northern Statistical Division.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 433.6	4 736.7	3 536.3	1 496.2	1 871.0	470.7	194.3	310.0	19 052.0
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 315	26 617	23 664	6 807	14 095	2 375	2 762	2 788	121 450
Net overseas migration(e)	37 914	20 670	14 532	2 931	12 196	13	964	-851	88 352
Net interstate migration	-15 182	5 348	17 585	-3 437	10	-3 191	-783	-350	..
Total increase	65 047	52 635	55 781	6 301	26 301	-803	2 943	1 587	209 802
Growth rate (%)	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.4	-0.2	1.5	0.5	1.1
Estimated resident households at 30 June 1999 ('000)	2 402.5	1 747.6	1 338.4	609.8	719.0	186.3	64.7	117.3	7 185.5
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	86 784	58 875	46 503	17 958	24 849	6 032	3 576	4 253	248 870
Crude birth rate	13.5	12.5	13.2	12.0	13.4	12.8	18.5	13.7	13.1
Total fertility rate	1.811	1.623	1.764	1.702	1.761	1.872	2.153	1.678	1.745
Female net reproduction rate	0.875	0.782	0.848	0.823	0.855	0.912	1.031	0.829	0.842
All confinements									
Number	85 494	57 891	45 874	17 675	24 485	5 931	3 531	4 188	245 108
Median age of mother (years)	29.6	30.4	28.9	29.9	29.4	28.6	27.5	30.2	29.7
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 168	44 319	30 384	12 151	16 189	3 547	1 413	3 059	173 263
Median age of mother (years)	30.5	31.0	30.2	30.9	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.9	30.6
Median age of father (years)	33.1	33.2	32.4	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.0
First nuptial confinements									
Number	26 316	19 007	12 345	5 148	6 624	1 516	610	1 248	72 828
Median age of mother (years)	29.2	29.7	28.9	29.7	29.3	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3
DEATHS									
Number	45 215	31 918	22 849	11 291	10 877	3 783	832	1 331	128 102
Crude death rate	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9	8.0	4.3	4.3	6.8
Standardised death rate	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.4	5.9
Median age at death (years)									
Males	74.8	75.2	74.2	75.8	74.3	75.4	55.5	72.3	74.8
Females	81.3	81.8	81.2	82.2	81.5	80.5	61.7	79.5	81.4
Infant deaths									
Number	504	331	266	78	117	46	42	24	1 408
Rate	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	5.7
Perinatal deaths									
Number	705	543	385	119	208	65	58	50	2 133
Rate	8.1	9.2	8.2	6.6	8.3	10.7	16.1	11.7	8.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MIGRATION									
Overseas migration									
Arrivals	120 884	65 705	47 037	12 045	33 616	2 084	2 408	6 072	289 874
Departures	77 050	40 859	29 866	8 356	19 624	1 969	1 341	6 559	185 664
Category jumping	-5 920	-4 176	-2 639	-758	-1 796	-102	-103	-364	-15 858
Interstate migration									
Arrivals	90 751	69 601	94 475	27 500	31 453	11 832	15 988	19 099	360 699
Departures	105 933	64 253	76 890	30 937	31 443	15 023	16 771	19 449	360 699
MARRIAGES									
Number registered	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
Crude marriage rate	6.4	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.8	6.0
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.5	31.7	30.4	30.1
Bride	27.7	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.9	28.2	27.9
DIVORCES									
Number granted	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	(c)n.p.	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.9	6.9	8.4	7.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<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)	17 661	192	1.685	143	6.2
Playford (C)—East Central	17 701	308	2.179	54	5.0
Playford (C)—Elizabeth	25 785	374	2.112	246	7.2
Playford (C)—Hills	2 652	25	2.885	5	1.7
Playford (C)—West	7 952	93	2.093	40	5.5
Playford (C)—West Central	12 666	291	2.446	61	9.5
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—East	27 035	309	1.523	221	7.3
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Inner	19 659	240	1.681	224	5.8
Salisbury (C)—Central	27 213	354	1.873	170	5.6
Salisbury (C)—Inner North	24 446	428	1.974	71	7.7
Salisbury (C)—North-East	22 521	298	1.910	72	5.4
Salisbury (C)—South-East	33 122	425	1.862	186	5.3
Salisbury (C) Balance	4 966	86	1.488	22	9.0
Tea Tree Gully (C)—Central	27 174	322	1.707	93	5.2
Tea Tree Gully (C)—Hills	12 639	145	1.832	45	4.4
Tea Tree Gully (C)—North	24 719	345	1.670	47	6.8
Tea Tree Gully (C)—South	33 080	396	1.740	215	4.7
<i>Total Northern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>340 991</i>	<i>4 631</i>	<i>1.834</i>	<i>1 915</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Western Adelaide (SSD)					
Charles Sturt (C)—Coastal	31 149	266	1.614	277	5.9
Charles Sturt (C)—Inner East	21 499	245	1.435	229	5.5
Charles Sturt (C)—Inner West	24 734	257	1.509	208	6.0
Charles Sturt (C)—North-East	25 571	313	1.403	215	6.3
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Coast	28 248	331	1.834	298	7.8
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)—Port	26 332	373	1.831	196	6.1
West Torrens (C)—East	24 086	310	1.245	175	5.2
West Torrens (C)—West	28 278	290	1.519	267	5.3
Unincorp. Western	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Western Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>209 916</i>	<i>2 385</i>	<i>1.529</i>	<i>1 865</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Eastern Adelaide (SSD)					
Adelaide (C)	13 205	76	0.777	128	7.4
Adelaide Hills (DC)—Central	12 809	119	1.816	55	5.1
Adelaide Hills (DC)—Ranges	10 969	106	1.574	40	3.8
Burnside (C)—North-East	20 786	150	1.300	168	5.6
Burnside (C)—South-West	20 308	143	1.253	188	4.8
Campbelltown (C)—East	27 314	289	1.401	169	7.4
Campbelltown (C)—West	19 012	235	1.493	194	4.4
Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C)—East	16 062	169	1.287	206	6.0
Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C)—West	18 047	149	0.997	243	8.0
Prospect (C)	19 261	228	1.508	161	5.9
Unley (C)—East	19 897	207	1.344	293	8.0
Unley (C)—West	17 128	195	1.341	178	7.9
Walkerville (M)	7 032	60	1.258	78	7.2
<i>Total Eastern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	<i>221 830</i>	<i>2 126</i>	<i>1.309</i>	<i>2 101</i>	<i>6.3</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
ADELAIDE (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Southern Adelaide (SSD)					
Holdfast Bay (C)—North	18 760	162	1.201	303	5.8
Holdfast Bay (C)—South	14 352	112	1.252	176	6.0
Marion (C)—Central	33 553	294	1.485	266	5.0
Marion (C)—North	25 344	297	1.503	334	4.7
Marion (C)—South	19 141	240	1.698	45	14.5
Mitcham (C)—Hills	23 139	201	1.555	160	6.8
Mitcham (C)—North-East	15 481	135	1.645	167	5.0
Mitcham (C)—West	22 971	277	1.448	217	4.7
Onkaparinga (C)—Hackham	14 276	185	1.842	53	6.2
Onkaparinga (C)—Hills	10 655	108	2.121	52	2.8
Onkaparinga (C)—Morphett	24 811	317	1.800	121	5.8
Onkaparinga (C)—North Coast	17 736	228	1.895	220	5.3
Onkaparinga (C)—Reservoir	24 043	296	2.033	63	4.2
Onkaparinga (C)—South Coast	21 783	285	1.928	103	5.9
Onkaparinga (C)—Woodcroft	33 587	488	1.792	122	7.1
<i>Total Southern Adelaide (SSD)</i>	319 632	3 625	1.649	2 402	5.5
TOTAL ADELAIDE (SD)	1 092 369	12 767	1.603	8 283	5.9
OUTER ADELAIDE (SD)					
Barossa (SSD)					
Barossa (DC)—Angaston	7 342	92	1.954	65	5.8
Barossa (DC)—Barossa	6 977	84	1.909	31	5.5
Barossa (DC)—Tanunda	4 428	49	1.725	44	7.0
Light (DC)	10 008	121	1.795	52	4.6
Mallala (DC)	7 243	96	1.713	32	6.5
<i>Total Barossa (SSD)</i>	35 998	442	1.804	224	5.8
Kangaroo Island (SSD)					
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 385	64	2.095	33	5.3
Mt Lofty Ranges (SSD)					
Adelaide Hills (DC)—North	6 567	72	1.750	28	5.3
Adelaide Hills (DC) Balance	8 415	127	2.024	47	4.7
Mount Barker (DC)—Central	14 479	230	2.062	83	5.4
Mount Barker (DC) Balance	7 909	104	2.168	32	5.2
<i>Total Mt Lofty Ranges (SSD)</i>	37 370	533	2.022	190	5.2
Fleurieu (SSD)					
Alexandrina (DC)—Coastal	9 281	79	1.826	82	5.2
Alexandrina (DC)—Strathalbyn	7 910	79	1.674	49	5.0
Victor Harbor (DC)	10 212	77	1.802	119	5.2
Yankalilla (DC)	3 862	30	1.657	16	4.2
<i>Total Fleurieu (SSD)</i>	31 265	265	1.758	266	5.1
TOTAL OUTER ADELAIDE (SD)	109 018	1 304	1.887	713	5.3

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH (SD)					
Yorke (SSD)					
Barunga West (DC)	2 471	23	1.928	17	4.8
Copper Coast (DC)	10 606	101	2.076	131	7.1
Yorke Peninsula (DC)—North	7 633	72	2.298	98	6.9
Yorke Peninsula (DC)—South	4 076	44	2.512	36	5.1
Unincorp. Yorke	—	—	—	—	—
Total Yorke (SSD)	24 786	240	2.182	282	6.5
Lower North (SSD)					
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 306	102	2.092	76	5.9
Goyder (DC)	4 450	49	2.436	36	5.9
Wakefield (DC)	6 496	75	2.161	69	7.7
Total Lower North (SSD)	19 252	226	2.176	181	6.5
TOTAL YORKE AND LOWER NORTH (SD)	44 038	466	2.179	463	6.5
MURRAY LANDS (SD)					
Riverland (SSD)					
Berri & Barmera (DC)—Barmera	4 398	39	1.899	32	5.3
Berri & Barmera (DC)—Berri	7 020	111	2.206	49	6.7
Loxton Waikerie (DC)—East	7 515	96	2.171	66	5.9
Loxton Waikerie (DC)—West	4 889	66	2.336	36	5.7
Mid Murray (DC)	8 139	81	1.944	66	5.7
Renmark Paringa (DC)—Paringa	1 810	20	2.022	6	4.1
Renmark Paringa (DC)—Renmark	7 948	102	2.002	66	6.4
Unincorp. Riverland	161	—	—	—	—
Total Riverland (SSD)	41 880	515	2.072	321	5.9
Murray Mallee (SSD)					
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 345	14	2.560	17	7.4
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 885	219	2.118	145	5.9
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 264	23	2.109	25	6.5
The Coorong (DC)	6 030	92	2.231	37	5.8
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	—	—	—	—	—
Total Murray Mallee (SSD)	26 524	348	2.164	224	6.0
TOTAL MURRAY LANDS (SD)	68 404	863	2.108	545	5.9
SOUTH EAST (SD)					
Upper South East (SSD)					
Lacepede (DC)	2 456	21	1.672	19	5.4
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 110	113	1.994	53	5.9
Robe (DC)	1 362	14	2.351	12	5.3
Tatiara (DC)	7 071	129	2.731	45	5.3
Total Upper South East (SSD)	18 999	277	2.240	129	5.6

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(DC) District Council (RC) Rural City

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
SOUTH EAST (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Lower South East (SSD)					
Grant (DC)	8 044	99	1.841	33	4.9
Mount Gambier (C)	23 165	374	2.071	178	6.5
Wattle Range (DC)—East	3 332	38	1.876	19	5.2
Wattle Range (DC)—West	9 337	117	1.941	85	6.4
<i>Total Lower South East (SSD)</i>	<i>43 878</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>1.985</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL SOUTH EAST (SD)	62 877	905	2.057	444	6.0
EYRE (SD)					
Lincoln (SSD)					
Cleve (DC)	1 909	33	2.598	14	7.3
Elliston (DC)	1 240	18	2.674	7	5.0
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 226	17	2.529	13	6.3
Kimba (DC)	1 237	16	2.340	15	5.2
Le Hunte (DC)	1 551	22	2.353	7	3.8
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 090	43	2.444	26	4.3
Port Lincoln (C)	13 096	214	2.330	104	6.3
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 724	19	1.719	21	4.8
Unincorp. Lincoln	29	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Lincoln (SSD)</i>	<i>27 102</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>2.318</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>5.7</i>
West Coast (SSD)					
Ceduna (DC)	3 554	83	3.102	29	7.4
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 933	21	2.595	15	5.2
Unincorp. West Coast	645	—	—	6	9.3
<i>Total West Coast (SSD)</i>	<i>6 132</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>2.673</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>6.7</i>
TOTAL EYRE (SD)	33 234	488	2.387	257	5.8
NORTHERN (SD)					
Whyalla (SSD)					
Whyalla (C)	23 640	317	1.898	133	6.9
Unincorp. Whyalla	293	—	—	4	4.9
<i>Total Whyalla (SSD)</i>	<i>23 933</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>1.898</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Pirie (SSD)					
Northern Areas (DC)	4 815	55	2.245	40	5.5
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 094	10	1.973	14	5.7
Peterborough (DC)	2 137	25	2.310	16	6.1
Port Pirie City and Districts (M)—City	14 336	192	2.085	129	7.3
Port Pirie City and Districts (M) Balance	3 619	48	2.420	28	5.8
Unincorp. Pirie	318	4	0.939	—	—
<i>Total Pirie (SSD)</i>	<i>26 319</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>2.129</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Flinders Ranges (SSD)					
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 835	26	2.361	20	5.7
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 026	27	2.370	24	5.6
Port Augusta (C)	13 847	212	2.064	112	7.8
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 575	19	1.794	6	5.5
<i>Total Flinders Ranges (SSD)</i>	<i>20 283</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>2.095</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>7.0</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<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)	2 604	31	2.126	12	4.7
Roxby Downs (M)	4 061	92	2.366	—	—
Unincorp. Far North	5 268	88	2.197	26	8.3
<i>Total Far North (SSD)</i>	<i>11 933</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>2.276</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL NORTHERN (SD)	82 468	1 147	2.061	567	6.7
TOTAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA(f)	1 492 408	17 958	1.704	11 291	6.0

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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

SECTION **2**

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population at 31 December 1999 was almost 1.5 million persons (739,300 males and 755,900 females). The growth rate of the population fell slightly to 0.4%. The increase in population of 6,300 persons was composed of a natural increase of 6,800 persons; a net overseas migration gain of 2,900 persons, and a net outflow of interstate migration of 3,400.

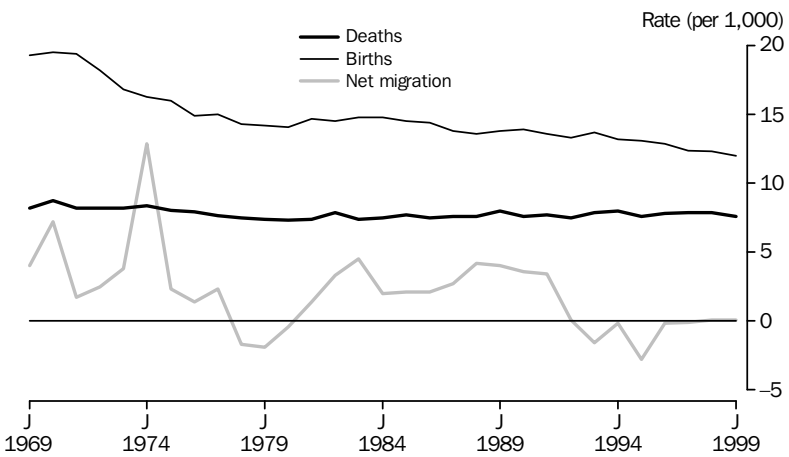
RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH



Components of population increase

South Australia's share of the total Australian population has declined steadily from 9.3% in 1969 to 7.8% in 1999.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Components of population increase *continued*

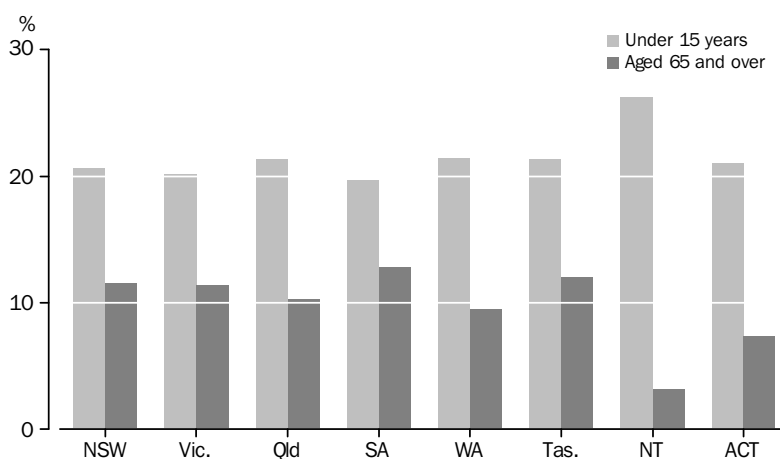
Most of South Australia's growth in the last 20 years has come from natural increase. Net overseas migration has generally been lower than that in other States, and net interstate migration has primarily been negative since the mid 1970s.

Information about migration may be found in Section 5 of this publication.

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

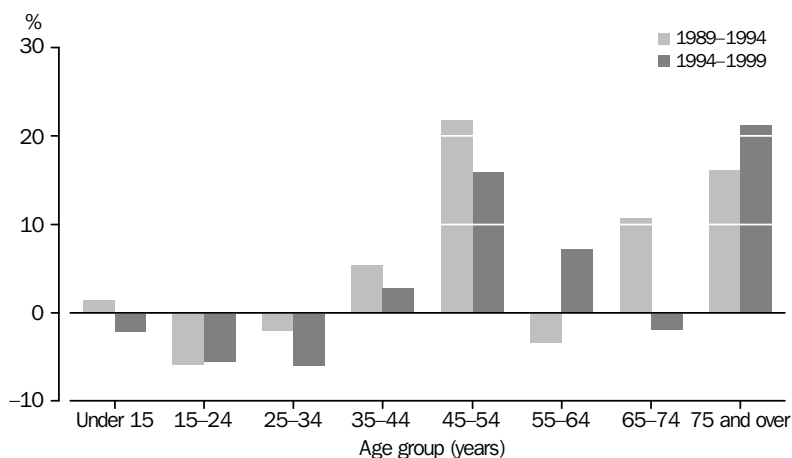
The South Australian population has a higher percentage in older age groups than any other State, with 13% being aged 65 years or more. The only State with a higher percentage of the population aged 55–59 is Tasmania (9.4% to South Australia's 9.3%). Another indicator of the relative age of the South Australian population is the fact that it has the lowest percentage aged less than 15 years (20%).

AGE GROUPS—Proportion of population



Changes to the age structure of the population over the past 10 years are shown in the following chart, which illustrates the loss of young adults and the retention of people in the older age groups over that period.

AGE GROUPS—Percentage population changes



AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION *continued*

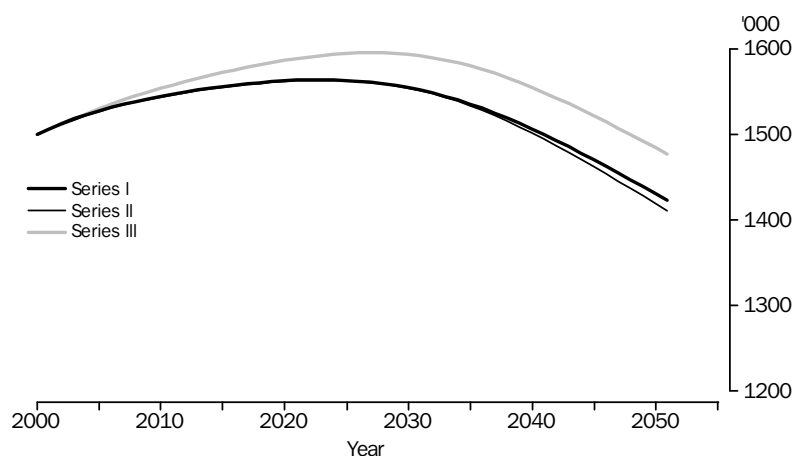
In 1999 the child-dependency ratio (the number of children aged 0–14 years as a percentage of the population aged 15–64) was 30, while the aged dependency ratio (the number of persons aged 65 years or more as a percentage of the population aged 15–64) was 22. This means that for every 100 persons considered to be of working age in South Australia, there are 52 persons of non-working age.

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

The population projections in this bulletin, which span the period from 2000 to 2051, reveal the projected size, structure and distribution of the future population under various assumptions. Under all assumptions, it is predicted that the population in South Australia will have decreased in 50 years time.

According to Series I, which assumes relatively high fertility and low internal migration flows, the State population will rise from 1.50 million in June 1999 to a peak of 1.56 million in 2023, before declining to 1.42 million in 2051. The Series III model, based on assumptions of higher migration, suggests that the South Australian population will peak later, at almost 1.60 million in 2026. The population will then decrease markedly to 1.47 million in 2051.

PROJECTED CHANGES TO THE POPULATION



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

HOUSEHOLDS

The estimated number of households in South Australia in 1999 was 609,800, an increase of 0.7% over the previous year. The number of households in the Adelaide Statistical Division was estimated to have increased by 1.2% to 453,900, or 74% of all households in the State, while the households outside the metropolitan area decreased by 0.8% to 155,900.

Under assumptions of medium growth, the number of households is projected to increase by 15% to 700,100 by the year 2021, with the proportion of lone households increasing to 33% of the total.

Further information about estimates of numbers and types of households may be found in the ABS publication *Household Estimates, Australia* (Cat.no. 2339.0)

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
.....							
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	707.4	726.3	727.8	730.1	733.0	736.6	739.7
Females	718.0	741.2	743.4	746.5	749.4	753.3	756.5
Persons	1 425.5	1 467.5	1 471.2	1 476.6	1 482.4	1 489.9	1 496.2
.....							
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	19 610	19 425	19 219	18 803	18 411	18 324	18 014
Deaths	11 348	11 624	11 288	11 583	11 631	11 780	11 207
Total	8 262	7 801	7 931	7 220	6 780	6 544	6 807
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	11 457	9 996	11 198	11 453	11 286	11 241	12 045
Departures	6 208	6 970	7 348	7 669	7 946	8 113	8 356
Category jumping	549	-1 157	62	-309	-514	526	-758
Net	5 798	1 869	3 912	3 475	2 826	3 654	2 931
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	28 479	24 247	25 053	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500
Departures	28 539	29 501	32 898	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937
Net	-60	-5 254	-7 845	-5 284	-3 752	-2 724	-3 437
Total population growth(d)							
Number	13 138	3 901	3 709	5 333	5 854	7 474	6 301
Annual growth rate (%)	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
.....							
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Adelaide	n.a.	425.8	434.5	427.6	439.1	448.4	453.9
Balance of SA	n.a.	149.3	149.5	152.2	153.8	157.2	155.9
Total	n.a.	575.0	584.0	579.9	592.9	605.6	609.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	9 301	9 020	18 321	50	10 205	10 254	20 459
1	9 345	9 006	18 351	51	10 214	10 328	20 542
2	9 503	9 112	18 615	52	10 865	10 742	21 607
3	9 935	9 352	19 287	53	8 730	8 853	17 583
4	10 061	9 532	19 593	54	8 763	8 792	17 555
0–4	48 145	46 022	94 167	50–54	48 777	48 969	97 746
5	10 004	9 569	19 573	55	8 206	8 383	16 589
6	10 161	9 692	19 853	56	7 770	7 619	15 389
7	10 088	9 685	19 773	57	7 359	7 381	14 740
8	10 288	9 656	19 944	58	7 034	6 959	13 993
9	10 424	9 709	20 133	59	6 817	6 854	13 671
5–9	50 965	48 311	99 276	55–59	37 186	37 196	74 382
10	10 351	9 617	19 968	60	6 736	6 906	13 642
11	10 244	9 590	19 834	61	6 379	6 688	13 067
12	10 113	9 816	19 929	62	6 364	6 614	12 978
13	10 491	10 024	20 515	63	5 974	6 196	12 170
14	10 465	9 916	20 381	64	5 796	6 044	11 840
10–14	51 664	48 963	100 627	60–64	31 249	32 448	63 697
15	10 638	10 225	20 863	65	5 874	6 116	11 990
16	10 425	9 921	20 346	66	5 780	6 036	11 816
17	10 308	9 835	20 143	67	5 581	5 900	11 481
18	10 066	9 858	19 924	68	5 746	6 371	12 117
19	9 975	9 449	19 424	69	5 863	6 147	12 010
15–19	51 412	49 288	100 700	65–69	28 844	30 570	59 414
20	10 076	9 458	19 534	70	5 702	6 118	11 820
21	9 945	9 590	19 535	71	5 587	6 190	11 777
22	10 372	9 906	20 278	72	5 486	6 174	11 660
23	10 339	9 701	20 040	73	5 214	6 223	11 437
24	10 554	9 773	20 327	74	4 838	5 866	10 704
20–24	51 286	48 428	99 714	70–74	26 827	30 571	57 398
25	10 337	9 787	20 124	75	4 618	5 801	10 419
26	10 676	10 403	21 079	76	4 286	5 739	10 025
27	11 054	10 535	21 589	77	3 975	5 432	9 407
28	11 304	11 035	22 339	78	3 784	5 322	9 106
29	10 959	10 680	21 639	79	3 289	4 638	7 927
25–29	54 330	52 440	106 770	75–79	19 952	26 932	46 884
30	10 825	10 678	21 503	80	2 493	3 738	6 231
31	10 740	10 386	21 126	81	2 349	3 732	6 081
32	10 396	10 264	20 660	82	2 173	3 440	5 613
33	10 733	10 671	21 404	83	1 864	3 190	5 054
34	10 987	11 024	22 011	84	1 681	2 945	4 626
30–34	53 681	53 023	106 704	80–84	10 560	17 045	27 605
35	11 259	11 288	22 547	85	1 538	2 848	4 386
36	11 581	11 498	23 079	86	1 240	2 494	3 734
37	11 379	11 753	23 132	87	981	2 179	3 160
38	11 984	11 973	23 957	88	800	1 775	2 575
39	11 714	11 929	23 643	89	589	1 565	2 154
35–39	57 917	58 441	116 358	85–89	5 148	10 861	16 009
40	11 329	11 640	22 969	90	483	1 116	1 599
41	11 391	11 325	22 716	91	309	976	1 285
42	11 004	11 236	22 240	92	289	827	1 116
43	10 964	11 078	22 042	93	230	581	811
44	10 784	10 801	21 585	94	130	486	616
40–44	55 472	56 080	111 552	90–94	1 441	3 986	5 427
45	10 765	11 036	21 801	95 and over	336	1 258	1 594
46	10 747	11 028	21 775				
47	10 306	10 423	20 729	Total	737 893	754 515	1 492 408
48	10 382	10 762	21 144				
49	10 501	10 434	20 935				
45–49	52 701	53 683	106 384				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

SERIES I(a).....				SERIES II(a).....			SERIES III(a).....		
At 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	741 953	758 254	1 500 207	741 784	758 093	1 499 877	741 784	758 093	1 499 877
2001	745 347	761 552	1 506 899	744 930	761 122	1 506 052	745 000	761 171	1 506 171
2002	748 423	764 526	1 512 949	747 754	763 808	1 511 562	747 969	763 979	1 511 948
2003	751 219	767 221	1 518 440	750 427	766 350	1 516 777	751 052	766 881	1 517 933
2004	753 634	769 544	1 523 178	753 075	768 841	1 521 916	754 376	769 977	1 524 353
2005	755 884	771 675	1 527 559	755 498	771 091	1 526 589	757 491	772 832	1 530 323
2006	757 954	773 641	1 531 595	757 693	773 111	1 530 804	760 376	775 471	1 535 847
2007	759 853	775 441	1 535 294	759 653	774 911	1 534 564	763 038	777 894	1 540 932
2008	761 607	777 103	1 538 710	761 414	776 514	1 537 928	765 503	780 130	1 545 633
2009	763 226	778 632	1 541 858	763 012	777 969	1 540 981	767 817	782 216	1 550 033
2010	764 723	780 040	1 544 763	764 504	779 307	1 543 811	770 027	784 195	1 554 222
2011	766 115	781 329	1 547 444	765 886	780 552	1 546 438	772 132	786 087	1 558 219
2012	767 401	782 522	1 549 923	767 185	781 694	1 548 879	774 173	787 872	1 562 045
2013	768 586	783 617	1 552 203	768 391	782 750	1 551 141	776 120	789 580	1 565 700
2014	769 683	784 614	1 554 297	769 506	783 727	1 553 233	777 986	791 211	1 569 197
2015	770 695	785 520	1 556 215	770 550	784 612	1 555 162	779 787	792 756	1 572 543
2016	771 622	786 338	1 557 960	771 506	785 427	1 556 933	781 496	794 244	1 575 740
2017	772 445	787 092	1 559 537	772 380	786 169	1 558 549	783 134	795 656	1 578 790
2018	773 138	787 757	1 560 895	773 119	786 838	1 559 957	784 634	797 002	1 581 636
2019	773 694	788 335	1 562 029	773 720	787 431	1 561 151	786 011	798 263	1 584 274
2020	774 105	788 829	1 562 934	774 192	787 927	1 562 119	787 247	799 447	1 586 694
2021	774 372	789 224	1 563 596	774 510	788 336	1 562 846	788 334	800 543	1 588 877
2022	774 491	789 508	1 563 999	774 671	788 642	1 563 313	789 273	801 533	1 590 806
2023	774 440	789 685	1 564 125	774 668	788 830	1 563 498	790 045	802 413	1 592 458
2024	774 207	789 743	1 563 950	774 474	788 900	1 563 374	790 638	803 165	1 593 803
2025	773 788	789 661	1 563 449	774 094	788 819	1 562 913	791 029	803 783	1 594 812
2026	773 165	789 429	1 562 594	773 505	788 578	1 562 083	791 212	804 241	1 595 453
2027	772 333	789 029	1 561 362	772 697	788 157	1 560 854	791 176	804 520	1 595 696
2028	771 289	788 432	1 559 721	771 659	787 532	1 559 191	790 899	804 598	1 595 497
2029	770 028	787 625	1 557 653	770 383	786 686	1 557 069	790 387	804 446	1 594 833
2030	768 547	786 597	1 555 144	768 874	785 592	1 554 466	789 626	804 057	1 593 683
2031	766 840	785 344	1 552 184	767 112	784 258	1 551 370	788 626	803 404	1 592 030
2032	764 912	783 863	1 548 775	765 094	782 681	1 547 775	787 361	802 508	1 589 869
2033	762 766	782 151	1 544 917	762 846	780 835	1 543 681	785 852	801 343	1 587 195
2034	760 424	780 200	1 540 624	760 361	778 736	1 539 097	784 105	799 909	1 584 014
2035	757 890	778 018	1 535 908	757 667	776 362	1 534 029	782 132	798 208	1 580 340
2036	755 173	775 614	1 530 787	754 752	773 748	1 528 500	779 944	796 243	1 576 187
2037	752 297	772 991	1 525 288	751 648	770 883	1 522 531	777 558	794 022	1 571 580
2038	749 273	770 159	1 519 432	748 370	767 783	1 516 153	774 983	791 566	1 566 549
2039	746 114	767 132	1 513 246	744 928	764 468	1 509 396	772 241	788 882	1 561 123
2040	742 825	763 935	1 506 760	741 349	760 947	1 502 296	769 358	785 979	1 555 337
2041	739 433	760 566	1 499 999	737 643	757 241	1 494 884	766 327	782 896	1 549 223
2042	735 946	757 047	1 492 993	733 837	753 357	1 487 194	763 184	779 632	1 542 816
2043	732 374	753 394	1 485 768	729 916	749 344	1 479 260	759 937	776 216	1 536 153
2044	728 725	749 627	1 478 352	725 910	745 202	1 471 112	756 597	772 667	1 529 264
2045	725 017	745 754	1 470 771	721 844	740 939	1 462 783	753 191	768 991	1 522 182
2046	721 248	741 802	1 463 050	717 709	736 594	1 454 303	749 710	765 223	1 514 933
2047	717 440	737 772	1 455 212	713 539	732 157	1 445 696	746 178	761 368	1 507 546
2048	713 604	733 678	1 447 282	709 314	727 674	1 436 988	742 617	757 430	1 500 047
2049	709 742	729 535	1 439 277	705 070	723 130	1 428 200	739 013	753 446	1 492 459
2050	705 854	725 363	1 431 217	700 811	718 542	1 419 353	735 381	749 422	1 484 803
2051	701 958	721 160	1 423 118	696 533	713 930	1 410 463	731 726	745 368	1 477 094

(a) See paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

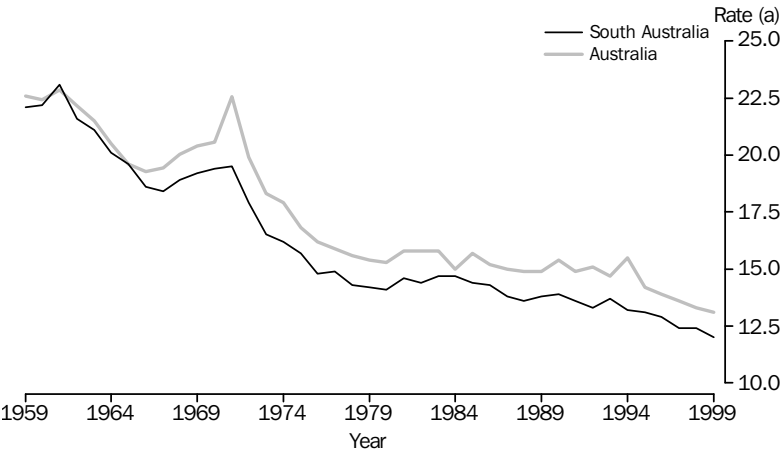
(a) See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTION **3**

BIRTHS

In 1999 there were 18,000 births registered to mothers usually resident in South Australia. This was a decrease of 1% over 1998 and a decline of 10% in the 10 years since 1989. The crude birth rate was the lowest it has ever been, at 12.0 per 1,000 resident population, and once again was the lowest in Australia, behind Victoria (12.5) and Tasmania (12.8).

BIRTHS, Crude rates(a), South Australia and Australia



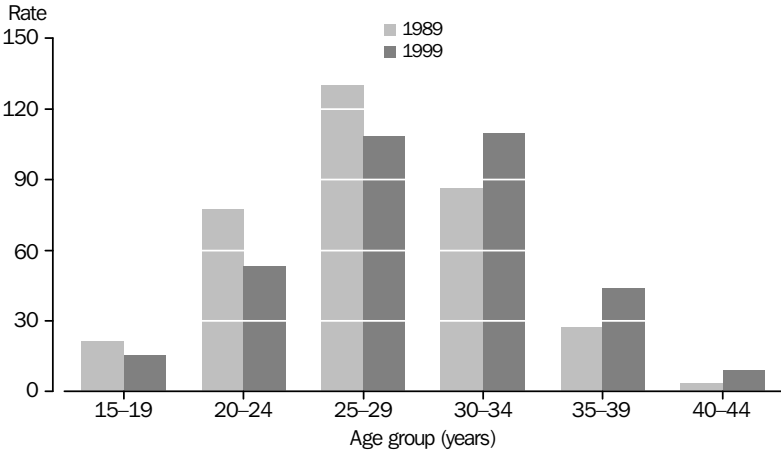
(a) Per 1,000 population.

The total fertility rate (the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime) fell slightly from 1.705 in 1998 to 1.702, while the net reproduction rate fell from 0.830 in 1998 to 0.823.

AGE OF PARENTS

The median age at birth for mothers has risen two years to 29.9 since 1989, with a smaller proportion of women in what used to be the prime child-bearing years producing issue. The following graph illustrates this, and can be viewed in conjunction with the information that the number of women in the age group 20–30 years has fallen by 4% while the number of women aged 30–39 has risen by 5% since 1989.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a)

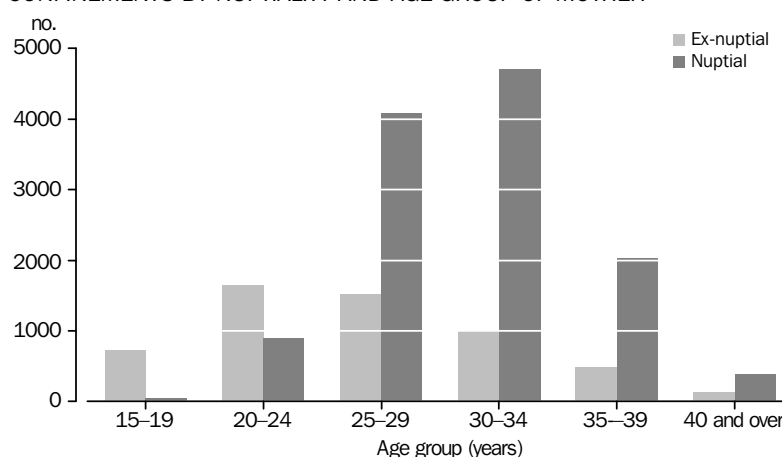


(a) Per 1,000 population.

EXNUPTIAL AND NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 1999, 31% of births were to unwed parents (compared with 21% in 1989), with 5,600 babies born to 5,500 mothers in exnuptial confinements. The percentage of these births where paternity was acknowledged has risen from 77% in 1989 to 90% in 1999.

CONFINEMENTS BY NUPTIALITY AND AGE GROUP OF MOTHER



Births to married parents

In 1999 there were 12,400 nuptial live births from 12,200 confinements. Of these, 42% produced the first child of the marriage.

Although parents are older when they have their families, and more are having them outside marriage, other measures of family formation have remained stable for the past 10 years. The average number of total issue of married mothers has remained at or close to the figure of 1.9, and the median duration of marriage (2.8 years to the first nuptial confinement, and 4.8 years for all nuptial confinements in 1999) has changed very little since 1989.

BIRTH WEIGHT

The average birth weight of babies, excluding those where birth weight was not stated, was 3,400 grams in 1999. Exnuptial babies tended to be lighter than nuptial babies, with the mean birth weight of exnuptial babies being 3,300 grams, compared with 3,400 for nuptial babies.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Between 1989 and 1999 the percentage of confinements where both parents had been born in Australia rose from 60% to 70%. Over four-fifths of confinements (83%) were of mothers who had been born in Australia.

The major source countries for overseas-born parents were the United Kingdom (37% of overseas-born mothers and 41% of fathers), Viet Nam (10% of mothers and 9% of fathers), and the Republics of the former Yugoslavia (3% of mothers and 4% of fathers).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

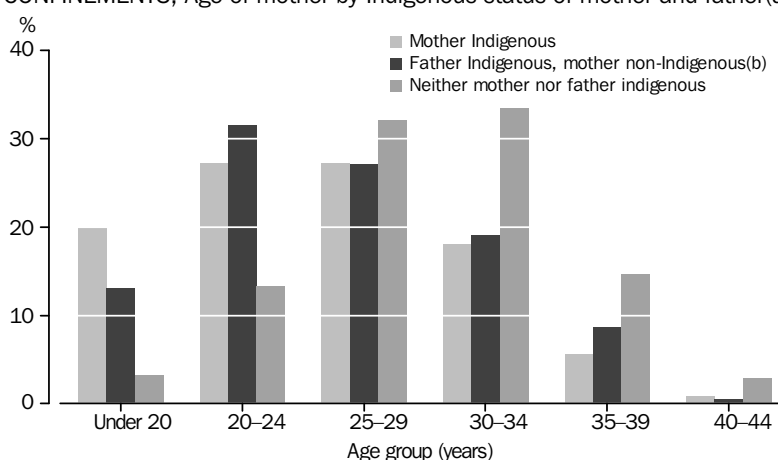
Births

In 1999 there were 640 Indigenous births registered to 630 mothers who were usually resident in South Australia. This was a decrease of 6% over 1998. Of the 630 confinements, 71% were to Indigenous mothers. This is the same proportion as in 1998.

Age of mother

Indigenous babies are born to younger mothers. Most (54%) mothers of Indigenous babies were aged between 20 and 29, compared with most (65%) mothers of non-Indigenous babies being aged between 25 and 34 years.

CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother by Indigenous status of mother and father(a)



(a) Excludes records where the indigenous status of one or both of the parents was not stated.

(b) Excludes records of father where paternity was not acknowledged.

Indigenous mothers are more likely than mothers of non-Indigenous babies to live away from the metropolitan area. More than half (51%) of Indigenous mothers lived in the country, whereas nearly three-quarters (72%) of mothers of non-Indigenous babies lived in Adelaide.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about births in South Australia may be found in the ABS publications *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0) and *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) or the annual report of the Pregnancy Outcome Statistical Unit in the Epidemiology Division of the South Australian Health Commission (Department of Human Services).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BIRTHS(b)							
Total births	19 610	19 409	19 336	19 056	18 362	18 226	17 958
Males	10 152	9 951	9 977	9 710	9 383	9 266	9 184
Females	9 458	9 458	9 359	9 346	8 979	8 960	8 774
Sex ratio	107.3	105.2	106.6	103.9	104.5	103.4	104.7
Indigenous births	n.p.	531.0	554.0	557.0	591.0	661	640
Males	n.p.	273.0	281.0	284.0	302.0	313	335
Females	n.p.	258.0	273.0	273.0	289.0	348	305
Sex ratio	n.p.	105.8	102.9	104.0	104.5	89.9	109.8
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	87.0	90.0	89.0	93.0	103.0	99.0
Nuptial births	15 495	14 261	14 041	13 328	12 928	12 689	12 362
Exnuptial births	4 115	5 148	5 295	5 728	5 434	5 537	5 596
Proportion of total live births (%)	21.0	26.5	27.4	30.1	29.6	30.4	31.2
Paternity-acknowledged births	3 172	4 328	4 516	4 960	4 787	4 959	5 026
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	77.1	84.1	85.3	86.6	88.1	89.6	89.8
Crude birth rate	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.0
Age-specific birth rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	21.4	16.1	17.4	18.2	16.1	15.3	15.5
20–24	77.5	62.9	60.1	62.0	53.9	55.1	53.1
25–29	130.1	122.0	120.8	116.6	112.3	109.4	108.5
30–34	86.4	101.6	104.4	103.6	105.8	107.1	109.8
35–39	27.5	39.6	41.3	42.5	44.5	44.8	44.0
40–44	3.6	6.5	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.6	9.1
45–49	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total fertility rate	1.733	1.744	1.760	1.756	1.705	1.705	1.702
Female net reproduction rate	0.819	0.838	0.840	0.852	0.824	0.830	0.823

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates.

See *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	19 346	19 134	19 053	18 753	18 095	17 933	17 675
First nuptial	6 609	5 925	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148
All nuptial	15 273	14 041	13 815	13 112	12 725	12 467	12 151
Paternity-acknowledged	3 138	4 280	4 468	4 881	4 728	4 898	4 958
All exnuptial	4 073	5 093	5 238	5 641	5 370	5 466	5 524
Median age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	27.4	28.8	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.7
All nuptial	28.6	30.1	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.9
Paternity-acknowledged	23.8	25.2	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.2	26.3
All exnuptial	23.4	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.2
Total	27.9	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.9
Median age of father (years)							
Nuptial	30.9	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3
Paternity-acknowledged	26.8	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9
All fathers where age is known	30.4	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3
Median duration of marriage (years)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
First nuptial	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
All nuptial	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	6 609	5 925	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168	5 148
1	5 298	5 138	5 060	4 933	4 793	4 608	4 506
2	2 349	2 081	2 150	2 021	1 953	1 944	1 817
3	721	656	632	576	538	538	453
4	195	147	164	142	161	123	138
5 and over	98	94	92	108	106	86	89

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

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

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20–24</i>	<i>25–29</i>	<i>30–34</i>	<i>35–39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	40	893	4 022	4 612	1 984	386	11 938
Twins	—	5	60	92	49	5	212
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	41	898	4 082	4 704	2 034	391	12 151
Exnuptial							
Single	711	1 632	1 505	988	474	133	5 449
Twins	5	22	16	20	9	—	74
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	716	1 654	1 521	1 009	483	135	5 524
Total confinements	757	2 552	5 603	5 713	2 517	526	17 675
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	5.4	35.2	72.9	82.3	80.8	74.3	68.7
Exnuptial	94.6	64.8	27.1	17.7	19.2	25.7	31.3

(a) Includes not stated.

SECTION 4

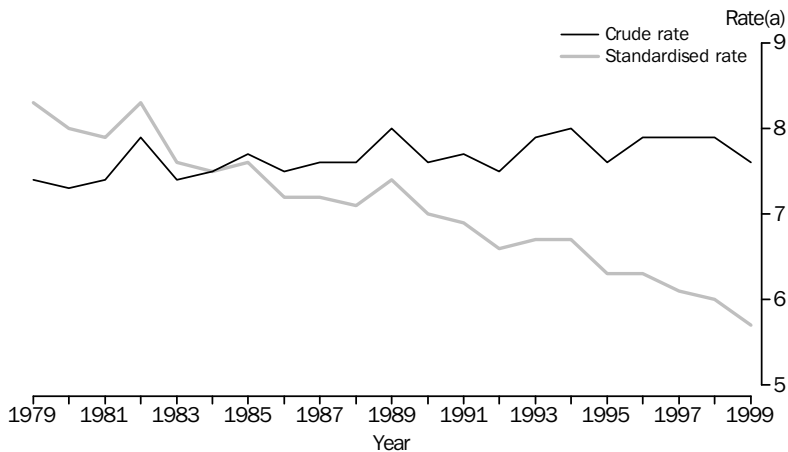
DEATHS

In 1999 there were 11,300 registered deaths of persons usually resident in South Australia, a decrease from 1989 when there were 11,350 deaths. Most of these were aged over 70 years (67% of males and 80% of females). Male deaths (5,840) outnumbered female deaths (5,450), with the sex ratio being 107.1 male to every 100 female deaths. This is a considerable fall since 1989 when there were 116 male deaths to every 100 female deaths.

RATES

The crude death rate in 1999 was 7.6 per 1,000 population (7.9 for males and 7.2 for females), and was the second highest in Australia, behind Tasmania (8.0). However, the age standardised death rate for South Australia was 5.7 per 1,000 population (7.2 for males and 4.4 for females), lower than the national rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population. The standardised death rate is the death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced the death rates of the population studied at each age.

DEATH RATES, South Australia



(a) Per 1,000 population.

AGE AT DEATH

Infant deaths

There were 80 infant deaths in South Australia in 1999 compared with 70 in 1998 and 150 in 1989. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year) decreased from 7.4 in 1989 to 4.3 in 1999. The South Australian infant mortality rate in 1999 was lower than the national rate of 5.7 per 1,000 live births.

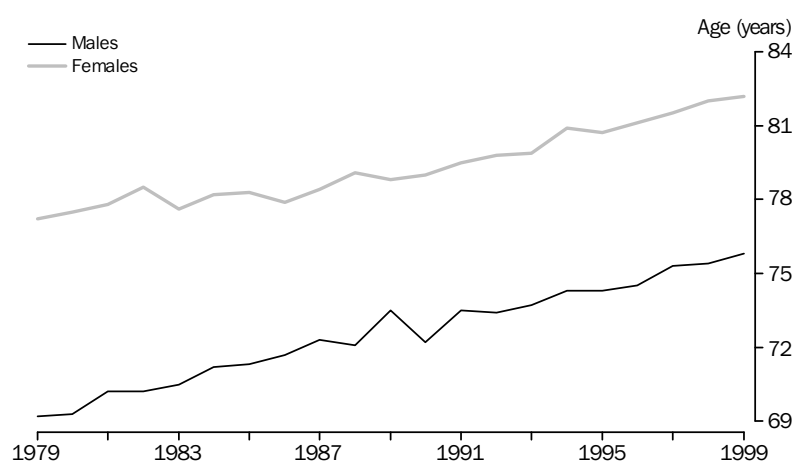
Of the infants who died in South Australia in 1999, 31% died within one day of birth whilst a further 19% died before reaching one month of age.

Median age at death

The median age at death for males in South Australia in 1999 was the highest in Australia at 75.8 years. Median age at death for males continued to increase in 1999, being 0.4 of a year higher than in 1998 and 2.3 years higher than in 1989.

The female median age at death was also the highest in Australia, and in 1999 was 82.2 years, 1.1 years higher than in 1998, and 3.4 years higher than in 1989.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Age-specific death rates

In South Australia in 1999, male age-specific death rates were higher than female age-specific death rates in all age groups except 5–14 where the incidence of death for both males and females was 1.00 per 1,000 population in that age group. Over the last decade age-specific death rates have increased for most age groups, except those of males aged under 1 year; males aged 25–44 years; females aged 10–19 years, and females aged 40–44.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining to a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. In past years, life expectancy has been affected particularly by changes to the infant mortality rate and the reduced incidence of deaths of young persons on roads. Expectation of life at birth is higher in South Australia than nationally, both for males (76.4 compared with 76.2) and females (82.1 compared with 81.8).

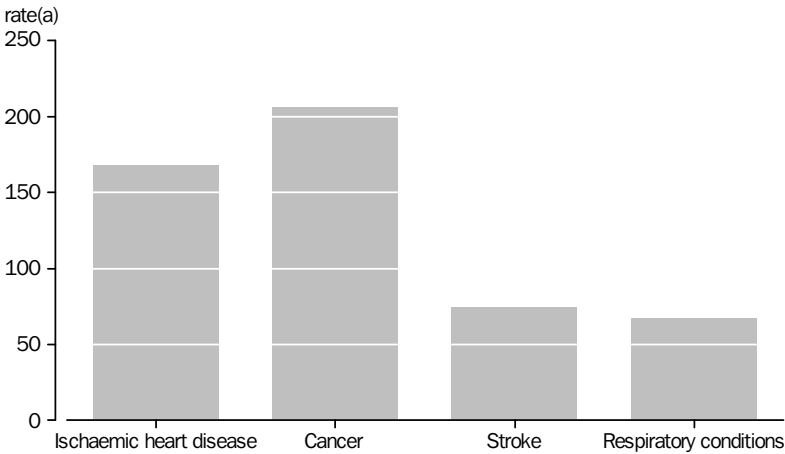
EXTERNAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Accidents, poisonings, violence and other external causes of death were responsible for 5% of all deaths in 1999. These included 158 Transport accidents and 200 deaths caused by Intentional self harm (suicide). Since 1989, the overall suicide rate has fallen slightly from 14.2 per 100,000 population to 13.4.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

There was a break in series for causes of death in 1999, with the introduction of the 10th edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Readers should consult the ABS publication *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0) for information about how the new classification has affected the data.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, 1999



(a) Per 1000,000 of the population

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Estimated coverage of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander usual residents of South Australia is estimated to be between 57% and 68%. The figures in table 4.1 should therefore be treated with caution.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Total deaths	11 348	11 710	11 218	11 606	11 658	11 714	11 291
Males	6 094	6 241	5 879	6 061	6 029	6 095	5 840
Females	5 254	5 469	5 339	5 545	5 629	5 619	5 451
Sex ratio	116.0	114.1	110.1	109.3	107.1	108.5	107.1
Indigenous deaths	139	123	121	118	132	127	116
Males	87	69	73	72	89	74	62
Females	52	54	48	46	43	53	54
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	67	65	63	68	64	57
Crude death rate	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6
Males	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.9
Females	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2
Standardised death rate	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7
Males	9.7	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.2
Females	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4
Median age at death (years)							
Males	73.5	74.3	74.3	74.5	75.2	75.4	75.8
Females	78.8	80.9	80.7	81.1	81.5	82.0	82.2
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	8.0	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.4
1–4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
5–14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
25–34	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
35–44	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8
45–54	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
55–64	12.8	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.9	7.8
65–74	33.6	31.2	27.7	28.8	27.8	26.8	24.7
75–84	88.6	78.2	72.6	71.6	71.2	69.0	64.9
85 and over	205.5	201.6	175.8	174.0	169.0	169.6	163.0
Females							
0	7.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.1
1–4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
5–14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
25–34	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
35–44	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
45–54	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0
55–64	7.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.0
65–74	17.7	15.6	15.0	15.5	15.9	13.6	13.0
75–84	49.7	47.7	44.9	44.1	45.1	43.5	39.5
85 and over	156.4	151.9	141.9	145.0	138.6	136.9	131.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates.

See *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	73.8	75.1	75.0	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.4
Age 1	73.4	74.5	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.4	75.8
Age 25	50.3	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.5
Age 45	31.4	32.5	32.5	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.8
Age 65	14.8	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.6
Females							
Age 0	79.8	81.2	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.6	82.1
Age 1	79.4	80.5	80.3	80.7	80.8	80.9	81.4
Age 25	55.9	56.9	56.7	57.1	57.2	57.3	57.8
Age 45	36.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.4
Age 65	19.0	19.7	19.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.3
Principal causes of death(d)							
(SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	234.0	248	230	224	217	213	216.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	453.0	376	339	330	314	295	273.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	102.0	78	64	65	83	84	61.0
Diseases of the digestive system	35.0	27	25	26	25	26	23.0
All other diseases	84.0	97	98	103	86	94	90.0
External causes	64.0	58	57	62	56	62	57.0
Females							
Neoplasms	143.0	137	134	141	139	133	127.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	275.0	226	212	201	194	187	173.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	45.0	32	30	31	48	47	38.0
Diseases of the digestive system	17.0	17	16	14	14	15	16.0
All other diseases	64.0	75	72	78	66	62	69.0
External causes	27.0	20	22	20	20	21	20.0
INFANT DEATHS(b)							
Total infant deaths	146	92	112	94	87	73	78
Males	81	55	73	57	53	43	50
Females	65	37	39	37	34	30	28
Indigenous infant deaths	9	4	9	7	5	3	5
Males	7	—	6	3	3	—	3
Females	—	3	3	4	—	—	3
Infant mortality rate	7.4	4.7	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.3
Males	8.0	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.4
Females	6.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	27	20	31	26	24	11	16
1 day to under 1 week	12	8	8	7	6	6	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	10	7	5	9	3	8	3
4 weeks to under 1 year	32	20	29	15	20	18	26
Females							
Under 1 day	22	16	19	21	9	13	8
1 day to under 1 week	11	6	5	—	6	—	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	7	3	—	3	6	4	5
4 weeks to under 1 year	25	12	13	13	13	11	13

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

(d) See paragraphs 19–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	50	28	78	50	27	10	37
1	4	—	6	51	31	26	57
2	—	—	3	52	44	22	66
3	3	—	3	53	32	26	58
4	—	—	3	54	34	30	64
0–4	60	33	93	50–54	168	114	282
5	—	—	—	55	35	33	68
6	—	—	—	56	50	29	79
7	3	—	4	57	34	23	57
8	—	—	—	58	53	34	87
9	—	—	—	59	39	31	70
5–9	6	—	8	55–59	211	150	361
10	4	—	5	60	59	47	106
11	—	—	—	61	59	23	82
12	—	—	3	62	69	34	103
13	—	4	5	63	56	56	112
14	—	3	4	64	80	39	119
10–14	8	11	19	60–64	323	199	522
15	4	—	5	65	76	40	116
16	7	4	11	66	96	46	142
17	4	—	4	67	108	46	154
18	10	8	18	68	127	60	187
19	12	7	19	69	136	80	216
15–19	37	20	57	65–69	543	272	815
20	6	5	11	70	136	81	217
21	9	9	18	71	176	89	265
22	18	3	21	72	169	117	286
23	11	—	11	73	154	108	262
24	15	—	17	74	198	128	326
20–24	59	19	78	70–74	833	523	1 356
25	13	6	19	75	228	134	362
26	19	5	24	76	219	147	366
27	10	—	11	77	224	146	370
28	19	—	21	78	229	188	417
29	17	4	21	79	190	150	340
25–29	78	18	96	75–79	1 090	765	1 855
30	13	9	22	80	165	158	323
31	10	5	15	81	174	176	350
32	24	8	32	82	195	213	408
33	14	8	22	83	181	208	389
34	14	9	23	84	174	215	389
30–34	75	39	114	80–84	889	970	1 859
35	14	3	17	85	167	234	401
36	15	10	25	86	158	222	380
37	25	6	31	87	160	219	379
38	20	5	25	88	138	217	355
39	17	7	24	89	116	192	308
35–39	91	31	122	85–89	739	1 084	1 823
40	17	13	30	90	81	169	250
41	24	13	37	91	80	160	240
42	30	9	39	92	59	162	221
43	24	19	43	93	63	132	195
44	19	16	35	94	33	100	133
40–44	114	70	184	90–94	316	723	1 039
45	18	17	35	95–99	63	268	331
46	26	15	41	100 and over	11	50	61
47	26	24	50	Not stated	—	—	—
48	29	20	49				
49	27	14	41				
45–49	126	90	216	Total	5 840	5 451	11 291

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999

MALES.....

SA.....						Aust.					
SA.....						SA.....					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>
0	100 000	0.00503	99 563	76.43	76.22	50	94 083	0.00326	93 932	29.25	29.16
1	99 497	0.00049	99 470	75.81	75.68	51	93 777	0.00357	93 612	28.35	28.25
2	99 448	0.00036	99 429	74.85	74.72	52	93 442	0.00394	93 261	27.45	27.36
3	99 413	0.00028	99 398	73.88	73.75	53	93 074	0.00436	92 874	26.55	26.47
4	99 385	0.00022	99 373	72.90	72.77	54	92 668	0.00484	92 448	25.67	25.58
5	99 363	0.00017	99 354	71.91	71.78	55	92 220	0.00538	91 976	24.79	24.71
6	99 347	0.00013	99 340	70.92	70.80	56	91 724	0.00599	91 454	23.92	23.85
7	99 334	0.00012	99 328	69.93	69.81	57	91 174	0.00668	90 875	23.06	22.99
8	99 322	0.00011	99 316	68.94	68.82	58	90 565	0.00745	90 234	22.21	22.15
9	99 311	0.00010	99 306	67.95	67.83	59	89 890	0.00831	89 523	21.38	21.32
10	99 301	0.00010	99 296	66.96	66.84	60	89 144	0.00926	88 738	20.55	20.50
11	99 291	0.00009	99 286	65.96	65.84	61	88 318	0.01031	87 871	19.74	19.69
12	99 282	0.00010	99 277	64.97	64.85	62	87 408	0.01147	86 915	18.94	18.90
13	99 271	0.00014	99 265	63.98	63.86	63	86 406	0.01276	85 863	18.15	18.12
14	99 258	0.00023	99 247	62.98	62.88	64	85 303	0.01420	84 707	17.38	17.36
15	99 235	0.00037	99 218	62.00	61.89	65	84 092	0.01581	83 437	16.62	16.61
16	99 199	0.00054	99 173	61.02	60.92	66	82 763	0.01759	82 046	15.88	15.87
17	99 145	0.00073	99 110	60.05	59.96	67	81 307	0.01957	80 523	15.16	15.15
18	99 072	0.00091	99 029	59.10	59.00	68	79 716	0.02176	78 861	14.45	14.45
19	98 982	0.00104	98 932	58.15	58.06	69	77 981	0.02418	77 051	13.76	13.77
20	98 879	0.00113	98 824	57.21	57.12	70	76 095	0.02685	75 087	13.09	13.10
21	98 767	0.00118	98 709	56.28	56.19	71	74 052	0.02977	72 963	12.44	12.46
22	98 651	0.00120	98 592	55.34	55.26	72	71 848	0.03296	70 677	11.80	11.83
23	98 533	0.00121	98 473	54.41	54.33	73	69 479	0.03645	68 226	11.19	11.22
24	98 413	0.00124	98 353	53.47	53.39	74	66 946	0.04029	65 611	10.59	10.63
25	98 291	0.00127	98 229	52.54	52.46	75	64 249	0.04453	62 832	10.01	10.06
26	98 167	0.00130	98 103	51.60	51.53	76	61 388	0.04922	59 891	9.46	9.50
27	98 039	0.00132	97 975	50.67	50.59	77	58 367	0.05443	56 791	8.92	8.97
28	97 910	0.00133	97 845	49.74	49.66	78	55 190	0.06019	53 540	8.40	8.46
29	97 779	0.00135	97 713	48.80	48.73	79	51 868	0.06657	50 151	7.91	7.96
30	97 647	0.00137	97 581	47.87	47.79	80	48 415	0.07360	46 641	7.44	7.50
31	97 514	0.00139	97 446	46.93	46.86	81	44 851	0.08132	43 033	6.99	7.05
32	97 379	0.00140	97 311	46.00	45.92	82	41 204	0.08978	39 357	6.56	6.62
33	97 242	0.00142	97 173	45.06	44.98	83	37 505	0.09899	35 648	6.16	6.22
34	97 104	0.00144	97 034	44.12	44.04	84	33 792	0.10900	31 946	5.79	5.84
35	96 963	0.00147	96 892	43.19	43.11	85	30 109	0.11981	28 297	5.43	5.49
36	96 821	0.00150	96 748	42.25	42.17	86	26 502	0.13146	24 747	5.10	5.16
37	96 675	0.00155	96 601	41.31	41.23	87	23 018	0.14395	21 345	4.80	4.86
38	96 526	0.00160	96 449	40.38	40.29	88	19 704	0.15729	18 135	4.52	4.58
39	96 372	0.00165	96 292	39.44	39.35	89	16 605	0.17137	15 159	4.28	4.34
40	96 212	0.00172	96 130	38.51	38.41	90	13 759	0.18563	12 457	4.06	4.12
41	96 046	0.00180	95 961	37.57	37.48	91	11 205	0.19947	10 060	3.87	3.93
42	95 874	0.00189	95 784	36.64	36.54	92	8 970	0.21256	7 989	3.72	3.78
43	95 693	0.00198	95 599	35.71	35.61	93	7 063	0.22338	6 248	3.59	3.65
44	95 503	0.00209	95 404	34.78	34.68	94	5 486	0.23128	4 827	3.48	3.54
45	95 303	0.00222	95 198	33.85	33.75	95	4 217	0.23732	3 696	3.39	3.45
46	95 091	0.00237	94 980	32.92	32.82	96	3 216	0.24351	2 808	3.29	3.36
47	94 866	0.00254	94 747	32.00	31.90	97	2 433	0.25100	2 115	3.20	3.26
48	94 625	0.00275	94 496	31.08	30.98	98	1 822	0.25820	1 577	3.11	3.17
49	94 365	0.00298	94 226	30.16	30.07	99	1 352	0.26542	1 164	3.02	3.09

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age and exact age + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e^ox* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999 *continued*

FEMALES.....

SA.....						Aust.					
SA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>
0	100 000	0.00353	99 690	82.08	81.77	50	96 870	0.00206	96 772	33.71	33.53
1	99 647	0.00026	99 632	81.37	81.17	51	96 671	0.00225	96 564	32.78	32.60
2	99 622	0.00020	99 611	80.39	80.21	52	96 453	0.00247	96 336	31.85	31.68
3	99 602	0.00016	99 594	79.40	79.23	53	96 215	0.00271	96 087	30.93	30.76
4	99 587	0.00014	99 579	78.42	78.24	54	95 955	0.00297	95 815	30.01	29.84
5	99 572	0.00012	99 566	77.43	77.26	55	95 670	0.00327	95 516	29.10	28.94
6	99 560	0.00010	99 555	76.44	76.27	56	95 357	0.00359	95 189	28.19	28.03
7	99 550	0.00009	99 546	75.44	75.28	57	95 015	0.00395	94 830	27.29	27.14
8	99 541	0.00008	99 537	74.45	74.29	58	94 640	0.00434	94 438	26.40	26.25
9	99 533	0.00008	99 529	73.46	73.29	59	94 229	0.00477	94 007	25.51	25.37
10	99 525	0.00009	99 521	72.46	72.30	60	93 779	0.00525	93 537	24.63	24.49
11	99 517	0.00010	99 512	71.47	71.31	61	93 287	0.00576	93 022	23.76	23.62
12	99 507	0.00013	99 500	70.48	70.31	62	92 750	0.00633	92 460	22.90	22.76
13	99 494	0.00017	99 486	69.48	69.32	63	92 163	0.00695	91 847	22.04	21.91
14	99 477	0.00022	99 466	68.50	68.33	64	91 523	0.00763	91 179	21.19	21.07
15	99 455	0.00028	99 441	67.51	67.35	65	90 824	0.00838	90 449	20.35	20.23
16	99 427	0.00034	99 410	66.53	66.36	66	90 063	0.00923	89 654	19.52	19.40
17	99 393	0.00039	99 374	65.55	65.38	67	89 232	0.01019	88 784	18.69	18.59
18	99 354	0.00042	99 333	64.58	64.41	68	88 323	0.01129	87 832	17.88	17.78
19	99 312	0.00044	99 290	63.60	63.43	69	87 326	0.01255	86 786	17.08	16.98
20	99 268	0.00045	99 246	62.63	62.46	70	86 229	0.01400	85 635	16.29	16.20
21	99 224	0.00044	99 202	61.66	61.48	71	85 022	0.01567	84 367	15.51	15.43
22	99 180	0.00044	99 158	60.69	60.51	72	83 690	0.01756	82 967	14.75	14.67
23	99 136	0.00043	99 115	59.71	59.53	73	82 220	0.01971	81 423	14.01	13.93
24	99 093	0.00044	99 072	58.74	58.56	74	80 600	0.02213	79 722	13.28	13.21
25	99 050	0.00044	99 028	57.77	57.58	75	78 816	0.02485	77 852	12.57	12.50
26	99 006	0.00045	98 984	56.79	56.60	76	76 858	0.02791	75 801	11.87	11.81
27	98 961	0.00047	98 939	55.82	55.63	77	74 713	0.03136	73 558	11.20	11.14
28	98 915	0.00048	98 892	54.84	54.65	78	72 369	0.03530	71 110	10.55	10.49
29	98 868	0.00050	98 844	53.87	53.68	79	69 814	0.03980	68 444	9.91	9.86
30	98 819	0.00052	98 794	52.89	52.70	80	67 036	0.04494	65 549	9.30	9.26
31	98 768	0.00054	98 742	51.92	51.73	81	64 023	0.05079	62 417	8.72	8.68
32	98 715	0.00056	98 687	50.95	50.75	82	60 771	0.05742	59 046	8.16	8.12
33	98 659	0.00059	98 630	49.98	49.78	83	57 282	0.06489	55 442	7.62	7.59
34	98 601	0.00062	98 570	49.01	48.81	84	53 565	0.07327	51 619	7.12	7.08
35	98 539	0.00066	98 507	48.04	47.84	85	49 640	0.08261	47 603	6.64	6.61
36	98 474	0.00070	98 440	47.07	46.87	86	45 539	0.09296	43 431	6.19	6.16
37	98 405	0.00075	98 369	46.10	45.90	87	41 306	0.10437	39 154	5.78	5.75
38	98 332	0.00080	98 293	45.14	44.93	88	36 995	0.11685	34 831	5.39	5.36
39	98 253	0.00085	98 212	44.17	43.97	89	32 672	0.13037	30 533	5.04	5.01
40	98 169	0.00092	98 125	43.21	43.01	90	28 412	0.14461	26 342	4.72	4.69
41	98 080	0.00098	98 032	42.25	42.05	91	24 304	0.15917	22 346	4.43	4.41
42	97 983	0.00106	97 932	41.29	41.09	92	20 435	0.17387	18 629	4.18	4.15
43	97 880	0.00114	97 824	40.33	40.13	93	16 882	0.18802	15 261	3.95	3.93
44	97 768	0.00123	97 708	39.38	39.18	94	13 708	0.20092	12 295	3.76	3.73
45	97 647	0.00134	97 583	38.43	38.23	95	10 954	0.21257	9 755	3.58	3.55
46	97 517	0.00145	97 447	37.48	37.28	96	8 625	0.22351	7 630	3.41	3.39
47	97 375	0.00158	97 299	36.53	36.34	97	6 697	0.23447	5 884	3.26	3.23
48	97 221	0.00172	97 138	35.59	35.40	98	5 127	0.24608	4 472	3.11	3.08
49	97 053	0.00188	96 963	34.65	34.46	99	3 865	0.25839	3 346	2.96	2.94

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age *x*

qx probability of dying between exact age and exact age + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday

e^ox complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of all deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(b)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	67	71	138	1.2	9.2
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1 778	1 364	3 142	27.8	210.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1 743	1 329	3 072	27.2	205.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	188	211	399	3.5	26.7
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	112	167	279	2.5	18.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	123	116	239	2.1	16.0
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	2 240	2 380	4 620	40.9	309.6
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	1 633	1 556	3 189	28.2	213.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	1 344	1 154	2 498	22.1	167.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	440	672	1 112	9.8	74.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	502	496	998	8.8	66.9
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	190	195	385	3.4	25.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	35	50	85	0.8	5.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	99	133	232	2.1	15.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	21	11	32	0.3	2.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	24	23	47	0.4	3.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	19	12	31	0.3	2.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	416	179	595	5.3	39.9
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	108	50	158	1.4	10.6
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	155	45	200	1.8	13.4
All causes of death	5 840	5 451	11 291	100.0	756.6

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

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

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Numbers							
Males	1 743	1 633	440	502	108	155	5 840
Females	1 329	1 556	672	496	50	45	5 451
Persons	3 072	3 189	1 112	998	158	200	11 291
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	56.7	51.2	39.6	50.3	68.4	77.5	51.7
Females	43.3	48.8	60.4	49.7	31.6	22.5	48.3
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	29.8	28.0	7.5	8.6	1.8	2.7	100.0
Females	24.4	28.5	12.3	9.1	0.9	0.8	100.0
Persons	27.2	28.2	9.8	8.8	1.4	1.8	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	236.2	221.3	59.6	68.0	14.6	21.0	791.4
Females	176.1	206.2	89.1	65.7	6.6	6.0	722.5
Persons	205.8	213.7	74.5	66.9	10.6	13.4	756.6
Standardised death rate(d)							
SA	161.0	151.4	50.8	46.9	10.8	13.3	565.1
Australia	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

SECTION **5**

MIGRATION

NET MIGRATION

Migration has a significant effect on South Australia's population although it has declined in importance since the early years of the colony. In 1999 there was a net migration loss to South Australia of 500 persons. This consisted of a net overseas migration gain of 2,900 and a net interstate migration loss of 3,400.

MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, Average annual numbers, South Australia

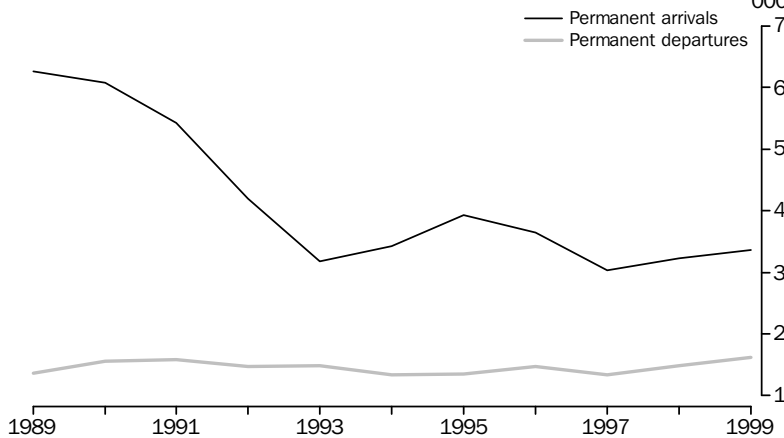


OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The number of settlers who stated their intention of living in South Australia has varied from 3,000 in 1997, to a maximum of 6,800 in 1988, to 3,400 in 1999. The current level represents a decrease of 46% since 1989. At under 4% of the national total, South Australia attracts a relatively low share of the national settler intake.

There was a net overseas migration gain to South Australia in 1999, with 11,300 arrivals and 8,400 departures. The arrivals consisted of 30% of persons who stated their intention of settling in South Australia, plus 39% Australian residents returning from long-term visits overseas, and 38% overseas visitors planning to stay in Australia for one year or more.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, South Australia—1999



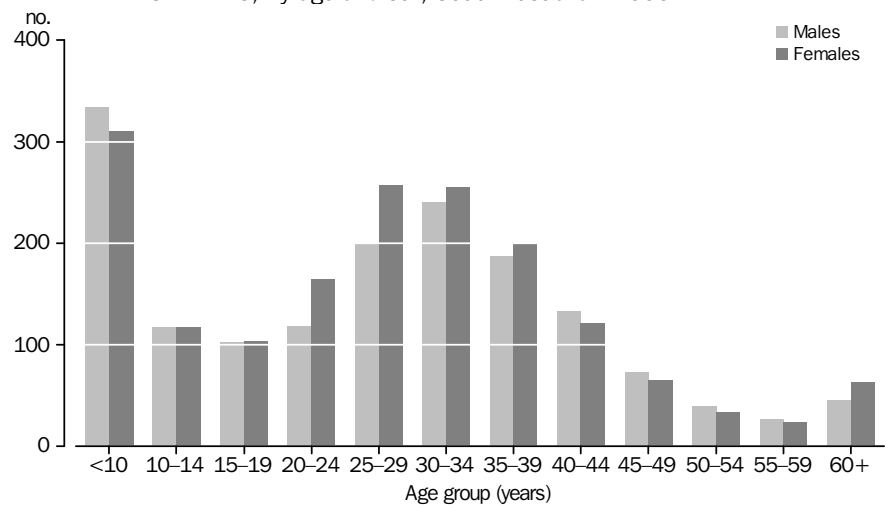
AGE AND SEX

There were more female settler arrivals (52%) than male (48%), and the median age for all settlers was 28.4 years.

The age/sex profile was similar for the three groups comprising overseas immigrants and emigrants (settlers; other permanent/long-term arrivals, and permanent/long-term departures), with the main differences being that settlers had a higher proportion aged under 20 years, and higher numbers of females in the 5–9 and 20–24 year age groups.

The distribution of females and males was similar across most source countries, except for Viet Nam (76% females); the Philippines (70% females), and China (58% females).

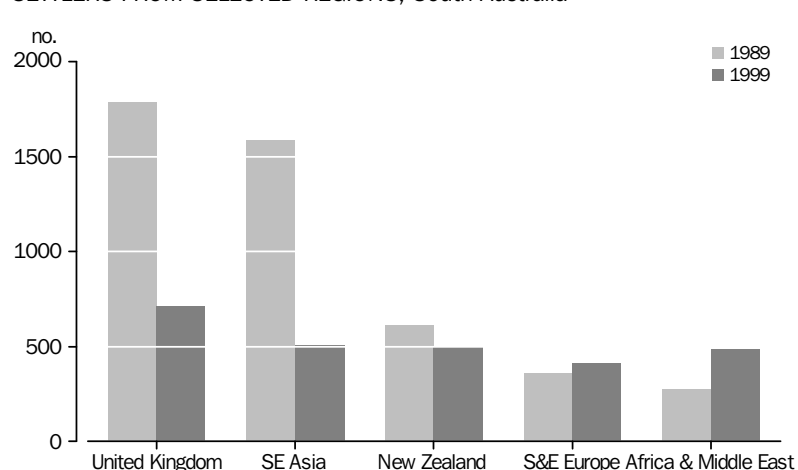
PERMANENT SETTLERS, By age and sex, South Australia—1999



COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF SETTLER ARRIVALS

In the 10 years 1989–1999 immigration of permanent settlers to South Australia fell by 46% to 3,400. In 1999, the main countries of origin of settler arrivals to South Australia were the United Kingdom (711) and New Zealand (494). The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom has decreased from 29% in 1989 to 21% in 1999. The proportion of settlers from South–East Asia peaked at 27% in 1992 before dropping to a low point of 13% in 1997. In 1999 the proportion of settlers from South East Asia was 15% of the total, representing 509 persons, a 68% fall from 1989.

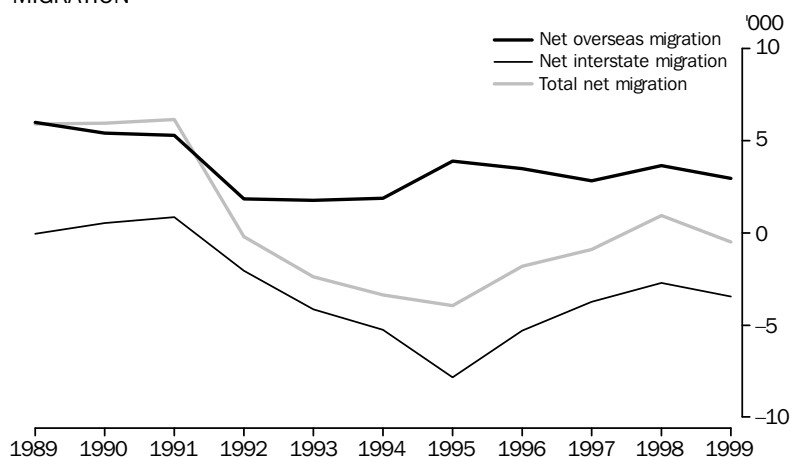
SETTLERS FROM SELECTED REGIONS, South Australia



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Migration includes interstate as well as international movements. The different contributions of net overseas and net interstate migration are shown in the following graph.

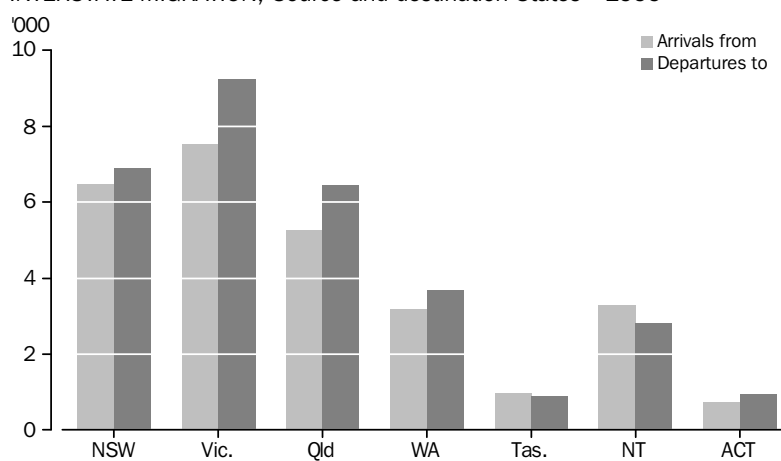
MIGRATION



South Australia has had a net loss through interstate migration since 1992. In 1999, 30,900 people left to move interstate, and 27,500 migrated to South Australia from other States, leaving a net loss to the State of 3,400 people. Victoria provided the greatest number of immigrants, and was the State of destination for the greatest number of emigrants.

Since 1993, the proportion of interstate emigrants going to Victoria has risen from 22% of the total to 29%. Over the same period, the proportion going to Queensland fell from 28% to 21%, while the proportion going to and coming from New South Wales remained stable at 22%.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Source and destination States—1999



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement (no.)							
Arrivals (no.)	6 263	3 424	3 922	3 645	3 030	3 223	3 363
Departures(b) (no.)	1 359	1 331	1 347	1 465	1 335	1 478	1 625
Former settlers (no.)	755	633	622	659	579	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents (no.)	604	698	725	806	756	n.a.	n.a.
Net (no.)	4 904	2 093	2 575	2 180	1 695	1 745	1 738
Long-term movement (no.)							
Arrivals (no.)	5 182	6 572	7 270	7 803	8 239	8 018	8 682
Australian residents returning (no.)	3 087	3 970	4 024	4 138	4 304	4 162	4 378
Overseas visitors arriving (no.)	2 095	2 602	3 246	3 665	3 935	3 856	4 304
Departures (no.)	4 798	5 639	5 990	6 193	6 601	6 635	6 731
Australian residents departing (no.)	3 329	3 534	3 764	3 714	3 927	4 296	4 405
Overseas visitors departing (no.)	1 469	2 105	2 226	2 479	2 674	2 339	2 326
Net (no.)	384	933	1 280	1 610	1 638	1 383	1 951
Category jumping (no.)	549	-1 157	62	-309	-514	526	-758
Net overseas migration(c) (no.)	5 798	1 869	3 912	3 475	2 826	3 654	2 931
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals ('000)	148.5	180.5	195.2	206.3	228.5	229.8	264.6
Australian residents returning ('000)	95.3	110.6	120.9	122.9	136.8	141.7	155.0
Overseas visitors arriving ('000)	53.2	69.9	74.3	83.4	91.6	88.1	109.6
Departures ('000)	150.6	191.0	200.4	215.2	231.2	244.3	260.4
Australian residents departing ('000)	97.2	115.1	120.8	129.8	139.7	150.1	154.7
Overseas visitors departing ('000)	53.4	75.9	79.6	85.4	91.5	94.2	105.8
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals (no.)	28 479	24 247	25 053	29 026	28 578	28 012	27 500
Departures (no.)	28 539	29 501	32 898	34 310	32 330	30 736	30 937
Net interstate migration (no.)	-60	-5 254	-7 845	-5 284	-3 752	-2 724	-3 437

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) For the years 1989, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	232	-80
5-9	353	-290
10-14	258	-136
15-19	632	-140
20-24	558	-759
25-29	218	-761
30-34	298	-532
35-39	306	-300
40-44	112	-136
45-49	—	-169
50-54	-36	-65
55-59	12	10
60-64	13	—
65-69	4	23
70-74	-11	8
75-79	-8	-47
80-84	-12	-27
85 and over	—	-35
Total	2 931	-3 437

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Arrivals.....</i>		<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>age</i>
			<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>years</i>
.....					
Selected countries					
United Kingdom	773	23.0	53.0	47.0	31.7
New Zealand	357	10.6	52.1	47.9	27.3
South Africa	218	6.5	50.5	49.5	16.8
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	216	6.4	46.3	53.7	31.2
Philippines	145	4.3	30.3	69.7	26.8
China	127	3.8	42.5	57.5	30.2
Viet Nam	102	3.0	24.5	75.5	26.3
India	93	2.8	48.4	51.6	(a)
Malaysia	74	2.2	45.9	54.1	(a)
Iraq	88	2.6	53.4	46.6	(a)
Regions					
Oceania and Antarctica	392	11.7	51.3	48.7	27.4
North-West Europe	903	26.9	53.0	47.0	31.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	549	16.3	45.2	54.8	29.8
North Africa and the Middle East	237	7.0	52.3	47.7	24.4
South-East Asia	432	12.8	32.9	67.1	25.6
North-East Asia	207	6.2	47.8	52.2	29.4
Southern and Central Asia	199	5.9	53.8	46.2	26.6
Americas	107	3.2	57.0	43.0	26.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	337	10.0	50.4	49.6	21.8
Total	3 363	100.0	48.5	51.5	28.4
.....					

(a) Not statistically reliable due to small numbers involved.

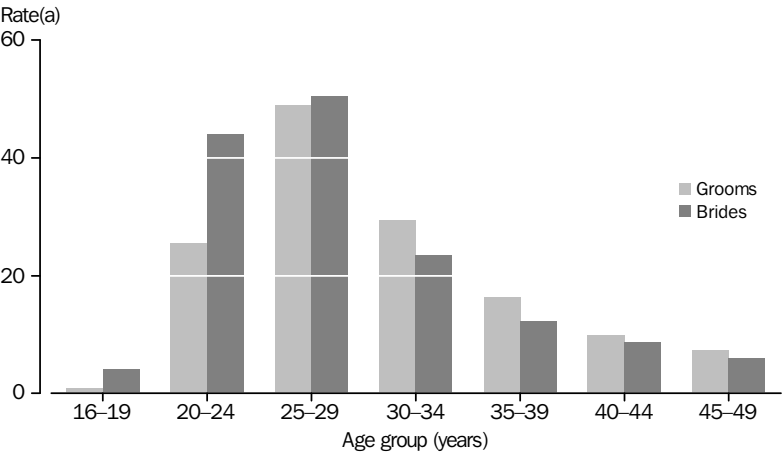
SECTION **6**

MARRIAGES

A total of 8,240 marriages took place in South Australia in 1999, with a marriage rate of 5.5 per 1,000 of the total population. Fourteen in every 1,000 persons between the ages of 15 and 84 in 1999 was either a groom or a bride, a considerable decrease over 1989 when there was a crude marriage rate of 6.9, with 18 out of every 1,000 people aged between 15 and 84 years getting married.

Marriage rates for older age groups in South Australia have remained steady over the years, but there have been significant falls in the younger age groups. Between 1979 and 1999, the number of teenage brides fell from 36 to 4 per 1,000 females aged between 15 and 19, and the number of brides aged 20–24 fell from 79 to 44 per 1,000. Over the same period, the age specific rate for grooms aged 20–24 fell from 78.7 to 25.5.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES, 1999



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

In approximately two-thirds (65%) of 1999 marriages both groom and bride were being married for the first time. Such first marriages accounted for 87% of both bachelors and spinsters who married.

REMARRIAGES

In the 2,900 marriages which involved one or both partners remarrying, just over half were of one divorced party marrying a partner who had never before been married. Of the 1,400 marriages where both parties were remarrying, divorce had been the reason for termination of the previous marriages in 89% of cases.

Nearly 700 parties (350 grooms and 325 brides, 4% of all marriages) married for the third or greater time.

Children brought to remarriages

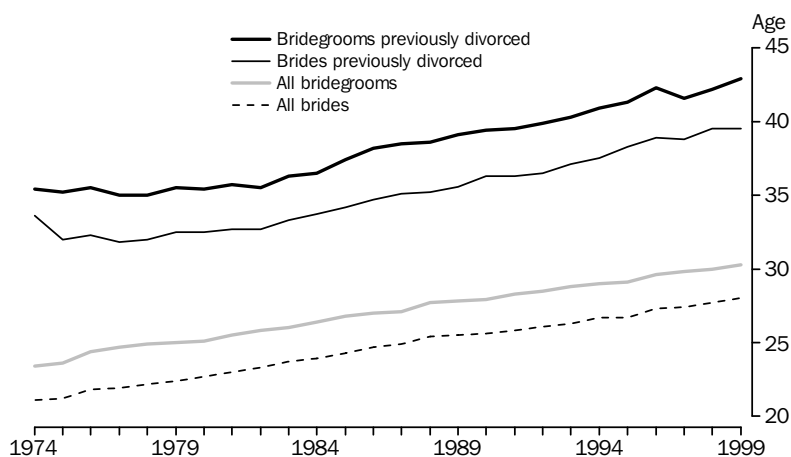
The number of children brought to remarriages has fallen by 20% over the past 10 years from 3,230 to 2,560. The proportion of remarriages involving children has also fallen over the same period, from 30% to 26%. In approximately half of those cases there was only one child.

AGE OF PARTIES AT MARRIAGE

The median age at marriage has increased steadily for both men and women over the past twenty-five years. In 1999, the median age for all grooms was 30.3 years, compared with 23.4 in 1974, while the median age for brides rose from 21.1 in 1974 to 28.0 in 1999.

Approximately one-third (32%) of both grooms and brides were aged between 25 and 29 years. Of the total persons marrying only 260 were teenagers, and 270 were aged more than 65 years.

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE



LIVING TOGETHER BEFORE MARRIAGE

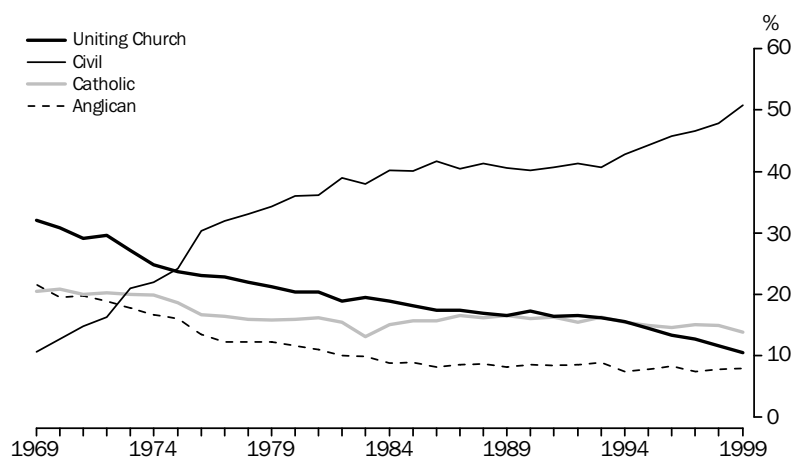
Where addresses in the Notification of Marriage were the same for both bride and groom, the parties were assumed to have been living together before marriage. For marriages in 1999, 70% of the parties had lived together before marriage.

Most cohabiting couples (61%) chose to be married by a civil celebrant.

CELEBRANTS AND RITES

In 1999, for the first time ever, over half of the notified marriages were celebrated according to a civil rather than a religious rite. The trend toward civil marriages has been evident since 1969, before which civil marriages comprised approximately 10% of all marriages. Most of the civil marriages (85%) were performed by civil celebrants other than the official Registrar.

SELECTED RITES, Percentages of all weddings



6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	9 776	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237
Crude marriage rate	6.9	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	6 391	5 803	5 635	5 206	5 156	5 254	5 333
First marriage one partner	1 813	1 572	1 498	1 443	1 410	1 418	1 516
Remarriage both partners	1 572	1 534	1 414	1 362	1 379	1 350	1 388
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	5 808	5 093	n.a.	4 345	4 240	4 188	4 055
Proportion (%)	59.4	57.2	n.a.	54.2	53.4	52.2	49.2
Civil celebrants							
Number	3 968	3 816	n.a.	3 666	3 705	3 834	4 182
Proportion (%)	40.6	42.8	n.a.	45.8	46.6	47.8	50.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
20–24	49.7	34.1	32.1	27.6	26.3	25.7	25.5
25–29	52.6	52.7	52.3	47.8	47.0	47.8	48.8
30–34	25.6	26.6	25.5	25.9	27.5	28.5	29.5
35–39	14.4	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.9	15.3	16.4
40–44	10.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.8
45–49	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.4
50 and over	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	7 267	6 551	6 326	5 894	5 808	5 936	6 090
Widowed	252	233	226	244	214	188	215
Divorced	2 257	2 125	1 995	1 873	1 923	1 898	1 932
Total	9 776	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	25.9	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.1
Widowed	61.4	65.8	63.7	61.8	63.6	62.3	65.3
Divorced	39.1	40.9	41.3	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.9
All bridegrooms	27.8	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	11.4	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2
20–24	71.7	57.2	55.1	48.6	45.9	45.4	44.0
25–29	41.6	46.0	47.3	44.4	46.9	47.3	50.4
30–34	19.8	21.0	19.0	19.5	21.0	22.3	23.4
35–39	11.5	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.8	12.3
40–44	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6
45–49	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.9
50 and over	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
Marital status of bride							
Never married	7 328	6 627	6 442	5 961	5 914	5 990	6 092
Widowed	297	279	265	245	210	219	226
Divorced	2 151	2 003	1 840	1 805	1 821	1 813	1 919
Total	9 776	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022	8 237
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	23.9	24.9	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.0	26.2
Widowed	54.8	56.4	56.2	55.6	55.1	54.7	57.4
Divorced	35.6	37.5	38.3	38.9	38.8	39.5	39.5
All brides	25.5	26.7	26.7	27.3	27.4	27.7	28.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years) 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996

FIRST MARRIAGES(a)

Age of bridegroom

15–19	15.8	12.0	5.6	2.7	1.6	0.9
20–24	216.6	153.7	105.1	70.4	49.7	31.8
25–29	211.6	169.0	137.0	113.2	98.5	79.2
30–34	109.8	97.8	80.4	78.1	78.1	60.7
35–39	48.7	52.4	51.4	39.5	42.7	38.4
40–44	26.6	21.5	28.1	20.3	25.9	21.0
45 and over	21.0	27.3	21.9	19.5	15.7	6.4

Age of bride

15–19	71.3	55.4	33.8	15.7	7.4	4.7
20–24	321.6	231.1	154.4	121.7	90.5	61.3
25–29	195.6	156.8	116.5	118.9	114.4	93.7
30–34	84.1	87.0	73.2	68.1	72.6	58.6
35–39	43.4	51.0	38.2	34.2	39.2	32.8
40–44	16.7	33.4	25.4	18.8	18.9	16.0
45 and over	12.2	10.8	16.5	16.8	14.6	4.7

REMARRIAGES(b)

Age of bridegroom

15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	156.5	313.5	200.8	91.3	28.1	34.3
25–29	386.2	447.2	269.3	179.8	122.5	95.2
30–34	256.3	348.0	199.8	177.6	133.8	104.6
35–39	171.8	301.3	182.3	133.6	110.1	80.3
40–44	119.2	230.4	146.9	111.7	81.3	63.7
45–49	89.9	163.5	113.5	92.4	77.4	55.1
50–54	71.3	117.1	80.0	67.6	59.3	46.5
55–59	43.3	76.2	58.5	47.3	47.9	39.0
60 and over	17.6	24.2	19.9	18.7	16.2	13.3

Age of bride

15–19	222.2	173.9	34.5	—	—	—
20–24	307.4	376.2	239.6	148.4	76.8	66.9
25–29	281.7	320.5	194.5	173.0	134.6	112.8
30–34	160.9	244.2	138.1	116.4	105.8	79.7
35–39	116.1	142.6	106.7	88.3	72.8	60.9
40–44	69.7	113.2	79.8	63.3	52.5	41.1
45–49	38.9	73.7	49.0	45.2	42.2	33.0
50–54	25.8	37.1	31.5	24.7	28.1	25.5
55–59	15.0	17.3	14.0	17.1	17.1	14.4
60 and over	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

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

NUMBER

Never married	5 333	29	728	6 090
Widowed	24	88	103	215
Divorced	735	109	1 088	1 932
Total	6 092	226	1 919	8 237

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	64.7	0.4	8.8	73.9
Widowed	0.3	1.1	1.3	2.6
Divorced	8.9	1.3	13.2	23.5
Total	74.0	2.7	23.3	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM..			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	549	21	80	567	12	71	650	7.9
Baptist	146	3	37	142	3	41	186	2.3
Catholic	1 086	20	40	1 096	24	26	1 146	13.9
Churches of Christ	63	4	24	64	5	22	91	1.1
Islam	18	—	6	21	—	3	24	0.3
Lutheran	312	7	57	308	11	57	376	4.6
Orthodox	150	—	19	153	4	14	171	2.1
Presbyterian	17	—	5	19	—	4	24	0.3
Uniting Church	670	26	176	692	19	161	872	10.6
Other denominations	384	20	111	372	22	121	515	6.3
<i>All religious rites</i>	3 395	105	555	3 434	101	520	4 055	49.2
Civil								
Official registrars	368	14	236	359	30	229	618	7.5
Other civil celebrants	2 327	96	1 141	2 299	95	1 170	3 564	43.3
<i>All civil rites</i>	2 695	110	1 377	2 658	125	1 399	4 182	50.8
All marriages	6 090	215	1 932	6 092	226	1 919	8 237	100.0

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

SECTION **7**

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 1999 there were 4,300 divorces granted in South Australia, an increase of 3% over 1998. In 1999,

- the crude divorce rate was 2.9 per 1,000 population;
- the median duration of marriage was 12.0 years;
- the median age at divorce for husbands was 41.4 years;
- the median age at divorce for wives was 38.9 years; and
- 57% of divorces involved children under the age of 18 years.

DIVORCE RATE(a)



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

AGE AT MARRIAGE

For people who were divorced in 1999 the most common age at marriage was 20–24 years (40% of husbands and 43% of wives). Nearly one-fifth (18%) of divorcing females had married when they were teenagers, but only 4% of husbands had married in their teens. Most of the marriages which had involved teenagers had lasted for at least 15 years (74% of husbands and 68% of wives).

AGE AT DIVORCE

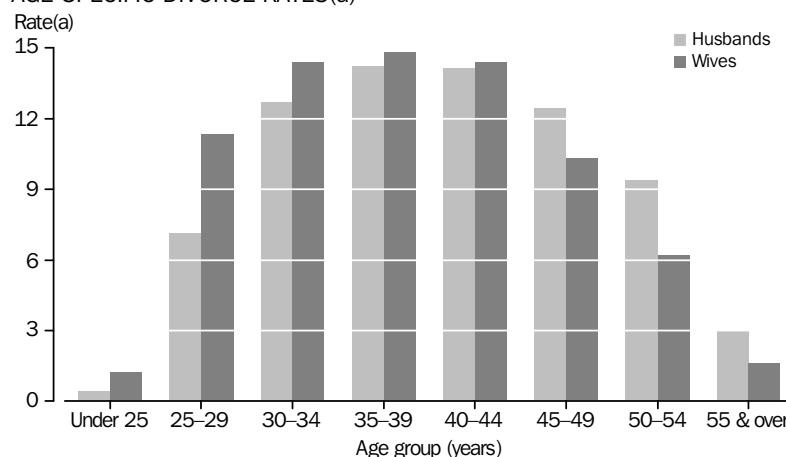
The median ages at divorce in 1999 were 41.4 years for husbands and 38.9 years for wives. This was an increase of 4 years since 1989. The median age at separation also continued to rise, and over the 10 year period 1989–1999 increased by around three years for both husbands and wives.

Less than 1% of husbands and 3% of wives were divorced before the age of 25 years. At the other end of the scale, 6% of husbands and 4% of wives divorced after their 60th year.

AGE AT DIVORCE *continued*

Age-specific divorce rates were higher than the 1989 figures for all specified age groups except those below 35 years for males, and 30 years for females. In 1999 age-specific rates were highest in the 35–39 year age group for both males, and females, with 14.2 males and 14.8 females per 1,000 of the total population in those respective age groups getting divorced.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES(a)



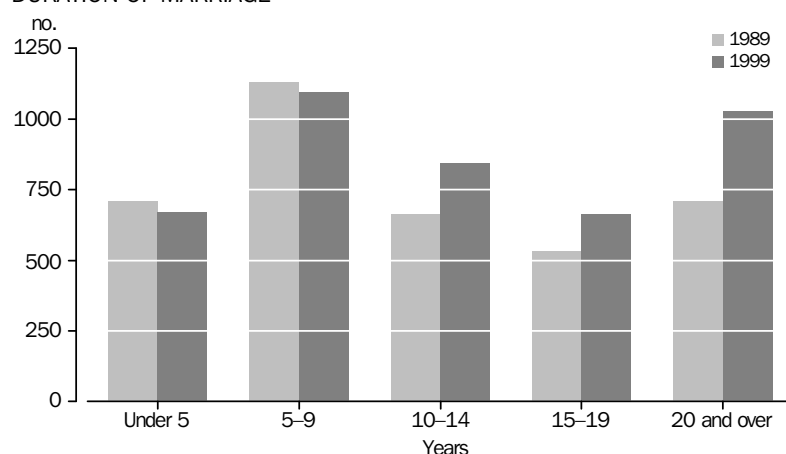
(a) Per 1,000 population over the age of 15 years.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Between 1989 and 1999 the median duration of marriage rose by nearly two years from 10.2 to 12.0 years. However, over the same period the median period between marriage and final separation rose by just over a year, from 7.5 to 8.7 years.

Over the last 10 years the percentage of marriages which lasted for less than five years has fallen (from 19% in 1989 to 17% in 1999), while the percentage of marriages with a duration of greater than 20 years has increased markedly (from 19% to 26%).

DURATION OF MARRIAGE



CHILDREN

Of the couples who were granted divorces in 1999, 2,500 (57%) had one or more dependent children. The total number of children involved was 4,600. This is a small increase over 1989, when the proportion of divorces involving children was 56%, and there were 720 fewer children.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	3 740	4 192	4 199	4 358	4 115	4 159	4 301
Crude divorce rate	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.2	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.7
Divorces involving children							
Number	2 090	1 990	n.a.	2 456	2 327	2 380	2 463
Proportion of total divorces (%)	55.9	47.5	n.a.	56.4	56.5	57.2	57.3
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	1 379	1 435	1 298	1 353	1 267	1 284	1 240
Wife	2 088	2 126	2 102	2 102	2 178	2 158	2 303
Joint	273	631	799	903	670	717	758
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
25–29	10.4	8.8	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.1
30–34	13.8	13.7	13.2	13.5	12.9	13.2	12.7
35–39	12.6	14.3	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.2
40–44	12.2	14.8	12.7	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.1
45–49	8.6	11.2	11.9	12.4	10.6	11.0	12.4
50–54	7.1	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4
55 and over	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.4	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.8	25.8
At final separation	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.4	38.2
At decree made absolute	37.7	39.6	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.4
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
25–29	14.2	13.2	12.6	12.9	12.2	11.2	11.3
30–34	13.7	14.6	15.1	14.5	13.5	15.4	14.4
35–39	12.8	14.6	14.1	15.1	14.3	13.6	14.8
40–44	10.0	12.8	12.1	13.4	11.8	13.0	14.4
45–49	7.9	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	10.3
50–54	5.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.2
55 and over	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.9	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.4
At final separation	32.5	33.9	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.8	35.6
At decree made absolute	35.1	36.9	37.2	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraph 32 and 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

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

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(a)
24 and under	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
25-29	62	256	52	5	4	—	—	—	—	382
30-34	21	232	330	66	16	5	—	—	—	678
35-39	4	65	262	389	71	21	—	—	—	819
40-44	4	17	85	261	330	64	13	—	—	777
45-49	—	5	17	90	281	218	29	7	3	651
50-54	—	—	11	26	65	174	143	26	6	457
55-59	—	—	—	8	21	42	82	69	15	241
60 and over	—	—	—	8	11	25	29	48	116	240
Total(a)	109	591	763	862	803	553	301	154	145	4 301

(a) Includes not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>All children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	25	5	—	—	—	31	7	1.2
2	100	34	10	7	—	152	81	1.6
3	127	68	26	5	—	228	143	1.4
4	163	48	35	11	3	260	163	1.7
5	105	46	36	15	—	204	173	1.7
6	107	62	42	14	7	232	217	1.7
7	97	45	61	22	9	234	269	2.0
8	85	47	52	20	5	209	233	1.9
9	61	59	73	16	5	214	273	1.8
10–14	210	168	331	110	26	845	1 269	2.0
15–19	127	105	285	108	38	663	1 155	2.2
20–24	138	133	114	28	8	421	480	1.7
25–29	241	75	25	3	—	344	134	1.3
30 and over	252	5	6	—	—	264	20	1.7
Total	1 838	900	1 097	360	106	4 301	4 617	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 39.

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

4 This publication has used the latest 1999 estimates for each particular table.

Population projections

5 Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101. These series of projections supersede the 1997-based series, published in July 1998, *Population Projections, 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

11 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.

12 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.

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

14 The live birth statistics used to calculate the perinatal death rate have been adjusted to exclude cases where the birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams. However, infant deaths are calculated using all live births registered because figures are not available Australia-wide for infants who weighed less than 400 grams at birth and who lived for 28 days, but who died before they were one year old.

DEATHS

15 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.

DEATHS *continued*

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

17 The 1997–99 life tables are produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this bulletin in a number of important respects. They are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates, and further, the age-specific death rates are graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

18 Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (fetal deaths) and deaths of infants within the first 28 days of life (neonatal deaths). In previous editions of this publication data relating to perinatal deaths have been based upon the World Health Organisation recommended definition for compiling perinatal statistics. This recommendation states that perinatal statistics should include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or, when birthweight is unavailable, of the corresponding gestational age (22 weeks) or body length (25 cm crown–heel), whether alive or dead. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. This change recognises the availability of reliable 400 gram/20 weeks data from all State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and recommendations from major users that the ABS adopt the legal requirement for registration of a perinatal death as a statistical standard.

Causes of death

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

20 Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9). For cause of death tables, time-series data has been included up to 1998 on ICD–9 and new tables have been constructed commencing from 1999 on ICD–10.

21 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. The 1999 data is coded to ICD–10 and is not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. The 1999 data in this table relates to:

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

22 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.

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

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

26 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

27 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 Law Court in the ACT. As there is no residential requirement under Family Law, applicants may be resident anywhere in Australia.

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

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

30 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.

31 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.

32 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.

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

35 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1999* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

36 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The SACC is also available in electronic form: *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) — on Floppy Disk* (Cat. no. 1269.0.15.001). This classification replaces the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

37 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

38 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

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

40 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.

41 In most cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. Appendix 1 lists characteristics processed by the ABS for population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For more information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts refer to the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

Characteristics of the birth

Date of birth
Nuptiality
Plurality
Sex of child
State of registration

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
State of registration
Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

Age at marriage
Country of birth
Country of birth of father
Country of birth of mother
Date of birth
Number of children of previous marriages (not available for 1995)
Number of children under 16 years
Number of previous marriages
Period of residence in Australia if born overseas
Premarriage cohabitation (available from 1997)
Previous marital status
Year of birth of youngest child (not available for 1995)
Year of celebration of last marriage (not available for 1995)
Year of first previous marriage (not available for 1995)
Year of termination of last marriage (not available for 1995)

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

Age at divorce
Age at marriage
Age at separation
Country of birth
Date of birth

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)
1911	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
1999	1 492 408	17 958	11 291	78	8 237	4 301	12.0	7.6	4.3

(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*, repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

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

APPENDIX 3 CENSUS 1996

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

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

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates	Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of that same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
Age-specific divorce rates	Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers 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 marriage rates	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Category jumping	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
Category of movement	<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. 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>

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
Children (divorce collection)	Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> , these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.
Children (marriage collection)	Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).
Confinement	A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.
Crude birth rate	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Crude death rate	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Crude divorce rate	The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.
Crude marriage rate	The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
Date of final separation	The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.

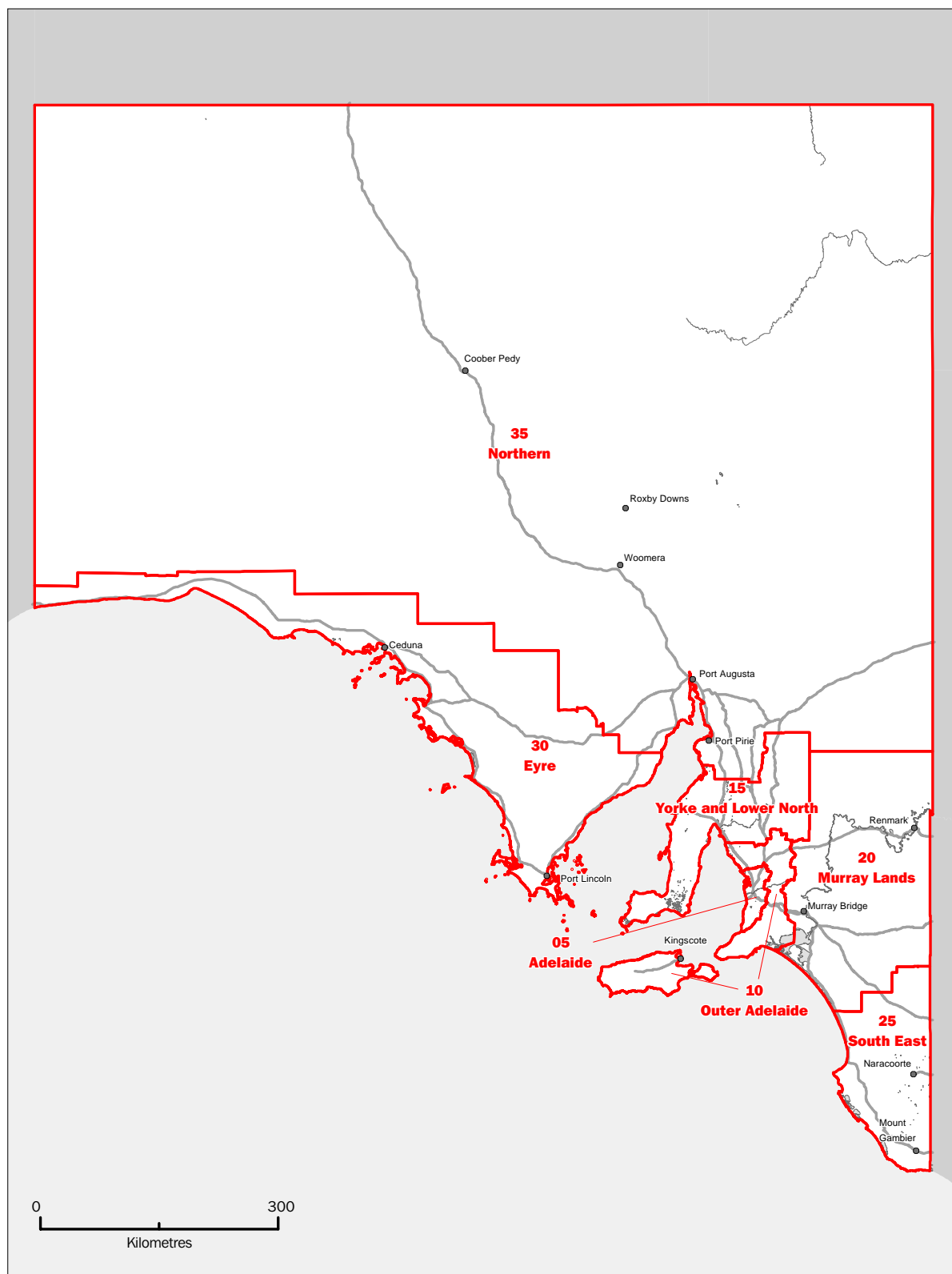
Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of 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 under-enumeration) 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>A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, <i>Statistical Concepts Library</i>, which can be found on the ABS website <URL: http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her 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 and fetal deaths where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households.

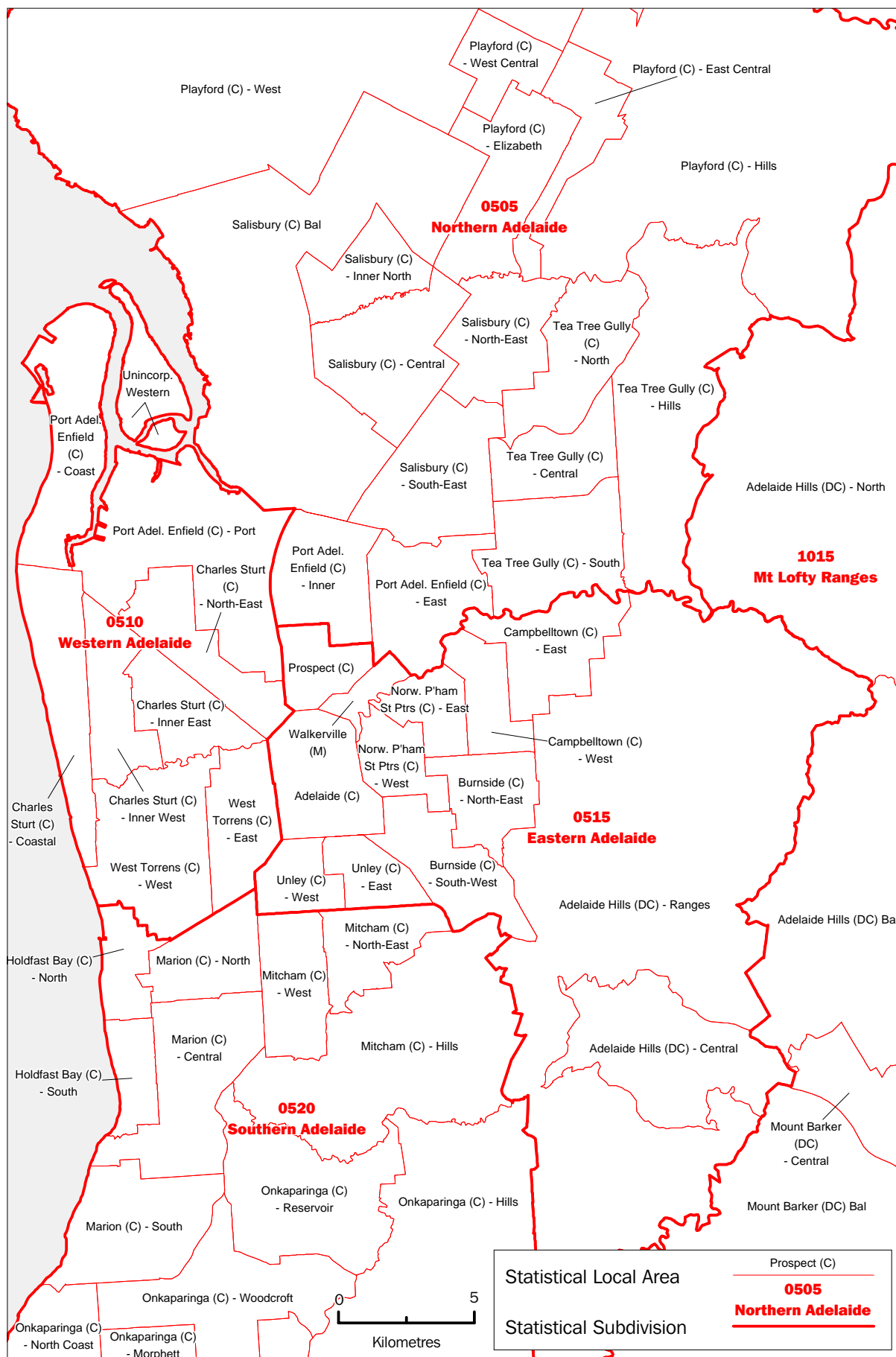
Household <i>continued</i>	<p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death information form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <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	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <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	<p>Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social,</p>

Marital status <i>continued</i>	<p>economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'defacto married'.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person with whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p>
Marriage	Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
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 exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.

Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the 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	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
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 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ 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	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.
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	Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of State level. Further details are included in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Year of registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.





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