

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Sue Lee on Perth 08 9360 5935.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

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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 2000. Rates for deaths were calculated using revised estimates as at 30 June 2000.

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics ACT Australian Capital Territory

Aust. Australia C City

ERP Estimated resident population

ICD International Classification of Diseases

n.a. not available

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

n.y.a. not yet available

NSW New South Wales

NT Northern Territory

Qld Queensland

S Shire

SA South Australia
SD Statistical Division
SDR Standardised death rate
SLA Statistical Local Area
SSD Statistical Subdivision

T Town Tas. Tasmania

TFR Total fertility rate
WA Western Australia

Vic. Victoria
.. not applicable

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 44 of the

Explanatory Notes

Colin Nagle Regional Director

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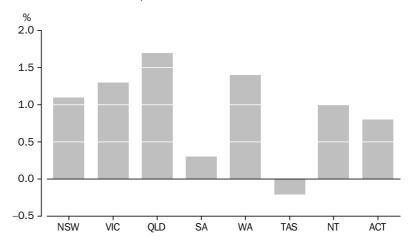
SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia in December 2000 was 1,897,199, amounting to 10% of Australia's population. Western Australia was the second fastest growing State/Territory in 2000 after Queensland (1.7%), with a growth rate of 1.4% compared with the national rate of 1.2%. The main contributor to population growth in 2000 was natural increase (14,084) followed by net overseas migration (13,490). Net interstate migration reduced the population by 1,550 persons.

POPULATION GROWTH, 1999-2000



BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2000, there were 25,093 births registered where the mother's State of usual residence was Western Australia. The Western Australian crude birth rate of 13.3 births per 1,000 estimated resident population was slightly higher than the national rate (13.0) and equal to the Queensland rate. Two States/Territories had higher crude birth rates, the Northern Territory with 18.9 and New South Wales with 13.4.

In Western Australia, the median age of mothers for all confinements in 2000 was 29.6 years. This compares with the national figure of 29.8 years. The State/Territory with the highest median age was Victoria with 30.5 years; the lowest was the Northern Territory with 27.8 years.

DEATHS

In 2000, there were 10,668 deaths registered where the deceased was usually resident in Western Australia. The crude death rate was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population, the third lowest of all the States/Territories after the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and lower than the national rate of 6.7.

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. Western Australia's standardised death rate of 5.4 compares with a national rate of 5.7. Only the Australian Capital Territory had a lower standardised death rate.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2000, Western Australia had a net gain of 13,490 persons due to overseas migration. Western Australia received 13% of the Australian total net gain of persons due to overseas migration.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The net interstate migration for Western Australia in 2000 (-1550 persons) resulted from 31,465 arrivals and 33,015 departures. Only Victoria and Queensland recorded positive net interstate migration, at 7,073 and 20,459 persons respectively.

MARRIAGES

There were 11,000 marriages registered in Western Australia during 2000. The crude marriage rate was 5.8, slightly lower than the national rate of 5.9. The median age of bridegrooms was 30.9 years, second highest behind Northern Territory (33.1 years) and marginally higher than the median age nationally (30.3 years). The median age of brides in Western Australia was 28.6 years, slightly higher than the national figure of 28.3 years. Again, only the Northern Territory has a higher figure (29.9 years).

DIVORCES

In Western Australia in 2000, there were 5,276 divorces granted. The crude divorce rate was 2.8, higher than the national rate of 2.6. The median duration of marriage was 12.3 years, slightly longer than the national figure of 11.6 years.

STATISTICAL AREAS

Estimated Resident Population

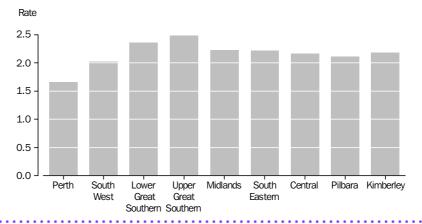
At June 2000, the South West Statistical Division had the second highest estimated resident population (187,844) after the Perth Statistical Division (1,380,982). Approximately 83% of the population of Western Australia lived in these two Statistical Divisions.

The most populous Statistical Local Area (SLA) outside the Perth Statistical Division was Mandurah, with an estimated resident population of 45,575. Murchison, with an estimated resident population of 145 was the least populous SLA in Western Australia.

Births

The Upper Great Southern Statistical Division had the highest total fertility rate (2.48) in Western Australia while the Perth Statistical Division had the lowest (1.66).

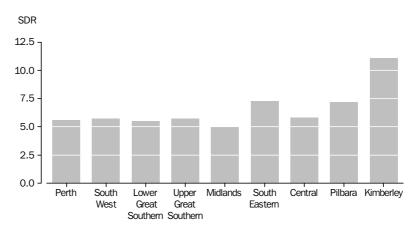
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Statistical Divisions



Deaths

The highest standardised death rate in Western Australia was in the Kimberley Statistical Division (11.1) followed by the South Eastern Statistical Division with a rate of 7.3. By comparison the rate in the Perth Statistical Division was 5.6.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, Statistical Divisions



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

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia(b)
	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	POPULATIO	on ON	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 501.7	4 798.3	3 597.7	1 500.3	1 897.2	470.1	196.3	312.5	19 277.2
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 022	26 119	24 451	5 887	14 084	1874	2 750	2 916	120 139
Net overseas migration(e)	43 653	26 933	15 556	3 402	13 490	318	879	258	104 482
Net interstate migration	-15 577	7 073	20 459	-5 220	-1 550	-2 919	-1 641	-625	
Total increase	70 098	60 125	60 466	4 069	26 024	-727	1 988	2 549	224 621
Growth rate (%)	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	-0.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Estimated resident households									
at 30 June 2000 ('000)	2 414.0	1 771.1	1 357.7	613.1	717.8	188.8	66.4	121.0	7 249.9
		BIRTHS	AND CONF	INEMENT	S				
Live births			4= 0=0	4= 0=0		= 000		4 00=	0.40.000
Number	86 752 13.4	59 171 12.4	47 278 13.3	17 859 11.9	25 093 13.3	5 692 12.1	3 685 18.9	4 065 13.1	249 636 13.0
Crude birth rate Total fertility rate	1.809	1.625	1.784	1.713	13.3 1.777	1.792	2.216	1.614	1.749
Net reproduction rate	0.864	0.780	0.854	0.825	0.861	0.843	1.063	0.781	0.838
Net reproduction rate	0.004	0.760	0.054	0.023	0.001	0.043	1.005	0.761	0.000
All confinements									
Number	85 348	58 226	46 540	17 589	24 694	5 605	3 642	4 012	245 697
Median age of mother (years)	29.8	30.5	29.1	30.1	29.6	28.7	27.8	30.2	29.8
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 676	44 338	30 682	11 843	16 251	3 334	1 427	2 988	173 571
Median age of mother (years)	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.1	30.7	30.2	30.8	30.9	30.8
Median age of father (years)	33.2	33.3	32.5	33.3	33.1	32.4	33.3	33.0	33.1
First nuptial confinements									
Number	27 059	19 457	12 737	5 095	6 884	1 523	610	1 274	74 648
Median age of mother (years)	29.4	29.9	29.1	29.9	29.6	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.5
			DEATHS						
Number	45 409	32 018	22 425	11 843	10 668	3 711	909	1 300	128 291
Crude death rate	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.9	5.7	7.9	4.7	4.2	6.7
Standardised death rate	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.2	8.9	5.1	5.7
Median age at death (years)									
Males	75.3	75.8	75.0	76.1	74.4	75.1	55.7	73.5	75.3
Females	81.9	82.0	81.4	82.2	81.1	81.0	57.8	79.9	81.7
Infant deaths									
Number	447	268	291	82	109	33	43	17	1 290
Rate	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.3	5.8	11.7	4.2	5.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)			=- /	=			700		=
Males	76.4	77.1	76.4	76.6	76.9	75.7	70.3	78.3	76.6
Females	81.9	82.3	81.9	82.3	82.6	81.2	75.2	82.3	82.0
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

⁽c) From previous year.

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

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

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

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

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

⁽d) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area PERTH Central Metropolitan Cambridge (T) Claremont (T)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
PERTH Central Metropolitan Cambridge (T)	population(b)	Births(c)	•	Deaths(c)	
Central Metropolitan Cambridge (T)		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		
Central Metropolitan Cambridge (T)					
Cambridge (T)					
9					
Claremont (T)		254	1.53	192	5.5
	9 521	60	1.20	93	4.6
Cottesloe (T)	7 598	71	1.23	45	4.7
Mosman Park (T)	8 118	80	1.38	84	6.8
Nedlands (C)	21 503	195	1.61	216	6.0
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 748	15	2.09	8	4.5
Perth (C)—Inner	579	10	0.82	5	8.9
Perth (C)—Remainder	6 205	42	0.88	38	9.2
Subiaco (C)	15 761	165	1.16	113	9.2
Vincent (T)	25 333	336	1.32	238	5.9
Total Central Metropolitan	120 363	1 228	1.33	1 032	6.1
East Metropolitan					
Bassendean (T)	13 962	190	1.82	93	6.0
Bayswater (C)	56 871	678	1.58	367	5.2
Kalamunda (S)	49 474	550	1.70	267	5.4
Mundaring (S)	35 011	400	1.86	139	4.7
Swan (C)	82 362	1 373	2.02	344	6.3
Total East Metropolitan	237 680	3 191	1.81	1 210	5.5
North Metropolitan					
Joondalup (C)—North	46 738	589	1.67	121	4.5
Joondalup (C)—South	110 676	1 117	1.64	399	4.5
Stirling (C)—Central	98 012	1 301	1.61	627	5.2
Stirling (C)—Coastal	61 748	722	1.46	351	4.4
Stirling (C)—South-Eastern	17 011	180	1.40	240	7.7
Wanneroo (C)—North-East	18 476	244	2.09	90	5.6
Wanneroo (C)—North-West	24 041	431	2.17	73	5.1
Wanneroo (C)—South	36 206	698	2.26	119	5.2
Total North Metropolitan	412 908	5 282	1.68	2 020	5.1
Courth West Matronalitan					
South West Metropolitan Cockburn (C)	68 166	1 007	1.99	282	5.3
East Fremantle (T)	6 659	84	1.42	53	6.4
Fremantle (C)—Inner	744	5	0.84	7	7.7
Fremantle (C)—Remainder	25 257	307	1.44	213	6.6
Kwinana (T)	21 551	322	2.00	109	6.7
Melville (C)	97 339	885	1.40	534	4.6
Rockingham (C)	70 745	1 031	2.04	403	5.8
Total South West Metropolitan	290 461	3 641	1.71	1 601	5.4
a =					
South East Metropolitan	E0 070	704	4.00	007	F 0
Armadale (C)	53 376	721	1.93	227	5.2
Belmont (C)	29 441	458	1.84	239	5.9
Canning (C)	76 725	968	1.67	395	5.9
Gosnells (C)	83 371	1 251	1.93	318	5.2
Serpentine–Jarrahdale (S)	11 481	129	1.95	28	3.6
South Perth (C)	37 680	341	1.21	325	6.2
Victoria Park (T)	27 496	367	1.38	423	7.9
Total South East Metropolitan	319 570	4 235	1.68	1 955	6.0
TOTAL PERTH	1 380 982	17 577	1.66	7 818	5.6

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

⁽b) As at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

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

⁽e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000. $\label{eq:condition}$

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Estimated Indirect Statistical Subdivision and Total fertility mid-year resident standardised population(b) Statistical Local Area Births(c) rate(d) Deaths(c) death rate(e) **SOUTH WEST** Dale Boddington (S) 1 628 1.66 45 575 524 2.03 356 Mandurah (C) 5.8 Murray (S) 10 353 113 2.02 57 5.6 47 Waroona (S) 3 411 2.45 25 4.9 706 Total Dale 60 967 2.02 445 5.7 **Preston** Bunbury (C) 28 776 378 1.79 213 6.3 Capel (S) 6 684 79 2.05 3.8 17 Collie (S) 8 626 125 2.26 51 7.1 Dardanup (S) 9 241 135 2.15 19 3.1 Donnybrook-Balingup (S) 4 510 44 2.35 15 4.1 Harvey (S) 18 843 228 1.96 78 4.8 Total Preston 76 680 989 1.95 393 5.5 Vasse Augusta-Margaret River (S) 9 952 140 1.83 53 4.8 Busselton (S) 22 749 303 1.94 171 6.1 Total Vasse 32 701 443 1.90 224 5.8 Blackwood Boyup Brook (S) 1 646 22 2.67 13 6.5 Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S) 4 091 2.58 54 18 6.3 Manjimup (S) 10 512 196 2.53 57 5.6 Nannup (S) 1 247 13 2.08 3.9 Total Blackwood 17 496 285 2.52 93 5.8 TOTAL SOUTH WEST 187 844 2 423 2.02 1 155 5.7 **LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN** Pallinup Broomehill (S) 550 10 2.44 n.p. Gnowangerup (S) 3.56 1 646 29 8 6.2 Jerramungup (S) 1 295 23 2.70 4 3.4 Katanning (S) 4 435 79 2.32 28 6.9 Kent (S) 744 8 2.11 n.p. Kojonup (S) 2 295 38 2.74 10 5.4 Tambellup (S) 705 9 2.83 6 7.0 Woodanilling (S) 388 5 2.59 n.p. Total Pallinup 12 058 201 2.63 58 5.6 King Albany (C)—Central 16 028 2.24 224 178 6.1 Albany (C) Balance 13 842 205 2.29 53 4.7 Cranbrook (S) 1 119 23 2.98 4 3.4 Denmark (S) 4 609 39 2.47 4.6 4 469 Plantagenet (S) 62 2.25 22 5.2 Total King 40 067 553 2.26 283 5.4 TOTAL LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN 52 125 754 2.36 341 5.5

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

⁽b) As at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Estimated Indirect Statistical Subdivision and Total fertility mid-year resident standardised population(b) Statistical Local Area Births(c) rate(d) Deaths(c) death rate(e) **UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN** Hotham Brookton (S) 1 046 2.93 Cuballing (S) 750 10 2.35 n.p. Dumbleyung (S) 856 14 2.50 3 6.6 Narrogin (T) 4 718 79 2.34 52 9.2 8 Narrogin (S) 861 2.07 3 4.4 Pingelly (S) 1 170 15 3.72 11 5.8 22 Wagin (S) 1 949 2.16 15 5.7 Wandering (S) 359 3 1.81 n.p. 19 West Arthur (S) 943 2.60 3 2.2 Wickepin (S) 848 16 2.59 5 4.9 Williams (S) 1 000 15 3.04 n.p. Total Hotham 14 500 219 2.45 104 6.0 Lakes Corrigin (S) 1 210 24 2.75 8 4.6 23 2.90 Kondinin (S) 1 186 3 2.4 Kulin (S) 913 11 2.05 3 4.1 Lake Grace (S) 1 801 32 2.73 5.6 7 Total Lakes 5 110 90 2.56 21 4.4 TOTAL UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN 19 610 309 2.48 125 5.7 **MIDLANDS** Moore 2 779 25 5.8 Chittering (S) 1.94 14 3 049 Dandaragan (S) 38 2.49 11 3.6 Gingin (S) 3 999 59 2.63 28 4.8 Moora (S) 2 524 45 2.67 10 4.0 Victoria Plains (S) 1 029 24 2.35 5 6.1 Total Moore 13 380 191 2.41 68 4.7 Avon 25 2.25 Beverley (S) 1 616 12 4.8 Cunderdin (S) 1 378 21 2.33 n.p. Dalwallinu (S) 1 756 28 2.85 11 3.7 Dowerin (S) 800 11 1.67 n.p. Goomalling (S) 1 018 10 1.76 3 3.8 Koorda (S) 591 8 4.27 n.p. Northam (T) 6 389 94 2.26 66 7.6 43 Northam (S) 3 408 1.87 12 3.8 Quairading (S) 1 214 15 2.52 12 7.9 Tammin (S) 412 9 5.30 n.p. Toodyay (S) 3 834 34 1.65 19 4.3 24 Wongan-Ballidu (S) 1 539 2.32 15 6.9 Wyalkatchem (S) 646 8 2.19 7 6.6 York (S) 3 070 37 2.47 22 5.5 Total Avon 27 671 367 2.23 184 5.4

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

⁽b) As at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Estimated Indirect Statistical Subdivision and Total fertility mid-year resident standardised population(b) Statistical Local Area Births(c) rate(d) Deaths(c) death rate(e) **MIDLANDS** continued Campion Bruce Rock (S) 1 165 2.03 11 Kellerberrin (S) 1 257 2.93 9 21 3.9 Merredin (S) 3 769 50 2.15 16 6.0 Mount Marshall (S) 723 8 2.16 n.p. Mukinbudin (S) 711 8 1.94 n.p. Narembeen (S) 1 036 7 1.28 3 2.9 Nungarin (S) 259 6 4.58 n.p. Trayning (S) 500 1.50 3 6.4 Westonia (S) 299 n.p. n.p. 37 Yilgarn (S) 2 215 2.16 5 4.6 Total Campion 11 934 153 2.06 44 4.4 TOTAL MIDLANDS 52 985 711 2.23 296 5.0 **SOUTH EASTERN** Lefroy Coolgardie (S) 4 807 92 2.65 13 7.6 Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) 32 039 600 2.17 122 8.3 Laverton (S) 1 164 12 1.79 5 13.3 Leonora (S) 2 701 37 2.40 11 4.7 Menzies (S) 341 5 2.38 5 4.7 Ngaanyatjarraku (S) 1 643 37 1.76 6 8.4 Total Lefroy 42 695 783 2.19 162 8.0 **Johnston** 2.03 7 Dundas (S) 1 483 21 6.2 Esperance (S) 13 270 191 2.33 79 6.8 Ravensthorpe (S) 1 474 34 2.85 7 3.7 Total Johnston 16 227 246 2.32 93 6.4 TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN 1 029 2.21 255 58 922 7.3 CENTRAL Gascoyne Carnarvon (S) 6 218 136 2.47 34 7.3 Exmouth (S) 2 202 37 1.83 5 4.5 Shark Bay (S) 984 9 1.62 4 1.8 Upper Gascoyne (S) 350 n.p. n.p. Total Gascoyne 9 754 182 2.17 5.7 Carnegie Cue (S) 397 8 3.10 n.p. Meekatharra (S) 7 2 195 33 2.21 6.1 Mount Magnet (S) 714 10 2.37 5 6.5 Murchison (S) 145 n.p. n.p. Sandstone (S) 169 5.42 n.p. Wiluna (S) 1 156 8 1.26 3 6.7 Yalgoo (S) 359 3 2.25 n.p. Total Carnegie 5 135 65 2.02 18 5.1

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

⁽b) As at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISIONI	Estimated				Indirect
STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and	mid-year resident		Total fertility		standardised
Statistical Local Area	population(b)	Births(c)	rate(d)	Deaths(c)	death rate(e)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
CENTRAL continued Greenough River					
=	896	18	2.34		nn
Channan Valley (S)	995	10	2.50	4	n.p. 2.8
Chapman Valley (S) Coorow (S)	1 516	22	2.30	7	2.6 4.5
Geraldton (C)	19 508	355	2.15	183	7.0
Greenough (S)	11 941	183	2.13	42	7.0 5.4
Irwin (S)	3 141	42	2.32	14	3.7
Mingenew (S)	610	8	2.45	_	n.p.
Morawa (S)	1 048	23	2.78	4	4.4
Mullewa (S)	1 176	29	3.40	6	6.9
Northampton (S)	3 123	25	2.18	25	4.9
Perenjori (S)	618	9	1.79	_	n.p.
Three Springs (S)	788	4	1.46	6	5.0
Total Greenough River	45 360	729	2.19	292	5.9
Total arcenough river	43 300	123	2.19	232	5.9
TOTAL CENTRAL	60 249	976	2.16	354	5.8
PILBARA					
De Grey					
East Pilbara (S)	6 551	91	1.96	24	8.0
Port Hedland (T)	13 170	240	2.27	36	8.5
Total De Grey	19 721	331	2.16	60	8.3
Fortescue					
Ashburton (S)	6 385	121	2.31	9	4.5
Roebourne (S)	14 319	252	1.98	31	6.6
Total Fortescue	20 704	373	2.06	40	5.9
TOTAL PILBARA	40 425	704	2.11	100	7.2
KIMBERLEY					
Ord					
Halls Creek (S)	3 593	52	1.95	20	10.2
Wyndham–East Kimberley (S)	7 491	143	2.42	34	11.0
Total Ord	11 084	195	2.27	54	10.7
Fitzroy					
Broome (S)	11 570	238	2.21	42	8.0
Derby–West Kimberley (S)	7 882	142	2.01	77	15.2
Total Fitzroy	19 452	380	2.14	119	11.4
TOTAL KIMBERLEY	30 536	575	2.18	173	11.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA/S	1 883 678	25 093	1.77	10 668	5.7
WESTERN AUSTRALIA(f)	T 003 010	23 093	1.11	10 000	5.7

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

⁽b) As at 30 June 2000.

⁽c) Data are for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

SECTION 2

POPULATION

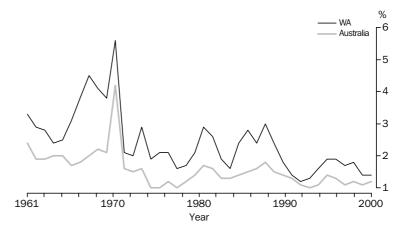
POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia in December 2000 was 1,897,199 persons, consisting of 954,983 males and 942,216 females.

Western Australia's population increased by 26,024 persons in the twelve months ending December 2000, a growth rate of 1.4%, equal to the growth rate of 1999. This was the lowest growth rate since 1993 when it measured 1.3%.

The population growth rate of the State remained higher than the national growth rate (1.2%), which it has exceeded for the last 40 years. Over the last 10 years, the population of Western Australia has increased by 17%.

POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

In 2000, the major contributor to population growth was natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), with a gain of 14,084 persons, representing 54% of total growth. Net overseas migration contributed slightly fewer persons (13,490) while net interstate migration reduced the population by 1,550 persons.

Natural Increase

Natural increase has contributed more to population growth than overseas migration throughout the last decade, except in 1998 when overseas migration was the higher of the two.

Overseas migration

Net population gains from overseas migration have remained fairly steady over the last decade. In that period, the smallest gain recorded was 10,761 in 1997 while the largest gain was 14,792 in 1998. In 2000, Western Australia again recorded positive growth from overseas migration (13,490 persons).

Interstate migration

In 2000, Western Australia recorded negative growth from interstate migration for the first time since 1992. Interstate arrivals were slightly higher than in 1999, at 31,465 persons, while interstate departures were at their highest level recorded in the last 29 years (33,015).

AGE STRUCTURE

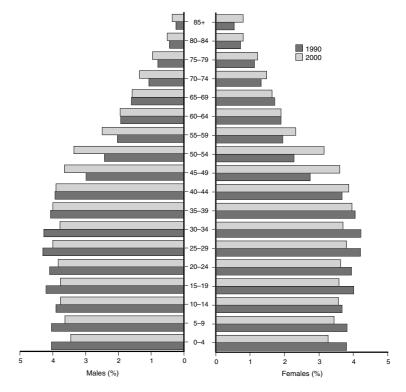
The population of Western Australia has continued to age. In June 2000, 10.7% of the estimated resident population (1,883,678) was 65 years or older, compared with 9.5% in June 1990.

The proportion of the population under 25 years of age has continued to fall. In 2000, people under 25 years constituted 36% of the total population, falling from 48% in 1972. The 35–39 year age group was the largest of all five-year age groups in 2000, comprising 149,580 persons and representing 8% of the total population.

In the year ending June 2000, the median age of the population rose from 33.9 years to 34.2 years of age. The median ages of males and females were 33.6 years and 34.8 years respectively.

Males made up 51% of the population under 65 years of age and outnumbered females in all age groups from 0–64 years. Females made up 55% of the population 65 years and over and 69% of the population aged 85 years and over. Females outnumbered males in all age groups 65 years and over.

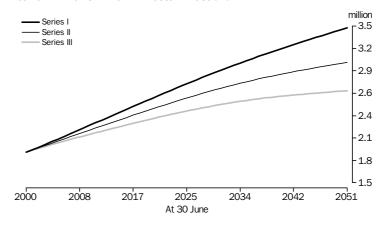
PROPORTION OF POPULATION—Age Groups



PROJECTED POPULATION

Using different sets of assumptions (Series I, II and III) about births, deaths and migration (Explanatory Notes 8–10) the Western Australian population has been projected out to the year 2051. Under Series I the Western Australian population is projected to increase to 3,477,677 by the year 2051. Under Series II the population is projected to increase to 3,037,777 while under Series III it is projected to increase to 2,674,510. In each series, Western Australia is the fourth most populous state, behind New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.

PROJECTED POPULATION—Western Australia



PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of Western Australian households has been projected out to the year 2021 (see Explanatory Notes 11–13). Under Series A the number of Western Australian households is projected to increase to 1,043,900 by the year 2021. Under Series B the number of households is projected to increase to 1,073,000 while under Series C it is projected to increase to 1,135,200.

Family households have been projected to decrease in their share of total households for all three series. They made up 72% of households in 1996 but are projected to decrease by 2021 to 71% for series A, 67% for series B and 59% for series C. In contrast, lone person households are projected to increase their share of total households from 23% in 1996 to 26% for series A, 30% for series B and 37% for series C.

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •				• • • • • • •		
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	817.5	879.6	896.1	911.3	928.4	941.9	955.0
Females	806.9	869.8	885.8	900.2	916.3	929.3	942.2
Persons	1 624.4	1 749.3	1 781.9	1 811.6	1 844.7	1 871.2	1 897.2
Components of population change(b) Natural increase(c)							
Births	25 356	24 817	24 905	24 514	25 145	25 204	24 711
Deaths	9 407	10 403	10 925	10 839	10 687	10 955	10 627
Net	15 949	14 414	13 980	13 675	14 458	14 249	14 084
Overseas migration(d)							
Arrivals	29 614	29 367	30 470	31 130	32 003	33 616	n.y.a.
Departures	17 009	16 549	17 447	18 982	18 925	19 624	n.y.a.
Category jumping	201	230	-689	-1387	1 714	-1 796	n.y.a.
Net	12 806	13 048	12 334	10 761	14 792	12 196	13 490
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	27 488	32 524	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453	31 465
Departures	26 890	28 011	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443	33 015
Net	598	4 513	5 683	5 292	3 874	10	-1 550
Total population growth(e)							
Number	28 165	32 724	32 549	29 728	33 124	26 455	26 024
Annual growth rate (%)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Perth	n.a.	478.5	486.5	500.6	510.3	526.5	530.9
Balance of WA	n.a.	162.7	166.5	172.8	176.0	181.0	186.9
Total	n.a.	641.2	653.0	673.4	686.3	707.6	717.8
	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • •

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

2.2 ESII	MAIED RE	SIDENI	POPULATION	l—at 30 June 2			
Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
Under 1	12 605	12 235	24 840	50	13 111	12 632	25 743
1	12 838	12 338	25 176	51	12 927	12 173	25 100
2	12 873	12 016	24 889	52	13 131	12 108	25 239
3	13 136	12 220	25 356	53	13 344	12 431	25 775
4	13 457	12 752	26 209	54	10 685	9 751	20 436
0–4	64 909	61 561	126 470	50–54	63 198	59 095	122 293
5	13 611	12 825	26 436	55	10 392	9 653	20 045
6	13 568	12 760	26 328	56	10 159	9 386	19 545
7	13 539	12 783	26 322	57	9 172	8 431	17 603
8	13 594	12 892	26 486	58	8 898	8 387	17 285
9	14 061	13 337	27 398	59	8 326	8 016	16 342
5–9	68 373	64 597	132 970	55–59	46 947	43 873	90 820
10	14 258	13 504	27 762	60	8 064	7 642	15 706
11	14 090	13 443	27 533	61	7 695	7 408	15 103
12	14 156	13 302	27 458	62	7 464	7 285	14 749
13	14 171	13 288	27 459	63	7 007	6 831	13 838
14	14 345	13 708	28 053	64	6 572	6 501	13 073
10–14	71 020	67 245	138 265	60–64	36 802	35 667	72 469
15	14 049	13 510	27 559	65	6 302	6 448	12 750
16	14 342	13 587	27 929	66	5 903	6 140	12 043
17	14 356	13 475	27 831	67	5 799	6 083	11 882
18	14 231	13 384	27 615	68	5 778	5 845	11 623
19	14 032	13 441	27 473	69	6 066	6 152	12 218
15–19	71 010	67 397	138 407	65–69	29 848	30 668	60 516
20	13 958	13 412	27 370	70	5 543	5 859	11 402
21	14 210	13 700	27 910	71	5 279	5 610	10 889
22	14 451	13 608	28 059	72	5 077	5 568	10 645
23	14 770	13 808	28 578	73	4 810	5 453	10 263
24	14 796	13 916	28 712	74	4 676	5 255	9 931
20–24	72 185	68 444	140 629	70–74	25 385	27 745	53 130
25	14 674	13 881	28 555	75	4 122	4 825	8 947
26	14 580	13 601	28 181	76	3 948	4 839	8 787
27	15 013	14 137	29 150	77	3 703	4 601	8 304
28	15 412	14 859	30 271	78	3 326	4 503	7 829
29	15 584	15 062	30 646	79	3 023	4 212	7 235
25–29	75 263	71 540	146 803	75–79	18 122	22 980	41 102
30	14 453	14 140	28 593	80	2 742	4 012	6 754
31	14 504	14 184	28 688	81	1 916	2 865	4 781
32	14 253	13 558	27 811	82	1 749	2 752	4 501
33	14 025	13 897	27 922	83	1 657	2 612	4 269
34	14 030	13 933	27 963	84	1 491	2 757	4 248
30–34	71 265	69 712	140 977	80–84	9 555	14 998	24 553
35	14 337	14 197	28 534	85	1 299	2 452	3 751
36	14 939	14 813	29 752	86	1 153	2 302	3 455
37	15 485	15 051	30 536	87	960	1 930	2 890
38	14 984	15 069	30 053	88	758	1 691	2 449
39	15 515	15 190	30 705	89	656	1 395	2 051
35–39	75 260	74 320	149 580	85–89	4 826	9 770	14 596
40	15 189	15 033	30 222	90	443	1 218	1 661
41	14 680	14 552	29 232	91	367	935	1 302
42	14 621	14 488	29 109	92	267	748	1 015
43	14 639	14 242	28 881	93	212	538	750
44	14 572	14 481	29 053	94	152	435	587
40–44	73 701	72 796	146 497	90–94	1 441	3 874	5 315
45	13 929	14 208	28 137	95 and over	418	1 154	1 572
46	14 116	13 958	28 074	33 3114 0101			20.2
47	13 878	13 695	27 573	Total	948 356	935 322	1 883 678
48	13 397	12 979	26 376	·otai	0 500		
49	13 508	13 046	26 554				
45–49	68 828	67 886	136 714				
,0 ,0	30 020	57 550	100 117				

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

SERIES I			SERIES II.			SERIES III			
At 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
2001	968 366	954 645	1 923 011	966 761	953 090	1 919 851	965 726	952 086	1 917 812
2002	984 306	970 163	1 954 469	980 421	966 402	1 946 823	977 263	963 315	1 940 578
2003	1 001 047	986 440	1 987 487	994 541	980 140	1 974 681	988 856	974 594	1 963 450
2004	1 018 553	1 003 433	2 021 986	1 009 130	994 302	2 003 432	1 000 402	985 824	1 986 226
2005	1 036 090	1 020 492	2 056 582	1 023 601	1 008 380	2 031 981	1 011 777	996 919	2 008 696
2006	1 053 651	1 037 607	2 091 258	1 037 948	1 022 367	2 060 315	1 022 977	1 007 876	2 030 853
2007	1 071 238	1 054 777	2 126 015	1 052 159	1 036 268	2 088 427	1 033 999	1 018 692	2 052 691
2008	1 088 829	1 071 970	2 160 799	1 066 215	1 050 038	2 116 253	1 044 828	1 029 322	2 074 150
2009	1 106 401	1 089 199	2 195 600	1 080 170	1 063 730	2 143 900	1 055 505	1 039 833	2 095 338
2010	1 123 962	1 106 459	2 230 421	1 094 071	1 077 404	2 171 475	1 066 090	1 050 275	2 116 365
2011	1 141 533	1 123 725	2 265 258	1 107 924	1 091 054	2 198 978	1 076 581	1 060 651	2 137 232
2012	1 159 089	1 141 018	2 300 107	1 121 728	1 104 680	2 226 408	1 086 983	1 070 960	2 157 943
2013	1 176 634	1 158 326	2 334 960	1 135 480	1 118 278	2 253 758	1 097 298	1 081 195	2 178 493
2014	1 194 169	1 175 638	2 369 807	1 149 186	1 131 838	2 281 024	1 107 530	1 091 353	2 198 883
2015	1 211 693	1 192 949	2 404 642	1 162 835	1 145 365	2 308 200	1 117 670	1 101 442	2 219 112
2016	1 229 192	1 210 262	2 439 454	1 176 424	1 158 857	2 335 281	1 127 717	1 111 460	2 239 177
2017	1 246 652	1 227 583	2 474 235	1 189 950	1 172 309	2 362 259	1 137 670	1 121 406	2 259 076
2018	1 264 031	1 244 878	2 508 909	1 203 342	1 185 719	2 389 061	1 147 471	1 131 268	2 278 739
2019	1 281 309	1 262 153	2 543 462	1 216 621	1 199 048	2 415 669	1 157 115	1 141 039	2 298 154
2020	1 298 481	1 279 387	2 577 868	1 229 747	1 212 312	2 442 059	1 166 590	1 150 712	2 317 302
2021	1 315 519	1 296 584	2 612 103	1 242 715	1 225 490	2 468 205	1 175 890	1 160 267	2 336 157
2022	1 332 416	1 313 725	2 646 141	1 255 498	1 238 580	2 494 078	1 184 976	1 169 715	2 354 691
2023	1 349 164	1 330 785	2 679 949	1 268 092	1 251 551	2 519 643	1 193 866	1 179 007	2 372 873
2024 2025	1 365 744 1 382 137	1 347 756 1 364 625	2 713 500 2 746 762	1 280 477 1 292 630	1 264 392 1 277 088	2 544 869 2 569 718	1 202 530 1 210 953	1 188 144 1 197 105	2 390 674 2 408 058
2026	1 200 222	1 201 261	0.770.607	1 204 546	1 200 605	0.504.454	1 010 111	1 205 975	0.404.006
2020	1 398 333 1 414 320	1 381 364 1 397 959	2 779 697 2 812 279	1 304 546 1 316 207	1 289 605 1 301 920	2 594 151 2 618 127	1 219 111 1 227 000	1 205 875 1 214 424	2 424 986 2 441 424
2027	1 430 087	1 414 373	2 844 460	1 327 587	1 314 007	2 641 594	1 234 602	1 222 717	2 441 424
2029	1 445 615	1 430 604	2 876 219	1 338 669	1 325 852	2 664 521	1 241 887	1 230 756	2 472 643
2030	1 460 912	1 446 626	2 907 538	1 349 445	1 337 434	2 686 879	1 248 859	1 238 508	2 487 367
2031	1 475 966	1 462 440	2 938 406	1 359 919	1 348 729	2 708 648	1 255 512	1 245 963	2 501 475
2032	1 490 774	1 478 050	2 968 824	1 370 094	1 359 723	2 729 817	1 261 841	1 253 114	2 514 955
2033	1 505 363	1 493 425	2 998 788	1 379 955	1 370 417	2 750 372	1 267 866	1 259 932	2 527 798
2034	1 519 722	1 508 583	3 028 305	1 389 512	1 380 807	2 770 319	1 273 570	1 266 440	2 540 010
2035	1 533 871	1 523 512	3 057 383	1 398 777	1 390 882	2 789 659	1 278 983	1 272 612	2 551 595
2036	1 547 830	1 538 207	3 086 037	1 407 774	1 400 636	2 808 410	1 284 105	1 278 463	2 562 568
2037	1 561 612	1 552 667	3 114 279	1 416 503	1 410 084	2 826 587	1 288 975	1 283 974	2 572 949
2038	1 575 225	1 566 905	3 142 130	1 424 981	1 419 236	2 844 217	1 293 581	1 289 184	2 582 765
2039	1 588 671	1 580 936	3 169 607	1 433 226	1 428 098	2 861 324	1 297 957	1 294 090	2 592 047
2040	1 601 974	1 594 756	3 196 730	1 441 260	1 436 681	2 877 941	1 302 110	1 298 719	2 600 829
2041	1 615 134	1 608 384	3 223 518	1 449 092	1 445 009	2 894 101	1 306 068	1 303 076	2 609 144
2042	1 628 165	1 621 828	3 249 993	1 456 752	1 453 087	2 909 839	1 309 841	1 307 189	2 617 030
2043	1 641 077	1 635 100	3 276 177	1 464 238	1 460 950	2 925 188	1 313 449	1 311 078	2 624 527
2044	1 653 879	1 648 213	3 302 092	1 471 566	1 468 620	2 940 186	1 316 908	1 314 762	2 631 670
2045	1 666 590	1 661 169	3 327 759	1 478 759	1 476 107	2 954 866	1 320 241	1 318 255	2 638 496
2046	1 679 197	1 674 002	3 353 199	1 485 831	1 483 425	2 969 256	1 323 464	1 321 575	2 645 039
2047	1 691 726	1 686 706	3 378 432	1 492 796	1 490 590	2 983 386	1 326 571	1 324 757	2 651 328
2048	1 704 172	1 699 305	3 403 477	1 499 665	1 497 613	2 997 278	1 329 586	1 327 808	2 657 394
2049	1 716 564	1 711 792	3 428 356	1 506 442	1 504 521	3 010 963	1 332 527	1 330 739	2 663 266
2050	1 728 895	1 724 191	3 453 086	1 513 144	1 511 313	3 024 457	1 335 404	1 333 560	2 668 964
2051	1 741 158	1 736 519	3 477 677	1 519 771	1 518 006	3 037 777	1 338 208	1 336 302	2 674 510
•									

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

			1	
	Family	Group	Lone person	Total
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000
	SERI	ES A		
1996	479.7	28.6	155.1	663.4
2001	533.8	30.7	174.5	739.0
2006	587.6	32.9	195.7	816.2
2011	640.9	34.9	218.3	894.1
2016	691.8	36.3	242.5	970.6
2021	738.4	37.3	268.2	1 043.9
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	OFDI	FO D		• • • • • •
	SERI	E2 B		
1996	479.7	28.6	155.1	663.4
2001	522.5	28.6 33.2	194.6	750.3
2006	569.3	36.8	229.3	835.4
2011	618.2	39.5	229.3 261.2	918.8
2011				
	668.2	40.8	288.5	997.5
2021	714.3	41.7	317.0	1 073.0
	SERI	ES C		
1000				
1996	479.7	28.6	155.1	663.4
2001	522.5	33.2	194.6	750.3
2006	563.2	38.1	241.1	842.3
2011	602.1	42.5	293.9	938.6
2016	637.9	46.0	353.0	1 036.9
2021	669.0	48.6	417.6	1 135.2

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

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

MARITAL	. STATUS
---------	----------

	Never										
Age group (years)	married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total						
• • • • • • • • • • • •	MALES										
		MALES									
Under 15	201 774	_	_	_	201 774						
15–19	65 701	238	20	31	65 990						
20–24	64 736	5 384	36	147	70 303						
25–29	44 525	24 509	39	1 265	70 338						
30–34	24 654	42 599	101	3 541	70 895						
35–39	14 340	51 921	172	5 727	72 160						
40-44	8 347	52 869	266	6 997	68 479						
45-49	5 148	52 597	433	7 508	65 686						
50–54	3 283	40 198	533	5 611	49 625						
55–59	2 312	32 263	701	4 146	39 422						
00.04											
60–64	1 725	26 245	1 027	2 878	31 875						
65–69	1 693	23 744	1 670	2 173	29 280						
70–74	1 227	18 163	2 216	1 413	23 019						
75–79	725	10 801	2 238	616	14 380						
80–84	425	5 963	2 183	303	8 874						
85 and over	317	2 831	2 203	126	5 477						
Total	440 932	390 325	13 838	42 482	887 577						
• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •									
		FEMALES									
Under 15	191 084	_	_	_	191 084						
15–19	61 673	684	26	31	62 414						
20–24	54 752	11 305	60	302	66 419						
25–29	30 951	34 744	145	2 216	68 056						
30–34	15 226	49 797	328	4 964	70 315						
25 20	0.500	== 000	=00	= 0.40	-4						
35–39	8 588	55 336	589	7 043	71 556						
40–44	4 964	54 078	852	8 415	68 309						
45–49	2 926	49 433	1 393	8 412	62 164						
50–54	1 692	36 011	2 042	6 128	45 873						
55–59	1 223	28 737	3 073	4 456	37 489						
60–64	956	23 017	4 704	3 003	31 680						
65–69	837	19 356	7 502	2 357	30 052						
70-74	844	13 657	10 063	1 594	26 158						
75–79	715	7 387	10 318	810	19 230						
80–84	635	3 510	10 273	397	14 815						
85 and over	750	1 295	9 821	199	12 065						
OO and over		1 290	9 021	T99	12 000						
	100										
Total	377 816	388 347	61 189	50 327	877 679						
Total		388 347	61 189	50 327	877 679						

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

...... 22 ABS • DEMOGRAPHY, WA • 3311.5 • 2000

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

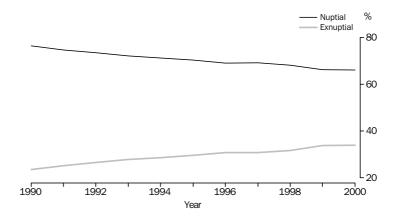
In 2000, there were 25,093 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia, 263 fewer than in 1990.

The sex ratio for births in 2000 was 103.5 males per 100 females. Over the ten years to 2000, the number of males born has been consistently higher than the number of females. The largest difference occurred in 1997 when males born exceeded females by 844 (107.1 males to 100 females).

NUPTIALITY AND PATERNITY

In 2000, almost two thirds of all mothers were in a registered marriage. Since 1990, the proportion of births that were exnuptial has increased from 24% of all births to 34% in 2000. The proportion of these that were paternity-acknowledged has increased considerably from 77% to 90% during the same period.

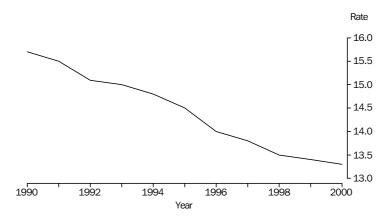
NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS



CRUDE BIRTH RATE

Between 1990 and 2000, the crude birth rate (the number of live births registered per 1,000 estimated resident population) for Western Australia fell from 15.7 to 13.3. In 2000, the national crude birth rate was 13.0.

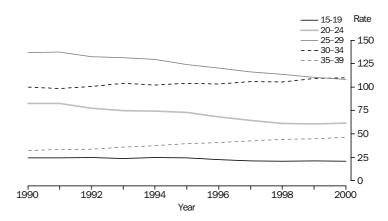
CRUDE BIRTH RATE



AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Age-specific fertility rates (the number of live births per 1,000 women in each age group) indicate that more women are postponing childbirth until their thirties and later. Since 1990, age-specific fertility rates in the 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29 year age groups have decreased. The largest of these decreases was in the 25–29 year age group for which the rate fell from 137.1 in 1990 to 108.3 in 2000. Birth rates in the older age groups have continued to increase over the last decade. In 2000, the 30–34 year age group had the highest age-specific fertility rate for the first time in the last decade (109.8). Until 2000, the 25-29 year age group had the highest rate.

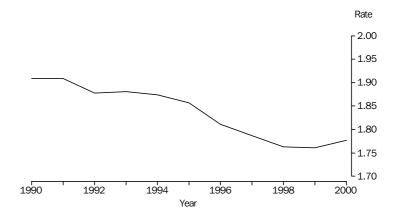
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The total fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific birth rates at each age of her reproductive life. In the last decade the rate has declined from 1.909 to 1.777, slightly higher than the Australian rate of 1.749 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



NET REPRODUCTION RATE

On current rates, a baby girl born in Western Australia today can expect to have, on average, 0.861 daughters in her lifetime. This net reproduction rate takes into account the current fertility rates, the sex ratio of babies, and the chance of dying before finishing her reproductive life. The sex ratio is stable and mortality rates are falling; hence the proportion of girls surviving to reproductive age is increasing. The decline in the net reproductive rate is therefore entirely due to the fall in fertility over the last decade.

In the ten years to 2000, Western Australia's net reproduction rate declined from 0.906 to 0.861. However, it remains slightly higher than the national net reproduction rate of 0.838.

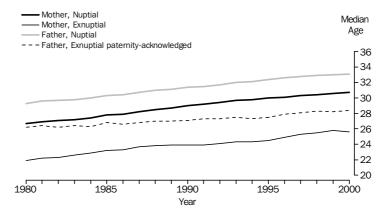
CONFINEMENTS

Age of parents

Between 1980 and 2000, the median age of mothers at confinement rose steadily. The median age rose for nuptial births from 26.7 to 30.7 years and for exnuptial births from 21.9 to 25.6 years. Over the same period, the median age of fathers for nuptial births rose from 29.3 to 33.1 years and, for exnuptial births that were paternity-acknowledged, from 26.2 to 28.4 years.

Married women are starting families later. The median age of mothers having the first child of their current marriage increased from 27.5 years in 1990 to 29.6 years in 2000.

MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS



Previous births of current relationship

The number of previous births provides an indication of the size of families being created. In 2000, 42% of married women who registered a birth were first-time mothers, 36% had one previous birth and 22% had two or more previous births. In 1990, these proportions were slightly lower for first-time mothers and those with one previous birth, 39% and 35% respectively. However, for mothers with two or more previous births the 1990 proportion was higher, with 26%.

Plural births

In Western Australia in 2000, there were 24,694 confinements, resulting in 24,298 single births, 383 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets and other multiple births.

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •			
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
BIRTHS(b)										
Total births Males	25 356	25 139	24 793	24 776	24 717	24 849	25 093 12 763			
	13 082	12 942	12 813	12 810	12 655	12 686				
Females	12 274	12 197	11 980	11 966	12 062	12 163	12 330			
Sex ratio	106.6	106.1	107.0	107.1	104.9	104.3	103.5			
Indigenous births	n.p.	1 492	1 538	1 474	1 468	1 558	1 721			
Males	n.p.	744	815	776	756	771	869			
Females	n.p.	748	723	698	712	787	852			
Sex ratio	n.p.	99.5	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0	102.0			
Estimated coverage(c) (%)										
1991 Census-based	n.a.	93	94	89	87	91	99			
1996 Census-based	n.a.	97	98	93	92	97	106			
		0.			02	٠.	200			
Nuptial births	19 379	17 664	17 128	17 134	16 861	16 458	16 561			
Exnuptial births	5 977	7 475	7 665	7 642	7 856	8 391	8 532			
Proportion of total live births (%)	23.6	29.7	30.9	30.8	31.8	33.8	34.0			
Paternity-acknowledged births	4 598	6 304	6 473	6 490	6 745	7 500	7 716			
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	76.9	84.3	84.4	84.9	85.9	89.4	90.4			
Troportion of total oxitaptial situlo (70)	70.5	04.0	04.4	04.5	00.0	05.4	30.4			
Crude birth rate	15.7	14.5	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.3			
Age-specific fertility rate										
Age group (years)										
15–19	24.4	24.5	22.8	21.2	20.9	21.2	20.9			
20–24	82.5	72.8	68.3	64.5	61.4	60.7	61.6			
25–29	137.1	124.1	120.3	116.3	113.7	110.3	108.3			
30–34	99.9	104.1	103.5	106.0	105.6	109.1	109.8			
35–39	32.4	39.7	41.0	42.5	44.1	44.8	46.5			
40–44	5.2	6.1	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.1			
45–49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3			
Total fertility rate	1.909	1.857	1.811	1.788	1.767	1.761	1.777			
Female net reproduction rate	0.906	0.888	0.864	0.854	0.852	0.855	0.861			
				• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •					

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⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) continued

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
CONFINEMENTS										
Total confinements	25 045	24 791	24 434	24 407	24 345	24 485	24 694			
First nuptial	7 554	6 968	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624	6 884			
All nuptial	19 120	17 396	16 849	16 839	16 583	16 189	16 251			
Paternity-acknowledged	4 556	6 230	6 408	6 428	6 663	7 420	7 631			
All exnuptial	5 925	7 395	7 585	7 568	7 762	8 296	8 443			
Median age of mother (years)										
First nuptial	27.5	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.6			
All nuptial	29.0	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.7			
Paternity-acknowledged	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.8	25.9	25.9			
All exnuptial	23.9	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.6			
All confinements	28.2	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6			
Median age of father (years)										
Nuptial	31.4	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.1			
Exnuptial, Paternity-acknowledged	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.3	28.2	28.4			
All fathers where age is known	30.8	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9			
Median duration of marriage (years)										
First nuptial	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5			
All nuptial	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3			
Nuptial confinements Previous births of current relationship										
0	7 554	6 968	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624	6 884			
1	6 652	6 335	6 304	6 264	6 264	6 046	5 808			
2	3 429	2 878	2 768	2 662	2 577	2 507	2 483			
3	1 048	841	823	809	758	685	722			
4	298	229	215	232	255	204	202			
5 and over	139	145	134	135	128	123	152			
Average number of births	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9			

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

Confinements	19 and under	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total(a)			
NUMBER										
Nuptial										
Single	85	1 532	5 320	6 012	2 562	434	15 945			
Twins	_	31	82	102	69	9	294			
Triplets or higher order	_	_	5	3	_	_	12			
Total	86	1 564	5 407	6 117	2 633	444	16 251			
Exnuptial Single Twins Triplets or higher order Total	1 313 4 — 1 317	2 553 31 — 2 585	2 196 28 — 2 224	1 405 15 — 1 420	736 9 — 745	149 — — 151	8 353 89 — 8 443			
Total confinements	1 403	4 149	7 631	7 537	3 378	595	24 694			
PROPORTION (%)										
Nuptial	6.1	37.7	70.9	81.2	77.9	74.6	65.8			
Exnuptial	93.9	62.3	29.1	18.8	22.1	25.4	34.2			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •										

⁽a) Includes not stated.

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SECTION 4

DEATHS

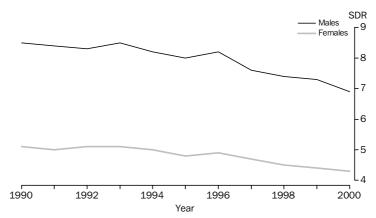
DEATHS

In 2000, there were 10,668 registered deaths of persons usually resident in Western Australia. This represented a decrease of 209 from the previous year. Male deaths (5,718) in 2000 outnumbered female deaths (4,950) such that the sex ratio was 115.5 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

The standardised death rate allows a comparison of death rates between different age structures by relating them to a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population). The standardised death rate in 2000 was 5.4 deaths per 1,000 population. This rate has fallen from 6.4 in 1996, and 6.6 in 1990. For males, the rate has declined from 8.4 in 1990 to 6.9 in 2000 and for females from 5.1 to 4.3 in the same period.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

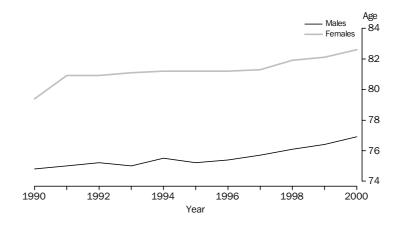


LIFE EXPECTANCY

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. For 1998–2000, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose usual place of residence was Western Australia was 76.9 years for males and 82.6 years for females. In Western Australia, females at birth could expect to live 5.7 years longer than males. Expectation of life has increased by 2.1 years for males and by 2.0 years for females since 1990.

At the regional level the differences in life expectancy were not marked, except in the Kimberley Statistical Division where life expectancy at birth, between 1998 and 2000, was considerably lower than in the State as a whole (68.6 years for males and 75.8 years for females). This reflects, in part, the lower life expectancy of Indigenous people who make up a larger proportion of the population of the Kimberley Statistical Division.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

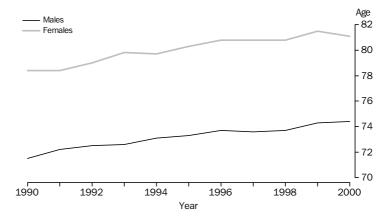


AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death for males in Western Australia in 2000 was 74.4 years representing an increase of 2.9 years since 1990. This was below the national median age of death for males of 75.3 years and was the third lowest in the country, after the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory with 55.7 years and 73.5 years respectively.

For females, the median age at death decreased to 81.1 years after an increase in the previous year. Since 1990, the median age at death for females has increased by 2.7 years. In 2000, the median age at death for Western Australian females was marginally lower than the national figure of 81.7 years.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



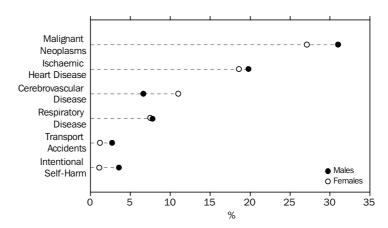
AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. In Western Australia in 2000, age-specific death rates for males exceeded those for females in nearly all age groups. Over the last decade, the rates for males have declined in all age groups except 5–14 years, 25–34 years and 35–44 years. Compared with age-specific death rates in 1990, the rates for females in 2000 were higher in the 15–24 years age group.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system accounted for nearly two-thirds (65%) of all deaths in Western Australia in 2000. Some 29% of deaths were from malignant neoplasms (cancer), 19% were due to ischaemic heart disease and 9% were due to cerebrovascular diseases (including strokes). External causes (including accidents and suicides) and respiratory diseases each accounted for a further 8%. For most leading causes of death, including malignant neoplasms, ischaemic heart disease and external causes, male deaths exceeded female deaths. However, for cerebrovascular diseases, female deaths exceeded male deaths by a considerable margin (544 to 379). Cerebrovascular diseases caused nearly 11% of all female deaths, compared with only 7% of male deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH



Malignant neoplasms

In Western Australia in 2000, 3,114 deaths were due to malignant neoplasms, a decrease of 25 deaths on 1999. Male deaths constituted 57% of all deaths from this cause.

Ischaemic heart disease

Ischaemic heart disease was second to cancer as the leading cause of death in Western Australia in 2000. Of the 2,055 deaths due to ischaemic heart disease, 55% (1,135) were male. Deaths from this cause accounted for 55% of all deaths ascribed to diseases of the circulatory system.

Cerebrovascular disease

Cerebrovascular disease accounted for 25% of all deaths from diseases of the circulatory system. Of the 923 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, 59% were female.

Respiratory disease

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 815 deaths in Western Australia in 2000. This is an increase of 7% (51 deaths) since 1999. Male deaths constituted 55% of all deaths attributed to respiratory disease.

Transport accidents

There were 216 deaths from transport accidents in Western Australia in 2000, 12 less than in 1999. Deaths from transport accidents were predominantly male (72%).

Intentional self-harm

The number of deaths from suicide increased from 236 in 1999 to 261 in 2000. Suicides accounted for 2% of all deaths in 2000, the same as in 1999. However, the rate of suicide was higher in 2000 (13.9 deaths per 100,000 population) than in the previous year (12.7). The small number of suicides means that rates may show greater variability from year to year than death rates for the major causes.

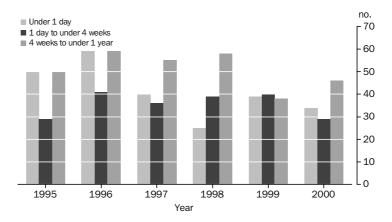
Of the 261 deaths attributed to suicide, 79% were male.

INFANT DEATHS

There were 109 infant deaths in Western Australia in 2000 compared with 217 in 1990, representing a decrease in the infant mortality rate (number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births) from 8.6 to 4.3. The infant mortality rate for Western Australia in 2000 was lower than the national rate of 5.2 and was the second lowest in the country just above the Australian Capital Territory with 4.2. The age at death for 31% of infant deaths registered was under 1 day; a further 27% were at least 1 day old but less than 4 weeks old; and 42% were between 4 weeks and under 1 year.

The infant mortality rate in Western Australia, as in other states, remained higher for males than for females (5.3 and 3.3 respectively).

TOTAL INFANT DEATHS



4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •			
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
DEATHS(b)										
Total deaths	9 407	10 364	11 027	10 807	10 664	10 877	10 668			
Males Females	5 152 4 255	5 617 4 747	5 978 5 049	5 774 5 033	5 750 4 914	5 843 5 034	5 718 4 950			
Sex ratio	121.1	118.3	118.4	114.7	117.0	116.1	115.5			
Indigenous deaths	322	384	370	351	378	350	407			
Males	181	219	222	207	230	208	237			
Females	141	165	148	144	148	142	170			
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	79	75	70	74	68	77			
Crude death rate	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7			
Males	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0			
Females	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.3			
Standardised death rate	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4			
Males	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.9			
Females	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3			
Median age at death (years)	74.5	70.0	70.7	70.0	70.7	74.0	744			
Males Females	71.5	73.3	73.7	73.6	73.7	74.3	74.4			
remaies	78.4	80.3	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.5	81.1			
Age-specific death rate Age group (years)										
Males O	9.0	6.1	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.4			
1–4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3			
5–14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
15–24	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9			
25–34	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4			
35–44	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7			
45–54	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7			
55–64	11.5	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.4			
65–74 75, 84	29.6	29.1	26.4	25.9	25.2	23.9	23.0			
75–84 85 and over	74.5 168.4	72.2 170.0	75.1 190.8	68.4 169.2	64.5 166.7	65.2 163.7	61.2 160.4			
Females										
0	8.0	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.8	3.4			
1–4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3			
5–14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
15–24	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5			
25–34	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			
35–44	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9			
45–54	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8			
55–64	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7			
65–74 75, 84	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.8			
75–84 85 and over	47.8 134.7	44.5 138.4	44.5 147.3	42.9 138.4	41.4 129.8	40.8 132.3	36.7 125.5			
OJ AND OVE	134.1	130.4	141.3	130.4	123.0	132.3	120.0			

⁽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 paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) continued

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	D	EATHS(b)	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Expectation of life(c) Males	D	LATTIO(b)					
Age O	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.9
Age 1	74.5	74.7	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.8	76.3
Age 25	51.4	51.5	51.8	52.0	52.4	52.7	53.1
Age 45	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.1	34.5
Age 65	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.1
Females							
Age 0	80.6	81.2	81.3	81.6	81.9	82.1	82.6
Age 1	80.3	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.2	81.5	81.8
Age 25	56.7	57.0	57.2	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.3
Age 45	37.4	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9
Age 65	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.8
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,0) Males	00 populatio	n)					
Neoplasms	222	230	238	222	215	225	216
Diseases of the circulatory system	365	320	306	277	267	258	234
Diseases of the respiratory system	76	66	77	88	73	57	56
Diseases of the digestive system	26	26	23	23	21	23	21
All other diseases	87	92	113	96	95	99	99
External causes	66	62	67	61	72	65	63
Famalas							
Females	120	1.11	120	120	100	120	120
Neoplasms	138 232	141 195	139 195	139	129 170	132 169	130 148
Diseases of the circulatory system				170			
Diseases of the respiratory system	33	34	37	49	40	28	31
Diseases of the digestive system	20	16	15	16	15	17	16
All other diseases External causes	66 26	71 23	79 24	75 24	69 25	73 25	74 26
	INFA	NT DEATH:	S(b)				
Total infant deaths	217	129	160	131	123	117	109
Males	118	79	103	71	75	70	68
Females	99	50	57	60	48	47	41
Indigenous infant deaths	33	27	37	20	25	26	29
Males	18	11	23	10	16	10	19
Females	15	16	14	10	9	16	10
Infant mortality rate	8.6	5.1	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3
Males	9.0	6.1	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.3
Females	8.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.3
Age at death Males							
Under 1 day	35	27	40	19	17	20	18
1 day to under 1 week	23	11	15	9	12	15	7
1 week to under 4 weeks	8	12	10	11	10	12	12
4 weeks to under 1 year	52	29	38	32	36	23	31
Females							
Under 1 day	28	23	19	21	8	19	16
1 day to under 1 week	13	_	8	8	8	6	6
1 week to under 4 weeks	11	6	9	8	10	7	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	47	21	21	23	22	15	15
	••					_0	

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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⁽b) Compiled on a 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 and the previous two years.

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death

40-44

35-39

30-34

Age at death

Not stated

90-94

95-99

Total

100 and over

85-89

80-84

5 718

4 950

10 668

1 593

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a), Sex—1998–2000

MALES	

Age (years) k qx Lx e'x e'x Age (years) k qx Lx e'x 0 100 000 0.00546 99 526 76.86 76.60 50 93 946 0.00293 93 810 29.85 29.47 1 99 454 0.00055 99 424 76.28 76.01 51 93 600 0.00322 93 22 28.94 28.57 3 99 380 0.00028 99 345 74.35 74.08 53 93 07 0.00395 92 856 27.13 26.77 4 99 332 0.00016 99 305 72.37 73.10 54 92 670 0.00440 92 469 26.24 25.89 5 99 313 0.00012 99 278 70.41 70.12 56 91 808 0.00049 91 561 24.47 24.15 7 99 284 0.00012 99 278 70.41 70.13 57 91 300 0.00644 91 561 24.47 24.15 57		WA				Aust.	WA					Aust.
1 99454 0.00055 99 424 76,28 76,01 51 93 670 0.00325 93 222 28,93 27,63 3 99 360 0.00028 99 345 74,35 74,08 53 93 037 0.00325 28,03 27,67 4 99 320 0.00019 99 322 73,37 73,10 54 92 670 0.0044 92 693 25,03 25,01 6 99 297 0.00013 99 291 71,140 71,12 56 91 808 0.00549 91 561 24,47 24,15 7 99 284 0.00012 99 266 69,42 68,14 58 90 744 0.0068 90 498 22,61 32,29 8 99 272 0.00012 99 266 69,42 68,14 58 90 744 0.0068 90 438 22,75 22,44 9 99 261 0.00012 99 268 66,14 68,15 59 90 120 0.00068 89 69 12,16 22,24 <t< th=""><th>Age (years)</th><th>lx</th><th>qx</th><th>Lx</th><th>e°x</th><th>e°x</th><th>Age (years)</th><th>lx</th><th>qx</th><th>Lx</th><th>e°x</th><th>e°x</th></t<>	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x
1 99 454 0.00055 99 424 76.28 76.01 51 93 670 0.00325 93 252 28.94 28.57 3 99 360 0.00039 99 345 74.35 74.08 53 93 037 0.00335 98 286 27.13 26.77 4 99 332 0.00019 99 322 73.37 73.10 54 92 670 0.0044 92 693 25.35 25.01 6 99 297 0.00013 99 291 71.40 71.12 56 91 808 0.0049 92 603 23.29 25.35 25.01 7 99 284 0.00012 99 266 69.42 69.14 58 90 744 0.0068 90 438 22.75 22.44 9 99 272 0.00012 99 266 69.42 68.15 59 90 120 0.0068 89 60 21.07 22.44 99 99 272 0.00012 99 266 69.42 68.15 59 90 120 0.00068 89 60 22.05	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •			• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •
2 99399 0.00039 99376 75.32 75.05 52 93369 0.00355 92.056 22.03 27.67 4 99332 0.00019 99322 73.37 73.10 54 92.670 0.00404 92.469 26.24 25.89 5 99332 0.00016 99305 72.39 72.11 55 92.262 0.00491 92.092 25.35 25.01 6 99.279 0.00012 992.78 70.41 71.12 56 91.808 0.00549 91.561 24.47 24.15 7 99.284 0.00012 99.278 70.41 70.13 57 91.304 0.00644 91.029 23.61 23.21 24.44 9 99.261 0.00012 99.255 68.42 68.15 59 90.120 0.00687 99.51 21.00 21.60 10 99.249 0.00013 99.242 66.43 66.15 59 90.120 0.00687 89.245	0	100 000	0.00546	99 526	76.86	76.60	50	93 946	0.00293	93 810	29.85	29.47
3 99 360 0.00028 99 345 74.36 74.08 53 99 3037 0.00440 92 469 26.24 25.89 5 99 313 0.00016 99 305 72.39 72.11 55 92 262 0.00491 92 302 25.35 25.01 6 99 297 0.00012 99 291 71.40 71.12 56 91 808 0.00549 91 61 24.47 24.15 7 99 284 0.00012 99 278 70.41 70.13 57 91 304 0.00614 91 61 24.47 24.15 8 99 272 0.00012 99 255 68.42 68.15 59 90 120 0.00687 90 80 21.90 21.00 21.60 10 99 249 0.00013 99 228 66.44 66.17 61 88 661 0.00857 89 051 21.07 20.78 11 99 236 0.00012 99 122 65.48 65.18 62 28 14 0.0168 88 245 20.24	1	99 454	0.00055	99 424	76.28	76.01	51	93 670	0.00322	93 522	28.94	28.57
4 99 332 0.00016 99 305 73.37 73.10 54 92 670 0.00440 92 493 25.35 25.01 6 99 297 0.00013 99 291 71.40 71.12 56 91 808 0.00549 91 561 24.47 24.15 7 99 284 0.00012 99 278 70.41 70.13 57 91 304 0.00614 91 692 23.61 23.29 8 99 272 0.00012 99 266 69.42 69.14 58 90 744 0.0088 22.75 22.44 9 99 261 0.00013 99 242 67.43 67.16 60 89 428 0.00857 89 051 21.07 20.78 11 99 230 0.00013 99 222 66.44 66.17 61 88 681 0.00956 89 241 20.4 19.97 12 99 220 0.00013 99 122 66.49 66.18 62 87 814 0.0106 86 372 18.44 19.17 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>75.32</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>93 205</td> <td></td> <td></td>					75.32					93 205		
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6 99 297 0.00013 99 278 71.40 71.12 56 91 808 0.00549 91 561 24.47 24.15 7 99 284 0.00012 99 278 70.41 70.13 57 91 304 0.00614 91 029 23.61 23.29 8 99 272 0.00012 99 286 69.42 69.14 58 90 744 0.00687 90 438 22.75 22.48 9 261 0.00012 99 285 68.42 68.15 59 90 120 0.00788 89 780 21.07 20.78 11 99 236 0.00015 99 228 66.44 66.17 61 88 661 0.00857 89 051 21.07 20.78 12 99 220 0.00018 99 212 66.45 66.18 62 87 814 0.01065 83 244 19.17 13 99 218 0.00032 99 129 64.46 61.98 62 87 814 0.01047 81.64 18.38 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>												
7 99.284 0.00012 99.278 70.41 70.13 57 91.304 0.00647 90.292 23.61 23.29 8 99.271 0.00012 99.266 69.42 69.14 58 90.744 0.00687 90.438 22.275 22.44 9 99.261 0.00012 99.255 68.42 68.15 59 90.120 0.000687 89.051 21.07 20.78 11 99.239 0.00013 99.224 67.43 67.16 60 89.488 0.00857 89.051 21.07 20.78 12 99.220 0.00018 99.212 65.45 65.18 62 87.814 0.01065 87.34 19.44 19.17 13 99.203 0.00022 99.129 64.46 64.19 63 86.879 0.01186 83.72 18.64 18.38 14 99.181 0.00027 99.128 62.50 62.22 65 84.714 0.01473 84.100 17.96												
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18 98 955 0.00103 98 905 59.62 59.32 68 80 597 0.02035 79 789 14.88 14.67 19 98 853 0.00116 98 796 58.68 58.38 69 78 957 0.02264 78 076 14.18 13.97 20 98 737 0.00126 98 676 57.74 57.44 70 77 170 0.02516 76 212 13.50 13.30 21 98 613 0.00136 98 447 55.89 55.57 72 73 128 0.03095 72 010 12.19 12.00 23 98 350 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.95 <td>16</td> <td>99 103</td> <td>0.00065</td> <td>99 072</td> <td>61.53</td> <td>61.24</td> <td>66</td> <td>83 466</td> <td>0.01641</td> <td>82 792</td> <td>16.34</td> <td></td>	16	99 103	0.00065	99 072	61.53	61.24	66	83 466	0.01641	82 792	16.34	
19 98 853 0.00116 98 796 58.68 58.38 69 78 957 0.02264 78 076 14.18 13.97 20 98 737 0.00126 98 676 57.74 57.44 70 77 170 0.02516 76 212 13.50 13.30 21 98 613 0.00132 98 549 56.82 56.50 71 75 228 0.02792 74 191 12.83 12.64 22 98 483 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.36 10.20 26 97 933 0.00147 97 815 51.83 76 63 085 0.04633 61 637 9.79 9.64 27 97 789 0.00149 97 572 50.35 49.97		99 038	0.00085	98 998	60.56	60.28		82 097	0.01827	81 358	15.60	15.38
20 98 737 0.00126 98 676 57.74 57.44 70 77 170 0.02516 76 212 13.50 13.30 21 98 613 0.00132 98 549 56.82 56.50 71 75 228 0.02792 74 191 12.83 12.64 22 98 483 0.00136 98 417 55.89 55.57 72 73 128 0.03095 72 010 12.19 12.00 23 98 350 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.36 10.20 26 97 933 0.00147 97 861 52.19 51.83 76 63 085 0.04633 61 637 9.79 9.64 27 97 789 0.00149 97 572 50.35	18	98 955	0.00103	98 905	59.62	59.32	68	80 597	0.02035	79 789	14.88	14.67
21 98 613 0.00132 98 549 56.82 56.50 71 75 228 0.02792 74 191 12.83 12.64 22 98 483 0.00136 98 417 55.89 55.57 72 73 128 0.03095 72 010 12.19 12.00 23 98 350 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.36 10.20 26 97 933 0.00147 97 861 52.19 51.83 76 63 085 0.04633 61 637 9.79 9.64 27 97 789 0.00148 97 717 51.27 50.90 77 60 162 0.05122 58 634 9.25 9.10 28 97 644 0.00149 97 572 50.35 49		98 853	0.00116	98 796	58.68	58.38		78 957	0.02264	78 076	14.18	13.97
22 98 483 0.00136 98 417 55.89 55.57 72 73 128 0.03095 72 010 12.19 12.00 23 98 350 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.36 10.20 26 97 933 0.00147 97 861 52.19 51.83 76 63 085 0.04633 61 637 9.79 9.64 27 97 789 0.00148 97 717 51.27 50.90 77 60 162 0.05122 58 634 9.25 9.10 28 97 644 0.00149 97 572 50.35 49.97 78 57 080 0.05663 55 476 8.72 9.57 29 97 499 0.00149 97 426 49.42 49.0		98 737		98 676	57.74	57.44		77 170	0.02516	76 212	13.50	
23 98 350 0.00138 98 282 54.97 54.63 73 70 865 0.03426 69 664 11.56 11.38 24 98 214 0.00142 98 145 54.04 53.70 74 68 437 0.03789 67 154 10.95 10.78 25 98 075 0.00145 98 004 53.12 52.77 75 65 844 0.04190 64 478 10.36 10.20 26 97 933 0.00147 97 861 52.19 51.83 76 63 085 0.04633 61 637 9.79 9.64 27 97 789 0.00148 97 717 51.27 50.90 77 60 162 0.05122 58 634 9.25 9.10 28 97 644 0.00149 97 572 50.35 49.97 78 57 080 0.05663 55 476 8.72 8.57 29 97 499 0.00149 97 426 49.42 49.03 79 53 848 0.06259 52 174 8.21 8.07 31 97 207 0.00150 97 134 47.56 47.16<												
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31 97 207 0.00150 97 134 47.56 47.16 81 46 988 0.07635 45 201 7.26 7.13 32 97 061 0.00151 96 988 46.64 46.23 82 43 400 0.08427 41 576 6.82 6.70 33 96 915 0.00150 96 842 45.71 45.29 83 39 743 0.09297 37 897 6.40 6.28 34 96 769 0.00150 96 696 44.77 44.35 84 36 048 0.10247 34 199 6.01 5.89 35 96 623 0.00152 96 550 43.84 43.42 85 32 354 0.11284 30 523 5.64 5.52 36 96 477 0.00153 96 403 42.91 42.48 86 28 703 0.12410 26 913 5.29 5.18 37 96 330 0.00153 96 256 41.97 41.54 87 25 141 0.13630 23 415 4.97 4.86 38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60												
32 97 061 0.00151 96 988 46.64 46.23 82 43 400 0.08427 41 576 6.82 6.70 33 96 915 0.00150 96 842 45.71 45.29 83 39 743 0.09297 37 897 6.40 6.28 34 96 769 0.00150 96 696 44.77 44.35 84 36 048 0.10247 34 199 6.01 5.89 35 96 623 0.00152 96 550 43.84 43.42 85 32 354 0.11284 30 523 5.64 5.52 36 96 477 0.00153 96 403 42.91 42.48 86 28 703 0.12410 26 913 5.29 5.18 37 96 330 0.00153 96 256 41.97 41.54 87 25 141 0.13630 23 415 4.97 4.86 38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60 88 21 714 0.14944 20 075 4.67 4.57 39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30												
33 96 915 0.00150 96 842 45.71 45.29 83 39 743 0.09297 37 897 6.40 6.28 34 96 769 0.00150 96 696 44.77 44.35 84 36 048 0.10247 34 199 6.01 5.89 35 96 623 0.00152 96 550 43.84 43.42 85 32 354 0.11284 30 523 5.64 5.52 36 96 477 0.00153 96 403 42.91 42.48 86 28 703 0.12410 26 913 5.29 5.18 37 96 330 0.00153 96 256 41.97 41.54 87 25 141 0.13630 23 415 4.97 4.86 38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60 88 21 714 0.14944 20 075 4.67 4.57 39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30												
34 96 769 0.00150 96 696 44.77 44.35 84 36 048 0.10247 34 199 6.01 5.89 35 96 623 0.00152 96 550 43.84 43.42 85 32 354 0.11284 30 523 5.64 5.52 36 96 477 0.00153 96 403 42.91 42.48 86 28 703 0.12410 26 913 5.29 5.18 37 96 330 0.00153 96 256 41.97 41.54 87 25 141 0.13630 23 415 4.97 4.86 38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60 88 21 714 0.14944 20 075 4.67 4.57 39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30												
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36 96 477 0.00153 96 403 42.91 42.48 86 28 703 0.12410 26 913 5.29 5.18 37 96 330 0.00153 96 256 41.97 41.54 87 25 141 0.13630 23 415 4.97 4.86 38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60 88 21 714 0.14944 20 075 4.67 4.57 39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30												
38 96 182 0.00156 96 108 41.03 40.60 88 21 714 0.14944 20 075 4.67 4.57 39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30		96 477	0.00153	96 403	42.91	42.48	86	28 703	0.12410	26 913	5.29	5.18
39 96 032 0.00159 95 956 40.10 39.66 89 18 469 0.16355 16 939 4.41 4.30	37	96 330	0.00153	96 256	41.97	41.54	87	25 141	0.13630	23 415	4.97	4.86
		96 182	0.00156	96 108	41.03	40.60		21 714	0.14944	20 075	4.67	4.57
40 95 879 0.00163 95 801 39.16 38.73 90 15 449 0.17846 14 046 4.17 4.07			0.00159	95 956	40.10	39.66			0.16355	16 939	4.41	4.30
41 95 723 0.00168 95 643 38.22 37.79 91 12 692 0.19336 11 438 3.97 3.87												
42 95 562 0.00175 95 479 37.29 36.86 92 10 238 0.20775 9 146 3.81 3.70												
43 95 395 0.00182 95 309 36.35 35.93 93 8 111 0.21954 7 191 3.68 3.57												
44 95 222 0.00191 95 132 35.42 35.00 94 6 330 0.22742 5 583 3.58 3.46												
45 95 040 0.00201 94 945 34.48 34.07 95 4 891 0.23260 4 299 3.49 3.37 46 04 840 0.00213 04 740 33.55 33.44 96 3.753 0.33765 3.390 3.40 3.38												
46 94 849 0.00213 94 749 33.55 33.14 96 3 753 0.23765 3 289 3.40 3.28 47 94 647 0.00228 94 540 32.62 32.22 97 2 861 0.24417 2 497 3.31 3.19												
47 94 647 0.00228 94 540 32.62 32.22 97 2 861 0.24417 2 497 3.31 3.19 48 94 431 0.00247 94 316 31.70 31.30 98 2 162 0.25037 1 880 3.22 3.10												
49 94 198 0.00268 94 073 30.77 30.38 99 1 621 0.25655 1 404 3.14 3.02												
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	• • • • • •	04 190	0.00200						0.23033		0.14	0.02

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⁽a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age x

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

Lx $\,$ number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

 $e^{\circ}x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a), Sex—1998–2000 continued

	WA				Aust.		WA				Aust.
Assa (voom)	h.		Lv	•	201	Ara (vaam)	h.	eu.	Lv		2 0.4
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	eºx	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x
• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	
0	100 000	0.00343	99 702	82.55	82.04	50	96 883	0.00198	96 789	34.21	33.78
1	99 657	0.00053	99 628	81.84	81.43	51	96 691	0.00217	96 588	33.28	32.85
2	99 604	0.00021	99 592	80.88	80.47	52	96 481	0.00238	96 368	32.35	31.93
3	99 583	0.00016	99 575	79.90	79.49	53	96 251	0.00261	96 127	31.42	31.01
4	99 567	0.00014	99 560	78.91	78.50	54	96 000	0.00285	95 865	30.51	30.09
5	99 553	0.00012	99 547	77.92	77.52	55	95 726	0.00314	95 578	29.59	29.18
6	99 540	0.00011	99 535	76.93	76.53	56	95 426	0.00344	95 264	28.68	28.28
7	99 529	0.00010	99 524	75.94	75.54	57	95 097	0.00377	94 921	27.78	27.38
8	99 520	0.00009	99 515	74.95	74.54	58	94 739	0.00414	94 545	26.88	26.49
9	99 511	0.00009	99 507	73.95	73.55	59	94 346	0.00454	94 136	25.99	25.60
10	99 502	0.00010	99 497	72.96	72.56	60	93 919	0.00497	93 688	25.11	24.72
11	99 492	0.00011	99 487	71.97	71.56	61	93 452	0.00543	93 202	24.23	23.85
12 13	99 481	0.00014	99 474	70.97	70.57	62 63	92 945	0.00595	92 672	23.36	22.98
13 14	99 467 99 450	0.00018 0.00022	99 459 99 439	69.98 69.00	69.58 68.59	64	92 392 91 791	0.00651 0.00713	92 095 91 468	22.50 21.64	22.13 21.28
15	99 430	0.00022	99 439	68.01	67.60	65	91 136	0.00713	90 785	20.79	20.44
16	99 400	0.00028	99 384	67.03	66.62	66	90 423	0.00783	90 039	19.95	19.60
17	99 366	0.00034	99 347	66.05	65.64	67	89 643	0.00862	89 223	19.12	18.78
18	99 327	0.00044	99 306	65.08	64.66	68	88 790	0.01055	88 329	18.30	17.97
19	99 284	0.00045	99 262	64.11	63.69	69	87 853	0.01033	87 346	17.49	17.16
20	99 240	0.00045	99 217	63.14	62.71	70	86 823	0.01308	86 264	16.69	16.38
21	99 195	0.00044	99 173	62.16	61.74	71	85 687	0.01463	85 070	15.91	15.60
22	99 151	0.00044	99 130	61.19	60.76	72	84 433	0.01639	83 753	15.14	14.84
23	99 108	0.00045	99 086	60.22	59.78	73	83 050	0.01838	82 299	14.38	14.09
24	99 063	0.00046	99 041	59.24	58.81	74	81 524	0.02060	80 697	13.64	13.36
25	99 018	0.00046	98 995	58.27	57.83	75	79 844	0.02311	78 935	12.92	12.65
26	98 972	0.00047	98 949	57.30	56.86	76	77 998	0.02591	77 003	12.21	11.95
27	98 926	0.00048	98 902	56.32	55.88	77	75 977	0.02908	74 889	11.52	11.27
28	98 878	0.00048	98 854	55.35	54.91	78	73 768	0.03272	72 578	10.85	10.61
29	98 830	0.00050	98 806	54.38	53.93	79	71 354	0.03691	70 056	10.20	9.97
30	98 781	0.00051	98 756	53.40	52.96	80	68 721	0.04172	67 307	9.57	9.36
31	98 730	0.00053	98 704	52.43	51.98	81	65 853	0.04726	64 318	8.97	8.76
32	98 678	0.00055	98 651	51.46	51.01	82	62 741	0.05358	61 081	8.39	8.19
33	98 623	0.00058	98 595	50.49	50.03	83	59 379	0.06077	57 595	7.83	7.65
34	98 566	0.00060	98 537	49.52	49.06	84	55 770	0.06890	53 868	7.31	7.13
35	98 507	0.00064	98 476	48.55	48.09	85	51 928	0.07801	49 918	6.81	6.64
36	98 444	0.00067	98 412	47.58	47.12	86	47 877	0.08818	45 778	6.34	6.19
37	98 379	0.00072	98 344	46.61	46.15	87	43 655	0.09945	41 492	5.91	5.76
38	98 308	0.00076	98 271	45.64	45.19	88	39 314	0.11185	37 117	5.51	5.36
39	98 233	0.00083	98 192	44.68	44.22	89	34 916	0.12541	32 722	5.14	5.00
40	98 151	0.00089	98 108	43.71	43.26	90	30 537	0.14005	28 386	4.80	4.67
41	98 064	0.00096	98 017	42.75	42.30	91	26 261	0.15523	24 202	4.50	4.38
42	97 969	0.00104	97 919	41.79	41.34	92	22 184	0.17044	20 265	4.24	4.12
43	97 868	0.00112	97 814	40.83	40.39	93	18 403	0.18477	16 668	4.01	3.89
44 45	97 759	0.00121	97 700	39.88	39.43	94	15 003	0.19747	13 484	3.81	3.69
45 46	97 641	0.00131	97 577	38.93	38.48	95 96	12 040	0.20874	10 747	3.62	3.51
46 47	97 512 97 374	0.00142	97 444 97 300	37.98	37.54	96 97	9 527 7 436	0.21947 0.23100	8 448	3.45	3.34 3.17
47 48	97 374 97 223	0.00154 0.00167		37.03 36.09	36.59	97 98		0.23100	6 548 4 996	3.29	3.17
46 49	97 223 97 061	0.00187	97 143 96 973	35.15	35.65 34.71	99	5 718 4 325	0.25594	4 996 3 750	3.13 2.98	2.87
75	31 001	0.00103	30 313	33.13	J+.1⊥	Ja	+ 323	0.23334	3 130	2.30	2.01

⁽a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age x

 $[\]mbox{qx}\ \mbox{proportion}$ dying between exact age and exact age + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

 $e^{\circ} x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

Proportion Males Females Persons of all deaths Rate(b) Cause of death no. no. no. 120 58 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99) 62 1.1 6.4 Neoplasms (C00-D48) 1 804 1 364 3 168 29.7 168.2 Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97) 1 775 1 339 3 114 29.2 165.3 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90) 189 169 358 3.4 19.0 Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99) 136 144 280 2.6 14.9 Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99) 257 437 4.1 23.2 180 Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99) 1 881 1 879 3 760 35.2 199.6 All heart diseases (IO5–IO9, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52) 1 3 7 6 1 225 2 601 24.4 138.1 Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) 1 135 920 2 055 19.3 109.1 Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69) 379 544 923 8.7 49.0 Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99) 446 369 815 7.6 43.3 Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93) 178 189 367 3.4 19.5 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99) 24 40 64 0.6 3.4 Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99) 86 99 185 9.8 1.7 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96) 27 26 53 0.5 2.8 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99) 27 46 0.4 2.4 19 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99) 70 38 108 1.0 5.7 External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) 588 272 860 8.1 45.7 Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89) 216 2.0 11.5 Intentional self-harm (X60–X84) 206 55 261 2.4 13.9 5 718 4 950 10 668 100.0 566.3 All causes of death

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

⁽b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

				D:	Transport		
			Cerebro-	Diseases of the	accidents, excluding water,		
	Malignant	All heart	vascular	respiratory	air and space	Intentional	All
	neoplasms	diseases	diseases	system	accidents	self-harm	causes
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •
Numbers							
Males	1 775	1 376	379	446	155	206	5 718
Females	1 339	1 225	544	369	61	55	4 950
Persons	3 114	2 601	923	815	216	261	10 668
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	57.0	52.9	41.1	54.7	71.8	78.9	53.6
Females	43.0	47.1	58.9	45.3	28.2	21.1	46.4
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of de	eath (%)						
Males	31.0	24.1	6.6	7.8	2.7	3.6	100.0
Females	27.1	24.7	11.0	7.5	1.2	1.1	100.0
Persons	29.2	24.4	8.7	7.6	2.0	2.4	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	187.2	145.1	40.0	47.0	16.3	21.7	602.9
Females	143.2	131.0	58.2	39.5	6.5	5.9	529.2
Persons	165.3	138.1	49.0	43.3	11.5	13.9	566.3
Standardised death rate(d))						
WA	163.8	129.3	45.5	41.4	11.6	13.7	543.4
Australia	163.8	144.7	51.0	47.1	10.1	12.2	568.4

 $[\]hbox{(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification}\\$

⁽b) Comprising the following: malignant neoplasms (ICD codes COO-C97); all heart diseases (ICD codes 105-109, 111, 113, 120-125, 126, 127, 130-152); cerebrovascular diseases (ICD codes 160-169); diseases of the respiratory system (ICD codes J00–J99); transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89); and intentional self-harm (ICD codes X60–X84).

⁽c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....

Statistical Division and		
Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	Males	Females
D. 41.		• • • • • •
Perth Central Metropolitan	76.7	82.8
East Metropolitan	76.7 77.4	82.8 82.4
North Metropolitan	78.1	83.2
South West Metropolitan	77.6	83.0
South East Metropolitan	76.9	82.2
Total Perth	77.5	82.8
South West		
Dale	76.3	81.9
Preston Vasse	77.7	82.5
Blackwood	76.3 n.p.	81.8 n.p.
Total South West	77.0	82.5
rotal Goddi Wood	77.0	02.0
Lower Great Southern		
Pallinup	n.p.	n.p.
King	76.7	82.9
Total Lower Great Southern	76.8	83.3
Hanny Creat Couthern		
Upper Great Southern Hotham	n.p.	n.p.
Lakes	n.p.	n.p.
Total Upper Great Southern	n.p.	n.p.
• •	•	,
Midlands		
Moore	n.p.	n.p.
Avon	75.9	82.0
Campion	n.p.	n.p.
Total Midlands	76.7	82.9
South Eastern		
Lefroy	73.3	79.2
Johnston	n.p.	n.p.
Total South Eastern	73.9	80.4
Central		
Gascoyne	n.p.	n.p.
Carnegie Greenough River	n.p. 75.7	n.p. 82.5
Total Central	75.6	82.2
7000.700.700	. 0.0	02.2
Pilbara		
De Grey	n.p.	n.p.
Fortescue	n.p.	n.p.
Total Pilbara	n.p.	n.p.
Kimberley		
Ord	n.p.	n.p.
Fitzroy	n.p.	n.p.
Total Kimberley	68.6	75.8
•		
Western Australia(c)	76.9	82.6

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

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

⁽c) From table 4.3.

SECTION 5

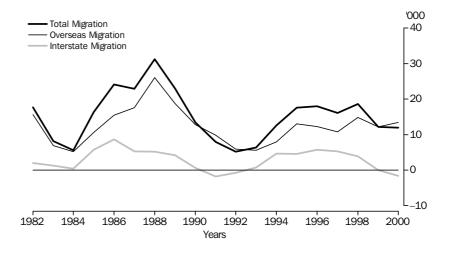
MIGRATION

MIGRATION

In 2000, net overseas migration contributed 13,490 additional persons to the Western Australian population, 1,294 more than in 1999. Net interstate migration has been falling since 1996, culminating in a loss of 1,550 persons in 2000.

The largest positive movement occurred in the 20–24 age group which made a net contribution to the Western Australian population of 177 additional persons from other States and 2,511 from overseas. The highest negative movement occurred in the 75–79 year age group with a net loss of 14 persons to other States, and with no net change due to overseas migration. Every other age group received some positive contribution from overseas migration. In contrast, only the 20–24, 60–64, 80–84, and 85 and over age groups received any positive contribution from interstate migration.

NET MIGRATION FLOWS



OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Overseas migration includes permanent and long-term (over 12 months) movement between Australia and other countries plus an adjustment for category jumping (the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia). Net overseas migration is permanent and long-term arrivals (immigration) less permanent and long-term departures plus an adjustment for category jumping. Net overseas migration has fluctuated over the last decade, from a low of 5,560 persons in 1993 to a high of 14,792 persons in 1998.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2000, Western Australia recorded negative growth from interstate migration for the first time since 1992, more than doubling that year's loss of 738 persons with a loss of 1,550 persons. Interstate arrivals increased slightly from 31,453 in 1999 to 31,465 but interstate departures were at their highest level in the last 15 years (33,015).

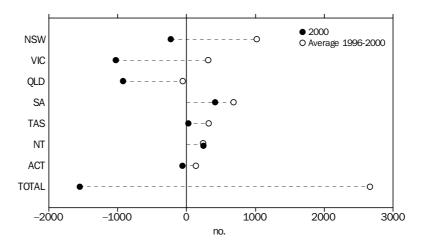
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



Interstate population flow

In 2000, Western Australia gained the most persons from South Australia (416), and lost the most to Victoria (1,026). However, over the period 1996–2000, the largest net gains were from New South Wales, (an average of 1,017 persons per year) and the largest net losses were to Queensland (an average of 52 persons per year). Over the period 1996–2000, Western Australia had the greatest exchange of population with New South Wales, with arrivals from that State averaging 8,846 per year and departures 7,829 per year. The Australian Capital Territory had the lowest level of exchange with Western Australia over this period, with arrivals averaging 1,023 person per year and departures 885 persons per year.

NET INTERSTATE MOVEMENT



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
		• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		
	OVE	RSEAS MIG	RATION				
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	16 780	11 299	10 916	9 729	10 203	11 350	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	4 409	3 733	3 743	3 637	3 974	4 357	n.y.a.
Former settlers	2 471	1 901	1 938	1 883	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	1 938	1 832	1 805	1 754	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	12 371	7 566	7 173	6 092	6 229	6 993	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	12 692	18 063	19 550	21 384	21 800	22 266	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	6 273	8 757	8 798	8 894	8 602	8 877	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	6 419	9 306	10 752	12 490	13 198	13 389	n.y.a.
Departures	12 526	12 796	13 686	15 323	14 951	15 267	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	8 161	7 589	7 893	8 337	8 719	9 006	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	4 365	5 207	5 793	6 986	6 232	6 261	n.y.a.
Net	166	5 267	5 864	6 061	6 849	6 999	n.y.a.
Category jumping	201	230	-689	-1 387	1 714	-1 796	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(d)	12 806	13 048	12 334	10 761	14 792	12 196	13 490
	INTER	RSTATE MIG	RATION				
Arrivals	27 488	32 524	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453	31 465
Departures	26 890	28 011	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443	33 015
Net interstate migration	598	4 513	5 683	5 292	3 874	10	-1 550

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age (a)

NET MIGRATION.....

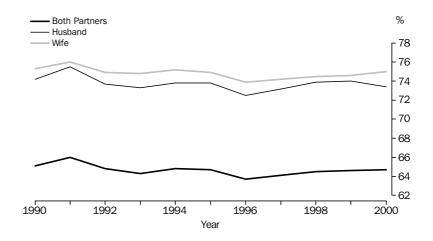
Age group (years)	Overseas -	Interstate
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
0–4	918	-178
5–9	1 201	-155
10–14 15–19	1 073	-74
	2 219	-65
20–24	2 511	177
25–29	1 223	-493
30–34	1 148	-237
35–39	1 324	-196
40-44	974	-98
45-49	498	-79
50-54	111	-121
55-59	99	-46
60–64	110	15
65–69	39	-21
70–74	36	-6
75–79	0	-14
80–84	1	26
85 and over	5	15
Total	13 490	-1 550

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

MARRIAGES

In 2000, the number of marriages registered in Western Australia was 11,000, the highest figure ever recorded in a single year since the beginning of the twentieth century. Of all marriages registered in 2000, almost two thirds (65%) involved persons who had not been previously married, 19% were marriages in which one party had been married before and 16% were marriages in which both parties had previously been married.

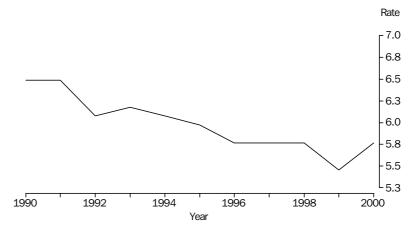
FIRST MARRIAGE



CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE

The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for Western Australia was 5.8 in 2000, compared with the national rate of 5.9. The State figure was higher than the previous year's (5.5), while remaining lower than the rate in 1990 (6.6). Western Australia's crude marriage rate reached its highest point during World War II (11.4 in 1942). The lowest rate ever recorded was 5.2 in 1918.

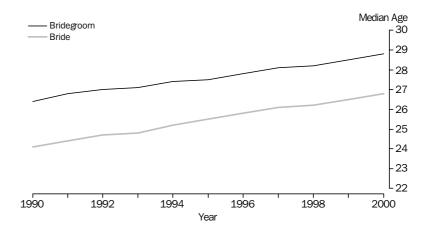
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE



MEDIAN AGES

Among people marrying for the first time in 2000, the median age for bridegrooms was 28.8 years and for brides 26.8 years. This compares with 26.5 years and 24.2 years respectively in 1990 and reflects a continuing tendency to marry later in life. The median age for all bridegrooms in 2000 was 30.9 years and for all brides 28.6 years.

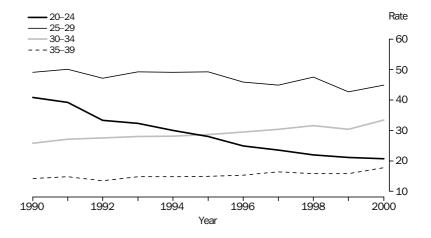
MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

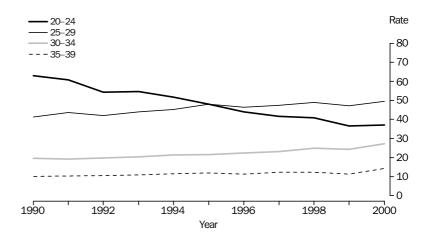
For males in 2000, the highest rate of marriage occurred in the 25–29 year age group, continuing the trend from 1990. Since 1995, the 30–34 year age group had the second highest rate of marriage amongst males. Prior to 1995, the 20–24 year age group held that position. The marriage rate for males aged 20–24 years has almost halved over the last decade, dropping from 40.9 in 1990 to 20.8 in 2000. The largest increase in marriage rate for males, between 1999 and 2000, was experienced by the 30–34 year age group, rising from 30.4 to 33.5.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES-Men



In 2000, the peak age group for brides was 25–29 years whereas 10 years earlier it was 20–24 years. The 25–29 year age group has continually experienced the highest rate of marriage among females since 1995. The marriage rate for 20–24 year old females, which has been declining steadily for over a decade, increased slightly from 36.6 in 1999 to 37.1 in 2000. This compares with a marriage rate of 63.0 for the same age group in 1990. The marriage rate for the 35–39 year age group showed the largest increase for females between 1999 and 2000, rising from 11.3 to 14.2.

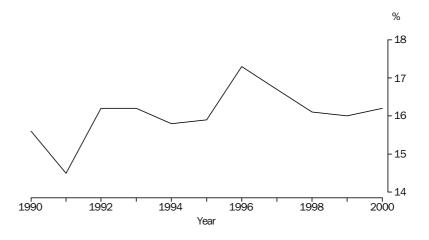
AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES-Women



REMARRIAGES

In 2000, more than one third of marriages (35%) involved a second marriage for at least one partner, with 24% of males and 23% of females having previously been divorced. Of these, almost half (46%) were remarriages for both partners. The number of divorced persons marrying as a proportion of total marriages has shown little change after the sharp increases following the introduction of 'no-fault' divorce in 1976.

REMARRIAGES—Both partners

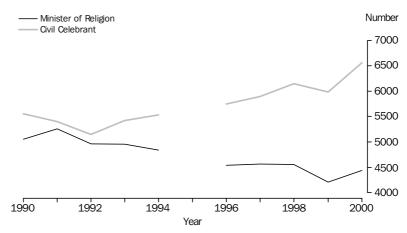


CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

Since 1986, the majority of Western Australian marriages have been performed by civil celebrants. Nationally, marriages performed by civil celebrants only outnumbered those by a minister of religion for the first time in 1999. In 2000, 6,564 Western Australian marriages were performed by a civil celebrant while 4,436 were performed by a minister of religion. The proportion of religious marriage ceremonies has steadily decreased from 48% in 1990 to 40% in 2000.

Of the 4,436 marriages performed in Western Australia by a minister of religion in 2000, 34% were conducted under Catholic rites and a further 27% Anglican. Catholic and Anglican marriage rites accounted for 14% and 11% respectively of all marriages.

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT(a)



(a) Data unavailable for 1995.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE

The majority of Western Australian couples marrying in 2000 cohabited before marriage (77% compared with 71% nationally). According to the 1992 Family Survey, the comparable proportion in Australia ten years ago was 45% while twenty years ago the proportion was 29%.

Of the 8,430 marriages preceded by cohabitation, 62% were first marriages for both partners. This compares with a national figure of 63%. Of the 8,430 couples, 68% were married in civil ceremonies. The median age for bridegrooms who cohabited before marriage was 31.3 years, and for brides, 29.0 years.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, Summary(a)

	Cohabitors	All marriages
Marriages registered	8 430	11 000
Previous marital status		
First marriage both partners	5 255	7 118
First marriage one partner	1 748	2 096
Remarriage both partners	1 427	1 786
Marriages performed by		
Ministers of religion		
Number	2 712	4 436
Proportion (%)	32.2	40.3
Civil celebrants		
Number	5 718	6 564
Proportion (%)	67.8	59.7
Median age (years)		
Bridegroom	31.3	30.9
Bride	29.0	28.6

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Α	LL MARRIA	GES	• • • • • • •			
Marriages registered	10 613	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197	11 000
Crude marriage rate	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	6 913	6 729	6 562	6 700	6 910	6 591	7 118
First marriage one partner	2 044	2 019	1 947	2 006	2 070	1 969	2 096
Remarriage both partners	1 656	1 656	1 785	1 750	1 725	1 637	1 786
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	5 055	n.a.	4 543	4 561	4 555	4 210	4 436
Proportion (%)	47.6	n.a.	44.1	43.6	42.6	41.3	40.3
Civil celebrants							
Number	5 558	n.a.	5 751	5 895	6 150	5 987	6 564
Proportion (%)	52.4	n.a.	55.9	56.4	57.4	58.7	59.7
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) continued

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Age-specific marriage rate		BRIDEGRO	JIM				
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9
20–24	40.9	28.1	24.9	23.6	22.0	21.1	20.8
25–29	49.1	49.3	45.9	45.0	47.5	42.7	44.9
30–34	25.8	28.7	29.5	30.4	31.6	30.4	33.5
35–39	14.2	15.0	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	17.8
40–44	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	8.8	11.0
45–49	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.7	7.7	8.1
50 and over	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	7 879	7 681	7 468	7 649	7 914	7 549	8 077
Widowed	215	203	207	230	238	214	225
Divorced	2 519	2 520	2 619	2 577	2 553	2 434	2 698
Total	10 613	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197	11 000
Median age (years)							
Never married	26.5	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.8
Widowed	61.3	62.7	64.8	62.8	62.8	60.6	61.4
Divorced	39.7	41.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.0
Total	28.3	29.6	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.9
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	BRIDE	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		
Age-specific marriage rate		DIVIDE					
Age group (years)							
19 and under	10.4	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1
20–24	63.0	47.9	44.1	41.7	40.9	36.6	37.1
25–29	41.2	48.1	46.5	47.4	49.0	47.3	49.5
30–34	19.6	21.5	22.4	23.2	24.9	24.4	27.4
35–39	10.2	11.9	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.3	14.2
40–44	7.3	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.5
45–49	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.7
50 and over	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	7 991	7 796	7 603	7 757	7 976	7 602	8 255
Widowed	267	236	257	233	241	246	254
Divorced	2 355	2 372	2 434	2 466	2 488	2 349	2 491
Total	10 613	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197	11 000
Median age (years)							
Never married	24.2	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.8
Widowed	53.8	52.2	53.9	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.5
Divorced	36.1	38.0	39.1	39.2	38.8	39.1	39.8
Total	25.9	27.2	27.6	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.6

⁽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
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	
	FIF	RST MARRIA	AGES(a)			
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	16.0	10.9	6.1	2.3	2.3	1.1
20–24	164.0	124.8	93.8	66.0	47.3	28.4
25–29	161.1	137.2	118.3	108.8	94.6	73.0
30–34	92.6	87.2	77.8	77.4	77.7	70.1
35–39	48.1	49.4	44.0	41.8	48.0	40.7
40–44	25.7	27.1	26.6	24.6	24.8	22.1
45 and over	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	5.3	6.7	8.0
Age of bride						
15–19	78.0	55.1	35.1	16.2	10.9	5.5
20–24	296.5	196.6	149.9	117.0	84.2	54.8
25–29	191.3	150.1	129.8	124.9	114.0	95.4
30–34	102.9	87.5	72.7	83.2	72.3	69.7
35–39	46.5	55.5	35.0	41.3	37.6	33.9
40–44	30.6	27.7	24.4	21.0	17.9	17.9
45 and over	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.1
						0.1
	-		-CC(b)			
Ago of bridagrapus	F	REMARRIAG	iES(D)			
Age of bridegroom 15–19						
20–24	 111.1	325.2	217.6	106.3	33.0	
25–29	332.6	338.0	217.6	106.3		50.5
30–34			239.5	188.3	136.1	102.6
35–39	247.8	204.8	197.7	161.7	137.9	127.4 98.6
30–39	162.9	229.0	160.1	125.6	112.8	98.6
40–44	131.8	187.8	142.0	109.1	73.9	72.0
45–49	85.1	148.3	98.1	93.9	73.4	61.4
50–54	80.0	94.8	76.9	62.9	53.0	55.0
55–59	40.5	70.3	51.5	45.5	45.7	44.7
60 and over	15.6	24.0	17.9	7.8	16.3	9.9
Age of bride						
15–19	95.2	111.1	148.1	_	_	_
20–24	313.9	334.0	249.7	222.8	104.8	90.7
25–29	276.9	313.4	203.4	182.1	163.9	118.6
30–34	195.1	185.5	146.5	121.5	112.0	102.8
35–39	120.8	153.6	102.8	90.8	76.3	68.7
40–44	86.4	105.8	73.6	65.9	54.9	52.7
45–49	52.2	66.7	50.1	41.3	44.1	41.1
50–54	29.2	34.9	31.2	41.3 25.9	28.1	27.1
55–59	29.2 14.4		31.2 15.1		11.3	
60 and over	2.8	19.8 4.0	2.8	14.0 2.7	2.6	14.0 1.1
oo and over	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

Previous marital status of bridegroom	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	NUMB	FR	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Never married	7 118	48	911	8 077
Widowed	33	78	114	225
Divorced	1 104	128	1 466	2 698
Total	8 255	254	2 491	11 000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	PROPORTI	ON (%)		
Never married	64.7	0.4	8.3	73.4
Widowed	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.0
Divorced	10.0	1.2	13.3	24.5
Total	75.0	2.3	22.6	100.0

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

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS
OF BRIDEGROOM...... PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS
OF BRIDE......

	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
Category of rite	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				• • • • • • •	
Religious(a)								
Anglican	941	32	222	986	24	185	1 195	10.9
Baptist	120	7	35	120	5	37	162	1.5
Catholic	1 450	17	48	1 469	20	26	1 515	13.8
Churches of Christ	133	3	48	130	4	50	184	1.7
Islam	55	_	17	62	_	8	72	0.7
Lutheran	25	_	5	24	_	5	30	0.3
Orthodox	77	_	19	82	_	13	96	0.9
Presbyterian	19	_	_	20	_	_	22	0.2
Uniting Church	274	9	93	296	13	67	376	3.4
Other denominations	567	21	196	589	23	172	784	7.1
All religious rites	3 661	91	684	3 778	93	565	4 436	40.3
Civil								
Official registrars	538	25	264	559	26	242	827	7.5
Other civil celebrants	3 878	109	1 750	3 918	135	1 684	5 737	52.2
All civil rites	4 416	134	2 014	4 477	161	1 926	6 564	59.7
All marriages	8 077	225	2 698	8 255	254	2 491	11 000	100.0

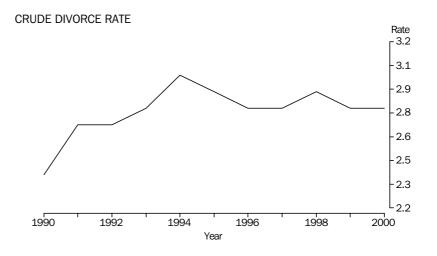
⁽a) Under authority of the Marriage Act 1961.

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

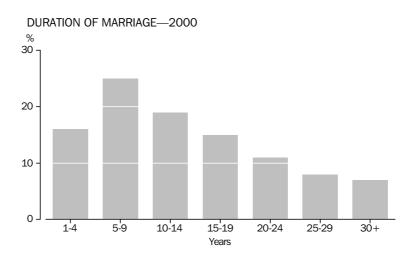
DIVORCES

In 2000, there were 5,276 divorces granted in Western Australia. This was 37% more than the number granted in 1990. However, the crude divorce rate (2.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population) has remained relatively steady for the last six years.



DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. In 2000, the median duration of marriage in Western Australia was 12.3 years, the first increase in five years. Since the passage of the Family Law Act 1975, the median duration of marriage has reached 12.3 years twice, in 1995 and 2000.

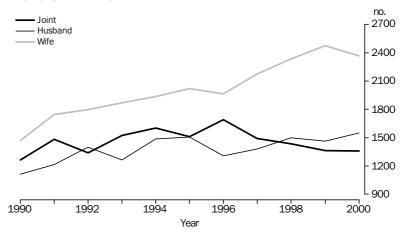


Of the couples who divorced in 2000, 25% had been married for 5–9 years. Just under 16% of divorcing couples had divorced within the first four years of marriage.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

Over the past ten years, wives have consistently lodged more divorce applications than husbands. In 2000, wives lodged 45% of all divorce applications granted, compared with 29% by husbands. The comparable proportions for 1990 were 38% and 29% respectively. Joint applications accounted for approximately one-quarter (26%) of divorces in 2000, compared with 33% in 1990.

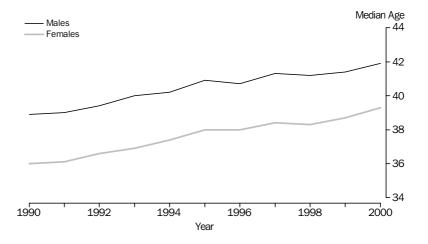
DIVORCES BY APPLICANT



AGE AT DIVORCE

During the ten years to 2000, the median age at divorce rose from 38.9 to 41.9 years for men and from 36.0 to 39.3 years for women. A corresponding rise in the median age at separation occurred over the same period for both men and women.

MEDIAN AGE AT DIVORCE



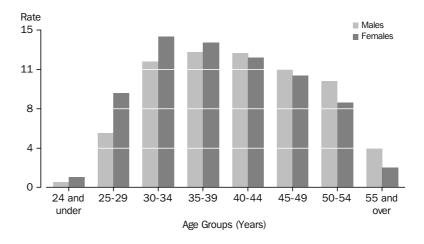
The largest difference in age-specific divorce rate between the sexes was in the 25–29 year age group, with men experiencing 5.2 divorces per 1,000 population and women experiencing 9.0 divorces per 1,000 population.

Between 1990 and 2000, the peak age group for divorce for men changed from 30–34 years to 35–39 years age group. Over this period, the age-specific divorce rates for men increased from 11.3 to 12.0 per 1,000 men for the age group 30–34 years, and from 11.1 to 12.9 per 1,000 men for the age group 35–39 years.

In 1990, the peak age group for divorce amongst women was 30–34 years (11.5 per 1,000 women). In 2000, the peak age group remained at 30–34 years, with the rate increasing to 14.4 per 1,000 women.

Over the last ten years, the 50–54 year age group experienced the greatest change in the age-specific divorce rate. For this age group, the rate increased from 7.2 to 10.1 divorces per 1,000 men and from 4.9 to 8.1 divorces per 1,000 women.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE-2000



CHILDREN OF DIVORCING COUPLES

Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years fell from 59% to 50%. However, because the number of divorces increased by 37% over this ten year period, the actual number of children involved also increased, from 4,310 in 1990 to 5,035 in 2000.

In 2000, the average number of children of divorcing couples with one or more children was 1.9. Divorcing couples married for 15–19 years had the highest (2.2) average number of children.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	,	ALL DIVORC	ES				
Divorces granted	3 845	5 040	4 959	5 046	5 268	5 301	5 276
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.3
Median interval between marriage							
and final separation (years)	7.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7
Divorces involving children							
Number	2 271	n.a.	2 651	2 717	2 811	2 713	2 656
Proportion of total divorces (%)	59.1	n.a.	53.5	53.8	53.4	51.2	50.3
Average number of children	1.9	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	1 111	1 508	1 306	1 379	1 499	1 462	1 549
Wife	1 470	2 021	1 964	2 177	2 333	2 474	2 367
Joint	1 264	1 511	1 689	1 490	1 436	1 365	1 360
	• • • • • • • • •	HUSBAND	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–29	7.3	6.4	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.2
30–34 35, 30	11.3	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.7	12.0
35–39 40–44	11.1	13.1	13.7	13.1	13.8	13.0	12.9
40–44 45–49	10.9 9.7	12.8	12.9	12.6 11.7	12.8 12.4	12.7 11.3	12.8 11.3
50–54	9.7 7.2	13.0 9.9	11.2 9.4	9.8	9.5	9.6	10.1
55 and over	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Median age (veers)							
Median age (years) At marriage	24.7	25.3	25.5	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.2
At final separation	35.5	25.3 37.3	25.5 37.1	37.6	25.9 37.7	37.8	38.4
At decree made absolute	38.9	40.9	40.7	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.9
	• • • • • • • • •						• • • • •
Age-specific divorce rate		WIFE					
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
25–29	11.1	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.7	9.0
30–34	11.5	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.8	14.2	14.4
35–39	11.4	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.2	13.8
40–44	10.5	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0	12.4
45–49	7.8	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.1	10.7
50–54	4.9	7.6	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.2	8.1
55 and over	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Median age (years)							
At marriage	22.1	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.8	23.8
At final separation	32.8	34.4	34.4	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.7
At decree made absolute	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.3

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

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

25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50-54	55–59	60 and over	Total(b)
• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • •
13	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	46
237	62	15	6	_	_	_	_	389
288	429	89	19	_	_	_	_	851
77	356	418	91	15	5	_	_	967
17	90	322	403	81	17	_	_	937
6	34	117	260	283	56	11	3	771
_	9	39	75	255	206	40	9	637
_	5	10	28	65	138	75	15	339
_	6	4	16	18	47	65	148	306
642	999	1 017	901	719	474	191	177	5 276
	237 288 77 17 6 —	13 4 237 62 288 429 77 356 17 90 6 34 — 9 — 5 — 6	13 4 — 237 62 15 288 429 89 77 356 418 17 90 322 6 34 117 — 9 39 — 5 10 — 6 4	13	13	13 4 — — — — 237 62 15 6 — — 288 429 89 19 — — 77 356 418 91 15 5 17 90 322 403 81 17 6 34 117 260 283 56 — 9 39 75 255 206 — 5 10 28 65 138 — 6 4 16 18 47	13 4 — — — — — 237 62 15 6 — — — 288 429 89 19 — — — 77 356 418 91 15 5 — 17 90 322 403 81 17 — 6 34 117 260 283 56 11 — 9 39 75 255 206 40 — 5 10 28 65 138 75 — 6 4 16 18 47 65	13 4 — — — — — 237 62 15 6 — — — — 288 429 89 19 — — — — 77 356 418 91 15 5 — — 17 90 322 403 81 17 — — 6 34 117 260 283 56 11 3 — 9 39 75 255 206 40 9 — 5 10 28 65 138 75 15 — 6 4 16 18 47 65 148

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) Includes age not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

Duration of marriage (years)	0	1	2	3	4 and over	All divorces	All children	Average number of children(b)
1 2 3 4 5	14 164 201 193 163	6 30 49 59 45	 14 30 32 45	 6 7 8 11	 3 4 4	22 215 290 296 268	11 80 142 163 186	1.4 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.8
6 7 8 9	149 136 99 92	59 52 46 71	53 51 74 69	15 16 14 19	4 4 3 6	280 259 236 257	226 218 248 292	1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8
10–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30 and over	310 198 253 312 336	179 113 162 76 11	362 283 122 24 6	123 132 53 4	43 43 7 —	1 017 769 597 416 354	1 458 1 254 595 136 26	2.1 2.2 1.7 1.3 1.4
Total	2 620	958	1 166	410	122	5 276	5 035	1.9

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

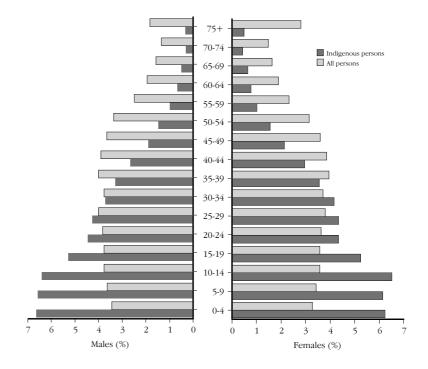
INDIGENOUS POPULATION

This section includes information on births and deaths in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population usually resident in Western Australia and the age-sex structure of that population. Care needs to be taken when interpreting year to year movements in data due to the relatively small numbers and possible under-recording. No data on the Indigenous population are available for marriages and divorces.

Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are available for each State and Territory and Australia by age and sex for June of each year from 1996 to 2006. They are referred to as experimental because of the experimental nature of the base population derivation, the deficiencies in the quality of Indigenous births, deaths and migration data involved in deriving the population projection assumptions and the changing propensity to identify as Indigenous on a census form.

These projections reveal the size, structure and distribution of the Indigenous population if various assumptions are made about the components of population change—births, deaths, migration and change in propensity to identify as Indigenous. The low series assumes no change in the propensity to identify while the high series assumes a change in the propensity to identify based on an estimate from the 1991–1996 intercensal period.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION, Age groups-30 June 2000(a)



(a) Source: Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996–2006 (Cat. no. 3231.0). Low series.

In June 2000, the Indigenous population of Western Australia, which constituted just over 3% of the State's population at the time of the 1996 Census, was projected to be 60,441 under the low series and 65,005 under the high series. Under the low projection series, the proportion of the Indigenous population in Western Australia aged under 15 years in June 2000 was 39%, compared with 21% of the total State population. The proportion aged 65 years and over was slightly under 3%, compared with 11% of the total population.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Of the 25,093 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia in 2000, 1,721 or 7% were Indigenous births. Of these, 81% were to Indigenous mothers. The number of Indigenous births in Western Australia continues to grow from a low of 1,468 in 1998. Between 1999 and 2000, the number increased by 10% (163 births).

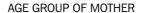
Of the 1,721 Indigenous births in 2000,869 were male and 852 female, a ratio of 102 males to every 100 females.

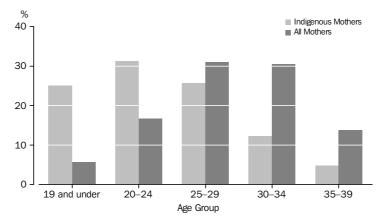
The median age of mothers of Indigenous babies at confinement was 24.2 years, and for fathers, 27.0 years. These compare with the median ages of mothers and fathers of all babies at confinement of 29.6 and 31.9 years, respectively.

INDIGENOUS MOTHERS

In 2000, the largest number of births to Indigenous mothers was in the 20–24 year age group (31%), followed by the 25–29 year age group (26%) and the 19 years and under age group (25%). This is in contrast to the total births for Western Australia, where mothers in the 20–24 year age group accounted for a smaller proportion (17%), and the largest proportions were to mothers in the 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups (31% each).

In 2000, the median age of Indigenous mothers at confinement was 23.8 years compared with 29.6 years for all mothers in Western Australia.



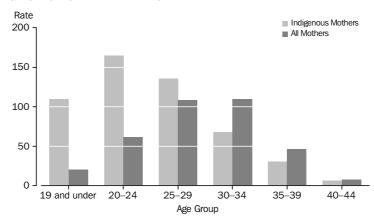


AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Between 1999 and 2000, age-specific fertility rates for Indigenous mothers increased in most age groups, the main exception being the 35-39 year age group. The largest increase was in the 20-24 year age group (139.8 to 164.9).

The 20–24 year age group recorded the highest age-specific fertility rate for Indigenous women for each year between 1995 and 2000. The rate for this age group has been declining since 1994, but experienced a reversal of the trend in 2000. In comparison, amongst all Western Australian women, the 25–29 year age group recorded the highest age-specific fertility rate for each year between 1995 and 1999, but was overtaken by the 30–34 year age group in 2000.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Of the 10,668 deaths registered in Western Australia in 2000, 407 (4%) were Indigenous, the highest number recorded in the last six years. For the Indigenous population, there were 139.4 male deaths for every 100 female deaths, compared with 115.5 male for every 100 female deaths in the total Western Australian population.

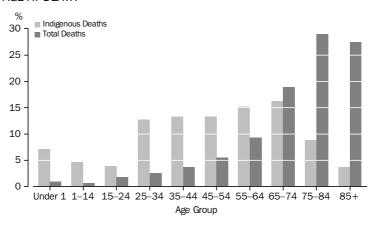
Infant deaths

Of the 109 infant deaths recorded in Western Australia in 2000, 29 (27%) were Indigenous, which is the highest figure since 1996 when 37 Indigenous deaths were recorded.

Age at death

In 2000, the median age at death was 46.4 years for Indigenous males and 56.0 years for Indigenous females. These ages were considerably lower than for all Western Australians, the comparable figures being 74.4 years for males and 81.1 years for females.

AGE AT DEATH



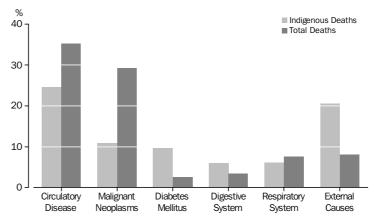
Age at death varied noticeably between Indigenous people and the total population. Deaths of infants under one year of age constituted 7% of all deaths for the Indigenous population, compared with 1% for the total Western Australian population. In 2000, 71% of all Indigenous deaths occurred below the age of 65 years, compared with 25% in the total population.

Causes of death

In 2000, the leading medical causes of death for the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms and diabetes mellitus. These accounted for 25%, 11% and 10% of Indigenous deaths respectively, compared with 35%, 29% and 3% respectively in the total population. Amongst the Indigenous population, female deaths exceeded male deaths for both circulatory diseases and diabetes mellitus. However, males accounted for a larger proportion (59%) of deaths resulting from malignant neoplasms.

Deaths resulting from external causes, including transport accidents and suicide, were more than twice as high in the Indigenous population, accounting for 21% of all Indigenous deaths but only 8% of all Western Australian deaths. More than two-thirds (69%) of Indigenous deaths resulting from external causes were male. Nearly one quarter of all Indigenous male deaths resulted from external causes, with approximately one third of those due to intentional self harm. Only 15% of Indigenous female deaths were due to external causes.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH



8.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION—at 30 June 2000(a)

	LOW SEF	RIES		HIGH SE	HIGH SERIES			
Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •		
0–4	4 013	3 767	7 780	4 307	4 039	8 346		
5–9	3 977	3 710	7 687	4 283	3 983	8 266		
10-14	3 880	3 941	7 821	4 172	4 241	8 413		
15–19	3 198	3 176	6 374	3 437	3 409	6 846		
20–24	2 693	2 628	5 321	2 902	2 831	5 733		
25–29	2 575	2 631	5 206	2 782	2 829	5 611		
30–34	2 246	2 510	4 756	2 431	2 706	5 137		
35–39	1 983	2 145	4 128	2 134	2 309	4 443		
40–44	1 609	1 788	3 397	1 735	1 922	3 657		
45–49	1 156	1 296	2 452	1 235	1 387	2 622		
50–54	891	938	1 829	950	1 013	1 963		
55–59	589	618	1 207	636	663	1 299		
60–64	404	458	862	433	493	926		
65–69	291	379	670	309	414	723		
70–74	190	259	449	216	276	492		
75 and over	206	296	502	214	314	528		
Total	29 901	30 540	60 441	32 176	32 829	65 005		

⁽a) Source: Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996-2006 (Cat. no. 3231.0). Low series.

8.2 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, Summary(a)

				• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	
INDIGENOUS BIRTHS								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000	
		BIRTH	S	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		
Total births	1 492	1 538	1 474	1 468	1 558	1 721	25 093	
Males	744	815	776	756	771	869	12 763	
Females	748	723	698	712	787	852	12 330	
Sex ratio	99.5	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0	102.0	103.5	
Estimated coverage(b) (%)	97	98	93	92	97	106		
Both parents Indigenous	660	719	621	643	714	904		
Mother only(c)	565	553	565	522	499	484		
Father only(d)	267	266	288	303	345	333		
Age of mother Age group (years)								
19 and under	367	341	338	339	382	400	1 408	
20–24	537	489	488	473	464	536	4 214	
25–29	353	413	382	381	414	455	7 749	
30–34	172	210	189	190	194	221	7 654	
35–39	61	73	69	73	93	91	3 459	
40–44	_	10	7	10	7	17	591	
45 and over	_	_	_	_	_	_	17	
Not stated	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	
CONFINEMENTS								
Total confinements	1 478	1 522	1 457	1 454	1 536	1 707	24 694	
Median age of mother (years) Median age of father (years)	23.4 26.3	24.2 27.1	24.0 26.9	24.0 27.2	24.3 27.0	24.2 27.0	29.6 31.9	

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) Derived using 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Includes paternity-not-acknowledged and origin of father not stated.

⁽d) Includes origin of mother not stated.

8.3 BIRTHS TO AND CONFINEMENTS OF INDIGENOUS AND ALL MOTHERS, Summary(a)

INDIGENOUS MOTHERS							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
	• • • • • • •	BIRTH	S	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	
Total births Males Females	1 225 618 607	1 272 674 598	1 186 627 559	1 165 596 569	1 232 602 630	1 388 705 683	25 093 12 763 12 330
Sex ratio	101.8	112.7	112.2	104.7	95.6	103.2	103.5
Age of mother Age group (years) 19 and under	318	288	285	284	294	348	1 408
20–24	439	411	390	376	367	433	4 214
25–29	293	336	309	307	337	357	7 749
30–34	130	169	143	136	150	171	7 654
35–39	44	60	53	53	75	66	3 459
40–44	_	6	5	8	5	12	591
45 and over	_	_	_	_	_	_	17
Not stated	_	_	_	_	3	_	_
Age-specific fertility rates(b) Age group (years)							
15–19(c)	124.6	110.9	102.9	96.9	96.8	109.7	20.9
20–24	171.5	162.6	148.6	143.7	139.8	164.9	61.6
25–29 30–34	118.5	132.4	115.4	114.5	128.1	135.8	108.3
30–34 35–39	61.5	77.8	61.4	57.3	61.4	68.2	109.8
40–44	25.2 0.8	33.4 4.3	27.2 3.2	26.0 4.9	35.7 3.0	30.8 6.7	46.6 8.1
45–44 45–49(d)	0.6	1.0	J.2 —	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 217	1 256	1 176	1 155	1 217	1 378	24 694
Median age of mother (years) Median age of father (years)	23.2 26.0	24.0 27.0	23.9 26.6	23.8 27.0	24.4 27.0	23.8 26.7	29.6 31.9

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) 1995 rates were calculated on 1991 Census-based projected population. 1996 rates were calculated on 1996 Census-based estimated population. From 1997, rates were calculated on 1996 Census-based projected population, low series.

⁽c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

⁽d) Includes births to mothers aged more than 49 years.

8.4 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS, Summary(a)

INDIGENOUS DEATHS							TOTAL DEATHS
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •			
Total deaths	384	370	351	378	350	407	10 668
Males	219	222	207	230	208	237	5 718
Females	165	148	144	148	142	170	4 950
Sex ratio	132.7	150.0	143.8	155.4	146.5	139.4	115.5
Estimated coverage(b) (%)	79	75	70	74	68	77	
Median age at death (years)	53.5	53.7	51.4	51.3	52.1	50.4	77.3
Males	49.3	48.5	48.6	45.0	49.3	46.4	74.4
Females	59.3	58.0	57.8	57.0	55.3	56.0	81.1
Infant deaths	27	37	20	25	26	29	109
Males	11	23	10	16	10	19	68
Females	16	14	10	9	16	10	41

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) Derived using 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

8.5 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Age at Death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons				
• • • • • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •				
	NUMB	ER					
0	4.0	4.0					
0	19	10	29				
1–14	9	10	19				
15-24	8	8	16				
25-34	38	14	52				
35-44	38	16	54				
45-54	30	24	54				
55-64	30	32	62				
65-74	34	32	66				
75–84	21	15	36				
85 and	6	9	15				
over							
Not stated	4	_	4				
Total	237	170	407				
iviai	231	170	407				
PROPORTION (%)							

Р	ROPORTIO	N (%)	
0	8.0	5.9	7.1
1–14	3.8	5.9	4.7
15-24	3.4	4.7	3.9
25-34	16.0	8.2	12.8
35-44	16.0	9.4	13.3
45-54	12.7	14.1	13.3
55-64	12.7	18.8	15.2
65-74	14.3	18.8	16.2
75–84	8.9	8.8	8.8
85 and	2.5	5.3	3.7
over Not stated	1.7	_	1.0

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0

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8.6 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS						TOTAL DEATHS
Cause of death(b)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	44	36	45	45	35	44	3 114
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	14	11	21	15	12	13	859
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	5	11	6	7	8	6	648
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	26	31	26	20	31	39	271
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	16	16	14	15	13	9	280
Diseases of the circulatory system (IOO–I99)	111	94	107	106	98	100	3 760
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	61	50	55	65	49	60	2 055
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	20	20	19	19	21	24	923
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	44	48	34	41	22	25	815
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	9	19	7	16	17	8	422
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	16	22	21	17	17	24	367
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	6	15	15	11	12	19	98
,							
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal							
period (P00-P96)	8	8	8	6	17	11	53
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3	11	6	2	7	9	46
Chiomosomai abnormanties (QOO-Q99)	3	11	6	2	1	9	46
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99) 49	44	41	62	49	62	1 102
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98	3) 67	60	49	64	61	84	860
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	23	26	16	23	27	17	228
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	11	12	9	20	12	23	261
Assault (X85–Y09)	8	3	3	4	4	12	38
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	25	19	21	17	18	32	333
All causes of death	384	370	351	378	350	407	10 668

⁽a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used from 1999. For more information see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes and Causes of Death, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

8.7 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death(b)	Males	Females	Persons
	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	26	18	44
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	4	9	13
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	5	-	6
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	15	24	39
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	7	3	9
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	48	52	100
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	31	29	60
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	10	14	24
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	19	6	25
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	6	3	8
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	17	7	24
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	14	5	19
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal			
period (P00–P96)	8	3	11
Congenital malformations, deformations and			
chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6	3	9
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	33	29	62
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	58	26	84
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	12	5	17
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	20	3	23
Assault (X85–Y09)	5	7	12
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	21	11	32
All causes of death	237	170	407

⁽a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used from 1999. For more information see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes and Causes of Death, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

INTRODUCTION

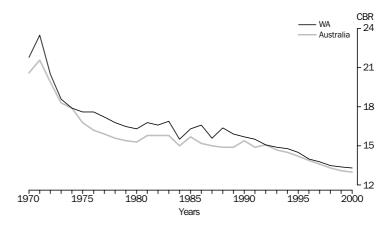
Over the last few decades there have been major changes in Western Australia's fertility patterns. Women are delaying motherhood and having fewer children in total, with some remaining childless. The reduction in the number of children being born will impact on Western Australia's economic future through contributing to the ageing of the population and potentially reducing Western Australia's workforce. This special article highlights these changing fertility patterns and discusses related changes that are occurring in families and households.

FERTILITY

Crude Birth Rate

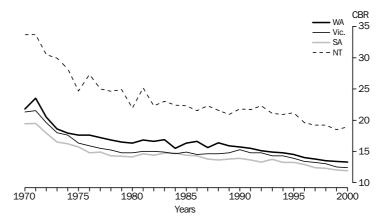
Western Australia has experienced a decline in the crude birth rate, from 21.8 births per 1000 population in 1970 to 13.3 births per 1000 population in 2000. The crude birth rate peaked in 1971 at 23.5 and then declined sharply to 16.3 in 1980. Increased access to contraception and abortion has contributed to this decline.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE, Western Australia and Australia, 1970-2000



In the last 30 years, Western Australia's crude birth rate has remained consistently higher than the national rate and the rates of Victoria and South Australia. It has been consistently lower than the Northern Territory's rate, where a younger population and a higher proportion of Indigenous people have contributed to a relatively high rate.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES, Selected States and Territories, 1970-2000

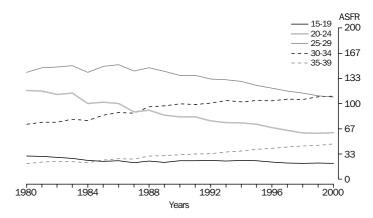


Age-Specific Fertility Rate

In the last twenty years, age-specific fertility rates for Western Australian women have undergone dramatic change, reflecting women's increasing participation in the labour force and postponement of motherhood. The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) refers to number of live births to mothers at each age per 1,000 of the female population of that age. The ASFR for women based on five year age groups shows that births to women aged between 15 and 29 years have decreased, with the rates for women 30 years and over increasing.

Most notably, the 20–24 year age group has experienced the greatest change, with the ASFR decreasing from 117.4 in 1980 to 61.6 in 2000. The 25–29 year age group also experienced a strong decline, from 141.2 in 1980 to 108.3 in 2000. Conversely, the ASFR for the 30–34 year age group has increased from 72.8 in 1980 to 109.8 in 2000. The 35–39 year age group also experienced an increase in the ASFR, from 20.5 in 1980 to 46.5 in 2000. For most age groups the decline or increase has been consistent over the last twenty years. However, for the 25–29 year age group the ASFR increased to a peak of 151.5 in 1986 and has since steadily declined.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, Selected age groups, 1980-2000

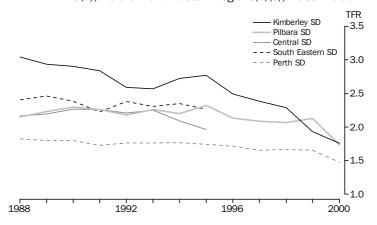


Total Fertility Rate

Fertility patterns in Western Australia's regional areas have undergone significant change since the late 1980s. When comparing total fertility rates (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) between regional areas, some interesting patterns emerge.

While there has been a decline in the total fertility rates (TFRs) over the last twelve years in all Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Western Australia, Perth has experienced consistently lower total fertility rates than the other SDs. The TFR for the Perth SD declined from 1.824 in 1988 to 1.477 in 2000. During this period, the Kimberley SD in northern Western Australia had one of the highest TFRs of all the regions in the State, declining from 3.042 in 1988 to 1.757 in 2000.

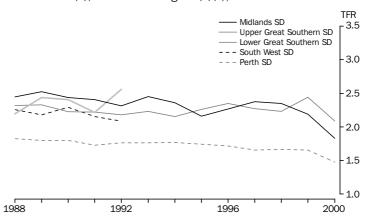
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a), Northern and Eastern Regions(b)(c), 1988-2000



- (a) The total fertility rates have been calculated using births data by year of registration and estimated resident population figures as at 30 June.
- (b) Perth Statistical Division has been included for purposes of comparison.
- (c) Due to geographic boundary changes for the Statistical Divisions of South Eastern and Central, comparisons are not able to be made for the complete period.

Other regions to have experienced relatively high TFRs between 1988 and 2000 include the SDs of Midlands and Lower Great Southern, declining from 2.446 to 1.827 and 2.319 to 2.086, respectively.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a), South West Regions(b)(c), 1988-2000



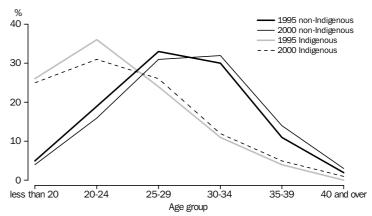
- (a) The total fertility rates have been calculated using births data by year of registration and estimated resident population figures as at 30 June.
- (b) Perth Statistical Division has been included for purposes of comparison.
- (c) Due to geographic boundary changes for the Statistical Divisions of Upper Great Southern and South West, comparisons are not able to be made for the complete period.

Maternal Age

Maternal age is another indicator that allows comparison of the fertility patterns between different groups of women. In comparing fertility patterns between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women, it is apparent that Indigenous women have their children at much younger ages.

In 2000, a quarter of all births to Indigenous women in Western Australia were to mothers aged less than 20 years and 31% were to women aged 20-24 years. For the non-Indigenous population, the proportions were considerably lower, at 4% and 16%, respectively. Conversely, in 2000, nearly a third of all births to non-Indigenous mothers were to women aged between 30 and 34 years. The proportion for Indigenous mothers in this age group was 12%.

MATERNAL AGE, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Women, 2000

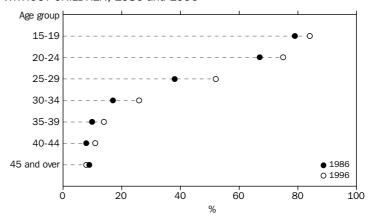


However, the tendency to delay motherhood has become increasingly apparent in the Indigenous population. Between 1995 and 2000, the proportion of Indigenous women having children under the age of 25 years fell from 62% to 56% and the proportion aged 25 years and over increased from 38% to 44%.

Women without children

In the 1986 Census, 27% of all Western Australian women aged 15 years and over reported that they had had no children. In the 1996 Census, the proportion in this category had increased to 29%. These figures reflect, in part, the increasing number of women who choose not to have children.

WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN, 1986 and 1996



For women in the middle to later years of their reproductive life, the proportions reporting no children increased between 1986 and 1996. For example, in the 30–34 year age group the proportion increased from 17% to 26%. Similarly, in the 35–39 year age group the proportion rose from 10% to 14%. However, the 25–29 year age group experienced the largest increase in women reporting no children, with 38% in 1986 and 52% in 1996. This was followed by the 20–24 age group, increasing from 67% to 75%.

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS

In 1997, there were 694,400 households in Western Australia. Of these, 70% were family households (486,600), 25% were lone person households (173,400) and the remainder were group households (34,500).

Families

In 1992, there were 334,100 families resident in the Perth Statistical Division (SD) and 125,200 families living in the remainder of the State. By 1997, the number of families had increased to 362,500 and 129,200, respectively. This represented an increase of 9% in the Perth SD and 3% for the remainder of the State.

FAMILY STRUCTURE, Statistical Division, 1992 and 1997

	PERTH		REMAINDER OF	STATE	
	1992	1997	1992	1997	
Family Type	'000	'000	'000	'000	
	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	
Couple families with children					
With dependents	144.0	140.1	56.3	51.3	
Non dependent children only	27.3	30.1	9.7	8.0	
All couples with children	171.4	170.3	65.9	59.2	
One parent families					
With dependents	34.6	38.1	8.3	14.2	
Non dependent children only	12.9	18.4	*3.4	*3.5	
All one-parent families with children	47.5	56.5	11.7	17.7	
Families without children(a)	115.2	135.7	47.5	52.2	
All families	334.1	362.5	125.2	129.2	

(a) Includes a small number of 'other' families.

Source: Family Characteristics, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0)

Between 1992 and 1997, one parent families increased by 19% (47,500 to 56,500) in the Perth SD and 51% (11,700 to 17,700) in the remainder of the State. During this period, families without children also increased, from 115,200 to 135,700 (8%) in the Perth SD and from 47,500 to 52,200 (10%) in the remainder of the State.

Although couple families with children decreased in both the remainder of the State and the Perth SD (10% and 0.6%, respectively), couple families with non-dependent children increased in the metropolitan region by 10%.

Projected Families

By 2021, the number of couple and one parent families in Western Australia is projected to increase to 712,200, representing an increase of 54%. The most common family type is projected to be couple families without children, 312,300 families or 44% of all families. Part of the growth in this family type is due to younger couples who choose to have children later and also older couples whose children have left home. The tendency towards smaller families will produce an increase in the number of couples who become 'empty nesters' earlier in their lives.

^{*} Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Couple families with children are projected to increase by just over a quarter to 289,500, or 40% of all families, in 2021.

The number of lone parent families is projected to increase to 110,400 in 2021, representing 16% of all families. The fastest growing family type is projected to be one parent families headed by a male parent, more than doubling from 7,300 in 1997 to 16,400 families in 2021. Similar growth is projected for one parent families headed by a female parent, increasing from 46,300 in 1997 to 94,000 in 2021.

PROJECTED FAMILIES, Western Australia

Family Type Projections, as at 30 June(a) .				ne(a)
	1997(b)	2001	2011	2021
	'000	'000	'000	'000
		• • • • • • • • •		
Couple families with children	230.6	241.9	260.3	289.5
Couple families without children(c)	177.3	197.5	257.5	312.3
One parent families	53.5	80.7	97.6	110.4
Male parent	7.3	12.0	14.2	16.4
Female parent	46.3	68.7	83.3	94.0
Total (d)	461.4	520.1	615.4	712.2

⁽a) The projections data are from Series B. For more information see Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0).

Lone person and group households

The fall in fertility over the last few decades has coincided with a rise in the number of non-family type households. Between 1992 and 1997, the number of females living alone in the Perth SD increased by 27% to 62,400 households. In the remainder of the State, the number of lone female households increased by half (50%) to 22,200. For both metropolitan and ex-metropolitan regions, the number of lone female households increased in the older age groups (45 years and over). The number of lone female households in the younger age groups (15–44 years) increased in the ex-metropolitan regions, but decreased slightly in the metropolitan region. The biggest growth in the metropolitan region was in the age group 65 years and over, which increased from 22,400 households in 1992 to 33,100 in 1997. For the ex-metropolitan region, the largest increase was in the 45–64 year age group, increasing from 3,900 to 7,200, during the same period.

⁽b) The 1997 data are sourced from Family Characteristics, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0).

⁽c) Couple families without children include both families with non-dependent children and couples without children.

⁽d) Excludes 'other' families.

LONE PERSON AND GROUP HOUSEHOLDS, Statistical Division

PERTH..... REMAINDER OF STATE 1992 1997 1992 1997 Household Type 1000 '000 Lone female households Age of lone female (years) 15-24 *3.7 3.3 *1.4 *2.4 25-44 10.6 9.9 2.9 *3.1 45-64 12.3 16.0 3.9 7.2 65 and over 22.4 33.1 9.4 6.6 Total 49.0 62.4 14.8 22.2 Lone male households Age of lone male (years) 15-24 *4.0 3.8 *3.1 *2.8 25-44 22.4 24.2 13.8 8.5 45-64 12.3 17.8 4.1 7.5 65 and over 8.8 13.0 3.3 6.0 Total 47.5 58.8 19.1 30.0 All lone person households 96.5 121.2 33.9 52.2 Group households 19.3 25.2 *4.9 9.2 **Total** 115.8 146.4 38.9 61.4

Source: Family Characteristics, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0)

The number of lone male households also increased during this period, from 47,500 to 58,800 in the Perth SD and from 19,100 to 30,000 in the remainder of the State. While this increase was apparent in most age groups, the proportion of lone male households in the 15–24 year age group decreased by 5% in the metropolitan region and 10% in the ex-metropolitan regions. In the metropolitan region, the biggest growth in this type of household occurred in the 45–64 year age group, increasing from 12,300 in 1992 to 17,800 in 1997. For the ex-metropolitan regions, the largest growth in lone male households was in the 25–44 year age group (8,500 to 13,800 households).

The number of group households in Western Australia also grew between 1992 and 1997, increasing by just under a third to 25,200 households in the metropolitan region and more than doubling to 9,200 households in the ex-metropolitan regions.

^{*} Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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 43.
- **2** As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to the *Acts Interpretation Act,* 1901–1973, the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been included as part of geographic Australia, hence another category of the State and Territory classification has been created. This category, known as Other Territories, includes Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory. Population, births, deaths and overseas migration data for Australia shown in table 1.1 include Other Territories.

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

- **4** The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.
- **5** The ERP is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.
- **6** ERPs are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.
- **7** A detailed description of the conceptual basis of ERP is contained in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS Website, http://www.abs.gov.au.

Population projections

- **8** Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101.
- **9** The population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends were realised. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.

POPULATION continued

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

Household projections

- **11** Household projections are estimates of future numbers of households based on assumptions about changing living arrangements of the population, and illustrate what would happen to the number and type of households in Australia if recent trends were to continue over the 25-year projection period (1996–2021). Household projections are not predictions or forecasts.
- **12** The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, which identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people in each five-year age group to be living in different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last three censuses are then projected forward and applied to the projected population. From these projections of living arrangements, numbers of households are derived.
- **13** Three projection series are produced, based on three different assumptions about the rate of change in the propensity to belong to different living arrangement types. All series use the same projected population. Series A assumes no change; the living arrangement propensities remain constant to 2021. Series B assumes a low rate of change, in which the linear trend in propensities from 1986 to 1996 continues at the full rate of change to 2001, then continues at half the rate of change to 2006, at one-quarter the rate of change to 2011 and then remains constant to 2021. Series C assumes that the 1986–1996 rate of change in propensities continues at the full rate of change to 2021. For a more detailed explanation of the methods and assumptions used see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996–2021* (Cat. no. 3236.0).

BIRTHS

- **14** Data presented in this publication refer to births registered during the calendar year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and, as a result of delay in registration, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year, or even later. However, most births are registered soon after they occur. More than 99% of births occurring in one year are registered by 30 June of the following year.
- **15** Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered.

BIRTHS continued

DEATHS

- **16** Births to mothers usually resident in Australia which took place overseas are excluded. Births to mothers usually resident overseas which occurred in Australia are included in the State or Territory where the birth occurred.
- **17** Data presented in this publication refer to deaths registered during the year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a death, and as a result some deaths are not registered in the year in which they occur. However, most deaths are registered within six months of occurrence. More than 99% of deaths occurring in one year have been registered by 30 June of the following year.
- **18** Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered.
- **19** Deaths which occurred in Australia of persons usually resident overseas are included in these statistics and are classified according to the State or Territory in which the death was registered. Deaths of Australian residents which occurred overseas are not included.

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

- **21** Expectation of life for statistical divisions and subdivisions (table 4.6) have been calculated with reference to State and Territory life tables, using Brass' Logit System. Small area life tables are based on age-specific death rates for each area, some of which may be zero as no deaths were recorded at those ages. Brass' Logit technique enables the calculation of smooth abridged life tables for regions which have defective age-specific death rates, by adjusting them with reference to a standard life table. The technique does not alter the overall level of mortality, but the age-specific functions of the life tables are smoothed.
- **22** Essentially, the technique compares mortality between the regional and standard life tables across ages, then a line of best fit is calculated to describe that relationship by age. The line of best fit is then used in conjunction with the standard life table to determine mortality rates for the small area life table. For a more detailed description of Brass' Logit System refer to Brass (1975): *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective data*.

Causes of death

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

DEATHS continued

- **24** The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9), while data from 1999 onwards is coded to ICD–10 and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. Data from 1999 onwards in this table relates to:
- Neoplasms (C00–D48);
- Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99);
- Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99);
- Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93);
- All other diseases (remainder of A00–T98); and
- External causes (V01–Y98)

from the ICD-10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

- **25** Data on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than to the number of travellers. However, the statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia.
- 26 The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS Website, http://www.abs.gov.au.
- **27** Special arrangements were put in place to estimate net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000, and thereby enable production of State and Territory population estimates. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.
- **28** Estimates of net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000 are based upon a sample of passenger cards from persons arriving in and departing from Australia during the period August through December 2000, along with movement data supplied by DIMA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, ABS Website, http://www.abs.gov.au.
- **29** As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December Quarters 2000, preliminary estimates of category jumping have been set to zero for these periods.

MIGRATION continued

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

- **31** Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of Western Australia during the years shown. There is usually an interval between the celebration and the registration of a marriage. As a result of the delay in registration, some marriages celebrated in one year are not registered until the following year. Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, marriages may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month, and within six calendar months, before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration to a District Registrar in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
- **32** In 1973, the minimum age at which a person may marry without parental consent was reduced from 21 to 18 years, although women were legally free to marry from 16 years with parental consent. Further amendment to the Marriage Act in 1991 designated the minimum age at which both sexes are legally free to marry to be 18 years. Persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years may marry with parental or guardian consent and an order from a judge or magistrate. Any two persons under the age of 18 years may not marry each other.

DIVORCES

- **33** All divorce data in this publication are for State or Territory of registration, based on the location of the Family Court where the divorce was granted and registered. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population. The number of divorces shown for the ACT is dependent on the number of cases heard by the Family Court in the ACT. As there is no residential requirement under Family Law, applicants may be resident anywhere in Australia.
- **34** Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, the only ground on which a divorce may be granted is that of irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. This ground is established by the husband and wife having lived apart for 12 months or more, and there being no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation. Application for nullity of marriage under Family Law legislation must be on the ground that there was a failure to meet a legal requirement, such as that neither party be already lawfully married to another person. There is no provision for judicial separation under Family Law legislation.
- **35** Successful applicants for a divorce are initially granted a decree nisi. This becomes absolute after one month, unless it is rescinded or appealed against, or the Family Court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of any children involved.

DIVORCES continued

- **36** The statistics shown in this publication are compiled by the ABS from information supplied by the Family Court in respect of each application which resulted in the granting of a decree absolute.
- **37** In the interpretation of data, it is important to bear in mind that the availability of judges and the complexity of the cases brought before them can affect the number of decrees granted or made absolute in any one year. A rise in numbers may reflect only the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period.
- **38** The Family Court of Australia introduced new divorce application forms in February 1995. With the introduction of these forms some data items that had been collected ceased to be available. The data items that are no longer available are:
- Characteristics of the divorce:
 - postcode and State or Territory of separation;
 - rite of marriage; and
 - number of children aged over 18 years.
- Characteristics of the husband and wife:
 - previous marital status at marriage;
 - number of previous marriages;
 - occupation at separation;
 - date of first arrival in Australia; and
 - duration of residence.
- **39** In light of the Family Court decision and ABS budgetary considerations, only limited data on divorces registered in 1995 were processed. The data item number of children of the marriage under 18 years was not processed. With the exception of those data items which the Family Court no longer collects, ABS resumed full processing of divorce data from 1996.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

- **41** The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2000* (Cat. no. 1216.0).
- **42** The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

45 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 46)

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Demography (Cat. 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, Western Australia (Cat. no. 3235.5)

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)

Western Australia at a Glance (Cat. no. 1306.5)

Western Australian Statistical Indicators (Cat. no. 1367.5)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

- **46** AusStats is a web based information service which provides the ABS full standard product range on-line. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.
- **47** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS Website at http://www.abs.gov.au; from the navigation bar select Themes, Demography.
- **48** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS office.
- **49** Appendix 1 lists characteristics processed by the ABS for population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For more information about these statistics refer to the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

APPENDIX 1 CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Age

Country of birth Marital status

Sex

State or Territory of usual residence Statistical Local Area of usual residence

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

Date of birth

Nuptiality

Plurality

Sex of child

State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the mother and father

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of mother

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of father

Age of father

Age of mother

Country of birth of father

Country of birth of mother

Country of marriage

Duration of marriage

Occupation of father

Previous children of the current relationship

State or Territory of usual residence (includes sub-State data as well)

DEATHS

Age at death

Age at marriage

Birthplace

Cause of death

Country of marriage

Date of birth

Date of death

Date of marriage

Date of registration

Duration of residence in Australia

Indigenous status

Marital status

Number of children

Occupation at time of death (or previous occupation, if retired)

DEATHS continued

Sex

State or Territory of registration

Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

Age (date of birth)

Australian resident

Intended/actual time away from Australia

Main reason for journey

Country spent/intend to spend most time in

State of intended address/lived

Category of travel

Citizenship (nationality)

Country of birth

Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months

Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

Overseas visitor

Intended/actual length of stay

Main reason for journey

Country of residence

State of intended address/in which most time spent

Permanent migrant

Previous/future country of residence

State of intended address/lived

Sex

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

Category of celebrant (rites used)

Date of marriage

Month and year of registration

State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

Age at marriage

Birthplace

Birthplace of father

Birthplace of mother

Date of birth

Number of children of previous marriages

Number of children under 16 years

Number of previous marriages

Period of residence in Australia if born overseas

Previous marital status

Year of birth of youngest child

Year of celebration of last marriage

Year of first previous marriage

Year of termination of last marriage

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

Age of children of the marriage under 18 years

Date of birth of children of the marriage under 18 years

Date of filing of application

Date of final separation

Date of marriage

Duration of marriage until decree absolute

Duration of marriage until separation

Marriage place

Month and year of divorce

Number of children of the marriage under 18 years

Postcode and State or Territory of separation (available 1993 and 1994 only)

Registry

Sex of applicant

State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the husband and wife

Age at divorce

Age at marriage

Age at separation

Date of birth

Place of birth

APPENDIX 2

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, Selected Years(a)

Year	Estimated Resident Population(b)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Crude marriage rate	Crude divorce rate
• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
1911	286 712	8 091	2 923	615	2 421	_	28.2	10.2	76.0	8.4	0.1
1916	313 066	8 563	3 085	567	2 365	_	27.4	9.9	66.2	7.6	0.1
1921	334 084	7 807	3 480	611	2 656	_	23.4	10.4	78.3	8.0	0.4
1926	380 930	8 301	3 350	409	2 844	_	21.8	8.8	49.3	7.5	0.3
1931	432 347	8 549	3 681	355	2 741	_	19.8	8.5	41.5	6.3	0.3
1936	452 294	8 479	4 230	358	4 242	_	18.7	9.4	42.2	9.4	0.5
1941	473 988	10 118	4 769	357	5 077	_	21.3	10.1	35.3	10.7	0.7
1946	492 771	12 105	4 753	376	5 171	_	24.6	9.6	31.1	10.5	1.5
1951	580 317	14 794	5 288	425	5 390	682	25.5	9.1	28.7	9.3	1.2
1956	674 459	16 916	5 572	384	5 080	544	25.1	8.3	22.7	7.5	0.8
1961	737 596	17 078	5 729	336	5 150	466	23.2	7.8	19.7	7.0	0.6
1966(c)	849 189	17 194	6 902	343	7 002	637	20.2	8.1	19.9	8.2	8.0
1971(d)	1 031 614	24 276	7 796	465	9 382	1 064	23.5	7.6	19.2	9.1	1.0
1976	1 178 928	20 700	7 728	273	9 517	4 818	17.6	6.6	13.2	8.1	4.1
1981	1 301 238	21 900	7 995	194	10 111	3 481	16.8	6.1	8.9	7.8	2.7
1986	1 457 917	24 236	9 307	214	10 379	4 001	16.6	6.4	8.8	7.1	2.7
1989	1 578 633	25 051	9 543	195	10 739	4 089	15.9	6.0	7.8	6.8	2.6
1990	1 612 495	25 356	9 407	217	10 613	3 845	15.7	5.8	8.6	6.6	2.4
1991	1 636 559	25 417	9 528	183	10 659	4 446	15.5	5.8	7.2	6.5	2.7
1992	1 658 045	25 073	9 898	175	10 118	4 540	15.1	6.0	7.0	6.1	2.7
1993	1 677 669	25 081	10 316	147	10 382	4 654	14.9	6.2	5.9	6.2	2.8
1994	1 703 009	25 138	10 293	140	10 366	5 024	14.8	6.0	5.6	6.1	3.0
1995	1 733 787	25 139	10 364	129	10 404	5 040	14.5	6.0	5.1	6.0	2.9
1996	1 765 256	24 793	11 027	160	10 294	4 959	14.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	2.8
1997	1 797 870	24 776	10 807	131	10 456	5 046	13.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	2.8
1998	1 829 145	24 717	10 664	123	10 705	5 268	13.5	5.8	5.0	5.8	2.9
1999	1 857 586	24 849	10 877	117	10 197	5 301	13.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	2.8
2000	1 883 678	25 093	10 668	109	11 000	5 276	13.3	5.7	4.3	5.8	2.8

⁽a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

⁽b) For years prior to 1992 details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. For 1992 and later years details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

⁽c) In 1967, Australia passed a referendum which meant that 'full-blood Aborigines' were not excluded from population counts. Following this, population estimates were backdated to 1961 to include this component of the population. However, births, deaths and natural increases of the 'full-blooded' Aboriginal population have only been included in data since 1966.

⁽d) For most of this century demographic data has been collected on a State of enumeration/registration basis. Since 1971, population estimates have been calculated on the basis of where people usually live. Births have been calculated on an usual residence basis since 1969, and deaths since 1971.

APPENDIX 3

1996 CENSUS

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
Characteristics of persons counted	no.	no.	no.	%
onardensies of persons counted				
Total persons counted(a)	862 645	863 450	1 726 095	
Persons counted in private dwellings	821 354	837 701	1 659 055	96.1
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	38 571	25 445	64 016	3.7
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	800 481	815 247	1 615 728	93.6
Visitors counted from Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	6 838	6 255	13 093	0.8
Elsewhere within WA	37 484	25 939	63 423	3.7
Interstate	18 499	15 373	33 872	2.0
Overseas	6 181	6 891	13 072	0.8
Total visitors	69 002	54 458	123 460	7.2
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	349 566	359 484	709 050	41.1
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	106 961	110 650	217 611	12.6
Elsewhere within WA	187 315	194 806	382 121	22.1
Interstate	33 848	31 777	65 625	3.8
Overseas Not stated(c)	33 659 3 131	35 534 2 638	69 193 5 769	4.0 0.3
• •	3 131	2 000	3 103	0.0
Age of persons counted (years)	100.010	400 477	200 005	00.4
0–14 15–54	198 048	188 177	386 225	22.4
55–64	515 364 69 580	505 816 68 176	1 021 180 137 756	59.2 8.0
65 or more	79 653	101 281	180 934	10.5
Movital status of navagage accusted (d)				
Marital status of persons counted(d) Never married	233 048	186 081	419 129	24.3
Married	355 594	354 874	710 468	41.2
Separated but not divorced	22 675	25 697	48 372	2.8
Divorced	39 624	48 986	88 610	5.1
Widowed	13 656	59 635	73 291	4.2
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	588 189	590 142	1 178 331	68.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	21 920	19 345	41 265	2.4
Europe and the former USSR	154 412	150 884	305 296	17.7
Middle East and North Africa	3 917	3 330	7 247	0.4
South-East Asia	25 806	31 474	57 280	3.3
North-East Asia	5 705	6 489	12 194	0.7
Southern Asia	8 442	8 600	17 042	1.0
Northern America	4 737	4 183	8 920	0.5
Southern and Central America	2 300	2 508	4 808	0.3
Africa (excl. North Africa)	10 239	10 658	20 897	1.2

⁽a) Place of enumeration.

Other(e)

421 484

905

⁽d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

⁽b) Persons aged five years or more counted at home on census (e) Comprises inadequately described, at sea night.

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.

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996 continued

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
Characteristics of persons counted	no.	no.	no.	%
			• • • • • • • •	
Australian citizens	745 412	748 469	1 493 881	86.5
Aged 18 years or more	529 871	543 247	1 073 118	62.2
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	25 057	25 736	50 793	2.9
Labour force status(a)				
Employed persons	432 994	330 213	763 207	44.2
Full-time(b)	344 628	163 681	508 309	29.4
Part-time	79 057	159 127	238 184	13.8
Hours worked not stated	9 309	7 405	16 714	1.0
Unemployed persons	41 036	25 794	66 830	3.9
Looking for full-time work	36 351	16 536	52 887	3.1
Looking for part-time work	4 685	9 258	13 943	0.8
Total in the labour force	474 030	356 007	830 037	48.1
Total not in the labour force(c)	184 992	312 991	497 983	28.9

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

⁽c) Includes persons who did not state their labour force status.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates

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

Age-specific divorce rates

Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.

Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.

Age-specific marriage rates

Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.

Birth

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

Category jumping

Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.

Category of movement

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements;
- long-term movements (one year or more); and
- short-term movements (less than one year).

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

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

Children (divorce collection)

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

Children (marriage collection)

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

Confinement

A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.

Crude birth rate

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

Crude death rate

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

Crude divorce rate

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

Crude marriage rate

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

Date of final separation

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

Divorce Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.

Duration of marriage Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the

date of marriage and the date of divorce.

Duration of marriage until Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed

separation years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.

Estimated resident population The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of

residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than

12 months.

Exnuptial birth An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to

each other at the time of birth.

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. 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.

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.

Indigenous birth The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified

as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.

Indigenous death The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Islander origin on the death registration form.

Indigenous origin Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or

her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per

1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Intercensal discrepancy

Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Marital status

Two separate concepts are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.

Marriage

Refers to registered marriages only. Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, 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.

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.

Net reproduction rate

The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.

Nuptial birth

A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.

Nuptial first confinement

A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.

Nuptiality

Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.

Paternity-acknowledged birth

A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- 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).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.

Previous births

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.

Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.

All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.

Previous births continued

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.

Previous issue

See Previous births.

Remarriage rates

Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rates

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

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

State or Territory of registration

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

State or Territory of usual residence

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

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

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

Statistical Local Areas Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at

a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of State level. Further details are included in *Australian Standard*

Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female

population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at

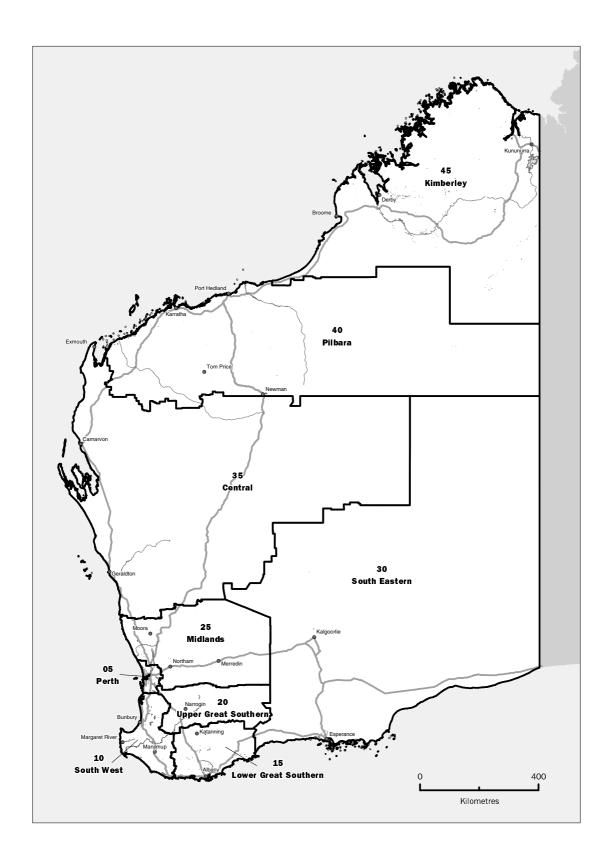
each age of her reproductive life.

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

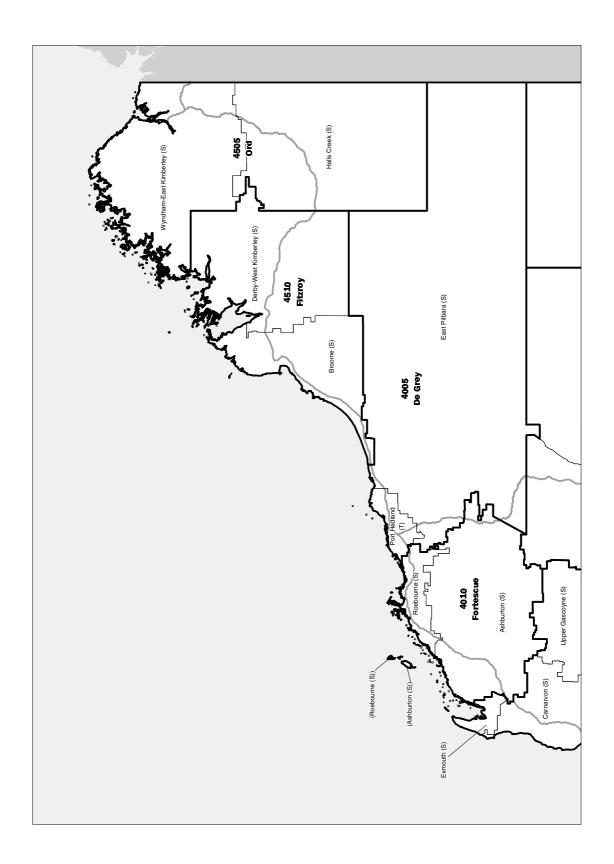
Year of registration Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was

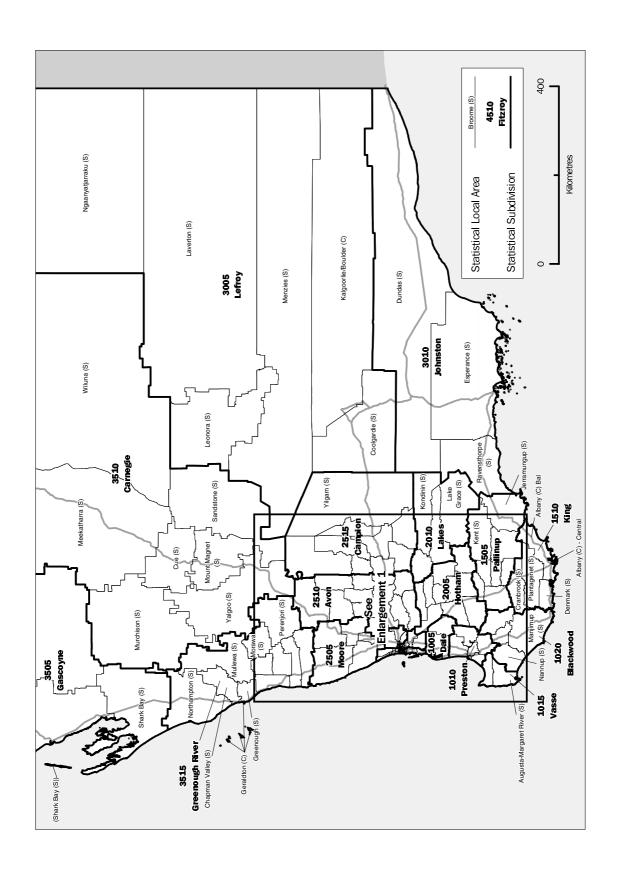
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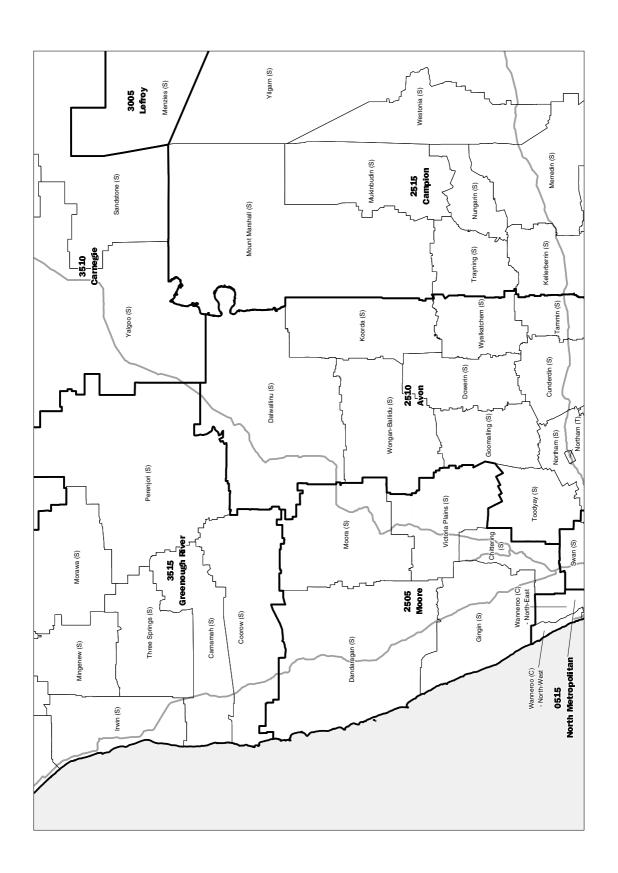


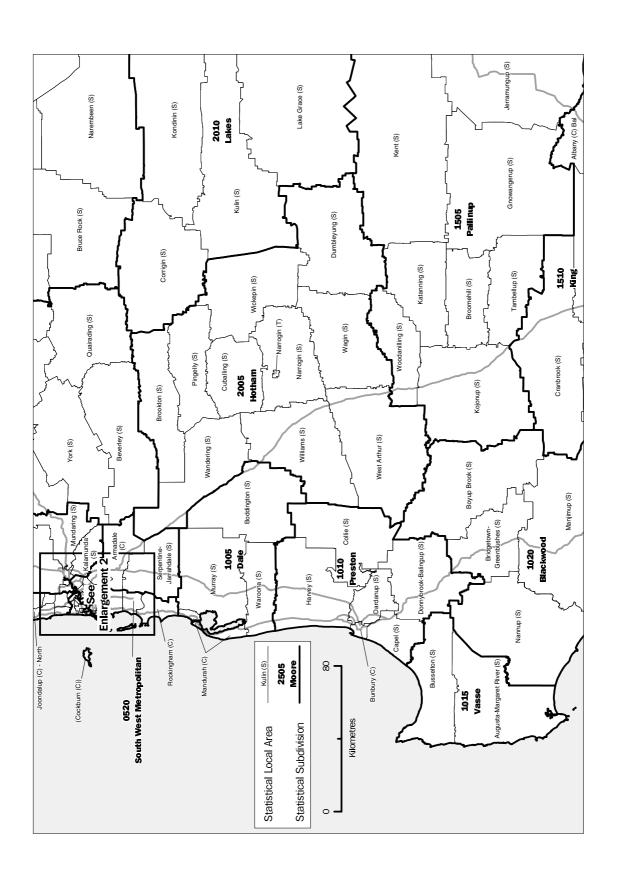
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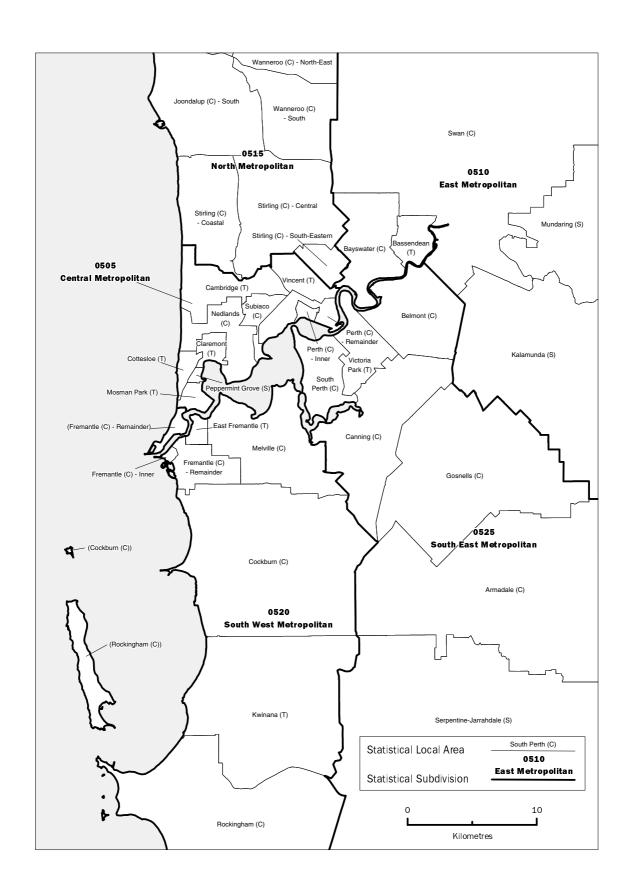


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