



# DEMOGRAPHY

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Carrington Shepherd on Perth 08 9360 5255

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, birth, death, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for Western Australia.

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

In November 2001, the West Australian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages introduced a new system for processing registrations data.



### REVISIONS

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



Colin Nagle  
Regional Director

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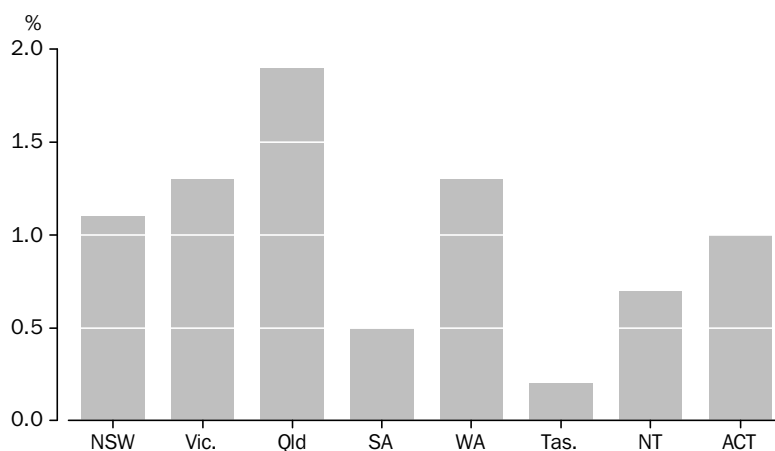
# SECTION 1

## DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY .....

### POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia at December 2001 was 1.9 million which was 9.8% of the Australian total. The main contributors to population growth in 2001 were net overseas migration (15,600) and natural increase (13,200). Western Australia also experienced a loss of 3,600 people to interstate migration. Queensland was the fastest growing state/territory in 2001 with a growth rate of 1.9%. Victoria and Western Australia were next with a growth rate of 1.3%.

POPULATION GROWTH, 2000–2001



At June 2001, the Statistical Division (SD) of Perth had the highest estimated resident population with 1.4 million people. The South West SD had the second highest estimated resident population with 194,900 persons. Approximately 84% of the population of Western Australia lived in these two Statistical Divisions.

The most populous Statistical Local Area (SLA) outside the Perth SD was Mandurah, with an estimated resident population of 49,200. Sandstone, with an estimated resident population of 140, was the least populous SLA in Western Australia.

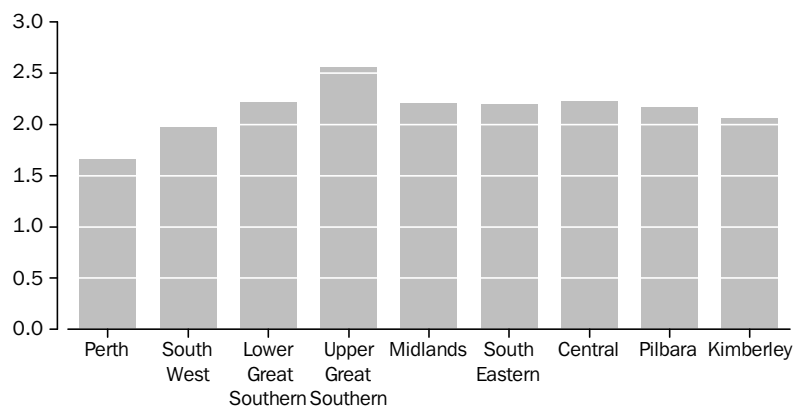
### BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2001, there were 24,000 births registered to mothers usually residing in Western Australia. The Western Australian crude birth rate of 12.6 births per 1,000 estimated resident population was equal to the national rate. Four states/territories had higher crude birth rates—the Northern Territory with 19.1, Tasmania (13.6), Queensland (13.1) and New South Wales (12.8).

In Western Australia, the median age of mothers for all confinements in 2001 was 29.8 years, slightly less than the national figure of 30.0 years. The state/territory with the highest median age was Victoria (30.7 years) and the lowest was the Northern Territory (27.9 years).

The Upper Great Southern SD had the highest total fertility rate (2.56) of all Statistical Divisions in Western Australia while the Perth SD had the lowest (1.66).

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Statistical Divisions



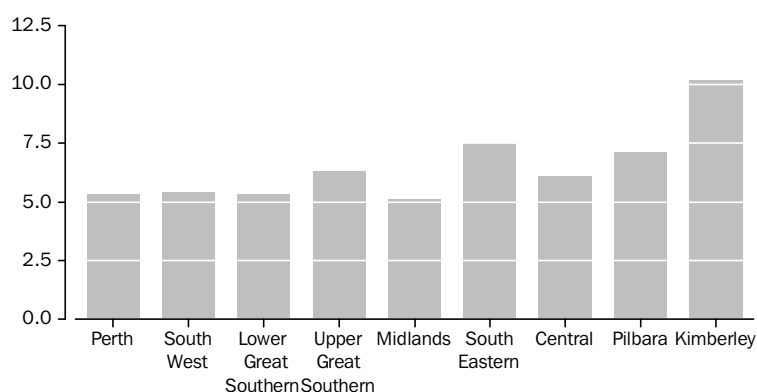
## DEATHS

In 2001, there were 10,800 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 which was the third lowest of all the states/territories after the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The rate was also lower than the national rate of 6.6.

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. Western Australia's SDR of 5.2 compares with a national rate of 5.4. Only the Australian Capital Territory had a lower SDR (5.1).

The highest SDR in Western Australia was in the Kimberley SD (10.2) followed by the South Eastern SD (7.5). In comparison, the rate in the Perth SD was 5.3.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, Statistical Divisions



## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2001, Western Australia had a net gain of 15,600 persons due to overseas migration. This equated to 14% of the Australian total, placing Western Australia fourth compared to the other states. New South Wales gained 44,800 persons, Victoria 27,500, and Queensland 18,700 from overseas migration whereas the Australian Capital Territory gained the least (140 persons).

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION

There was a net loss of persons from Western Australia in 2001 (-3,600 persons) resulting from 29,800 arrivals and 33,400 departures. Only Victoria and Queensland recorded positive net interstate migration of 7,700 and 22,000 persons respectively.

## MARRIAGES

There were 9,800 marriages registered in Western Australia during 2001. Nationally there was a fall of 9.1% from the previous year with all states/territories experiencing declines in the number of marriages. Tasmania had the greatest fall (16%), compared with a decline of 11% in Western Australia.

The crude marriage rate for Western Australia was 5.1, slightly lower than the national rate of 5.3. The median age of bridegrooms in Western Australia was 31.3 years, which was the second highest behind the Northern Territory (32.1 years) and higher than the national median age (30.6 years). The median age of brides in Western Australia was 29.0 years, slightly higher than the national figure of 28.6 years. Again, only the Northern Territory had a higher figure (29.9 years).

## DIVORCES

There were 5,400 divorces granted in Western Australia in 2001. The crude divorce rate was 2.8, the same as the national rate. The median duration of Western Australian marriages was 12.6 years, slightly longer than the national figure of 11.8 years.

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

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

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

(b) From previous year.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(c) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>PERTH</b>					
<b>Central Metropolitan</b>					
Cambridge (T)	24 382	291	1.57	189	5.3
Claremont (T)	9 206	74	1.25	92	5.0
Cottesloe (T)	7 387	78	1.25	56	4.7
Mosman Park (T)	8 364	92	1.47	74	6.3
Nedlands (C)	21 417	188	1.56	187	5.5
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 686	6	1.47	9	4.1
Perth (C) - Inner	787	4	1.42	13	12.6
Perth (C) - Remainder	7 177	39	0.64	40	5.3
Subiaco (C)	15 740	183	1.21	111	7.0
Vincent (T)	26 335	341	1.28	198	6.0
<i>Total Central Metropolitan</i>	<i>122 481</i>	<i>1 296</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>5.7</i>
<b>East Metropolitan</b>					
Bassendean (T)	14 025	168	1.69	94	5.5
Bayswater (C)	56 983	647	1.50	377	5.0
Kalamunda (S)	48 790	449	1.61	285	5.5
Mundaring (S)	35 496	374	1.83	156	4.6
Swan (C)	85 649	1 316	2.01	389	6.0
<i>Total East Metropolitan</i>	<i>240 943</i>	<i>2 954</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1 301</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<b>North Metropolitan</b>					
Joondalup (C) - North	47 738	612	1.73	132	4.3
Joondalup (C) - South	108 256	1 088	1.63	361	4.2
Stirling (C) - Central	99 151	1 243	1.60	616	5.1
Stirling (C) - Coastal	61 871	707	1.51	358	4.4
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern	16 259	171	1.41	197	7.2
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	20 580	265	1.92	98	5.2
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	26 547	489	2.25	81	4.5
Wanneroo (C) - South	37 247	662	2.25	130	5.2
<i>Total North Metropolitan</i>	<i>417 649</i>	<i>5 237</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1 973</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<b>South West Metropolitan</b>					
Cockburn (C)	69 703	1 039	1.93	297	5.2
East Fremantle (T)	6 759	97	1.77	62	6.3
Fremantle (C) - Inner	818	5	0.88	—	n.p.
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	25 039	284	1.48	225	6.4
Kwinana (T)	21 872	300	2.06	119	6.7
Melville (C)	96 633	917	1.42	535	4.2
Rockingham (C)	74 696	893	1.91	416	5.4
<i>Total South West Metropolitan</i>	<i>295 520</i>	<i>3 535</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1 656</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>South East Metropolitan</b>					
Armadale (C)	52 601	737	2.00	246	5.1
Belmont (C)	29 995	411	1.80	237	5.8
Canning (C)	77 135	801	1.62	362	5.1
Gosnells (C)	83 691	1 225	1.98	375	5.2
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	11 752	133	1.76	32	3.9
South Perth (C)	37 375	344	1.16	327	5.7
Victoria Park (T)	27 906	331	1.37	425	7.9
<i>Total South East Metropolitan</i>	<i>320 455</i>	<i>3 982</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>2 004</i>	<i>5.7</i>
<i>Total Perth</i>	<i>1 397 048</i>	<i>17 004</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>7 903</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
<b>Mandurah</b>					
Mandurah (C)	49 161	470	1.89	395	5.5
Murray (S)	10 924	112	1.97	64	5.4
<i>Total Mandurah</i>	60 085	582	1.90	459	5.5
<b>Bunbury</b>					
Bunbury (C)	30 540	386	1.81	210	5.8
Capel (S) - Pt A	2 858	35	2.36	9	5.4
Dardanup (S) - Pt A	6 459	91	1.89	20	3.8
Harvey (S) - Pt A	10 376	125	2.04	40	5.9
<i>Total Bunbury</i>	50 233	637	1.88	279	5.6
<b>Preston</b>					
Boddington (S)	1 421	21	2.13	6	5.4
Capel (S) - Pt B	4 254	54	1.91	14	3.1
Collie (S)	9 056	115	2.09	68	6.2
Dardanup (S) - Pt B	2 542	34	2.51	8	3.0
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 673	44	2.00	26	4.3
Harvey (S) - Pt B	8 235	98	1.95	32	3.8
Waroona (S)	3 476	40	2.25	17	5.5
<i>Total Preston</i>	33 657	406	2.06	171	4.7
<b>Vasse</b>					
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	10 266	128	1.89	45	4.7
Busselton (S)	23 337	256	1.93	152	5.9
<i>Total Vasse</i>	33 603	384	1.92	197	5.6
<b>Blackwood</b>					
Boyup Brook (S)	1 655	15	2.20	7	4.2
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 217	60	2.67	26	5.7
Manjimup (S)	10 246	155	2.54	64	5.7
Nannup (S)	1 211	10	2.59	—	n.p.
<i>Total Blackwood</i>	17 329	240	2.52	99	5.4
<i>Total South West</i>	194 907	2 249	1.98	1 205	5.4
<b>LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>					
<b>Pallinup</b>					
Broomehill (S)	527	9	2.30	—	n.p.
Gnowangerup (S)	1 565	32	3.47	15	7.1
Jerramungup (S)	1 235	15	2.61	3	4.4
Katanning (S)	4 441	74	2.31	29	6.6
Kent (S)	634	10	2.36	4	6.6
Kojonup (S)	2 296	43	2.88	15	4.5
Tambellup (S)	739	12	2.24	—	n.p.
Woodanilling (S)	389	6	2.25	—	n.p.
<i>Total Pallinup</i>	11 826	201	2.62	70	5.7
<b>King</b>					
Albany (C) - Central	16 650	185	1.98	166	5.8
Albany (C) Bal	14 564	147	2.11	51	4.6
Cranbrook (S)	1 053	10	2.91	7	4.7
Denmark (S)	4 656	43	2.07	29	4.6
Plantagenet (S)	4 677	52	2.24	18	4.7
<i>Total King</i>	41 600	437	2.08	271	5.2
<i>Total Lower Great Southern</i>	53 426	638	2.22	341	5.3

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>					
<b>Hotham</b>					
Brookton (S)	1 023	21	3.58	16	6.8
Cuballing (S)	726	12	2.79	4	5.2
Dumbleyung (S)	761	13	3.07	8	6.9
Narrogin (T)	4 712	67	2.19	53	8.4
Narrogin (S)	774	11	2.30	3	5.5
Pingelly (S)	1 207	20	2.64	17	6.6
Wagin (S)	1 840	27	2.46	24	6.6
Wandering (S)	336	7	2.28	—	n.p.
West Arthur (S)	909	15	2.95	—	n.p.
Wickepin (S)	746	16	3.15	3	5.0
Williams (S)	942	11	2.44	5	2.2
<i>Total Hotham</i>	13 976	220	2.47	136	6.6
<b>Lakes</b>					
Corrigin (S)	1 290	15	2.62	11	5.5
Kondinin (S)	1 012	28	3.92	4	3.9
Kulin (S)	892	9	2.09	3	3.2
Lake Grace (S)	1 567	26	2.71	9	6.4
<i>Total Lakes</i>	4 761	78	2.83	27	5.0
<i>Total Upper Great Southern</i>	18 737	298	2.56	163	6.3
<b>MIDLANDS</b>					
<b>Moore</b>					
Chittering (S)	2 972	32	1.66	12	5.8
Dandaragan (S)	2 969	42	2.22	17	4.4
Gingin (S)	4 267	40	2.29	15	4.5
Moora (S)	2 672	37	2.10	13	4.0
Victoria Plains (S)	978	28	3.41	4	4.4
<i>Total Moore</i>	13 858	179	2.22	61	4.6
<b>Avon</b>					
Beverley (S)	1 576	15	2.48	6	4.0
Cunderdin (S)	1 458	21	2.42	7	2.3
Dalwallinu (S)	1 914	38	2.57	11	5.1
Dowerin (S)	840	9	1.74	9	4.8
Goomalling (S)	978	9	1.60	11	4.9
Koorda (S)	492	6	2.82	—	n.p.
Northam (T)	6 527	87	2.13	59	7.0
Northam (S)	3 696	44	1.96	15	4.7
Quairading (S)	1 138	10	2.32	8	6.9
Tammin (S)	438	7	3.56	2	3.6
Toodyay (S)	4 102	35	1.78	19	4.7
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 573	26	2.31	11	7.3
Wyalkatchem (S)	668	7	2.17	4	6.6
York (S)	3 248	35	2.19	21	5.0
<i>Total Avon</i>	28 648	349	2.16	185	5.5

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>MIDLANDS continued</b>					
<b>Campion</b>					
Bruce Rock (S)	1 126	10	2.01	10	7.0
Kellerberrin (S)	1 221	14	2.44	7	4.0
Merredin (S)	3 734	67	2.40	15	5.3
Mount Marshall (S)	673	11	2.64	—	n.p.
Mukinbudin (S)	713	8	1.94	3	2.9
Narembeen (S)	961	10	2.02	8	4.0
Nungarin (S)	276	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Trayning (S)	394	10	3.01	6	8.9
Westonia (S)	251	5	1.67	—	n.p.
Yilgarn (S)	1 815	39	2.36	5	3.9
<i>Total Campion</i>	<i>11 164</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>Total Midlands</i>	<i>53 670</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>SOUTH EASTERN</b>					
<b>Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A</b>					
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A	29 471	579	2.18	155	8.6
<i>Total Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A</i>	<i>29 471</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>8.6</i>
<b>Lefroy</b>					
Coolgardie (S)	4 301	74	2.45	7	5.8
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt B	264	11	6.20	3	15.1
Laverton (S)	1 246	16	1.97	8	11.7
Leonora (S)	1 986	43	2.75	4	7.1
Menzies (S)	353	—	n.p.	3	13.5
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 545	18	1.88	10	10.3
<i>Total Lefroy</i>	<i>9 695</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>8.4</i>
<b>Johnston</b>					
Dundas (S)	1 247	14	2.28	9	6.6
Esperance (S)	13 319	177	2.10	67	6.2
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 523	23	2.80	7	5.0
<i>Total Johnston</i>	<i>16 089</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<i>Total South Eastern</i>	<i>55 255</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>7.5</i>
<b>CENTRAL</b>					
<b>Geraldton</b>					
Geraldton (C)	20 131	290	2.30	146	7.1
Greenough (S) - Pt A	11 320	152	2.07	31	5.3
<i>Total Geraldton</i>	<i>31 451</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<b>Gascoyne</b>					
Carnarvon (S)	6 680	114	2.44	25	6.3
Exmouth (S)	2 285	28	1.90	6	4.4
Shark Bay (S)	907	7	1.44	—	n.p.
Upper Gascoyne (S)	360	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Gascoyne</i>	<i>10 232</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>CENTRAL <i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Carnegie</b>					
Cue (S)	394	—	n.p.	5	11.2
Meekatharra (S)	1 445	31	2.79	5	10.3
Mount Magnet (S)	860	14	1.89	3	9.0
Murchison (S)	164	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Sandstone (S)	140	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Wiluna (S)	920	13	1.53	8	13.2
Yalgoo (S)	331	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Carnegie</i>	4 254	62	2.06	23	9.6
<b>Greenough River</b>					
Carnamah (S)	808	15	2.33	—	n.p.
Chapman Valley (S)	883	9	2.09	3	3.7
Coorow (S)	1 393	13	2.30	—	n.p.
Greenough (S) - Pt B	1 315	19	3.27	4	4.3
Irwin (S)	3 003	38	2.29	17	4.3
Mingenew (S)	585	17	3.51	3	4.8
Morawa (S)	982	10	2.68	—	n.p.
Mullewa (S)	1 113	22	3.49	5	7.1
Northampton (S)	3 325	51	1.99	25	5.9
Perenjori (S)	606	7	1.98	—	n.p.
Three Springs (S)	745	9	1.57	6	7.5
<i>Total Greenough River</i>	14 758	210	2.40	70	4.9
<i>Total Central</i>	60 695	864	2.23	303	6.1
<b>PILBARA</b>					
<b>De Grey</b>					
East Pilbara (S)	5 870	84	1.91	20	9.4
Port Hedland (T)	12 677	268	2.42	43	8.0
<i>Total De Grey</i>	18 547	352	2.26	63	8.5
<b>Fortescue</b>					
Ashburton (S)	5 991	107	2.11	13	5.4
Roebourne (S)	15 138	275	2.07	21	5.6
<i>Total Fortescue</i>	21 129	382	2.08	34	5.6
<i>Total Pilbara</i>	39 676	734	2.17	97	7.1
<b>KIMBERLEY</b>					
<b>Ord</b>					
Halls Creek (S)	3 921	46	1.66	25	12.6
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	7 255	141	2.42	27	10.2
<i>Total Ord</i>	11 176	187	2.16	52	11.1
<b>Fitzroy</b>					
Broome (S)	13 239	204	1.91	20	6.2
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	8 285	138	2.15	56	14.2
<i>Total Fitzroy</i>	21 524	342	2.01	76	9.7
<i>Total Kimberley</i>	32 700	529	2.06	128	10.2
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA(f)</b>	<b>1 906 114</b>	<b>24 002</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>10 779</b>	<b>5.5</b>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

## SECTION 2

## POPULATION .....

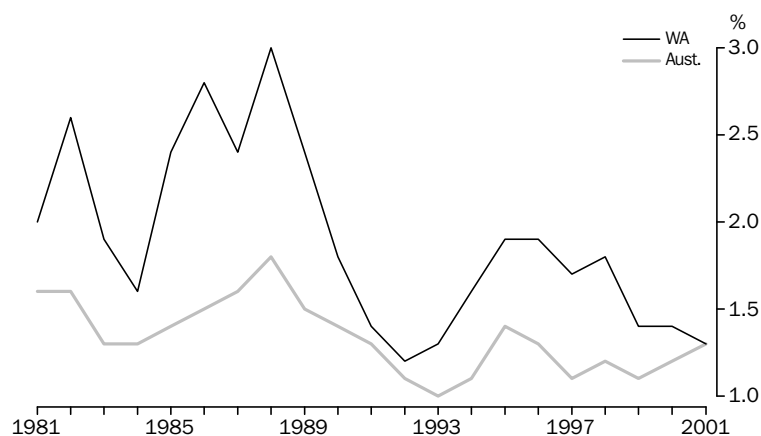
### POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia at December 2001 was 1,919,000 persons, consisting of 960,300 males and 958,500 females.

Western Australia's population increased by 25,300 persons in the 12 months ending December 2001, a growth rate of 1.3%, which is slightly less than the growth rate in 2000 (1.4%). The lowest growth rate over the last 40 years was recorded in 1992, at 1.2%.

In 2001, the population growth rate for Western Australia was the same as the national rate. Over the last three years the growth rate for Western Australia has been decreasing while the national growth rate has been increasing.

### POPULATION GROWTH



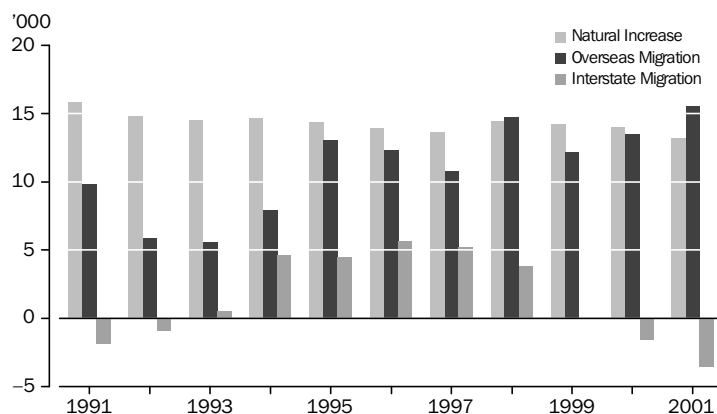
### COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

In 2001, the major contributor to population growth was overseas migration, with a net increase of 15,600 persons. This was larger than the natural increase (excess of births over deaths), which contributed 13,200 persons. The flow of persons to other states has continued to increase and resulted in a net outflow of 3,600 persons, compared to a net outflow of 1,600 persons in 2000.

In the early 1990s, natural increase was the main contributor to population growth. Since the mid-1990s overseas migration has been increasing its contribution to population growth in Western Australia and overtook natural increase as the main contributor for the first time in 1998.

The negative net interstate migration figure was mostly attributable to the decrease in the number of interstate arrivals which fell by 1,700 persons between 2000 and 2001. The rate of increase of persons departing Western Australia for other states/territories has slowed over the last 12 months. Between 2000 and 2001 the number of persons leaving the state increased by 1.1%, compared with 5.6% and 5.0% in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



## AGE STRUCTURE

The proportion of the population under 25 years of age has continued to fall between 2000 and 2001. In June 2001, people aged less than 25 years accounted for 35% of the population compared with 36% in 2000. This proportion has dropped since 1972 when people aged less than 25 years accounted for nearly half of the population (48%).

The 35–39 year age group was again the largest of all five year age groups in 2001, comprising 148,800 persons and representing 7.8% of the population. In 2001, 11% of the estimated resident population was aged 65 years and over. This is an increase on the 1991 proportion which was 9.7%. In 2001, the median age for males and females was 33.9 years and 35.1 years, respectively.

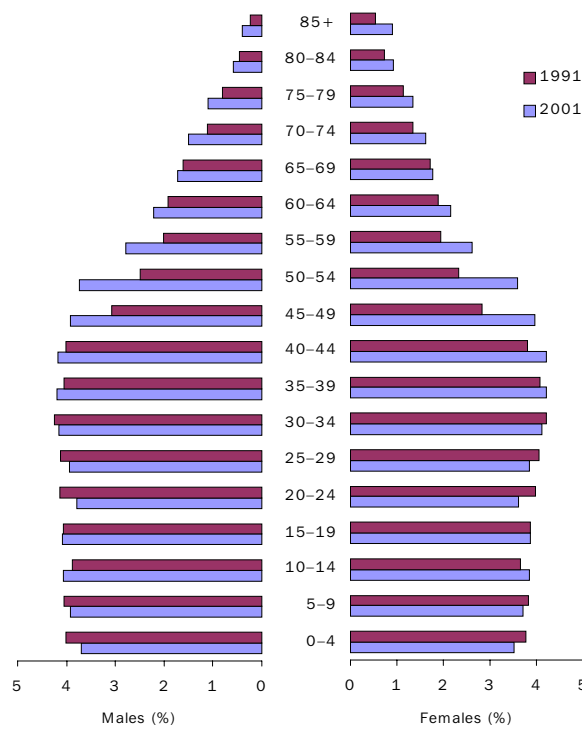
## SEX RATIO

In 2001, the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for Western Australia was 100.2. The 55–59 year age group had the highest sex ratio with 106.4 males for every 100 females, while the 85 years and over age group had the lowest sex ratio (44.1 males per 100 females).

In 2001, males outnumbered females in all five-year age groups from 0 to 34 years and also 50 to 64 years. Ten years earlier males outnumbered females in every five-year age group from 0 to 64 years of age, except for the 35–39 year age group. In 2001, females made up 55% of the population aged 65 years and over and 69% of the population aged 85 years and over.



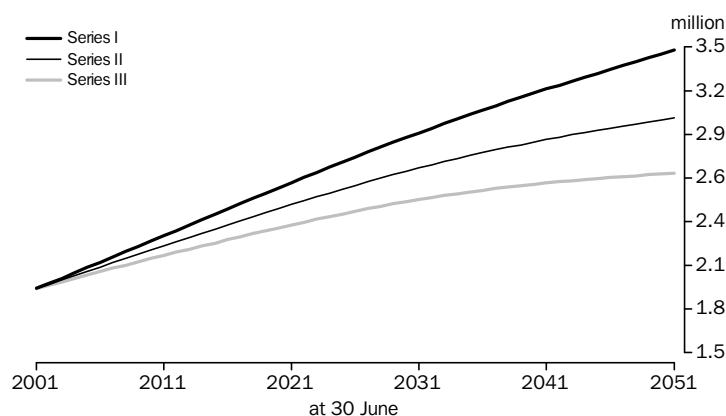
PROPORTION OF POPULATION—Age groups



PROJECTED POPULATION

Using different sets of assumptions (Series I, II and III) about births, deaths and migration (see Explanatory Notes 8 to 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 3,478,000 by the year 2051. Under Series II the population is projected to increase to 3,038,000 while under Series III it is projected to increase to 2,675,000. In each series, Western Australia is the fourth most populous state, behind New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.

PROJECTED POPULATION—Western Australia

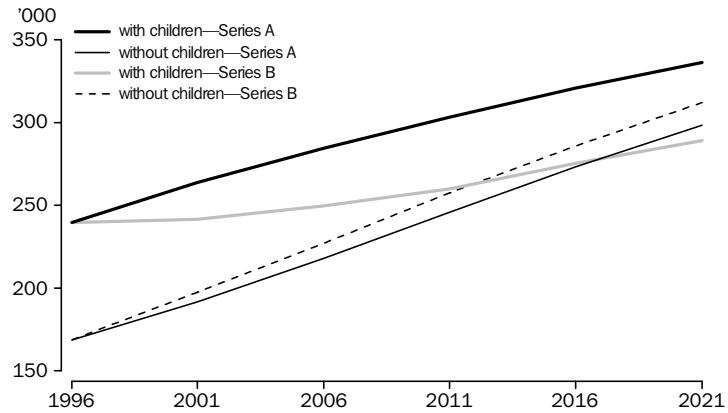


Projected Families

The ABS produces projections of the number of Western Australian families to the year 2021. Under each of the series, the number of couple families without children is expected to increase at a much greater rate than families with children. In Series A, the number of families with children is expected to increase by 40% between 1996 and 2021 while those families without children are expected to increase by 77% over the same

period. In Series B and C, the number of families without children will exceed the number of families with children by 2016.

PROJECTED COUPLE FAMILIES—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 1,044,000 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 1,135,000.

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 over this period, from 23% in 1996 to 26% for series A, 30% for series B and 37% for series C.

## 2.1 POPULATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated resident population at 31 December								
Males	'000	828.2	895.2	908.9	924.3	936.4	948.3	960.3
Females	'000	819.0	886.0	901.0	917.6	931.3	945.2	958.5
<i>Persons</i>	'000	1 647.2	1 781.2	1 809.8	1 842.0	1 867.7	1 893.5	1 918.8
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	25 301	24 905	24 514	25 145	25 204	24 711	24 007
Deaths	no.	9 404	10 925	10 839	10 687	10 955	10 627	10 780
<i>Total</i>	no.	15 897	13 980	13 675	14 458	14 249	14 084	13 227
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	27 335	30 470	31 130	32 003	33 616	35 710	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	16 253	17 447	18 982	18 925	19 624	20 906	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-1 254	-689	-1 387	1 714	-1 796	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Net(c)</i>	no.	9 828	12 334	10 761	14 792	12 196	13 490	15 571
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	25 112	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453	31 465	29 808
Departures	no.	26 971	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443	33 015	33 363
<i>Net</i>	no.	-1 859	5 683	5 292	3 874	10	-1 550	-3 555
<i>Total population growth(d)</i>								
<i>Number</i>	no.	22 777	31 929	28 569	32 156	25 733	25 784	25 315
<i>Annual growth rate</i>	%	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
Estimated resident households at 30 June								
Perth	'000	429.0	486.5	500.6	510.3	526.5	530.9	549.2
Balance of Western Australia	'000	154.8	166.5	172.8	176.0	181.0	186.9	189.3
<i>Total</i>	'000	583.8	653.0	673.4	686.3	707.6	717.8	738.6

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

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

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

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

## 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2001(a)

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	12 891	12 254	25 145	45	14 425	14 677	29 102
1	12 883	12 538	25 421	46	13 821	14 354	28 175
2	13 132	12 589	25 721	47	13 693	13 793	27 486
3	13 188	12 336	25 524	48	13 649	13 662	27 311
4	13 408	12 573	25 981	49	13 555	13 407	26 962
0-4	65 502	62 290	127 792	45-49	69 143	69 893	139 036
5	13 629	12 779	26 408	50	13 551	13 185	26 736
6	13 861	13 127	26 988	51	13 071	12 835	25 906
7	13 923	13 204	27 127	52	13 005	12 647	25 652
8	14 017	13 300	27 317	53	13 103	12 218	25 321
9	13 996	13 278	27 274	54	13 224	12 545	25 769
5-9	69 426	65 688	135 114	50-54	65 954	63 430	129 384
10	14 275	13 586	27 861	55	10 782	9 936	20 718
11	14 327	13 589	27 916	56	10 414	9 771	20 185
12	14 273	13 673	27 946	57	10 037	9 477	19 514
13	14 367	13 554	27 921	58	9 064	8 560	17 624
14	14 615	13 646	28 261	59	9 007	8 596	17 603
10-14	71 857	68 048	139 905	55-59	49 304	46 340	95 644
15	14 613	13 954	28 567	60	8 315	8 165	16 480
16	14 575	13 937	28 512	61	8 093	7 849	15 942
17	14 458	13 588	28 046	62	7 906	7 719	15 625
18	14 366	13 491	27 857	63	7 609	7 396	15 005
19	14 226	13 436	27 662	64	7 114	7 026	14 140
15-19	72 238	68 406	140 644	60-64	39 037	38 155	77 192
20	13 880	13 376	27 256	65	6 807	6 886	13 693
21	13 457	12 896	26 353	66	6 238	6 407	12 645
22	13 282	12 642	25 924	67	5 868	6 174	12 042
23	13 439	12 519	25 958	68	5 674	6 004	11 678
24	12 993	12 468	25 461	69	5 750	5 816	11 566
20-24	67 051	63 901	130 952	65-69	30 337	31 287	61 624
25	13 312	12 766	26 078	70	5 947	6 002	11 949
26	13 267	13 052	26 319	71	5 512	5 757	11 269
27	13 709	13 398	27 107	72	5 316	5 673	10 989
28	14 122	13 981	28 103	73	5 062	5 577	10 639
29	15 068	14 900	29 968	74	4 807	5 380	10 187
25-29	69 478	68 097	137 575	70-74	26 644	28 389	55 033
30	15 523	15 271	30 794	75	4 614	5 205	9 819
31	14 809	14 587	29 396	76	4 154	5 054	9 208
32	14 718	14 500	29 218	77	3 841	4 615	8 456
33	14 208	14 066	28 274	78	3 575	4 529	8 104
34	14 191	14 227	28 418	79	3 155	4 410	7 565
30-34	73 449	72 651	146 100	75-79	19 339	23 813	43 152
35	14 240	14 358	28 598	80	2 877	4 254	7 131
36	14 328	14 643	28 971	81	2 467	3 820	6 287
37	15 060	15 068	30 128	82	1 861	2 969	4 830
38	15 332	15 407	30 739	83	1 629	2 674	4 303
39	15 231	15 122	30 353	84	1 541	2 622	4 163
35-39	74 191	74 598	148 789	80-84	10 375	16 339	26 714
40	15 305	15 349	30 654	85 and over	7 084	16 051	23 135
41	15 031	15 274	30 305				
42	14 858	15 092	29 950	<b>Total</b>	<b>954 243</b>	<b>951 871</b>	<b>1 906 114</b>
43	14 512	14 623	29 135				
44	14 128	14 157	28 285				
40-44	73 834	74 495	148 329				

(a) Preliminary. Subject to revision.

## 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
2002	984.3	970.2	1 954.5	980.4	966.4	1 946.8	977.3	963.3	1 940.6
2003	1 001.0	986.4	1 987.5	994.5	980.1	1 974.7	988.9	974.6	1 963.5
2004	1 018.6	1 003.4	2 022.0	1 009.1	994.3	2 003.4	1 000.4	985.8	1 986.2
2005	1 036.1	1 020.5	2 056.6	1 023.6	1 008.4	2 032.0	1 011.8	996.9	2 008.7
2006	1 053.7	1 037.6	2 091.3	1 037.9	1 022.4	2 060.3	1 023.0	1 007.9	2 030.9
2007	1 071.2	1 054.8	2 126.0	1 052.2	1 036.3	2 088.4	1 034.0	1 018.7	2 052.7
2008	1 088.8	1 072.0	2 160.8	1 066.2	1 050.0	2 116.3	1 044.8	1 029.3	2 074.2
2009	1 106.4	1 089.2	2 195.6	1 080.2	1 063.7	2 143.9	1 055.5	1 039.8	2 095.3
2010	1 124.0	1 106.5	2 230.4	1 094.1	1 077.4	2 171.5	1 066.1	1 050.3	2 116.4
2011	1 141.5	1 123.7	2 265.3	1 107.9	1 091.1	2 199.0	1 076.6	1 060.7	2 137.2
2012	1 159.1	1 141.0	2 300.1	1 121.7	1 104.7	2 226.4	1 087.0	1 071.0	2 157.9
2013	1 176.6	1 158.3	2 335.0	1 135.5	1 118.3	2 253.8	1 097.3	1 081.2	2 178.5
2014	1 194.2	1 175.6	2 369.8	1 149.2	1 131.8	2 281.0	1 107.5	1 091.4	2 198.9
2015	1 211.7	1 192.9	2 404.6	1 162.8	1 145.4	2 308.2	1 117.7	1 101.4	2 219.1
2016	1 229.2	1 210.3	2 439.5	1 176.4	1 158.9	2 335.3	1 127.7	1 111.5	2 239.2
2017	1 246.7	1 227.6	2 474.2	1 190.0	1 172.3	2 362.3	1 137.7	1 121.4	2 259.1
2018	1 264.0	1 244.9	2 508.9	1 203.3	1 185.7	2 389.1	1 147.5	1 131.3	2 278.7
2019	1 281.3	1 262.2	2 543.5	1 216.6	1 199.0	2 415.7	1 157.1	1 141.0	2 298.2
2020	1 298.5	1 279.4	2 577.9	1 229.7	1 212.3	2 442.1	1 166.6	1 150.7	2 317.3
2021	1 315.5	1 296.6	2 612.1	1 242.7	1 225.5	2 468.2	1 175.9	1 160.3	2 336.2
2022	1 332.4	1 313.7	2 646.1	1 255.5	1 238.6	2 494.1	1 185.0	1 169.7	2 354.7
2023	1 349.2	1 330.8	2 679.9	1 268.1	1 251.6	2 519.6	1 193.9	1 179.0	2 372.9
2024	1 365.7	1 347.8	2 713.5	1 280.5	1 264.4	2 544.9	1 202.5	1 188.1	2 390.7
2025	1 382.1	1 364.6	2 746.8	1 292.6	1 277.1	2 569.7	1 211.0	1 197.1	2 408.1
2026	1 398.3	1 381.4	2 779.7	1 304.5	1 289.6	2 594.2	1 219.1	1 205.9	2 425.0
2027	1 414.3	1 398.0	2 812.3	1 316.2	1 301.9	2 618.1	1 227.0	1 214.4	2 441.4
2028	1 430.1	1 414.4	2 844.5	1 327.6	1 314.0	2 641.6	1 234.6	1 222.7	2 457.3
2029	1 445.6	1 430.6	2 876.2	1 338.7	1 325.9	2 664.5	1 241.9	1 230.8	2 472.6
2030	1 460.9	1 446.6	2 907.5	1 349.4	1 337.4	2 686.9	1 248.9	1 238.5	2 487.4
2031	1 476.0	1 462.4	2 938.4	1 359.9	1 348.7	2 708.6	1 255.5	1 246.0	2 501.5
2032	1 490.8	1 478.1	2 968.8	1 370.1	1 359.7	2 729.8	1 261.8	1 253.1	2 515.0
2033	1 505.4	1 493.4	2 998.8	1 380.0	1 370.4	2 750.4	1 267.9	1 259.9	2 527.8
2034	1 519.7	1 508.6	3 028.3	1 389.5	1 380.8	2 770.3	1 273.6	1 266.4	2 540.0
2035	1 533.9	1 523.5	3 057.4	1 398.8	1 390.9	2 789.7	1 279.0	1 272.6	2 551.6
2036	1 547.8	1 538.2	3 086.0	1 407.8	1 400.6	2 808.4	1 284.1	1 278.5	2 562.6
2037	1 561.6	1 552.7	3 114.3	1 416.5	1 410.1	2 826.6	1 289.0	1 284.0	2 572.9
2038	1 575.2	1 566.9	3 142.1	1 425.0	1 419.2	2 844.2	1 293.6	1 289.2	2 582.8
2039	1 588.7	1 580.9	3 169.6	1 433.2	1 428.1	2 861.3	1 298.0	1 294.1	2 592.0
2040	1 602.0	1 594.8	3 196.7	1 441.3	1 436.7	2 877.9	1 302.1	1 298.7	2 600.8
2041	1 615.1	1 608.4	3 223.5	1 449.1	1 445.0	2 894.1	1 306.1	1 303.1	2 609.1
2042	1 628.2	1 621.8	3 250.0	1 456.8	1 453.1	2 909.8	1 309.8	1 307.2	2 617.0
2043	1 641.1	1 635.1	3 276.2	1 464.2	1 461.0	2 925.2	1 313.4	1 311.1	2 624.5
2044	1 653.9	1 648.2	3 302.1	1 471.6	1 468.6	2 940.2	1 316.9	1 314.8	2 631.7
2045	1 666.6	1 661.2	3 327.8	1 478.8	1 476.1	2 954.9	1 320.2	1 318.3	2 638.5
2046	1 679.2	1 674.0	3 353.2	1 485.8	1 483.4	2 969.3	1 323.5	1 321.6	2 645.0
2047	1 691.7	1 686.7	3 378.4	1 492.8	1 490.6	2 983.4	1 326.6	1 324.8	2 651.3
2048	1 704.2	1 699.3	3 403.5	1 499.7	1 497.6	2 997.3	1 329.6	1 327.8	2 657.4
2049	1 716.6	1 711.8	3 428.4	1 506.4	1 504.5	3 011.0	1 332.5	1 330.7	2 663.3
2050	1 728.9	1 724.2	3 453.1	1 513.1	1 511.3	3 024.5	1 335.4	1 333.6	2 669.0
2051	1 741.2	1 736.5	3 477.7	1 519.8	1 518.0	3 037.8	1 338.2	1 336.3	2 674.5

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

## 2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household type

### HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

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

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

### MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
MALES					
Under 15	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
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
<i>Total</i>	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
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
<i>Total</i>	377 816	388 347	61 189	50 327	877 679

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





## SECTION 3

## BIRTHS .....

### BIRTHS

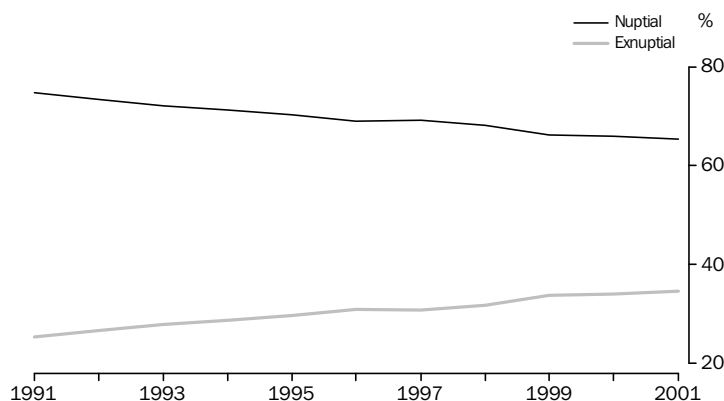
In 2001, there were 24,000 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia, 1,400 fewer than in 1991.

The sex ratio for births in 2001 was 105.6 males per 100 females. Over the 10 years to 2001, 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 840 (107.1 males to 100 females).

### NUPTIALITY AND PATERNITY

In 2001, almost two-thirds of all mothers were in a registered marriage. Since 1991, the proportion of births that were exnuptial has increased from 25% of all births to 35% in 2001. The proportion of these that were paternity-acknowledged has increased, from 79% to 89% during the same period.

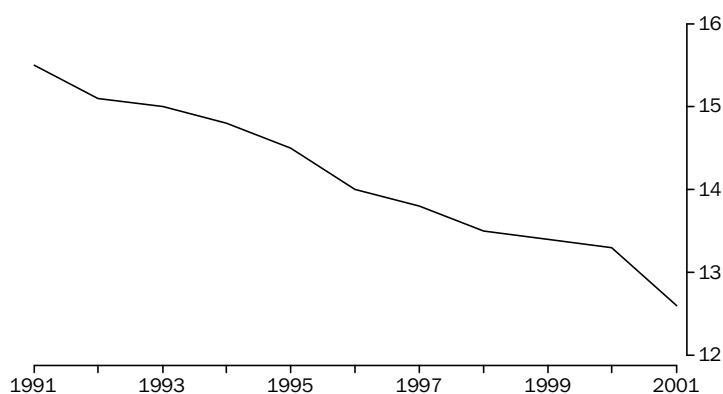
#### NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS



### CRUDE BIRTH RATE

Between 1991 and 2001, the crude birth rate (the number of live births registered per 1,000 estimated resident population) for Western Australia fell from 15.5 to 12.6. In 2001, the national crude birth rate was also 12.6.

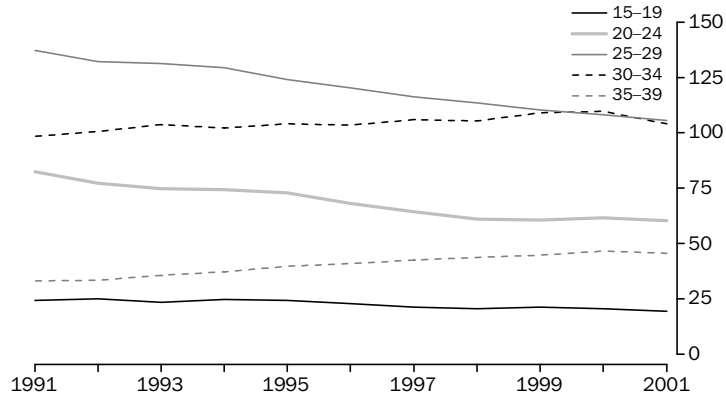
#### CRUDE BIRTH RATE



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 1991, 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 137.4 in 1991 to 105.6 in 2001. Birth rates in the older age groups have continued to increase over the last decade.

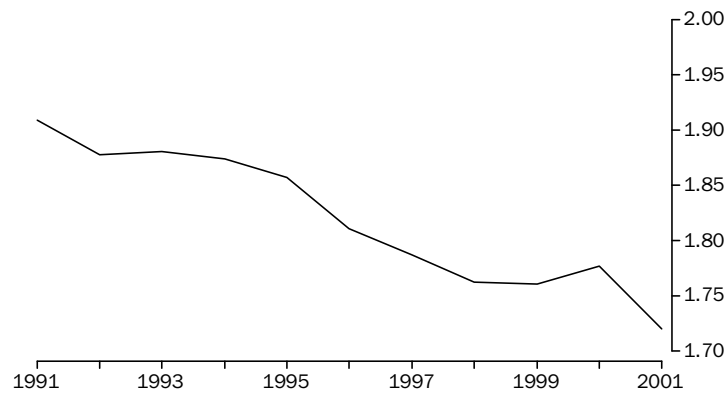
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The total fertility rate (TFR) 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 1.91 to 1.72, slightly lower than the Australian rate of 1.73 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



## NET REPRODUCTION RATE

In the 10 years to 2001, Western Australia's net reproduction rate declined from 0.92 to 0.83, which is equal to the national net reproduction rate.

On current rates, a baby girl born in Western Australia today can expect to have, on average, 0.83 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 reproductive life. Considering that the sex ratio is stable and mortality rates are falling, the decline in the net reproductive rate can be attributed entirely to the fall in fertility over the last decade.

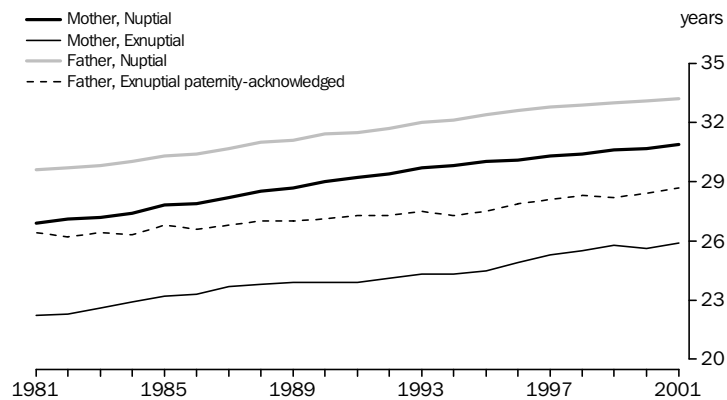
## CONFINEMENTS

## Age of parents

Between 1981 and 2001, the median age of mothers at confinement rose steadily. The median age for nuptial births rose from 26.9 to 30.9 years and for exnuptial births from 22.2 to 25.9 years. Over the same period, the median age of fathers for nuptial births increased from 29.6 to 33.2 years and, for exnuptial births that were paternity-acknowledged, from 26.4 to 28.7 years.

Married women are starting families later. The median age of mothers having the first child of their current marriage increased from 27.8 years in 1991 to 29.9 years in 2001.

## 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 2001, 42% of married women who registered a birth were first-time mothers, 37% had one previous birth and 22% had two or more previous births. In 1991, these proportions were slightly lower for first-time mothers and those with one previous birth (40% and 35% respectively). However, for mothers with two or more previous births the 1991 proportion was higher, with 25%.

## Plural births

In Western Australia in 2001, there were 23,600 confinements, resulting in 23,200 single births, 390 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets and other multiple births.

## 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	24.4	22.8	21.2	20.9	21.2	20.9	19.4
20–24	rate	82.5	68.3	64.5	61.4	60.3	61.6	60.5
25–29	rate	137.4	120.3	116.5	113.7	109.7	108.3	105.6
30–34	rate	98.6	103.5	106.0	105.6	108.6	109.8	104.2
35–39	rate	33.3	41.0	42.5	44.1	44.8	46.5	45.6
40–44	rate	5.3	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.1	8.4
45–49	rate	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total fertility rate	rate	1.909	1.811	1.788	1.767	1.761	1.777	1.720
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.919	0.864	0.854	0.852	0.855	0.861	0.827
BIRTHS								
<i>Total births</i>	no.	25 417	24 793	24 776	24 717	24 849	25 093	24 002
Males	no.	12 959	12 813	12 810	12 655	12 686	12 763	12 329
Females	no.	12 458	11 980	11 966	12 062	12 163	12 330	11 673
Sex ratio	ratio	104.0	107.0	107.1	104.9	104.3	103.5	105.6
<i>Indigenous births</i>	no.	33	1 538	1 474	1 468	1 558	1 721	1 597
Males	no.	19	815	776	756	771	869	793
Females	no.	14	723	698	712	787	852	804
Sex ratio	ratio	135.7	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0	102.0	98.6
Estimated coverage(b)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	94	89	87	91	99	85
1996 Census-based	%	..	98	93	92	97	106	92
Nuptial births	no.	18 995	17 128	17 134	16 861	16 458	16 561	15 700
Exnuptial births	no.	6 422	7 665	7 642	7 856	8 391	8 532	8 302
Proportion of total births	%	25	31	31	32	34	34	35
Paternity-acknowledged births	no.	5 094	6 473	6 490	6 745	7 500	7 716	7 407
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	79.3	84.4	84.9	85.9	89.4	90.4	89.2
Crude birth rate	rate	15.5	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates.

See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONFINEMENTS								
Total confinements	no.	25 100	24 434	24 407	24 345	24 485	24 694	23 597
Nuptial	no.	18 755	16 849	16 839	16 583	16 189	16 251	15 407
First nuptial	no.	7 423	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624	6 884	6 409
Exnuptial	no.	6 345	7 585	7 568	7 762	8 296	8 443	8 190
Paternity-acknowledged	no.	5 033	6 408	6 428	6 663	7 420	7 631	7 307
Median age of mother								
All confinements	years	28.3	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.8
Nuptial	years	29.2	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.9
First nuptial	years	27.8	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.9
Exnuptial	years	23.9	24.9	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.6	25.9
Paternity-acknowledged	years	24.3	25.2	25.5	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.2
Median age of father								
All fathers, where age is known	years	30.8	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.1
Nuptial	years	31.5	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	years	27.3	27.9	28.1	28.3	28.2	28.4	28.7
Median duration of marriage								
Nuptial	years	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4
First nuptial	years	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nuptial confinements								
Previous confinements of the current relationship								
0	no.	7 423	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624	6 884	6 409
1	no.	6 595	6 304	6 264	6 264	6 046	5 808	5 638
2	no.	3 302	2 768	2 662	2 577	2 507	2 483	2 381
3	no.	1 039	823	809	758	685	722	667
4	no.	279	215	232	255	204	202	188
5 and over	no.	116	134	135	128	123	152	124
Average number of births of the current relationship	no.	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

## 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							
<i>Nuptiality and plurality</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
CONFINEMENTS (no.)							
Nuptial							
Single	82	1 371	4 821	5 882	2 532	433	15 120
Twins	—	14	91	101	60	14	276
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	3	3	—	11
<i>Total</i>	82	1 385	4 912	5 986	2 595	447	15 407
Exnuptial							
Single	1 224	2 414	2 108	1 435	719	169	8 074
Twins	9	25	40	22	13	7	116
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1 233	2 439	2 148	1 457	732	176	8 190
<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>3 824</b>	<b>7 060</b>	<b>7 443</b>	<b>3 327</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>23 597</b>
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	6.2	36.2	69.6	80.4	78.0	71.7	65.3
Exnuptial	93.8	63.8	30.4	19.6	22.0	28.3	34.7

(a) Includes age not stated.

## SECTION 4

## DEATHS .....

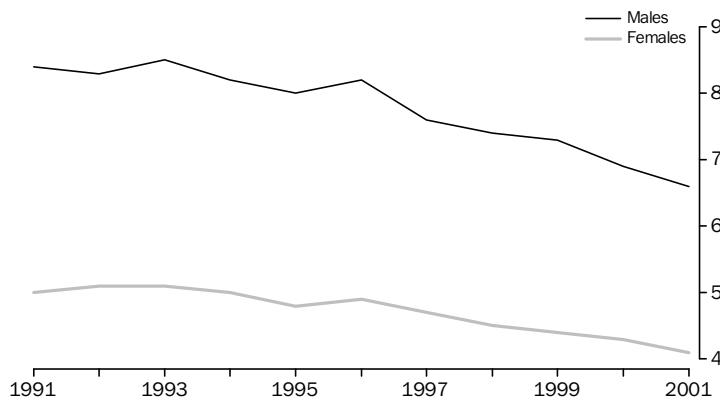
### DEATHS

In 2001, there were 10,800 registered deaths (5,700 males and 5,100 females) of persons usually resident in Western Australia, representing an increase of 110 deaths from the previous year. As a reflection of state population growth and the increasing number of older people in the population, the number of deaths has risen on average by 1.2% per year over the past decade while the sex ratio has remained fairly constant.

### STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

The standardised death rate (SDR) allows a comparison of death rates between different age structures by relating them to a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population). Western Australia's SDR in 2001 was 5.2 deaths per 1,000 population compared with the Australian SDR of 5.4. This rate has been steadily falling during the last decade, from 6.5 in 1991 to 5.4 in 2000 and 5.2 in 2001. For males, the SDR has declined from 8.3 in 1991 to 6.6 in 2001 and for females from 5.0 to 4.1 over the same period.

### STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

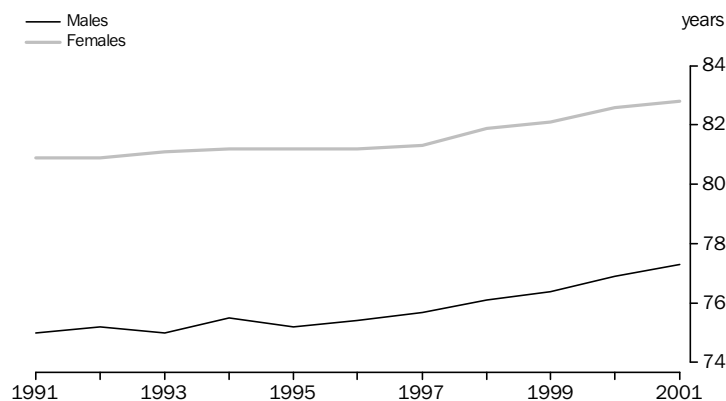


### LIFE EXPECTANCY

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 1999–2001, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose usual place of residence was Western Australia was 77.3 years for males and 82.8 years for females. Since 1991, expectation of life has increased by 2.3 years for males and by 1.9 years for females.

Persons in the Kimberley Statistical Division (SD) had the lowest life expectancy at birth with 69.8 years for males and 77.7 years for females, based on data from 1999 to 2001. These figures are considerably lower than those for the state as a whole reflecting, in part, the lower life expectancy of Indigenous people who make up a larger proportion of the population of the Kimberley SD.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

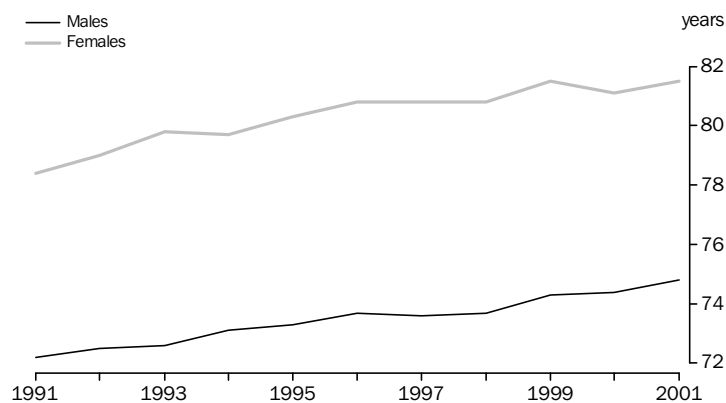


## AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death for males in Western Australia in 2001 was 74.8 years representing an increase of 2.6 years since 1991. This was below the national median age of death for males (75.5 years) and was the third lowest in the country, after the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (55.6 years and 72.1 years respectively).

For Western Australian females, the median age at death increased by 0.4 years to 81.5 years in 2001, after a decrease the previous year. The national median age at death for females was slightly higher, at 81.8 years. Since 1991, the median age at death for females has increased by 3.1 years.

## MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



## AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

Age-specific death rates show the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. In 2001, age-specific death rates for Western Australian males exceeded those for females in all age groups. Over the last decade, the rates for males have declined in all age groups except 1–4 years, 5–14 years and 35–44 years. The most significant decreases were in the 75–84 years age group where the age-specific death rate decreased by 18.6 to 56.9, and the 85 years and over age groups with a decrease of 12.9 to 158.7 in 2001. For females in the same period, slight increases in



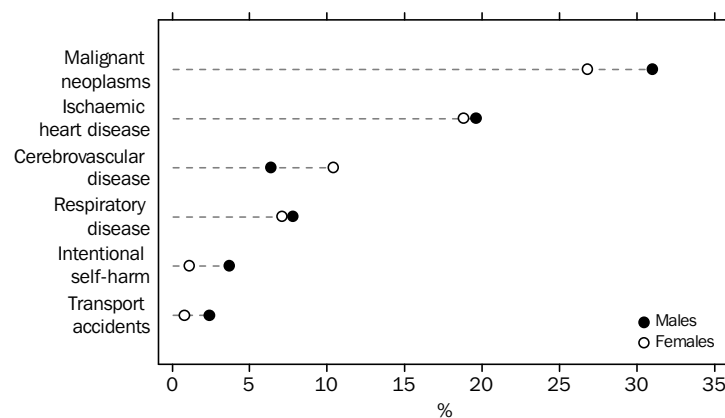
age-specific death rates were experienced in the 25–34 and the 35–44 year age groups while all other age groups showed decreases. The largest decrease for females was in the 85 years and over age group where the age-specific death rate had decreased by 17.1 since 1991, to 122.1 in 2001.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system accounted for nearly two-thirds (65%) of all deaths in Western Australia in 2001. Some 29% of deaths were from malignant neoplasms (cancer), 19% were due to ischaemic heart disease and 8.3% were due to cerebrovascular diseases (including strokes). External causes (including accidents and suicides) and respiratory diseases accounted for a further 7.6% and 7.5% respectively.

Male deaths exceeded female deaths in most leading causes of death, including malignant neoplasms, ischaemic heart disease and external causes. However, female deaths resulting from cerebrovascular disease (530) were considerably higher than deaths of males (360) resulting from the same cause. Cerebrovascular diseases caused 10% of all female deaths, compared with only 6.4% of male deaths.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH



### Malignant neoplasms

In 2001, there were 3,100 deaths due to malignant neoplasms, an increase of 20 deaths over the previous year. Male deaths comprised 56% of all deaths from this cause.

### Ischaemic heart disease

Ischaemic heart disease was second to cancer as the leading cause of death in 2001 and accounted for 54% of all deaths ascribed to diseases of the circulatory system. Of the 2,100 deaths due to ischaemic heart disease, 1,100 (54%) were male deaths.

### Cerebrovascular disease

Cerebrovascular disease accounted for 23% of all deaths from diseases of the circulatory system. Of the 890 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, 59% were female.

### Respiratory disease

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 800 deaths in 2001, a decrease of 10 since the previous year. Males accounted for over half (55%) of all deaths attributed to respiratory disease.

### Transport accidents

Deaths from transport accidents decreased from 220 deaths in 2000 to 180 in 2001. Males accounted for over three-quarters (77%) of all deaths resulting from transport accidents.

### Intentional self-harm

In 2001, the number of deaths from suicide was 270, an increase from 260 in the previous year. While suicide accounted for the same proportion of all deaths in both 2000 and 2001 (2.5%), the rate of suicide was higher in 2001 (14.1 deaths per 100,000 population) than in the previous year (13.9). The small number of suicides means that rates may show greater variability from year to year than death rates for the major causes.

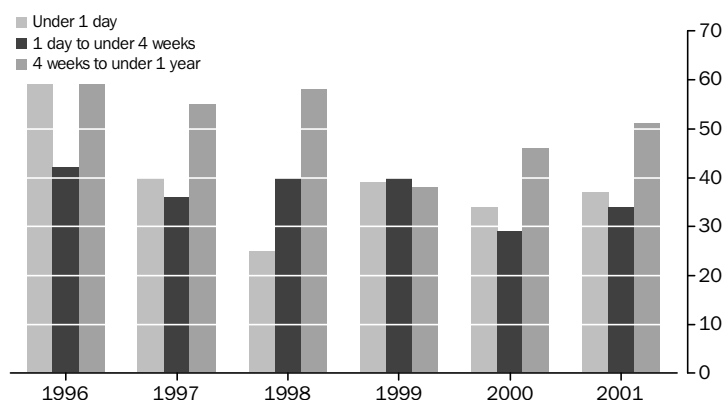
Over three-quarters (79%) of the 270 deaths attributed to suicide were male deaths.

## INFANT DEATHS

There were 120 infant deaths in Western Australia in 2001 compared with 180 in 1991. As a result, the infant mortality rate (number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births) decreased from 7.2 to 5.1 in the ten years to 2001. The infant mortality rate for Western Australia in 2001 was lower than the national rate (5.3) and was the second lowest in the country, after the Australian Capital Territory (4.5). The age at death for 30% of infant deaths registered was under 1 day; a further 28% were at least 1 day old but less than 4 weeks old; and 42% were at least 4 weeks old but under 1 year.

The infant mortality rate in Western Australia, as in other states, remained higher for males than for females (5.9 and 4.2 respectively).

### TOTAL INFANT DEATHS



## 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>11 027</b>	<b>10 807</b>	<b>10 664</b>	<b>10 877</b>	<b>10 668</b>	<b>10 779</b>
Males	no.	5 226	5 978	5 774	5 750	5 843	5 718	5 697
Females	no.	4 302	5 049	5 033	4 914	5 034	4 950	5 082
Sex ratio	ratio	121.5	118.4	114.7	117.0	116.1	115.5	112.1
<i>Indigenous deaths(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>336</i>
Males	no.	227	222	207	230	208	237	210
Females	no.	174	148	144	148	142	170	126
Sex ratio	ratio	130.5	150.0	143.8	155.4	146.5	139.4	166.7
Estimated coverage(c)								
1991 Census-based	%	n.a.	95	89	95	86	99	80
1996 Census-based	%	n.a.	75	70	74	68	77	62
Standardised death rate	rate	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2
Males	rate	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.6
Females	rate	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1
Crude death rate	rate	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7
Males	rate	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
Females	rate	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
Median age at death								
Males	years	72.2	73.7	73.6	73.7	74.3	74.4	74.8
Females	years	78.4	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.5	81.1	81.5
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	7.9	7.9	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.7
1–4	rate	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
5–14	rate	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24	rate	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
25–34	rate	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
35–44	rate	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
45–54	rate	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6
55–64	rate	11.0	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.4
65–74	rate	28.2	26.4	25.9	25.2	23.9	23.0	21.2
75–84	rate	75.5	75.1	68.4	64.5	65.2	61.2	56.9
85 and over	rate	171.6	190.8	169.2	166.7	163.7	160.4	158.7
Females								
0	rate	6.6	4.6	5.0	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.0
1–4	rate	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
25–34	rate	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
35–44	rate	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
45–54	rate	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–64	rate	6.3	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.0
65–74	rate	16.4	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.8	12.0
75–84	rate	43.9	44.5	42.9	41.4	40.8	36.7	37.5
85 and over	rate	139.2	147.3	138.4	129.8	132.3	125.5	122.1

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	75.0	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.9	77.3
Age 1	years	74.6	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.8	76.3	76.7
Age 25	years	51.4	51.8	52.0	52.4	52.7	53.1	53.5
Age 45	years	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.1	34.5	34.9
Age 65	years	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.4
Age 85	years	n.a.	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Females								
Age 0	years	80.9	81.3	81.6	81.9	82.1	82.6	82.8
Age 1	years	80.4	80.7	80.9	81.2	81.5	81.8	82.1
Age 25	years	56.8	57.2	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.3	58.5
Age 45	years	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2
Age 65	years	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.0
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9
Principal causes of death(c) (SDR per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	223	237	222	215	225	216	204
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	351	305	277	267	258	234	218
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	77	76	88	73	57	56	53
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	26	22	23	21	23	21	19
All other diseases	rate	93	112	96	95	99	99	99
External causes	rate	63	66	61	72	65	63	62
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	140	139	139	129	132	130	124
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	228	197	170	170	169	148	144
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	29	38	49	40	28	31	29
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	18	15	16	15	17	16	15
All other diseases	rate	65	80	75	69	73	74	74
External causes	rate	24	24	24	25	25	26	23
INFANT DEATHS								
<b>Total infant deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>122</b>
Males	no.	102	103	71	75	70	68	73
Females	no.	81	57	60	48	47	41	49
<i>Indigenous infant deaths(d)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>
Males	no.	21	23	10	16	10	19	14
Females	no.	19	14	10	9	16	10	12
Infant mortality rate	rate	7.2	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3	5.1
Males	rate	7.9	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.9
Females	rate	6.5	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	4.2
Age at death								
Males								
Under 1 day	no.	27	40	19	17	20	18	19
1 day to under 1 week	no.	17	15	9	12	15	7	11
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	9	10	11	10	12	12	13
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	49	38	32	36	23	31	30
Females								
Under 1 day	no.	23	19	21	8	19	16	18
1 day to under 1 week	no.	12	8	8	8	6	6	7
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	12	9	8	10	7	4	3
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	34	21	23	22	15	15	21

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

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

## 4.2 DEATHS, Age at death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	73	49	122	50	37	31	68
1	13	4	17	51	28	25	53
2	8	—	10	52	37	30	67
3	4	—	5	53	43	28	71
4	—	—	4	54	38	34	72
0–4	100	58	158	50–54	183	148	331
5	4	—	5	55	58	25	83
6	—	—	—	56	58	30	88
7	—	—	—	57	53	23	76
8	4	—	6	58	56	32	88
9	—	—	3	59	63	41	104
5–9	12	5	17	55–59	288	151	439
10	—	—	—	60	71	30	101
11	—	—	—	61	63	41	104
12	3	—	3	62	67	39	106
13	—	—	—	63	86	43	129
14	5	—	7	64	82	35	117
10–14	13	3	16	60–64	369	188	557
15	6	4	10	65	95	46	141
16	6	3	9	66	95	45	140
17	13	—	14	67	93	49	142
18	19	3	22	68	112	55	167
19	12	4	16	69	113	62	175
15–19	56	15	71	65–69	508	257	765
20	15	5	20	70	114	77	191
21	19	6	25	71	132	85	217
22	16	7	23	72	129	87	216
23	15	5	20	73	149	111	260
24	15	6	21	74	174	99	273
20–24	80	29	109	70–74	698	459	1 157
25	14	11	25	75	164	122	286
26	14	6	20	76	182	128	310
27	12	8	20	77	182	134	316
28	21	4	25	78	193	143	336
29	29	7	36	79	190	145	335
25–29	90	36	126	75–79	911	672	1 583
30	18	7	25	80	188	165	353
31	18	5	23	81	185	171	356
32	14	9	23	82	124	158	282
33	19	6	25	83	151	177	328
34	17	11	28	84	131	164	295
30–34	86	38	124	80–84	779	835	1 614
35	14	10	24	85	159	204	363
36	19	11	30	86	151	194	345
37	25	13	38	87	145	203	348
38	22	15	37	88	141	199	340
39	27	12	39	89	114	171	285
35–39	107	61	168	85–89	710	971	1 681
40	27	13	40	90	86	166	252
41	25	16	41	91	68	163	231
42	21	20	41	92	66	137	203
43	26	18	44	93	56	122	178
44	26	13	39	94	48	84	132
40–44	125	80	205	90–94	324	672	996
45	32	16	48	95–99	87	270	357
46	40	11	51	100 and over	3	46	49
47	20	17	37				
48	27	23	50				
49	49	20	69				
45–49	168	87	255	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 697</b>	<b>5 082</b>	<b>10 779</b>

## 4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

## MALES.....

WA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	$l_x$	$q_x$	$L_x$	$e^{\circ}x$	$e^{\circ}x$	Age (years)	$l_x$	$q_x$	$L_x$	$e^{\circ}x$	$e^{\circ}x$
0	100 000	0.00539	99 528	77.26	77.03	50	94 051	0.00285	93 919	30.23	29.88
1	99 461	0.00066	99 427	76.68	76.49	51	93 783	0.00314	93 638	29.31	28.97
2	99 395	0.00047	99 372	75.73	75.53	52	93 488	0.00348	93 328	28.40	28.07
3	99 348	0.00033	99 331	74.76	74.55	53	93 163	0.00387	92 986	27.50	27.18
4	99 316	0.00024	99 304	73.79	73.57	54	92 802	0.00432	92 605	26.60	26.29
5	99 292	0.00019	99 283	72.80	72.58	55	92 401	0.00482	92 182	25.72	25.41
6	99 273	0.00016	99 265	71.82	71.59	56	91 956	0.00538	91 713	24.84	24.55
7	99 257	0.00014	99 250	70.83	70.60	57	91 461	0.00599	91 192	23.97	23.69
8	99 244	0.00012	99 238	69.84	69.61	58	90 913	0.00666	90 615	23.11	22.84
9	99 232	0.00012	99 226	68.85	68.62	59	90 308	0.00740	89 979	22.26	22.00
10	99 220	0.00012	99 213	67.86	67.63	60	89 639	0.00820	89 278	21.43	21.17
11	99 207	0.00013	99 201	66.86	66.64	61	88 905	0.00907	88 508	20.60	20.35
12	99 194	0.00016	99 187	65.87	65.65	62	88 098	0.01005	87 662	19.78	19.55
13	99 178	0.00020	99 169	64.88	64.66	63	87 213	0.01115	86 734	18.98	18.75
14	99 158	0.00030	99 144	63.90	63.67	64	86 240	0.01239	85 714	18.19	17.97
15	99 129	0.00043	99 109	62.92	62.69	65	85 171	0.01379	84 594	17.41	17.20
16	99 086	0.00062	99 057	61.94	61.71	66	83 997	0.01537	83 362	16.65	16.44
17	99 025	0.00081	98 987	60.98	60.74	67	82 706	0.01714	82 008	15.90	15.70
18	98 945	0.00104	98 895	60.03	59.79	68	81 289	0.01913	80 523	15.17	14.98
19	98 842	0.00114	98 787	59.09	58.84	69	79 733	0.02136	78 894	14.45	14.28
20	98 730	0.00120	98 671	58.16	57.90	70	78 030	0.02384	77 113	13.76	13.59
21	98 611	0.00125	98 549	57.23	56.96	71	76 170	0.02658	75 172	13.08	12.92
22	98 487	0.00129	98 424	56.30	56.03	72	74 145	0.02961	73 062	12.42	12.27
23	98 360	0.00132	98 295	55.37	55.09	73	71 950	0.03293	70 780	11.79	11.64
24	98 229	0.00135	98 163	54.44	54.16	74	69 580	0.03650	68 324	11.17	11.03
25	98 097	0.00137	98 030	53.52	53.22	75	67 040	0.04029	65 703	10.57	10.44
26	97 962	0.00140	97 894	52.59	52.28	76	64 339	0.04437	62 925	10.00	9.87
27	97 825	0.00141	97 756	51.66	51.35	77	61 484	0.04887	59 994	9.44	9.31
28	97 688	0.00141	97 619	50.73	50.41	78	58 480	0.05387	56 917	8.90	8.78
29	97 549	0.00143	97 480	49.81	49.47	79	55 330	0.05949	53 695	8.38	8.26
30	97 410	0.00143	97 340	48.88	48.54	80	52 038	0.06583	50 336	7.87	7.76
31	97 270	0.00145	97 200	47.95	47.60	81	48 612	0.07297	46 848	7.39	7.29
32	97 129	0.00144	97 059	47.01	46.66	82	45 065	0.08101	43 247	6.94	6.83
33	96 989	0.00145	96 919	46.08	45.72	83	41 414	0.09003	39 555	6.50	6.40
34	96 848	0.00145	96 778	45.15	44.78	84	37 686	0.10010	35 802	6.10	6.00
35	96 708	0.00145	96 638	44.21	43.84	85	33 914	0.11129	32 025	5.72	5.62
36	96 568	0.00145	96 498	43.28	42.90	86	30 139	0.12358	28 270	5.37	5.28
37	96 428	0.00147	96 357	42.34	41.96	87	26 415	0.13663	24 598	5.06	4.97
38	96 286	0.00149	96 215	41.40	41.02	88	22 806	0.15004	21 076	4.78	4.69
39	96 143	0.00153	96 070	40.46	40.07	89	19 384	0.16344	17 776	4.54	4.45
40	95 996	0.00158	95 920	39.52	39.14	90	16 216	0.17649	14 758	4.33	4.23
41	95 844	0.00166	95 765	38.58	38.20	91	13 354	0.18884	12 064	4.15	4.06
42	95 684	0.00176	95 601	37.65	37.26	92	10 832	0.20046	9 717	4.00	3.91
43	95 516	0.00188	95 427	36.71	36.33	93	8 661	0.21004	7 722	3.88	3.78
44	95 337	0.00199	95 242	35.80	35.40	94	6 842	0.21658	6 074	3.79	3.69
45	95 147	0.00208	95 048	34.85	34.47	95	5 360	0.22080	4 746	3.70	3.60
46	94 948	0.00218	94 846	33.92	33.55	96	4 176	0.22531	3 688	3.61	3.51
47	94 742	0.00228	94 635	33.00	32.63	97	3 235	0.23110	2 847	3.53	3.42
48	94 526	0.00242	94 413	32.07	31.71	98	2 488	0.23653	2 182	3.44	3.33
49	94 297	0.00261	94 176	31.15	30.79	99	1 899	0.24193	1 660	3.36	3.25
						100(b)	1 440	0.24773	4 720	3.28	3.17

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100,  $L_{100+}$  is shown. $l_x$  number of persons at exact age  $x$  $q_x$  probability of dying between exact age  $x$  and exact age  $x+1$  $L_x$  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)—1999–2001 *continued*

## FEMALES.....

WA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	$l_x$	$q_x$	$L_x$	$e^{\circ}x$	$e^{\circ}x$	Age (years)	$l_x$	$q_x$	$L_x$	$e^{\circ}x$	$e^{\circ}x$
0	100 000	0.00000	99 681	82.80	82.40	50	96 879	0.00190	96 788	34.40	34.10
1	99 635	0.00044	99 610	82.10	81.80	51	96 695	0.00206	96 596	33.50	33.20
2	99 591	0.00018	99 581	81.10	80.80	52	96 495	0.00226	96 388	32.60	32.30
3	99 573	0.00015	99 565	80.10	79.90	53	96 277	0.00247	96 160	31.60	31.30
4	99 558	0.00015	99 550	79.10	78.90	54	96 039	0.00272	95 911	30.70	30.40
5	99 543	0.00013	99 537	78.20	77.90	55	95 778	0.00300	95 636	29.80	29.50
6	99 530	0.00011	99 525	77.20	76.90	56	95 490	0.00330	95 335	28.90	28.60
7	99 519	0.00009	99 515	76.20	75.90	57	95 176	0.00362	95 006	28.00	27.70
8	99 510	0.00009	99 506	75.20	74.90	58	94 831	0.00397	94 646	27.10	26.80
9	99 502	0.00008	99 498	74.20	73.90	59	94 454	0.00434	94 252	26.20	25.90
10	99 494	0.00008	99 490	73.20	72.90	60	94 044	0.00474	93 824	25.30	25.00
11	99 486	0.00008	99 481	72.20	71.90	61	93 598	0.00516	93 360	24.40	24.10
12	99 476	0.00009	99 471	71.20	70.90	62	93 115	0.00561	92 857	23.50	23.30
13	99 465	0.00014	99 458	70.20	70.00	63	92 593	0.00607	92 315	22.70	22.40
14	99 450	0.00018	99 442	69.20	69.00	64	92 030	0.00664	91 729	21.80	21.60
15	99 433	0.00023	99 422	68.20	68.00	65	91 419	0.00732	91 090	21.00	20.70
16	99 410	0.00028	99 396	67.30	67.00	66	90 750	0.00814	90 387	20.10	19.90
17	99 382	0.00034	99 366	66.30	66.00	67	90 011	0.00912	89 608	19.30	19.00
18	99 348	0.00038	99 330	65.30	65.00	68	89 190	0.01024	88 742	18.40	18.20
19	99 311	0.00041	99 290	64.30	64.00	69	88 277	0.01150	87 778	17.60	17.40
20	99 270	0.00043	99 248	63.30	63.10	70	87 262	0.01293	86 707	16.80	16.60
21	99 227	0.00043	99 206	62.40	62.10	71	86 134	0.01451	85 519	16.00	15.80
22	99 184	0.00043	99 163	61.40	61.10	72	84 884	0.01624	84 205	15.30	15.10
23	99 141	0.00044	99 120	60.40	60.10	73	83 505	0.01814	82 759	14.50	14.30
24	99 098	0.00044	99 076	59.50	59.20	74	81 990	0.02021	81 173	13.80	13.60
25	99 055	0.00045	99 032	58.50	58.20	75	80 333	0.02247	79 443	13.00	12.90
26	99 010	0.00046	98 987	57.50	57.20	76	78 528	0.02499	77 560	12.30	12.20
27	98 964	0.00047	98 941	56.50	56.20	77	76 565	0.02793	75 511	11.60	11.50
28	98 917	0.00049	98 893	55.60	55.30	78	74 427	0.03137	73 277	11.00	10.80
29	98 869	0.00051	98 844	54.60	54.30	79	72 092	0.03544	70 834	10.30	10.20
30	98 819	0.00053	98 793	53.60	53.30	80	69 537	0.04023	68 160	9.70	9.50
31	98 767	0.00055	98 740	52.60	52.30	81	66 740	0.04586	65 232	9.00	8.90
32	98 713	0.00056	98 686	51.70	51.40	82	63 679	0.05243	62 033	8.40	8.40
33	98 658	0.00059	98 629	50.70	50.40	83	60 340	0.05999	58 553	7.90	7.80
34	98 599	0.00063	98 568	49.70	49.40	84	56 720	0.06854	54 798	7.40	7.30
35	98 537	0.00067	98 505	48.80	48.40	85	52 833	0.10000	50 790	6.90	6.80
36	98 471	0.00071	98 437	47.80	47.50	86	48 712	0.08831	46 574	6.40	6.30
37	98 401	0.00076	98 364	46.80	46.50	87	44 410	0.09942	42 209	6.00	5.90
38	98 326	0.00081	98 287	45.90	45.50	88	39 995	0.11127	37 769	5.60	5.50
39	98 246	0.00087	98 204	44.90	44.60	89	35 544	0.12380	33 336	5.20	5.10
40	98 161	0.00093	98 116	43.90	43.60	90	31 144	0.13694	28 997	4.90	4.80
41	98 069	0.00100	98 021	43.00	42.60	91	26 879	0.15062	24 834	4.60	4.50
42	97 971	0.00108	97 919	42.00	41.70	92	22 831	0.16493	20 922	4.30	4.20
43	97 865	0.00116	97 810	41.10	40.70	93	19 065	0.17961	17 322	4.00	4.00
44	97 752	0.00125	97 692	40.10	39.80	94	15 641	0.19414	14 089	3.80	3.70
45	97 630	0.00133	97 566	39.20	38.80	95	12 605	0.20814	11 258	3.60	3.50
46	97 500	0.00143	97 431	38.20	37.90	96	9 981	0.22151	8 842	3.40	3.40
47	97 360	0.00154	97 286	37.30	36.90	97	7 770	0.23407	6 830	3.20	3.20
48	97 211	0.00164	97 132	36.30	36.00	98	5 951	0.24661	5 190	3.10	3.00
49	97 051	0.00177	96 966	35.40	35.00	99	4 484	0.26078	3 876	2.90	2.90
						100(b)	3 314	0.27489	9 136	2.80	2.70

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100,  $L_{100+}$  is shown. $l_x$  number of persons at exact age  $x$  $q_x$  probability of dying between exact age  $x$  and exact age  $x + 1$  $L_x$  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

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	70	62	132	1.2	6.9
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1 797	1 384	3 181	29.5	166.9
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1 766	1 364	3 130	29.0	164.2
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	409	201	610	5.7	32.0
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	54	43	97	0.9	5.1
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	1	236	237	2.2	12.4
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	139	139	1.3	7.3
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	186	..	186	1.7	9.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	219	193	412	3.8	21.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	171	139	310	2.9	16.3
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	99	160	259	2.4	13.6
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	187	241	428	4.0	22.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	1 860	1 961	3 821	35.4	200.5
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	1 359	1 279	2 638	24.5	138.4
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	1 116	954	2 070	19.2	108.6
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	605	568	1 173	10.9	61.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	363	529	892	8.3	46.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	444	361	805	7.5	42.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	101	129	230	2.1	12.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	240	170	410	3.8	21.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	169	188	357	3.3	18.7
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	50	41	91	0.8	4.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	29	62	91	0.8	4.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	104	113	217	2.0	11.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	26	22	48	0.4	2.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	39	13	52	0.5	2.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	62	34	96	0.9	5.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	572	252	824	7.6	43.2
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	139	42	181	1.7	9.5
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	212	57	269	2.5	14.1
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>5 697</b>	<b>5 082</b>	<b>10 779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>565.5</b>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.



## 4.5 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—Summary

### CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

		<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>2 638</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>10 779</b>
Males	no.	1 766	1 359	363	444	139	212	5 697
Females	no.	1 364	1 279	529	361	42	57	5 082
<i>Proportions by sex</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	%	56.4	51.5	40.7	55.2	76.8	78.8	52.9
Females	%	43.6	48.5	59.3	44.8	23.2	21.2	47.1
<i>Proportions by cause of death</i>	%	29.0	24.5	8.3	7.5	1.7	2.5	100.0
Males	%	31.0	23.9	6.4	7.8	2.4	3.7	100.0
Females	%	26.8	25.2	10.4	7.1	0.8	1.1	100.0
<i>Crude death rate(c)</i>	rate	164.2	138.4	46.8	42.2	9.5	14.1	565.5
Males	rate	185.1	142.4	38.0	46.5	14.6	22.2	597.0
Females	rate	143.3	134.4	55.6	37.9	4.4	6.0	533.9
<i>Standardised death rate(d)</i>								
Western Australia	rate	156.4	123.3	40.6	38.5	9.8	14.2	520.0
Australia	rate	162.0	135.9	47.4	43.8	9.8	12.5	542.4

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

## 4.6 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a), Statistical areas(b)—1999–2001

Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....		Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
<b>Perth</b>			<b>South Eastern</b>		
Central Metropolitan	77.8	83.0	Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	71.9	78.6
East Metropolitan	77.9	82.8	Lefroy	n.p.	n.p.
North Metropolitan	78.7	83.7	Johnston	n.p.	n.p.
South West Metropolitan	77.9	83.6	<i>Total South Eastern</i>	73.5	79.8
South East Metropolitan	77.4	82.6	<b>Central</b>		
<i>Total Perth</i>	78.0	83.2	Geraldton	72.9	80.5
<b>South West</b>			Gascoyne	n.p.	n.p.
Mandurah	77.5	81.9	Carnegie	n.p.	n.p.
Bunbury	77.7	82.3	Greenough River	n.p.	n.p.
Preston	78.7	83.0	<i>Total Central</i>	74.5	81.5
Vasse	76.8	82.6	<b>Pilbara</b>		
Blackwood	n.p.	n.p.	De Grey	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total South West</i>	77.8	82.9	Fortescue	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Lower Great Southern</b>			<i>Total Pilbara</i>	n.p.	n.p.
Pallinup	n.p.	n.p.	<b>Kimberley</b>		
King	77.7	81.9	Ord	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Lower Great Southern</i>	77.3	82.5	Fitzroy	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Upper Great Southern</b>			<i>Total Kimberley</i>	69.8	77.7
Hotham	n.p.	n.p.	<b>Western Australia(c)</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>
Lakes	n.p.	n.p.			
<i>Total Upper Great Southern</i>	n.p.	n.p.			
<b>Midlands</b>					
Moore	n.p.	n.p.			
Avon	76.3	82.1			
Campion	n.p.	n.p.			
<i>Total Midlands</i>	77.1	82.8			

(a) See paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Explanatory Notes. Life expectancy at birth has not been calculated for regions with less than an average of 80 male deaths per year over the period 1999 to 2001.

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

(c) From table 4.3.

## SECTION 5

## MIGRATION .....

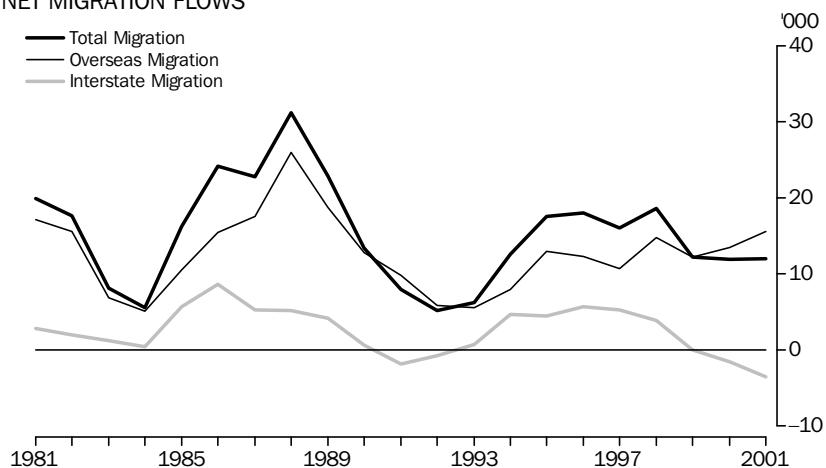
### MIGRATION

In 2001, net overseas migration contributed 15,600 additional persons to the Western Australian population, 2,100 more than in 2000. Net interstate migration has been falling since 1996, culminating in a loss of 3,600 persons in 2001.

The largest positive net movement occurred in the 20–24 year age group which made a contribution to the Western Australian population of 2,700 additional persons, with 3,100 arriving from overseas and 380 leaving for other states and territories. The only negative net movement occurred in the 80–84 year age group with a loss of 10 persons to other states, and only three arrivals from overseas.

Every age group received some positive contribution from overseas migration. In contrast, only the 65–69 year, 75–79 year, and 85 years 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 derived by subtracting permanent and long-term departures from permanent and long-term arrivals and adding an adjustment for category jumping. Net overseas migration has fluctuated over the last decade, from a low of 5,600 persons in 1993 to a high of 15,600 persons in 2001.

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2001, Western Australia recorded negative growth from interstate migration for the second year in a row, more than doubling the previous year's loss of 1,600 persons with a loss of 3,600 persons. Interstate arrivals decreased from 31,500 in 2000 to 29,800 and interstate departures were at their highest level in the last 15 years (33,400).

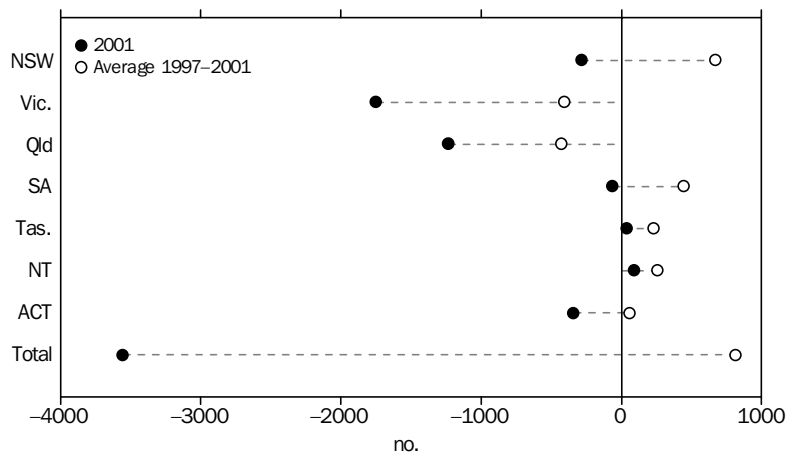
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



Interstate population flow

In 2001, Western Australia gained the most persons from the Northern Territory (90), and lost the most to Victoria (1,800). However, over the period 1997–2001, the largest net gains were from New South Wales (an average of 670 persons per year) and the largest net losses were to Queensland (an average of 430 persons per year). Over the period 1997–2001, Western Australia had the greatest exchange of population with New South Wales, with arrivals from that state averaging 8,600 per year and departures 8,000 per year. The state had the lowest level of exchange with the Australian Capital Territory over this period, with arrivals averaging 950 persons per year and departures 900 persons per year.

NET INTERSTATE MOVEMENT



## 5.1 MIGRATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)
<b>OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>								
<b>Permanent movement</b>								
Arrivals	no.	13 934	10 916	9 729	10 203	11 350	11 485	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	4 296	3 743	3 637	3 974	4 357	4 553	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	2 664	1 938	1 883	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	1 632	1 805	1 754	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	no.	9 638	7 173	6 092	6 229	6 993	6 932	n.y.a.
<b>Long-term movement</b>								
Arrivals	no.	13 097	19 550	21 384	21 800	22 266	23 081	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	7 148	8 798	8 894	8 602	8 877	8 778	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	5 949	10 752	12 490	13 198	13 389	14 303	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	11 898	13 686	15 323	14 951	15 267	15 048	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	7 884	7 893	8 337	8 719	9 006	9 086	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	4 014	5 793	6 986	6 232	6 261	5 962	n.y.a.
Net	no.	1 199	5 864	6 061	6 849	6 999	8 033	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-1 254	-689	-1 387	1 714	-1 796	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Net overseas migration(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 828</b>	<b>12 334</b>	<b>10 761</b>	<b>14 792</b>	<b>12 196</b>	<b>13 490</b>	<b>15 571</b>
<b>INTERSTATE MIGRATION</b>								
Arrivals	no.	25 112	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453	31 465	29 808
Departures	no.	26 971	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443	33 015	33 363
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>-1 859</b>	<b>5 683</b>	<b>5 292</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1 550</b>	<b>-3 555</b>

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

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

(c) For the years 1991, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the states and territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

## 5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

## NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	821	-284
5-9	1 094	-279
10-14	1 132	-188
15-19	2 738	-363
20-24	3 129	-379
25-29	1 633	-668
30-34	1 360	-450
35-39	1 295	-297
40-44	1 035	-246
45-49	629	-125
50-54	214	-152
55-59	159	-131
60-64	147	-22
65-69	114	10
70-74	53	-12
75-79	8	21
80-84	3	-11
85 and over	7	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 571</b>	<b>-3 555</b>

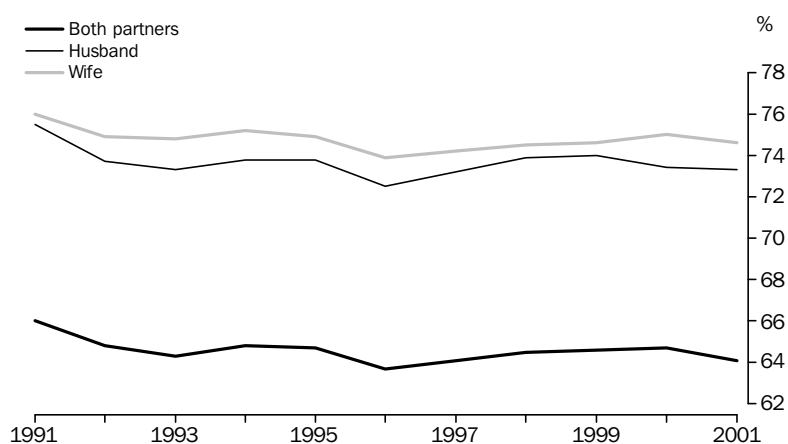
## SECTION 6

## MARRIAGES .....

### MARRIAGES

In 2001, the number of marriages registered in Western Australia was 9,800, the lowest number recorded since 1980. Of all marriages registered in 2001, almost two-thirds (64%) involved persons who had not been previously married, one-fifth were marriages in which one party had been married before and 16% were marriages in which both parties had previously been married.

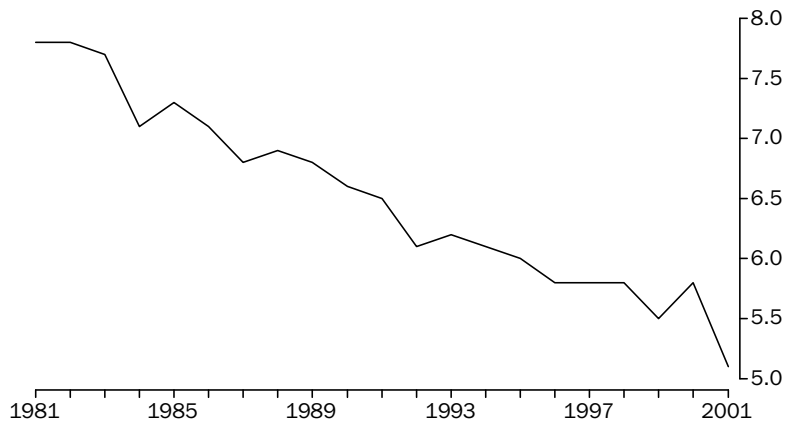
#### FIRST MARRIAGE



### CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE

The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for Western Australia was 5.1 in 2001, compared with the national rate of 5.3. The state figure was the lowest rate on record. The previous lowest rate (5.2) occurred in 1918. Western Australia's crude marriage rate reached its highest point during World War II (11.4 in 1942).

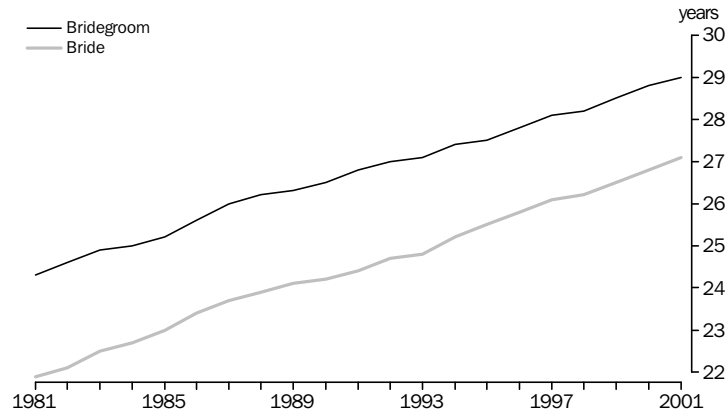
#### CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE



MEDIAN AGES

Among people marrying for the first time in 2001, the median age for bridegrooms was 29.0 years and for brides 27.1 years. This compares with 26.8 years and 24.4 years respectively in 1991 and reflects a continuing tendency to marry later in life. The median age for all bridegrooms in 2001 was 31.3 years and for all brides 29.0 years.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

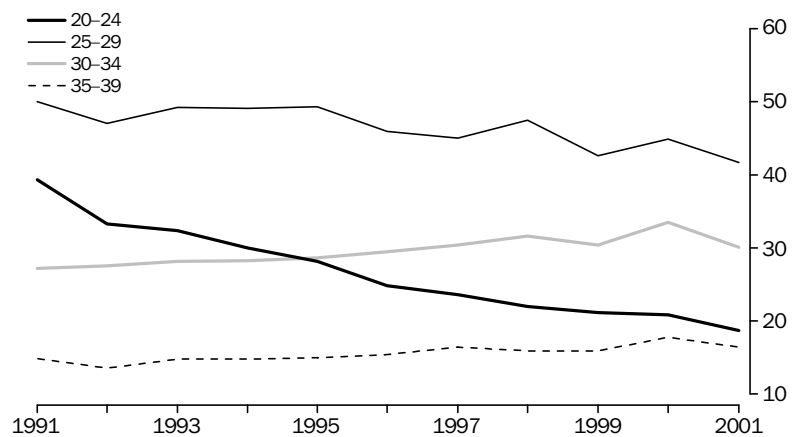


AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

Bridegrooms

For males in 2001, the highest rate of marriage occurred in the 25–29 year age group, continuing the trend of the last ten years. Since 1995 the 30–34 year age group had the second highest rate of marriage among males. Prior to 1995, the 20–24 year age group held that position. The marriage rate for males aged 20–24 years has more than halved over the last decade, dropping from 39.3 in 1991 to 18.7 in 2001. Rates for all ages decreased between 2000 and 2001 with the 30–34 year age group experiencing the largest decrease, from 33.5 to 30.1.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—Bridegrooms

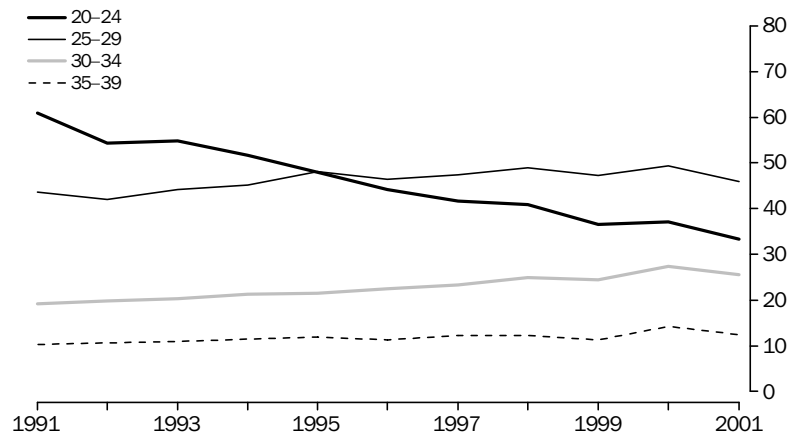




## Brides

In 2001, the peak age for brides was 25–29 years whereas 10 years earlier it was the 20–24 year age group. The 25–29 year age group has experienced the highest rate of marriage among females since 1995. As with males, rates for all female age groups declined between 2000 and 2001, however, for females it was the 20–24 year age group that had the greatest decline, from 37.1 in 2000 to 33.3 in 2001.

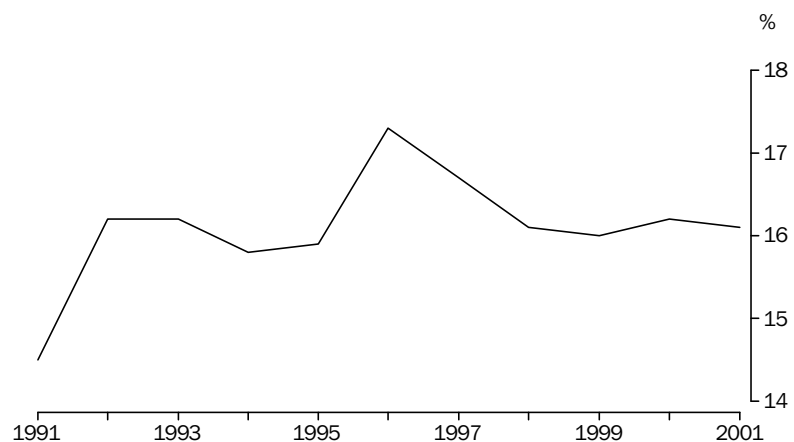
## AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—Brides



## REMARRIAGES

In 2001, over one-third of marriages involved a second marriage for at least one partner, with 25% of males and 23% of females having previously been divorced. Of all marriages, 16% 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 have only outnumbered those by a minister of religion since 1999. In 2001, 5,600 Western Australian marriages were performed by a civil celebrant while 3,800 were performed by a minister of religion. The proportion of religious marriage ceremonies has steadily decreased from 49% in 1991 to 39% in 2001.

Of the marriages performed in Western Australia by a minister of religion in 2001, 35% were conducted under Catholic rites and a further 24% under Anglican rites. Catholic and Anglican marriage rites accounted for 14% and 10% of all marriages, respectively.

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT(a)



(a) Data unavailable for 1995.

## COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE

The majority of Western Australian couples marrying in 2001 cohabited before marriage (77% compared with 72% nationally).

Of the 7,500 marriages preceded by cohabitation, 62% were first marriages for both partners. This compares with a national figure of 64%. The median age for bridegrooms who cohabited before marriage was 31.7 years and for brides 29.4 years.

## COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, Summary

	<i>Cohabitors</i>	<i>All marriages</i>
Marriages registered	7 543	9 785
Previous marital status		
First marriage both partners	4 694	6 273
First marriage one partner	1 577	1 937
Remarriage both partners	1 272	1 575
Marriages performed by		
Ministers of religion		
Number	2 356	3 841
Proportion (%)	31.2	39.3
Civil celebrants		
Number	5 187	5 944
Proportion (%)	68.8	60.7
Median age (years)		
Bridegroom	31.7	31.3
Bride	29.4	29.0

## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL MARRIAGES								
<b>Marriages registered</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 659</b>	<b>10 294</b>	<b>10 456</b>	<b>10 705</b>	<b>10 197</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>9 785</b>
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.1
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	7 035	6 562	6 700	6 910	6 591	7 118	6 273
First marriage one partner	no.	2 077	1 947	2 006	2 070	1 969	2 096	1 937
Remarriage both partners	no.	1 547	1 785	1 750	1 725	1 637	1 786	1 575
Marriages performed by								
Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	5 259	4 543	4 561	4 555	4 210	4 436	3 841
Proportion	%	49.3	44.1	43.6	42.6	41.3	40.3	39.3
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	5 400	5 751	5 895	6 150	5 987	6 564	5 944
Proportion	%	50.7	55.9	56.4	57.4	58.7	59.7	60.7

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
20–24	rate	39.3	24.9	23.6	22.0	21.1	20.8	18.7
25–29	rate	50.1	45.9	45.0	47.5	42.7	44.9	41.7
30–34	rate	27.2	29.5	30.4	31.6	30.4	33.5	30.1
35–39	rate	14.9	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	17.8	16.4
40–44	rate	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	8.8	11.0	10.0
45–49	rate	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.3
50 and over	rate	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	8 047	7 468	7 649	7 914	7 549	8 077	7 176
Widowed	no.	236	207	230	238	214	225	206
Divorced	no.	2 376	2 619	2 577	2 553	2 434	2 698	2 403
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>10 659</i>	<i>10 294</i>	<i>10 456</i>	<i>10 705</i>	<i>10 197</i>	<i>11 000</i>	<i>9 785</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	26.8	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.0
Widowed	years	62.8	64.8	62.8	62.8	60.6	61.4	61.4
Divorced	years	39.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.0	43.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>31.3</i>
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	10.2	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.1
20–24	rate	60.9	44.1	41.7	40.9	36.6	37.1	33.3
25–29	rate	43.7	46.5	47.4	49.0	47.3	49.5	46.0
30–34	rate	19.2	22.4	23.2	24.9	24.4	27.4	25.5
35–39	rate	10.3	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.3	14.2	12.4
40–44	rate	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	7.8
45–49	rate	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.7	5.8
50 and over	rate	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	8 100	7 603	7 757	7 976	7 602	8 255	7 307
Widowed	no.	249	257	233	241	246	254	243
Divorced	no.	2 310	2 434	2 466	2 488	2 349	2 491	2 235
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>10 659</i>	<i>10 294</i>	<i>10 456</i>	<i>10 705</i>	<i>10 197</i>	<i>11 000</i>	<i>9 785</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	24.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.8	27.1
Widowed	years	52.0	53.9	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.5	52.5
Divorced	years	36.3	39.1	39.2	38.8	39.1	39.8	39.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>29.0</i>

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	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
REMARRIAGES(c)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	111.1	325.2	217.6	106.3	33.0	50.5
25–29	332.6	338.0	239.5	188.3	136.1	102.6
30–34	247.8	204.8	197.7	161.7	137.9	127.4
35–39	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	25.9	28.1	27.1
55–59	14.4	19.8	15.1	14.0	11.3	14.0
60 and over	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.1

(a) Marriage rates for 2001 are not available as 30 June 2001 estimated resident population by marital status is not yet available.

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

(c) Per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males and females. See Glossary.

### 6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous marital status of parties

#### PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<b>Total</b>
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#### MARRIAGES (no.)

Never married	6 273	48	855	<b>7 176</b>
Widowed	29	69	108	<b>206</b>
Divorced	1 005	126	1 272	<b>2 403</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>9 785</b>

#### PROPORTION (%)

Never married	64.1	0.5	8.7	<b>73.3</b>
Widowed	0.3	0.7	1.1	<b>2.1</b>
Divorced	10.3	1.3	13.0	<b>24.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 6.4 MARRIAGES, Previous marital status of parties and category of rite

#### PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....

#### PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Category of rite</i>	<i>Never married</i>			<i>Never married</i>			<i>All marriages</i>	<i>Proportion of all marriages</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>		
Religious(a)								
Anglican	724	20	189	785	22	126	933	9.5
Baptist	126	3	32	126	5	30	161	1.6
Catholic	1 270	12	48	1 283	13	34	1 330	13.6
Churches of Christ	121	8	34	122	8	33	163	1.7
Lutheran	38	—	11	40	—	9	49	0.5
Orthodox	65	3	18	71	5	10	86	0.9
Other denominations	818	36	265	851	25	243	1 119	11.4
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>3 162</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>3 278</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>3 841</i>	<i>39.3</i>
Civil								
Official registrars	495	21	264	507	23	250	780	8.0
Other civil celebrants	3 519	103	1 542	3 522	142	1 500	5 164	52.8
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>4 014</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>1 806</i>	<i>4 029</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>1 750</i>	<i>5 944</i>	<i>60.7</i>
<b>All marriages</b>	<b>7 176</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2 403</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>9 785</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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





# SECTION 7

## DIVORCES .....

### DIVORCES

In 2001, there were 5,400 divorces granted in Western Australia, 1.4% more than the number granted in 2000. Whilst the number of divorces has increased the crude divorce rate has remained steady between 2000 and 2001, at 2.8 divorces per 1,000 estimated resident population.

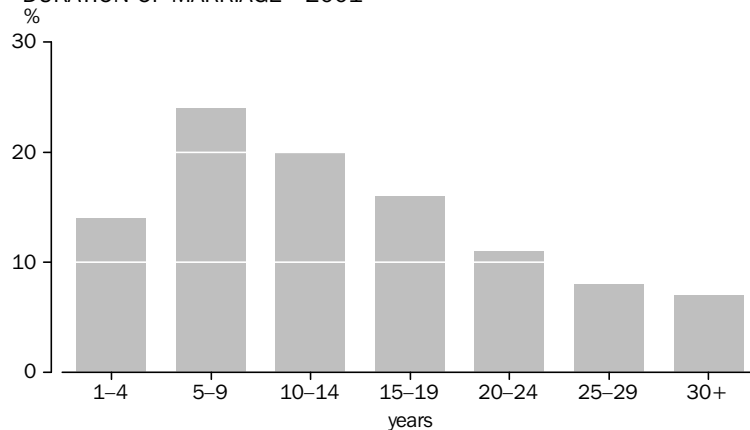
CRUDE DIVORCE RATE



### DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. In 2001, the median duration of marriage in Western Australia was 12.6 years. This is a slight increase on the 2000 figure and the highest since the passage of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth). Previous to 2001 the median duration of marriage had peaked at 12.3 years in both 1995 and 2000.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE—2001

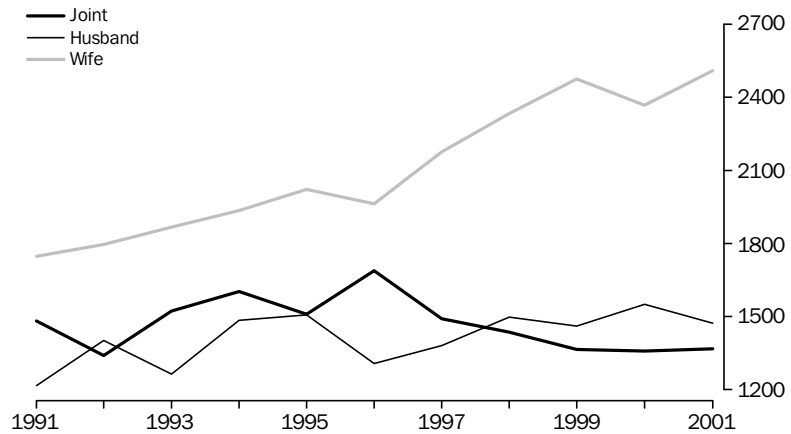


Of the couples who divorced in 2001, 24% had been married for 5–9 years, 20% had been married for 10–14 years and just under 14% had divorced within the first four years of marriage.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

Over the past 10 years, wives have consistently lodged more divorce applications than husbands. In 2001, wives lodged 47% of all divorce applications granted, compared with 28% by husbands. The comparable proportions for 1991 were 39% and 27% respectively. Joint applications accounted for just over one-quarter (26%) of divorces in 2001, compared with one-third in 1991.

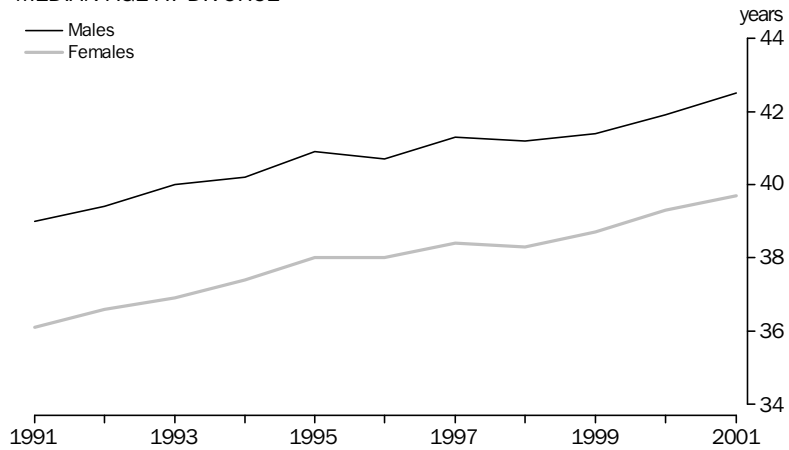
DIVORCES BY APPLICANT



AGE AT DIVORCE

During the 10 years to 2001, the median age at divorce rose from 39.0 to 42.5 years for men and from 36.1 to 39.7 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

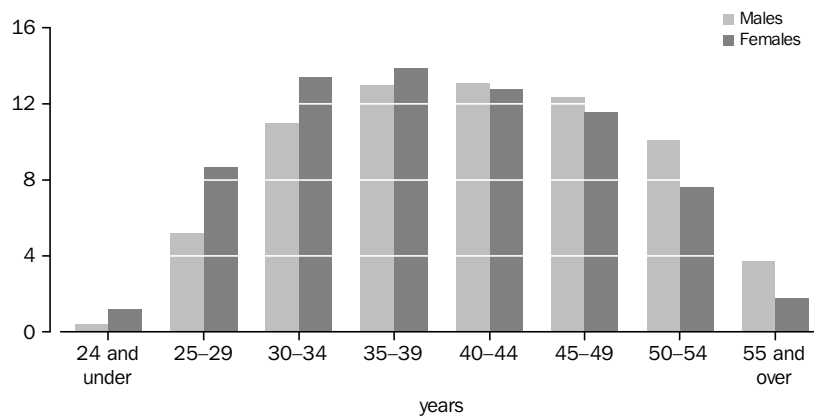


AGE AT DIVORCE *continued*

For males in 2001, the peak age group for divorce was 40–44 years with a rate of 13.1 divorces per 1,000 men. In 2000, the peak age group was 35–39 years with a rate of 12.9. For women in 2001, the peak age group for divorce was 35–39 years with 13.9 divorces per 1,000 women. In 2000, the peak age group was the 30–34 years, with a rate of 14.4.

The largest difference in the age-specific divorce rate between the sexes was in the 25–29 year age group, with women experiencing 8.7 divorces per 1,000 population and men experiencing 5.2 divorces per 1,000 population.

## AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE—2001



For males, the age groups that experienced the largest increases in the age-specific divorce rate, between 2000 and 2001, were the 45–49 year age group (11.3 in 2000 to 12.4 in 2001) and the 40–44 year age group (increasing from 12.8 to 13.1). Age-specific divorce rates for men declined in the 24 years and under and 30–34 year age groups.

Women experienced similar patterns in the age-specific divorce rate to men with the younger ages experiencing declines or little change and the middle ages (35 through to 49 years) experiencing an increase. In addition the rates for women in the older age groups of 50–54 years and 55 years and over decreased, whereas for men these rates remained constant.

Over the last 10 years, the 25–29 year age group experienced the greatest change in the age-specific divorce rate with a decrease from 13.2 to 8.7 divorces per 1,000 women and from 8.6 to 5.2 divorces per 1,000 men.

## CHILDREN OF DIVORCING COUPLES

Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years fell from 56% to 54%. However, because the number of divorces increased by 16% over this 10-year period, the actual number of children involved increased from 4,700 in 1991 to 5,500 in 2001.

In 2001, the average number of children of divorcing couples with at least one child was 1.9. Divorcing couples married for 15–19 years had the highest average number of children, at 2.2.

## 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL DIVORCES								
<b>Divorces granted</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>5 046</b>	<b>5 268</b>	<b>5 301</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>5 351</b>
Crude divorce rate	rate	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.3	12.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.2
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	2 506	2 651	2 717	2 811	2 713	2 656	2 905
Proportion of total divorces	%	56.4	53.5	53.8	53.4	51.2	50.3	54.3
Average number of children	no.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	1 217	1 306	1 379	1 499	1 462	1 549	1 473
Wife	no.	1 747	1 964	2 177	2 333	2 474	2 367	2 510
Joint	no.	1 482	1 689	1 490	1 436	1 365	1 360	1 368
HUSBAND								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
25–29	rate	8.6	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.2
30–34	rate	12.9	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.0
35–39	rate	12.7	13.7	13.1	13.8	13.0	12.9	13.0
40–44	rate	12.5	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1
45–49	rate	11.3	11.2	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.3	12.4
50–54	rate	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.6	10.1	10.1
55 and over	rate	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Median age								
At marriage	years	24.8	25.5	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.5
At final separation	years	35.7	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.4	39.1
At decree made absolute	years	39.0	40.7	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.9	42.5
WIFE								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
25–29	rate	13.2	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.7	9.0	8.7
30–34	rate	13.3	13.7	13.4	14.8	14.2	14.4	13.4
35–39	rate	12.9	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.2	13.8	13.9
40–44	rate	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0	12.4	12.8
45–49	rate	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.1	10.7	11.6
50–54	rate	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.2	8.1	7.6
55 and over	rate	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Median age								
At marriage	years	22.1	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.8	23.8	23.8
At final separation	years	32.7	34.4	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.7	36.3
At decree made absolute	years	36.1	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.3	39.7

## 7.2 DIVORCES, Age of parties at divorce

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

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(a)
24 and under	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>40</b>
25-29	69	231	46	8	—	—	—	—	—	<b>357</b>
30-34	31	252	410	84	25	4	—	—	—	<b>808</b>
35-39	3	61	352	432	89	23	—	—	—	<b>963</b>
40-44	—	22	112	326	399	79	23	—	—	<b>966</b>
45-49	—	7	24	125	292	341	55	10	—	<b>857</b>
50-54	—	—	11	41	97	272	215	16	5	<b>664</b>
55-59	—	—	6	8	24	60	125	96	22	<b>344</b>
60 and over	—	—	—	—	21	27	59	72	144	<b>337</b>
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>5 351</b>

(a) Includes age not stated.

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

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

Duration of marriage (years)	0	1	2	3	4 and over	All divorces	Total children	Average number of children(a)
1-4	478	152	100	18	4	752	422	1.5
5-9	569	285	325	89	27	1 295	1 316	1.8
10-14	296	198	378	133	47	1 052	1 550	2.1
15-19	164	151	306	151	58	830	1 462	2.2
20-24	249	170	132	45	11	607	618	1.7
25-29	319	76	25	5	—	425	143	1.3
30 and over	371	14	5	—	—	390	24	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>1.9</b>

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.



SECTION **8**

**THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION .....**

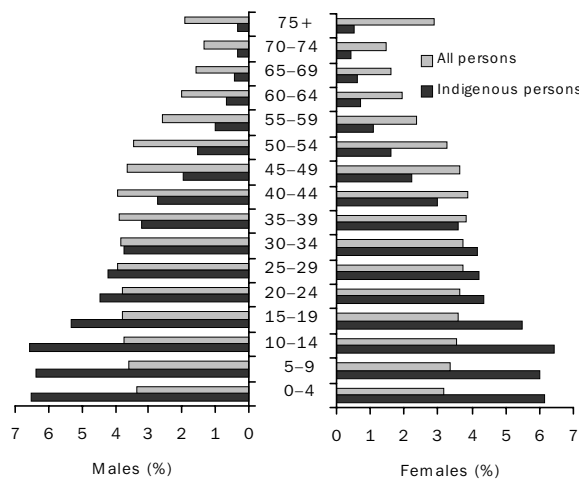
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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. Due to the relatively small numbers of births and deaths and possible under-recording of Indigenous status, care needs to be taken when interpreting year to year movements in data. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on various assumptions made about components of population change—births, deaths, migration and change in propensity to identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Low series projections assume no change in the propensity to identify while the high series projections assume a change in the propensity to identify based on an estimate from the 1991–1996 intercensal period.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION, Age groups—30 June 2001



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

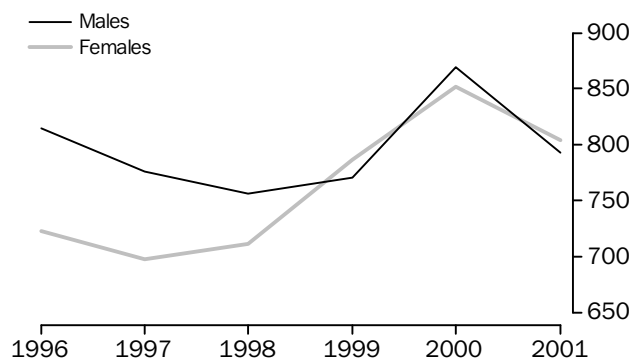
At the time of the 1996 Census, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Western Australia comprised just over 3.2% of the state's population. In June 2001, this population was projected under the low series to be 61,500 and under the high series, 67,300. Under the low projection series, persons aged under 15 years comprised 38% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Western Australia in June 2001. In comparison 21% of the total state population were aged under 15 years. The proportion of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projected population aged 65 years and over was 2.7%, compared with 11% of the total population.

#### ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS

In 2001, there were 24,000 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia. Of these, 1,600 or 6.7% were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births. Births are counted as Indigenous by the ABS if at least one parent identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander on the birth registration form. The 1,600 registered Indigenous births in 2001 represent a 7.2% decrease from the 1,700 Indigenous births registered in the previous year.

Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births registered in 2001, 790 were males and 800 were females, representing a sex ratio of 98.6. For the total population, with 12,300 male births and 11,700 female births, the sex ratio was 105.6.

#### ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS—Sex



#### Parents of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies

The median age of mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies at confinement was 24.6 years, and for fathers, 27.5 years. This compares with the median ages of mothers and fathers of all babies at confinement of 29.8 years and 32.1 years respectively.

Almost four in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births in 2001 were to Indigenous mothers while approximately 70% were to Indigenous fathers. Almost half (49%) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies had parents who were both Indigenous.

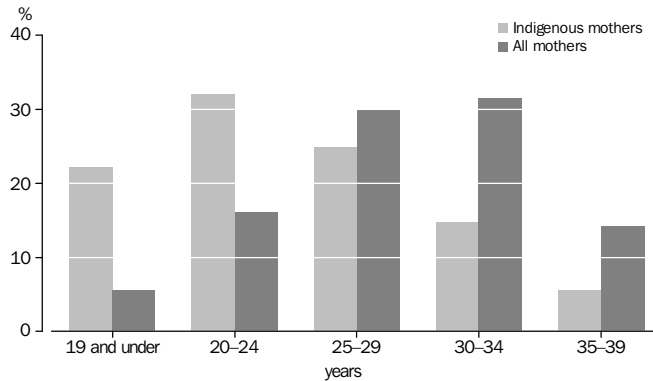
The proportion of Indigenous births with both parents Indigenous varied within the state. In Perth SD, 39% of Indigenous babies had parents who were both Indigenous, while in the rest of the state the proportion was 56%. In the combined Pilbara/Kimberley SDs (North region) the proportion of Indigenous births where both parents were Indigenous was 60% compared with 37% in the combined South West, Lower Great Southern and Upper Great Southern SDs (South region).



## ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER MOTHERS

Of the 1,300 births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, almost one-third (32%) were to mothers in the 20–24 year age group. A further 25% were to mothers aged 25–29 years and 22% to mothers aged 19 years and under.

### AGE GROUP OF MOTHER



In 2001, the median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers at confinement was 24.3 years compared with 29.8 years for all mothers in Western Australia. The median age of fathers of children born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers was 27.3 years compared with 32.1 years for fathers of all Western Australian babies.

## AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are far more likely to become mothers at a younger age than the total population of women. The highest age-specific fertility rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (152.3) was recorded in the 20–24 year age group. In comparison, the rate for the 20–24 year age group in the total population was significantly less at 55.6. The highest age-specific fertility rate among the total population was in the 30–34 year age group (106.3).

Between 2000 and 2001, age-specific fertility rates for Indigenous mothers decreased in all age groups under the age of 30 years. The largest decrease in age-specific fertility was experienced by the 15–19 year age group (109.7 to 83.2). The 30–34 year and 35–39 year age groups both experienced a small rise in age-specific fertility rates from the previous year.

## DEATHS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

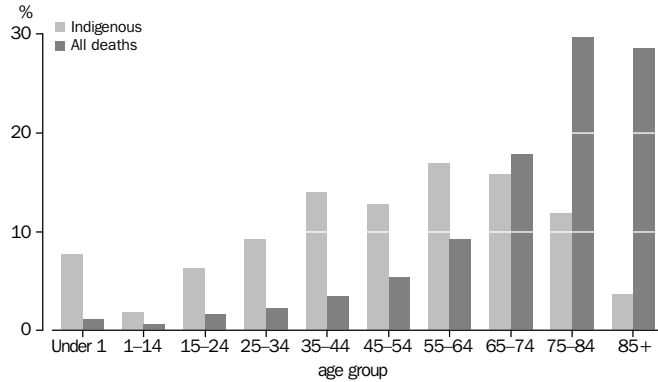
In 2001, there were 340 registered Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in Western Australia, representing 3.1% of all deaths registered in the state. There were 168.8 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, while in the total population, the ratio was 112.1 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

### Age at death

The median age at death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males increased by 5.6 years to 52 years in the year to 2001. Conversely, the median age at death for Indigenous females in 2001 decreased by two years to 54 years. The median age at death for all Western Australians in 2001 was considerably higher than for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (74.8 years for males and 81.5 years for females).

In 2001, 69% of all deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people occurred below the age of 65 years compared with 25% in the total Western Australian population.

AGE AT DEATH



Infant deaths

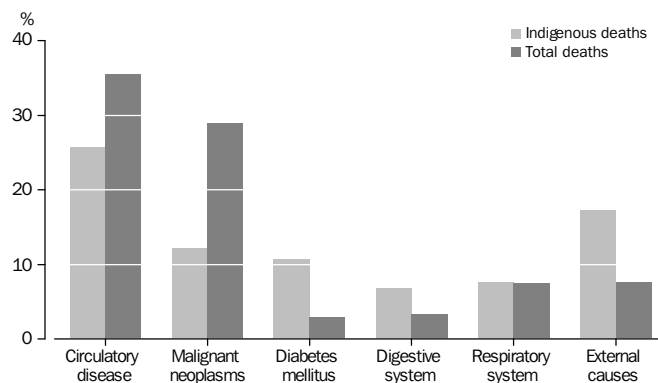
Of the 120 infant deaths recorded in Western Australia in 2001, 21% occurred within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

Deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants represented 7.7% of all Indigenous deaths, compared with 1.1% of the total population.

Causes of death

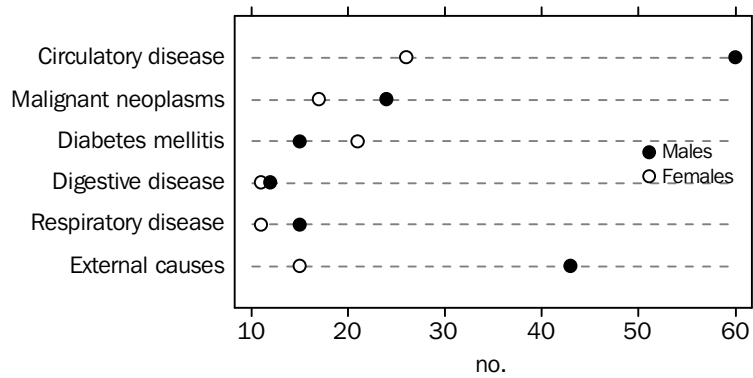
In 2001, the leading causes of death for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Western Australia were diseases of the circulatory system (26%), external causes of morbidity and mortality (17%), malignant neoplasms (12%) and diabetes mellitus (11%). The corresponding percentages for the total Western Australian population were 35%, 7.6%, 29% and 2.9% respectively.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH



Ninety deaths in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population resulted from diseases of the circulatory system; 48% were the result of ischaemic heart disease and 26% were due to cerebrovascular disease. Of these deaths, 70% were male.

INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected causes by sex—2001



Deaths resulting from external causes, including transport accidents and suicide, were more than twice as high in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population than the total Western Australian population (17% and 7.6% respectively). Males accounted for almost three-quarters (74%) of these Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Over two-thirds (69%) of the 30 deaths attributable to diseases of the respiratory system among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people resulted from influenza and pneumonia compared with 29% of the 800 deaths due to respiratory disease in the total Western Australian population.

## 8.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION—at 30 June 2001

Age group (years)	LOW SERIES.....			HIGH SERIES.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	4 020	3 773	7 793	4 388	4 110	8 498
5-9	3 908	3 698	7 606	4 280	4 038	8 318
10-14	4 049	3 945	7 994	4 429	4 323	8 752
15-19	3 284	3 365	6 649	3 590	3 675	7 265
20-24	2 750	2 666	5 416	3 010	2 922	5 932
25-29	2 581	2 601	5 182	2 843	2 851	5 694
30-34	2 310	2 569	4 879	2 546	2 814	5 360
35-39	1 990	2 197	4 187	2 187	2 413	4 600
40-44	1 672	1 845	3 517	1 828	2 013	3 841
45-49	1 221	1 366	2 587	1 335	1 489	2 824
50-54	933	978	1 911	1 008	1 072	2 080
55-59	619	671	1 290	682	737	1 419
60-64	401	447	848	435	490	925
65-69	268	373	641	293	411	704
70-74	213	271	484	247	297	544
75 and over	214	307	521	225	332	557
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 433</b>	<b>31 072</b>	<b>61 505</b>	<b>33 326</b>	<b>33 987</b>	<b>67 313</b>

Source: *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996-2006* (cat. no. 3231.0).

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

	INDIGENOUS.....						TOTAL
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001
BIRTHS							
<b>Total births</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>24 002</b>
Males	815	776	756	771	869	793	12 329
Females	723	698	712	787	852	804	11 673
Sex ratio	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0	102.0	98.6	105.6
Estimated coverage(b) (%)	98	93	92	97	106	98	..
Both parents Indigenous	719	621	643	714	904	783	..
Mother only(c)	553	565	522	499	484	484	..
Father only(d)	266	288	303	345	333	330	..
Age of mother							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	341	338	339	382	400	342	1 325
20–24	489	488	473	464	536	498	3 864
25–29	413	382	381	414	455	394	7 191
30–34	210	189	190	194	221	258	7 569
35–39	73	69	73	93	91	88	3 403
40–44	10	7	10	7	17	16	622
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Not stated	—	—	—	3	—	—	5

## CONFINEMENTS

<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>23 597</b>
Median age of mother (years)	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.2	24.6	29.8
Median age of father (years)	27.1	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	27.5	32.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Derived using 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates.  
See paragraph 38 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(a), Summary

	INDIGENOUS MOTHERS.....						ALL MOTHERS
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001
BIRTHS							
<b>Total births</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>24 002</b>
Males	674	627	596	602	705	617	12 329
Females	598	559	569	630	683	650	11 673
Sex ratio	112.7	112.2	104.7	95.6	103.2	94.9	105.6
Age of mother							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	288	285	284	294	348	280	1 325
20–24	411	390	376	367	433	406	3 864
25–29	336	309	307	337	357	315	7 191
30–34	169	143	136	150	171	186	7 569
35–39	60	53	53	75	66	70	3 403
40–44	6	5	8	5	12	9	622
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Not stated	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Age-specific fertility rates(b)							
Age group (years)							
15–19(c)	110.9	102.9	96.9	96.8	109.7	83.2	19.3
20–24	162.6	148.6	143.7	139.8	164.9	152.3	55.6
25–29	132.4	115.4	114.5	128.1	135.8	121.1	101.3
30–34	77.8	61.4	57.3	61.4	68.2	72.4	106.3
35–39	33.4	27.2	26.0	35.7	30.8	31.9	46.2
40–44	4.3	3.2	4.9	3.0	6.7	4.9	8.4
45–49(d)	1.0	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	0.3
CONFINEMENTS							
<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>23 597</b>
Median age of mother (years)	24.0	23.9	23.8	24.4	23.8	24.3	29.8
Median age of father (years)	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.0	26.7	27.3	32.1

(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 BIRTHS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS OF PARENTS, Region(a)

Indigenous Status of Parents	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Total Indigenous births</b>						
Perth	593	532	560	616	674	653
South	166	172	175	177	190	177
Central	291	305	312	334	385	336
North	485	364	421	452	469	429
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 538</i>	<i>1 474</i>	<i>1 469</i>	<i>1 581</i>	<i>1 722</i>	<i>1 597</i>
<b>Both parents Indigenous</b>						
Perth	223	176	187	237	292	257
South	72	67	72	62	69	66
Central	141	130	163	176	239	202
North	281	247	221	275	311	258
<i>Total</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>783</i>
<b>Mother only Indigenous</b>						
Perth	227	205	214	197	202	215
South	58	69	56	63	69	54
Central	106	123	100	94	87	82
North	161	168	151	147	125	131
<i>Total</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>482</i>
<b>Father only Indigenous</b>						
Perth	143	151	159	182	180	181
South	36	36	47	52	52	57
Central	44	52	49	64	59	52
North	43	49	49	50	43	40
<i>Total</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>330</i>

(a) South comprises South West, Lower Great Southern and Upper Great Southern Statistical Division. Central comprises Midlands, South Eastern and Central Stastical Divisions. North comprises Pilbara and Kimberley Statistical Divisions.

## 8.5 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS, Summary

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						TOTAL DEATHS
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>10 778</b>
Males	222	207	230	208	237	211	5 696
Females	148	144	148	142	170	125	5 079
Sex ratio	150.0	143.8	155.4	146.5	139.4	168.0	112.1
Estimated coverage(a) (%)	75	70	74	68	77	62	..
Median age at death (years)	53.7	51.4	51.3	52.1	50.4	53.0	77.9
Males	48.5	48.6	45.0	49.3	46.4	52.0	74.8
Females	58.0	57.8	57.0	55.3	56.0	54.0	81.5
Infant deaths	37	20	25	26	29	26	122
Males	23	10	16	10	19	14	73
Females	14	10	9	16	10	12	49

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



## 8.6 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Age at Death

<i>Age at death (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER			
0	14	12	26
1–14	6	—	6
15–24	16	5	21
25–34	19	12	31
35–44	28	19	47
45–54	27	16	43
55–64	39	18	57
65–74	34	19	53
75–84	21	19	40
85 and over	7	5	12
Not stated	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>336</b>
PROPORTION (%)			
0	6.6	9.6	7.7
1–14	2.4	—	1.8
15–24	7.6	4.0	6.3
25–34	9.0	9.6	9.2
35–44	13.3	15.2	14.0
45–54	12.9	12.8	12.8
55–64	18.6	14.4	17.0
65–74	16.2	15.2	15.8
75–84	10.0	15.2	11.9
85 and over	3.3	4.0	3.6
Not stated	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 8.7 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS(a), Selected Causes

Cause of death(b)	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						TOTAL DEATHS
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	36	45	45	35	44	41	3 181
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	11	21	15	12	13	12	900
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	11	6	7	8	6	7	610
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	31	26	20	31	39	36	310
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	16	14	15	13	9	11	260
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	94	107	106	98	100	86	3 821
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	50	55	65	49	60	41	2 070
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	20	19	19	21	24	22	892
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	48	34	41	22	25	26	805
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	19	7	16	17	8	7	410
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)						18	230
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	22	21	17	17	24	23	357
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	15	15	11	12	19	11	91
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	8	8	6	17	11	7	48
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	11	6	2	7	9	8	52
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	44	41	62	49	62	40	1 173
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	60	49	64	61	84	58	824
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	26	16	23	27	17	19	199
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	12	9	20	12	23	10	269
Assault (X85–Y09)	3	3	4	4	12	9	25
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	19	21	17	18	32	20	331
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>10 779</b>

(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).

## 8.8 INDIGENOUS DEATHS(a), Selected Causes—Sex

<i>Cause of death(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	24	17	41
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	8	4	12
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	5	2	7
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	15	21	36
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	9	2	11
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	60	26	86
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	30	11	41
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	17	5	22
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	15	11	26
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	4	3	7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	10	8	18
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	12	11	23
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	5	6	11
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4	3	7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6	2	8
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	22	18	40
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	43	15	58
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	13	6	19
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	8	2	10
Assault (X85–Y09)	7	2	9
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	15	5	20
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>336</b>

(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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 42.

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

### POPULATION

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

#### Population estimates

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

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

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

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

#### Population projections

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

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

## Household projections

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

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

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

## BIRTHS

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

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

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

## DEATHS

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

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

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

## Life tables

**20** Australian 1999–2001 life tables are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates. Age-specific death rates are further graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the states and territories are produced on the same principles.

## Small area life tables

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

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

DEATHS *continued*

## Causes of death

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

**24** The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), while data from 1999 onwards 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)
- External causes (V01–Y98)

from the ICD-10 classification.

## MIGRATION

## Overseas migration

**25** Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration.

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

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

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

MIGRATION *continued*

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

## Interstate migration

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

## MARRIAGES

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

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

## DIVORCES

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



DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

## INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

## GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

## SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- AusStats* — electronic data (see paragraph 43)  
*Western Australian Statistical Indicators*, cat. no. 1367.5  
*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0  
*Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0  
*Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0  
*Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0  
*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia*, cat. no. 2015.5  
*Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0  
*Demography*, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state and territory specific publications)  
*Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001*, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, cat. no. 3231.0  
*Household and Family Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3236.0  
*Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0  
*Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0  
*Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia*, cat. no. 3235.5.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0  
*Population Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0  
*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand*, cat. no. 3218.0

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
Bal	Balance
C	City
Cwlth	Commonwealth
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
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
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 41 of the Explanatory Notes

# APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE .....

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

## BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

### Characteristics of the birth

- Date of birth
- Nuptiality
- Plurality
- Sex of child
- State or territory of registration

### Characteristics of the mother and father

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

## DEATHS

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

## MIGRATION

Age  
 Australian resident
 

- Intended/actual time away from Australia
- Main reason for journey
- Country spent/intend to spend most time in
- State of intended address/lived

 Category of travel  
 Citizenship (nationality)  
 Country of birth  
 Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months  
 Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)  
 Occupation (not available for short-term movements)  
 Overseas visitor
 

- Intended/actual length of stay
- Main reason for journey
- Country of residence
- State of intended address/in which most time spent

 Permanent migrant
 

- Previous/future country of residence
- State of intended address/lived

 Sex

## MARRIAGES

## Characteristics of the marriage

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

## Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

## DIVORCES

## Characteristics of the divorce

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

## Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

## APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY .....

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 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	0.8
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	1 796 638	24 776	10 807	131	10 456	5 046	13.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	2.8
1998	1 826 827	24 717	10 664	123	10 705	5 268	13.5	5.8	5.0	5.8	2.9
1999	1 854 413	24 849	10 877	117	10 197	5 301	13.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	2.8
2000	1 878 894	25 093	10 668	109	11 000	5 276	13.3	5.7	4.3	5.8	2.8
2001	1 906 114	24 002	10 779	122	9 785	5 351	12.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	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.

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001  
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	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Persons usually resident in Western Australia</b>	<b>911 703</b>	<b>916 591</b>	<b>1 828 294</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Place of enumeration on Census Night				
Persons counted at home	858 845	875 963	1 734 808	94.9
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	6 910	6 524	13 434	0.7
Different SLA within WA	37 019	27 225	64 244	3.5
Interstate	8 929	6 879	15 808	0.9
<i>Total persons counted away from home</i>	<i>52 858</i>	<i>40 628</i>	<i>93 486</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	418 558	424 086	842 644	46.1
Different address				
Same SLA	117 291	121 701	238 992	13.1
Different SLA within WA	191 310	197 006	388 316	21.2
Interstate	34 344	32 758	67 102	3.7
Overseas	38 524	39 849	78 373	4.3
Move undefined(a)	7 900	6 194	14 094	0.8
<i>Total different address</i>	<i>389 369</i>	<i>397 508</i>	<i>786 877</i>	<i>43.0</i>
Not stated(b)	40 662	35 305	75 967	4.2
Not applicable(c)	63 114	59 692	122 806	6.7
Age group (years)				
0–14	202 148	190 730	392 878	21.5
15–54	535 387	532 953	1 068 340	58.4
55–64	83 874	80 415	164 289	9.0
65 and over	90 294	112 493	202 787	11.1
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	256 676	209 634	466 310	25.5
Married	364 673	365 509	730 182	39.9
Separated	24 178	27 870	52 048	2.8
Divorced	49 164	61 209	110 373	6.0
Widowed	14 864	61 639	76 503	4.2
Citizenship				
Australian	785 376	794 522	1 579 898	86.4
18 years and over	567 427	587 713	1 155 140	63.2

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

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.



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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Indigenous status</i>				
Non-Indigenous	846 548	852 641	1 699 189	92.9
<i>Indigenous</i>				
Aboriginal	27 828	28 439	56 267	3.1
Torres Strait Islander	468	403	871	—
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	640	689	1 329	0.1
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	28 936	29 531	58 467	3.2
Not stated	36 219	34 419	70 638	3.9
<i>Labour force status(a)</i>				
<i>Employed</i>				
Full-time(b)	347 449	174 256	521 705	28.5
Part-time	97 924	186 468	284 392	15.6
Hours worked not stated	13 017	9 937	22 954	1.3
<i>Total employed</i>	458 390	370 661	829 051	45.3
<i>Unemployed</i>				
Looking for full-time work	34 602	14 181	48 783	2.7
Looking for part-time work	7 069	11 640	18 709	1.0
<i>Total unemployed</i>	41 671	25 821	67 492	3.7
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	500 061	396 482	896 543	49.0
Total not in the labour force	182 575	300 056	482 631	26.4
Not stated	26 919	29 323	56 242	3.1
<i>Birthplace</i>				
<i>Oceania and Antarctica</i>				
Australia (includes External Territories)	616 286	621 407	1 237 693	67.7
Other Oceania and Antarctica	25 159	22 224	47 383	2.6
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	641 445	643 631	1 285 076	70.3
North-West Europe	119 649	120 165	239 814	13.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	31 221	29 189	60 410	3.3
North Africa and the Middle East	5 264	4 254	9 518	0.5
South-East Asia	26 870	34 258	61 128	3.3
North-East Asia	6 083	7 420	13 503	0.7
Southern and Central Asia	9 994	9 385	19 379	1.1
Americas	7 416	7 332	14 748	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	13 904	14 328	28 232	1.5
Not stated	49 057	45 764	94 821	5.2
Other(c)	800	865	1 665	0.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years or over.

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

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

## GLOSSARY .....

- 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 males or females registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.
- 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 between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- 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)
  - short-term movements (less than one year).

- Category of movement *continued*** A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term.
- Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Children (divorce collection)** Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwth), these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.
- Children (marriage collection)** Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).
- Confinement** A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.
- Crude birth rate** The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
- Crude death rate** The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
- Crude divorce rate** The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.
- Crude marriage rate** The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

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

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<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Marital status</b>	Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'. Data in this publication refer to registered marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
<b>Marriage</b>	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the state or territory in which the marriage took place.

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<b>Median value</b>	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
<b>Multiple birth</b>	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
<b>Nuptial birth</b>	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
<b>Nuptial first confinement</b>	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
<b>Nuptiality</b>	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
<b>Paternity-acknowledged birth</b>	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul>

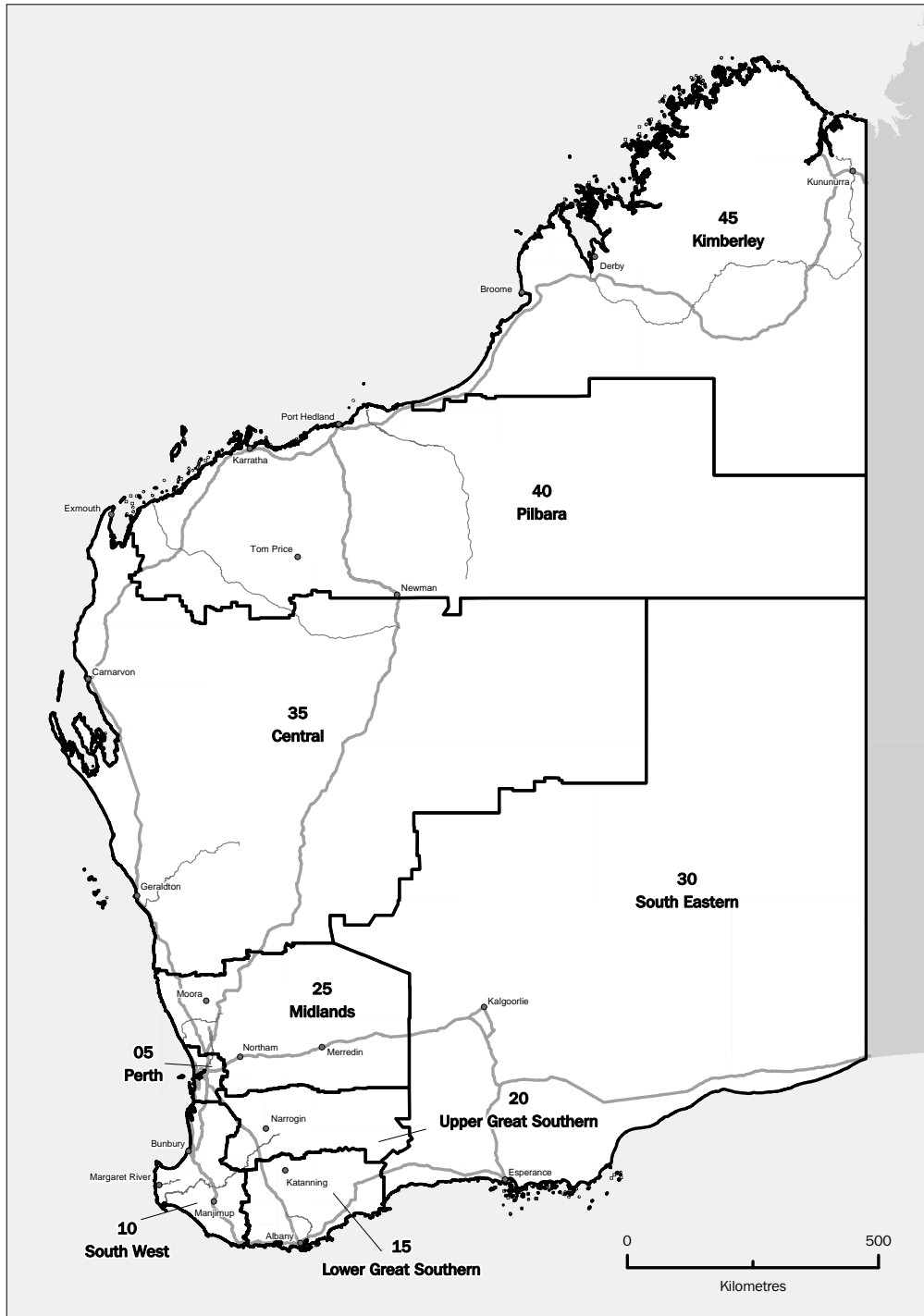
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers) <i>continued</i></b>	This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
<b>Previous births</b>	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some states, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across states and territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity. Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
<b>Previous issue</b>	See Previous births.
<b>Remarriage rates</b>	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying males and females per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males or females of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced males or females by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Standardised death rates</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing states and territory and Australia rates.</li> <li>▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.</li> </ul>

<b>State or territory of registration</b>	State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered or the state or territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the population (estimated resident population)</li> <li>▪ the mother (birth collection)</li> <li>▪ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
<b>Statistical Local Areas</b>	Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of state level. Further details are included in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
<b>Year of occurrence</b>	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
<b>Year of registration</b>	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

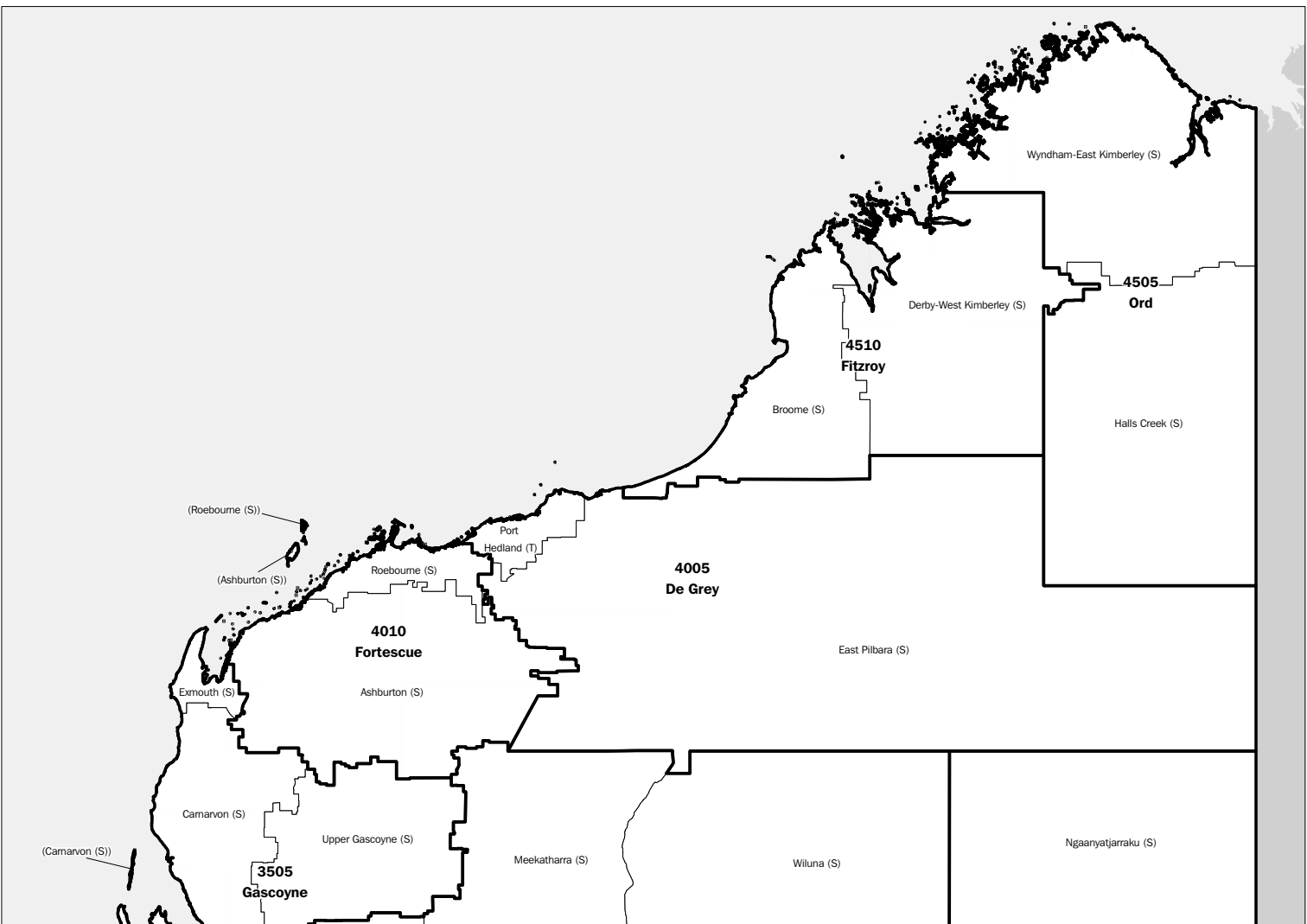


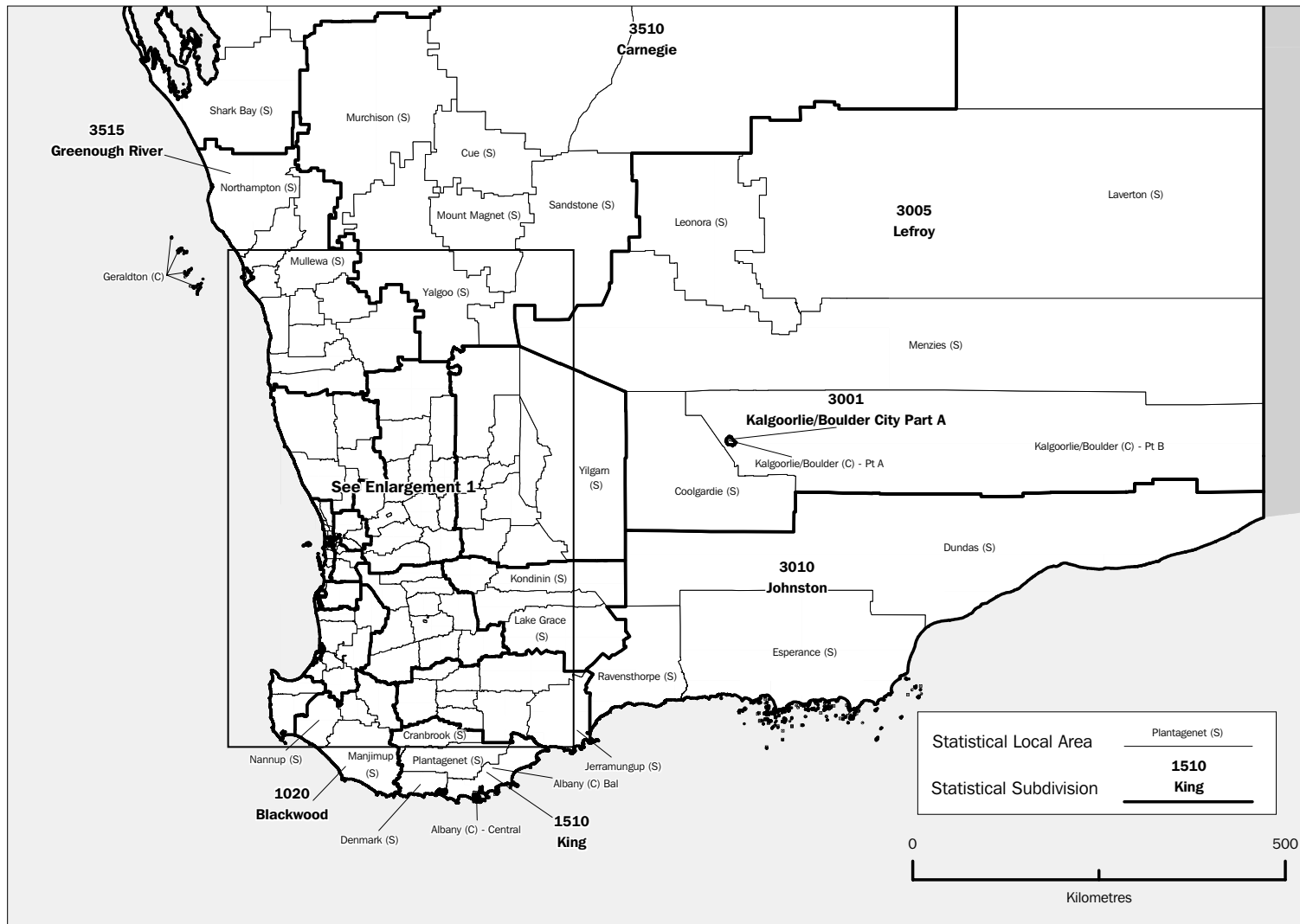
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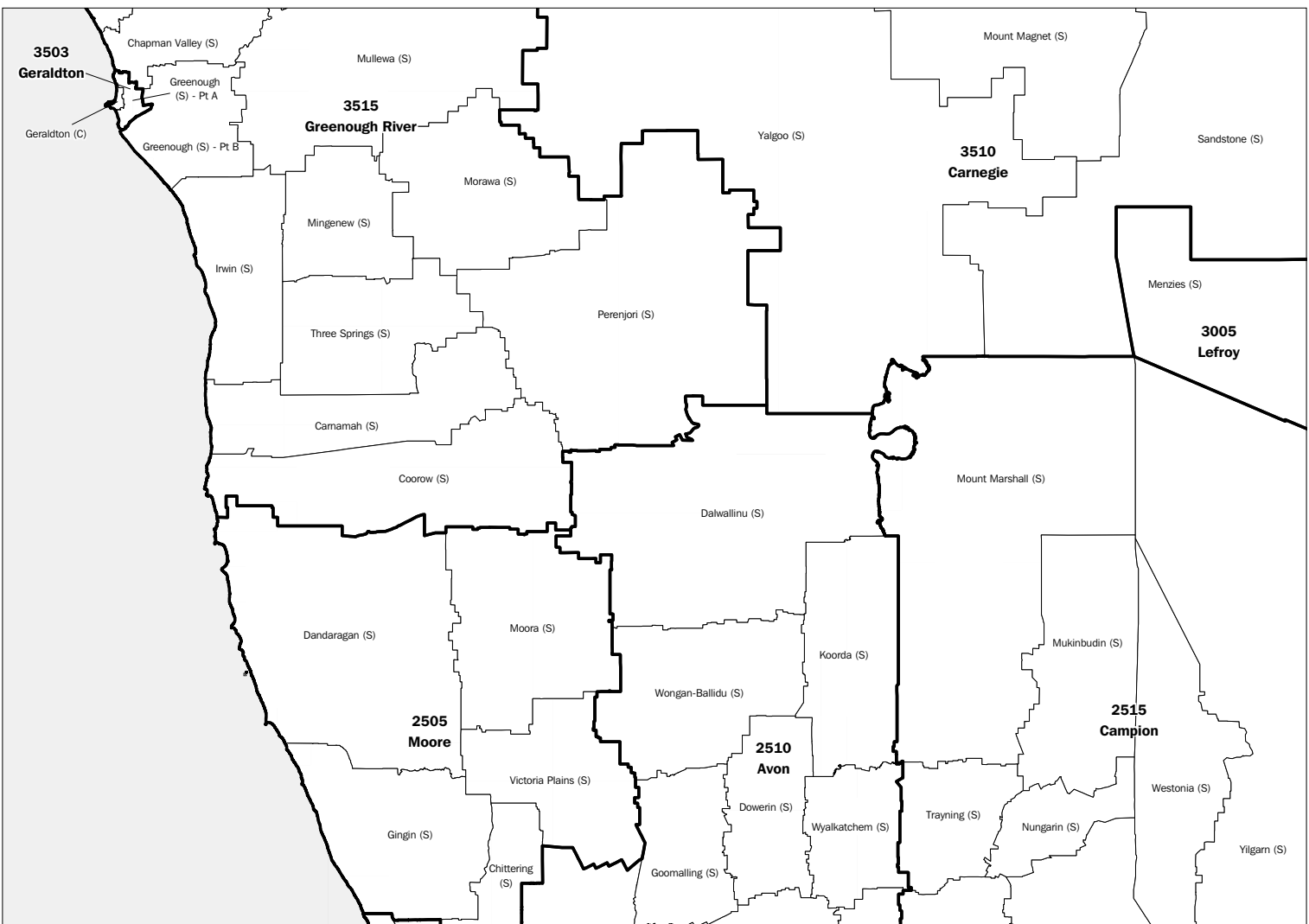


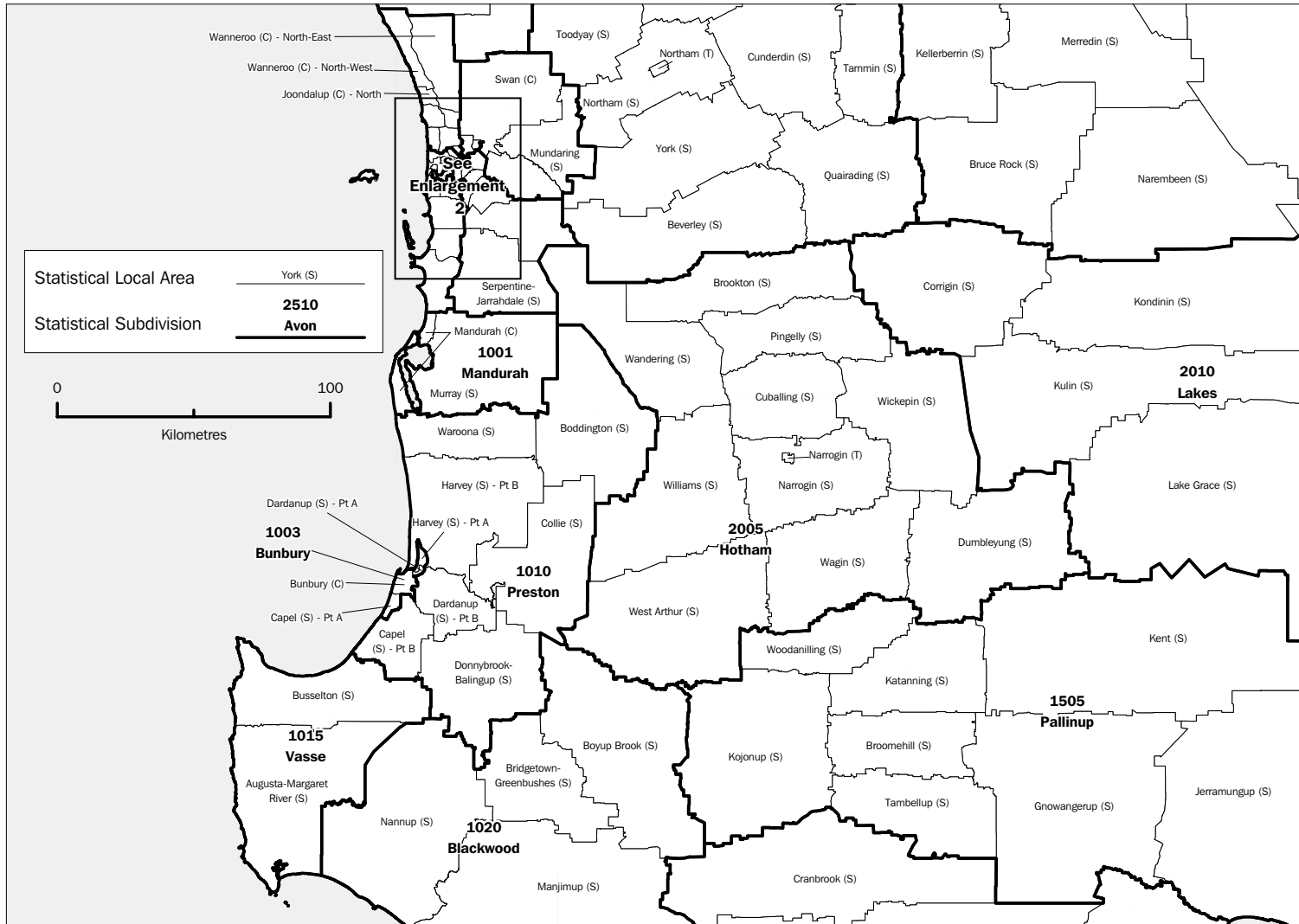
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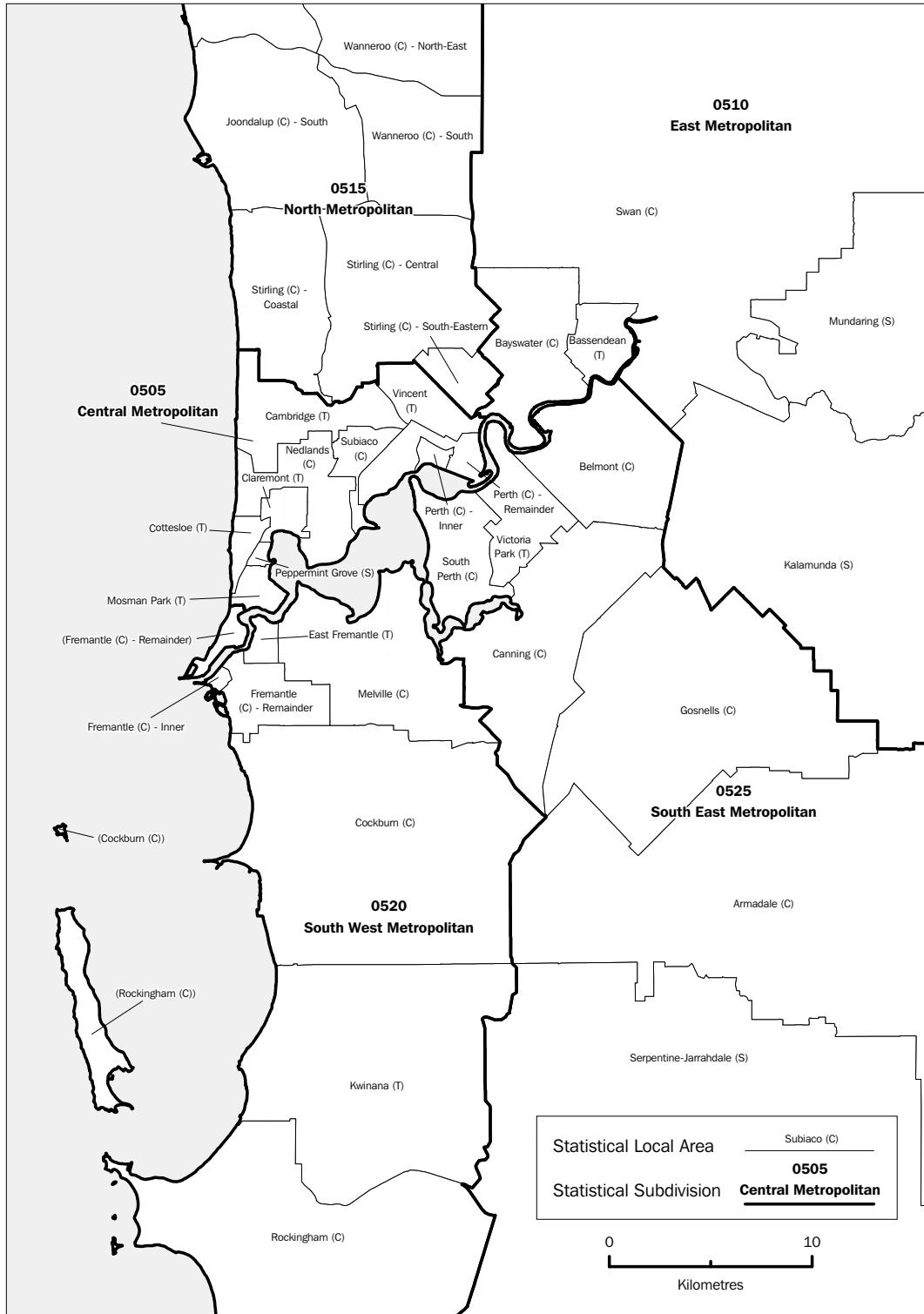


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