



DEMOGRAPHY

NEW SOUTH WALES

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Katy White on Sydney 02 9268 4436.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
C	City
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TFR	Total fertility rate
Unincorp.	Unincorporated
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

Geoff Smith
Acting Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of NSW at December 1999 was 6,433,600 persons, an increase of 65,047 persons since 1998. This corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1.0%, which was slightly lower than the national growth rate of 1.1%.

The increase in the population of NSW comprised a natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 42,315 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 37,914 persons, and a net interstate migration loss of 15,182 persons. Population gains from natural increase contributed 65% of NSW population growth, while net migration contributed 35% of the population growth.

The SLAs of Sydney—Inner (17.3%) and Sydney—Remainder (13.3%) experienced the highest growth in population during the year, while the SLAs of Bombala (-3.4%) and Merriwa (-3.4%) experienced the greatest negative growth in population.

BIRTHS

There were 86,553 live births recorded in NSW in 1999, representing a crude birth rate of 13.5 births per 1,000 population. This was the lowest birth rate recorded in NSW since the 1850s.

Exnuptial births contributed 27% of all registered births in 1999. Most exnuptial births were to women aged 20–24 years while most nuptial births were to women aged 25–34 years.

The Total fertility rate (TFR) for NSW in 1999 was 1.81, compared to 1.75 for Australia. Victoria had the lowest TFR (1.62) while Northern Territory had the highest (2.15).

Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. In 1999, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 25–29 years (112 births per 1,000 women) followed closely by women aged 30–34 years (110 births per 1,000 women).

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 45,215 deaths registered in NSW, which corresponds to a crude death rate of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population.

The leading causes of death in 1999 were cancer (*Malignant neoplasms*), heart attack (*Ischaemic heart disease*) and stroke (*Cerebrovascular disease*).

There were 504 infant deaths in 1999, an increase of 36% on the previous year. Over one third (about 39%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life, with 70% occurring within the first month.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 1999, net permanent migration to NSW was 20,196 persons, while the net long-term migration (migrants whose stated period of stay or absence was 12 months or more) was 23,638 persons.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Over the last twenty years, while the number of permanent departures has remained relatively stable, the number of permanent arrivals has fluctuated considerably. However, the number of both long-term arrivals and departures has grown fairly steadily throughout the period.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 1999, the net interstate migration loss from NSW was 15,182 persons. This was 64% lower than the net migration loss in 1989. Queensland and Victoria were the most common source and destination States for NSW migrants. Of all States and Territories, only South Australia and Tasmania experienced a net loss of people to NSW.

MARRIAGES

NSW recorded 41,016 marriages in 1999, which corresponds to a crude marriage rate of 6.4 marriages per 1,000 population.

The median age of brides and grooms rose in 1999 to, respectively, 26.3 years and 28.1 years. Between 1989 and 1999, the proportion of both brides and grooms aged 24 years and under declined, while the proportion aged 25 years and over increased. These figures indicate a trend towards delaying the age of marriage.

Of all NSW marriages, 60% were between partners both born in Australia, 22% were between partners one of whom was overseas-born and 18% were between partners both of whom were overseas-born.

DIVORCES

There were 15,470 divorces granted in NSW in 1999, an increase of 21% from 1989. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 population.

Age-specific divorce rates were highest among men aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years (both 11.6 divorces per 1,000 population) and women aged 35–39 years (11.7 divorces per 1,000 population).

More than 51% of all divorces in NSW involved at least one child. In 1999, the median age of the youngest child involved in the divorce was 7.6 years.

In 1999, 53% of divorces involved partners both born in Australia, while 18% involved partners both born in the same overseas country.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

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)
SYDNEY (SD)					
Inner Sydney (SSD)					
Botany Bay (C)	35 952	484	1.805	276	6.3
Leichhardt (A)	61 908	828	1.147	460	7.4
Marrickville (A)	79 685	1 172	1.446	560	7.0
South Sydney (C)	85 659	726	0.830	641	7.2
Sydney (C)—Inner	5 389	33	0.600	24	5.8
Sydney (C)—Remainder	17 330	141	0.800	48	4.3
<i>Total Inner Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>285 923</i>	<i>3 384</i>	<i>1.155</i>	<i>2 009</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Eastern Suburbs (SSD)					
Randwick (C)	126 369	1 470	1.274	861	5.9
Waverley (A)	64 857	780	1.112	469	5.4
Woollahra (A)	54 445	532	1.036	376	4.6
<i>Total Eastern Suburbs (SSD)</i>	<i>245 671</i>	<i>2 782</i>	<i>1.174</i>	<i>1 706</i>	<i>5.5</i>
St George–Sutherland (SSD)					
Hurstville (C)	70 226	982	1.776	542	5.2
Kogarah (A)	51 936	682	1.691	338	4.7
Rockdale (C)	91 005	1 365	1.862	805	6.1
Sutherland Shire (A)	211 288	2 680	1.719	1 074	5.2
<i>Total St George–Sutherland (SSD)</i>	<i>424 455</i>	<i>5 709</i>	<i>1.753</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Canterbury–Bankstown (SSD)					
Bankstown (C)	168 200	2 525	2.002	1 174	5.9
Canterbury (C)	139 444	2 321	2.097	884	5.6
<i>Total Canterbury–Bankstown (SSD)</i>	<i>307 644</i>	<i>4 846</i>	<i>2.043</i>	<i>2 058</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Fairfield–Liverpool (SSD)					
Fairfield (C)	190 262	2 889	1.935	928	6.0
Liverpool (C)	142 947	2 738	2.210	693	6.8
<i>Total Fairfield–Liverpool (SSD)</i>	<i>333 209</i>	<i>5 627</i>	<i>2.056</i>	<i>1 621</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Outer South Western Sydney (SSD)					
Camden (A)	40 086	704	2.138	218	5.9
Campbelltown (C)	149 858	2 408	2.101	593	6.5
Wollondilly (A)	35 868	547	2.058	143	5.7
<i>Total Outer South Western Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>225 812</i>	<i>3 659</i>	<i>2.108</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Inner Western Sydney (SSD)					
Ashfield (A)	41 944	552	1.423	431	7.4
Burwood (A)	30 274	342	1.453	243	6.1
Concord (A)	25 941	329	1.622	185	5.2
Drummoyne (A)	33 616	420	1.307	219	4.9
Strathfield (A)	28 528	297	1.543	221	5.9
<i>Total Inner Western Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>160 303</i>	<i>1 940</i>	<i>1.440</i>	<i>1 299</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Central Western Sydney (SSD)					
Auburn (A)	58 038	1 041	2.245	330	5.6
Holroyd (C)	86 355	1 356	1.939	559	6.1
Parramatta (C)	145 530	2 230	1.862	1 055	6.3
<i>Total Central Western Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>289 923</i>	<i>4 627</i>	<i>1.961</i>	<i>1 944</i>	<i>6.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
SYDNEY (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Outer Western Sydney (SSD)					
Blue Mountains (C)	76 314	872	1.878	580	6.5
Hawkesbury (C)	61 744	1 022	2.070	290	6.0
Penrith (C)	172 988	2 898	2.024	722	6.3
<i>Total Outer Western Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>311 046</i>	<i>4 792</i>	<i>2.011</i>	<i>1 592</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Blacktown–Baulkham Hills (SSD)					
Baulkham Hills (A)	133 367	1 416	1.622	508	4.7
Blacktown (C)	254 222	4 639	2.192	1 185	7.0
<i>Total Blacktown–Baulkham Hills (SSD)</i>	<i>387 589</i>	<i>6 055</i>	<i>2.001</i>	<i>1 693</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Lower Northern Sydney (SSD)					
Hunter's Hill (A)	13 588	135	1.484	171	6.6
Lane Cove (A)	31 661	401	1.422	194	5.0
Mosman (A)	28 061	364	1.285	271	5.9
North Sydney (A)	58 450	646	0.905	328	4.7
Ryde (C)	97 467	1 296	1.545	724	5.9
Willoughby (C)	60 357	783	1.536	406	5.1
<i>Total Lower Northern Sydney (SSD)</i>	<i>289 584</i>	<i>3 625</i>	<i>1.328</i>	<i>2 094</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SSD)					
Hornsby (A)	148 936	1 751	1.729	967	5.5
Ku-ring-gai (A)	107 342	868	1.566	724	4.8
<i>Total Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SSD)</i>	<i>256 278</i>	<i>2 619</i>	<i>1.666</i>	<i>1 691</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Northern Beaches (SSD)					
Manly (A)	38 227	524	1.453	283	5.1
Pittwater (A)	55 872	711	1.741	399	5.7
Warringah (A)	133 598	1 858	1.766	1 022	5.7
<i>Total Northern Beaches (SSD)</i>	<i>227 697</i>	<i>3 093</i>	<i>1.695</i>	<i>1 704</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Gosford–Wyong (SSD)					
Gosford (C)	157 803	1 936	1.980	1 407	6.2
Wyong (A)	129 007	1 692	2.122	1 245	6.5
<i>Total Gosford–Wyong (SSD)</i>	<i>286 810</i>	<i>3 628</i>	<i>2.043</i>	<i>2 652</i>	<i>6.3</i>
TOTAL SYDNEY (SD)	4 031 944	56 386	1.728	25 776	5.9

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
HUNTER (SD)					
Newcastle (SSD)					
Cessnock (C)	46 597	639	2.060	431	7.9
Lake Macquarie (C)	182 575	2 188	1.915	1 401	6.2
Maitland (C)	53 476	797	2.018	304	6.1
Newcastle (C)—Inner	4 391	40	1.185	51	8.4
Newcastle (C)—Remainder	135 310	1 659	1.559	1 258	6.5
Port Stephens (A)	55 840	726	2.105	361	5.6
<i>Total Newcastle (SSD)</i>	<i>478 189</i>	<i>6 049</i>	<i>1.812</i>	<i>3 806</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Hunter SD Balance (SSD)					
Dungog (A)	7 865	94	2.129	59	6.0
Gloucester (A)	4 931	37	1.791	51	6.7
Great Lakes (A)	30 495	292	2.106	325	5.5
Merriwa (A)	2 249	39	3.262	16	6.4
Murrurundi (A)	2 150	25	2.158	23	7.2
Muswellbrook (A)	15 271	231	2.343	92	6.7
Scone (A)	9 676	141	2.215	80	6.9
Singleton (A)	20 639	308	2.132	121	6.2
<i>Total Hunter SD Balance (SSD)</i>	<i>93 276</i>	<i>1 167</i>	<i>2.188</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL HUNTER (SD)	571 465	7 216	1.857	4 573	6.3
ILLAWARRA (SD)					
Wollongong (SSD)					
Kiama (A)	19 063	204	1.951	186	6.1
Shellharbour (C)	56 797	863	2.061	302	6.3
Wollongong (C)	186 172	2 455	1.786	1 258	5.9
<i>Total Wollongong (SSD)</i>	<i>262 032</i>	<i>3 522</i>	<i>1.846</i>	<i>1 746</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Illawarra SD Balance (SSD)					
Shoalhaven (C)	82 330	943	2.208	768	6.1
Wingecarribee (A)	40 226	495	2.160	302	5.9
<i>Total Illawarra SD Balance (SSD)</i>	<i>122 556</i>	<i>1 438</i>	<i>2.185</i>	<i>1 070</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL ILLAWARRA (SD)	384 588	4 960	1.926	2 816	6.0
RICHMOND–TWEED (SD)					
Tweed Heads (SSD)					
Tweed (A)—Part A	42 734	457	1.944	491	5.7
Richmond–Tweed SD Balance (SSD)					
Ballina (A)	36 656	389	1.975	295	5.6
Byron (A)	28 506	315	1.924	180	5.7
Casino (A)	10 596	135	1.988	101	6.4
Kyogle (A)	9 788	103	2.286	69	6.0
Lismore (C)	43 199	568	1.917	327	6.4
Richmond River (A)	10 077	126	2.508	83	6.8
Tweed (A)—Part B	27 235	324	2.330	176	5.8
<i>Total Richmond–Tweed SD Balance (SSD)</i>	<i>166 057</i>	<i>1 960</i>	<i>2.030</i>	<i>1 231</i>	<i>6.0</i>
TOTAL RICHMOND–TWEED (SD)	208 791	2 417	2.013	1 722	5.9

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
MID-NORTH COAST (SD)					
Clarence (SSD)					
Bellingen (A)	12 641	141	2.546	110	5.7
Coffs Harbour (C)	59 608	684	1.987	441	5.8
Copmanhurst (A)	4 156	54	2.351	18	3.8
Grafton (C)	17 012	207	2.142	204	7.3
Maclean (A)	16 364	161	2.228	163	5.6
Nambucca (A)	17 662	174	2.310	174	6.0
Nymboida (A)	4 481	48	2.923	21	5.5
Ulmarra (A)	6 210	68	2.073	40	5.9
<i>Total Clarence (SSD)</i>	<i>138 134</i>	<i>1 537</i>	<i>2.134</i>	<i>1 171</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Hastings (SSD)					
Greater Taree (C)	44 046	471	2.136	381	6.0
Hastings (A)	61 155	666	1.982	677	6.0
Kempsey (A)	27 010	306	2.233	251	6.8
Lord Howe Island	352	6	3.253	—	n.p.
<i>Total Hastings (SSD)</i>	<i>132 563</i>	<i>1 449</i>	<i>2.086</i>	<i>1 309</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<i>TOTAL MID-NORTH COAST (SD)</i>	<i>270 697</i>	<i>2 986</i>	<i>2.111</i>	<i>2 480</i>	<i>6.0</i>
NORTHERN (SD)					
Northern Slopes (SSD)					
Barraba (A)	2 249	19	2.868	31	7.9
Bingara (A)	1 993	19	2.004	17	5.6
Gunnedah (A)	12 617	166	2.392	101	7.6
Inverell (A)—Part A	4 435	56	2.995	28	5.8
Manilla (A)	3 267	35	2.296	34	7.6
Nundle (A)	1 367	21	3.044	7	5.6
Parry (A)	11 894	142	2.414	90	6.4
Quirindi (A)	4 804	64	2.162	50	6.9
Tamworth (C)	35 796	466	2.018	284	6.0
Yallaroi (A)	3 156	48	2.293	37	7.9
<i>Total Northern Slopes (SSD)</i>	<i>81 578</i>	<i>1 036</i>	<i>2.216</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Northern Tablelands (SSD)					
Armidale (C)	20 985	240	1.581	132	6.3
Dumaresq (A)	3 768	44	2.649	17	5.0
Glen Innes (A)	5 941	69	1.931	73	6.8
Guyra (A)	4 275	67	2.617	39	6.8
Inverell (A)—Part B	10 480	146	2.252	120	6.1
Severn (A)	2 918	46	3.201	29	7.7
Tenterfield (A)	6 609	85	2.249	64	6.0
Uralla (A)	5 744	63	1.931	34	6.6
Walcha (A)	3 228	42	2.626	35	7.1
<i>Total Northern Tablelands (SSD)</i>	<i>63 948</i>	<i>802</i>	<i>1.922</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>6.4</i>
North Central Plain (SSD)					
Moree Plains (A)	15 110	277	2.513	99	8.1
Narrabri (A)	13 910	224	2.517	86	7.4
<i>Total North Central Plain (SSD)</i>	<i>29 020</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>2.490</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<i>TOTAL NORTHERN (SD)</i>	<i>174 546</i>	<i>2 339</i>	<i>2.125</i>	<i>1 407</i>	<i>6.6</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
NORTH WESTERN (SD)					
Central Macquarie (SSD)					
Coolah (A)	3 808	53	2.603	28	4.2
Coonabarabran (A)	6 762	80	2.340	65	6.2
Dubbo (C)	37 396	587	2.143	241	7.0
Gilgandra (A)	4 735	56	2.329	41	6.8
Mudgee (A)	18 094	228	2.177	166	7.0
Narromine (A)	6 583	101	2.461	70	9.3
Wellington (A)	8 669	104	2.356	96	6.9
<i>Total Central Macquarie (SSD)</i>	<i>86 047</i>	<i>1 209</i>	<i>2.226</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Macquarie-Barwon (SSD)					
Bogan (A)	3 244	46	2.777	29	7.2
Coonamble (A)	4 861	74	2.542	50	8.3
Walgett (A)	8 282	144	2.790	65	9.2
Warren (A)	3 337	54	2.295	34	7.3
<i>Total Macquarie-Barwon (SSD)</i>	<i>19 724</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>2.638</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Upper Darling (SSD)					
Bourke (A)	3 772	75	2.587	26	10.2
Brewarrina (A)	2 197	40	2.307	15	8.6
Cobar (A)	5 574	88	1.924	34	8.0
<i>Total Upper Darling (SSD)</i>	<i>11 543</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>2.222</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>8.9</i>
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN (SD)	117 314	1 730	2.288	960	7.2
CENTRAL WEST (SD)					
Bathurst-Orange (SSD)					
Bathurst (C)	29 983	421	1.783	222	6.7
Blayney (A)—Part A	4 643	72	2.404	46	6.9
Cabonne (A)—Part A	2 021	30	2.522	10	5.7
Evans (A)—Part A	1 081	9	2.041	4	4.7
Orange (C)	35 913	515	2.083	291	6.8
<i>Total Bathurst-Orange (SSD)</i>	<i>73 641</i>	<i>1 047</i>	<i>1.954</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Central Tablelands (excluding Bathurst-Orange) (SSD)					
Blayney (A)—Part B	1 738	19	2.348	14	7.5
Cabonne (A)—Part B	833	7	2.325	5	4.8
Evans (A)—Part B	4 106	42	2.045	21	5.1
Greater Lithgow (C)	19 867	262	2.086	175	8.0
Oberon (A)	4 638	67	2.161	28	5.5
Rylstone (A)	3 715	37	2.064	43	6.7
<i>Total Central Tablelands (excluding Bathurst-Orange) (SSD)</i>	<i>34 897</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>2.104</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>7.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
CENTRAL WEST (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Lachlan (SSD)					
Bland (A)	6 304	85	2.394	53	6.4
Cabonne (A)—Part C	9 250	96	2.508	116	7.8
Cowra (A)	12 555	160	2.550	110	6.5
Forbes (A)	10 136	131	2.450	96	6.0
Lachlan (A)	7 287	105	2.741	67	7.4
Parkes (A)	15 141	225	2.488	160	8.2
Weddin (A)	3 689	41	2.343	44	6.9
<i>Total Lachlan (SSD)</i>	<i>64 362</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>2.495</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<i>TOTAL CENTRAL WEST (SD)</i>	<i>172 900</i>	<i>2 324</i>	<i>2.136</i>	<i>1 505</i>	<i>7.0</i>
SOUTH EASTERN (SD)					
Queanbeyan (SSD)					
Queanbeyan (C)	29 325	483	1.848	169	6.8
Yarrowlumla (A)—Part A	9 314	99	1.850	35	5.6
<i>Total Queanbeyan (SSD)</i>	<i>38 639</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>1.864</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Southern Tablelands (excluding Queanbeyan) (SSD)					
Boorowa (A)	2 476	25	2.400	25	8.3
Crookwell (A)	4 325	45	2.008	44	6.7
Goulburn (C)	20 792	244	1.933	181	7.3
Gunning (A)	2 298	33	2.249	14	4.9
Harden (A)	3 765	52	2.561	48	6.9
Mulwaree (A)	6 192	67	1.884	36	5.5
Tallaganda (A)	2 600	28	1.669	17	4.9
Yarrowlumla (A)—Part B	259	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Yass (A)	9 390	118	2.117	103	7.8
Young (A)	11 387	170	2.560	100	6.7
<i>Total Southern Tablelands (excluding Queanbeyan) (SSD)</i>	<i>63 484</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>2.130</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Lower South Coast (SSD)					
Bega Valley (A)	28 971	327	2.325	256	6.0
Eurobodalla (A)	31 465	313	2.348	339	6.1
<i>Total Lower South Coast (SSD)</i>	<i>60 436</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>2.337</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Snowy (SSD)					
Bombala (A)	2 839	33	2.023	35	6.5
Cooma—Monaro (A)	9 360	130	2.273	81	5.8
Snowy River (A)	6 424	85	1.789	28	5.1
<i>Total Snowy (SSD)</i>	<i>18 623</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>2.083</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<i>TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN (SD)</i>	<i>181 182</i>	<i>2 252</i>	<i>2.091</i>	<i>1 511</i>	<i>6.4</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
MURRUMBIDGEE (SD)					
Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)					
Coolamon (A)	3 937	53	2.569	45	7.0
Cootamundra (A)	7 446	106	2.370	88	7.5
Gundagai (A)	3 723	57	2.723	35	5.5
Junee (A)	5 883	62	1.876	48	7.1
Lockhart (A)	3 456	63	2.712	29	5.9
Narrandera (A)	6 844	100	2.623	77	7.9
Temora (A)	5 909	81	2.677	68	8.4
Tumut (A)	11 086	143	2.263	114	7.0
Wagga Wagga (C)	56 172	801	1.906	380	6.3
<i>Total Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)</i>	<i>104 456</i>	<i>1 466</i>	<i>2.075</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)					
Carrathool (A)	3 093	56	3.451	19	6.0
Griffith (C)	23 238	392	2.307	129	5.8
Hay (A)	3 694	58	2.514	25	7.6
Leeton (A)	11 504	168	2.391	85	7.1
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 636	33	2.188	12	5.1
<i>Total Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)</i>	<i>44 165</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>2.396</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>6.3</i>
TOTAL MURRUMBIDGEE (SD)	148 621	2 173	2.168	1 154	6.7
MURRAY (SD)					
Albury (SSD)					
Albury (C)	42 369	560	1.822	309	6.6
Hume (A)	7 218	81	2.388	37	6.4
<i>Total Albury (SSD)</i>	<i>49 587</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>1.871</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Upper Murray (excluding Albury) (SSD)					
Corowa (A)	8 399	112	2.651	79	6.6
Culcairn (A)	4 106	46	2.891	38	5.7
Holbrook (A)	2 537	30	2.123	37	8.0
Tumbarumba (A)	3 664	34	2.599	28	6.0
Urana (A)	1 550	26	3.429	11	6.9
<i>Total Upper Murray (excluding Albury) (SSD)</i>	<i>20 256</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>2.663</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Central Murray (SSD)					
Berrigan (A)	8 129	96	2.238	70	6.0
Conargo (A)	1 445	24	2.567	6	5.8
Deniliquin (A)	8 189	116	2.192	67	6.3
Jerilderie (A)	1 873	27	2.613	13	5.7
Murray (A)	5 818	62	1.947	56	6.5
Wakool (A)	4 778	48	1.978	43	6.2
Windouran (A)	377	7	5.155	3	3.6
<i>Total Central Murray (SSD)</i>	<i>30 609</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>2.170</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>6.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
MURRAY (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Murray–Darling (SSD)					
Balranald (A)	2 931	52	2.326	23	7.2
Wentworth (A)	7 084	90	2.560	53	7.6
<i>Total Murray–Darling (SSD)</i>	<i>10 015</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>2.462</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>7.5</i>
TOTAL MURRAY (SD)	110 467	1 411	2.096	873	6.5
FAR WEST (SD)					
Far West (SSD)					
Broken Hill (C)	20 934	240	1.964	210	7.1
Central Darling (A)	2 390	37	2.463	24	9.9
Unincorporated Far West	864	3	1.279	3	4.7
<i>Total Far West (SSD)</i>	<i>24 188</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>1.978</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>7.2</i>
TOTAL FAR WEST (SD)	24 188	280	1.978	237	7.2
NEW SOUTH WALES(f)	6 396 703	86 784	1.816	45 215	6.1

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of NSW at December 1999 was 6,433,600 persons, comprising 3,198,500 males and 3,235,100 females. This represented 33.8% of the total Australian population (19,052,000).

POPULATION CHANGE

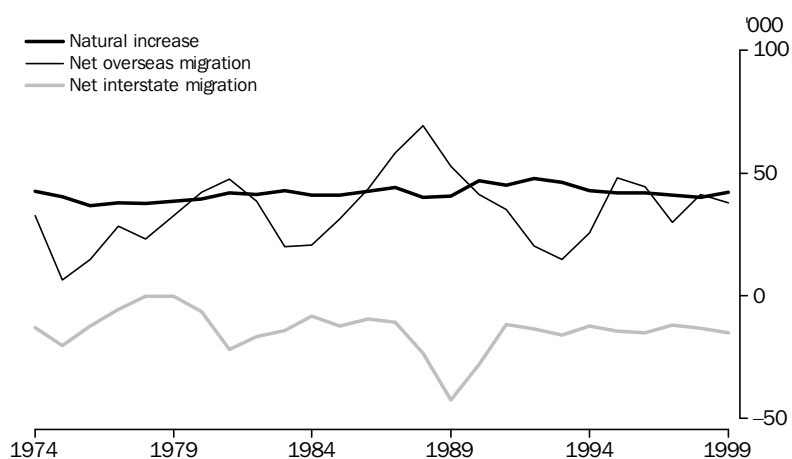
During 1999, the State's population increased by 1.0% (65,047) persons, slightly lower than the percentage increase experienced at the Australian level (1.1%). This was less than the population growth experienced by NSW in 1998 (1.1%), and higher than the population growth experienced in 1989 (0.9%). In comparison, during 1999, Queensland had the highest population growth (1.6%), while the population of Tasmania decreased by 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 42,315 persons to the population of NSW during 1999. This was an increase of 5.9% from 1998, and of 3.9% from 1989. Natural increase contributed 65% of NSW population growth during 1999.

In 1999, net overseas migration to NSW contributed 37,914 persons to the population. This was lower than the level experienced in both 1998 (41,349) and 1989 (52,694). In contrast, net interstate migration resulted in a loss of 15,182 persons from NSW. This was greater than the net interstate migration loss experienced in 1998 (-13,243), but substantially lower than the net interstate migration loss experienced in 1989 (-42,475). Net migration contributed 35% of NSW population growth during 1999.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, NSW—1974–1999

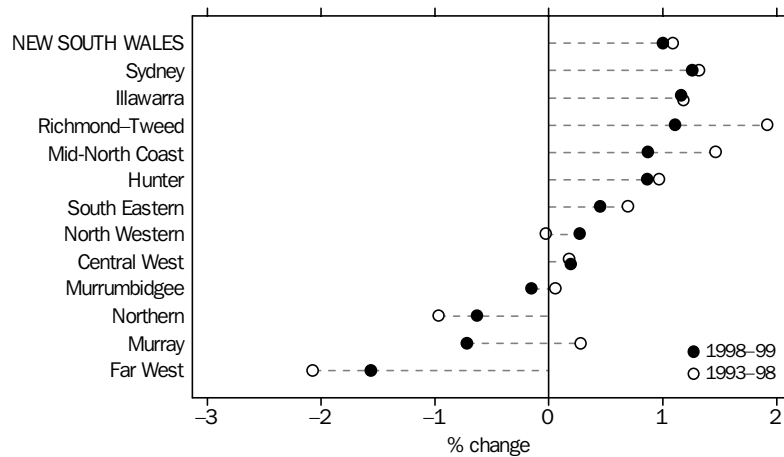


REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGE

Eight of the twelve NSW Statistical Divisions (SDs) experienced population growth during 1998–99. Sydney (1.3%) and Illawarra (1.2%) SDs had the highest rates of growth during the year ended June 1999, while Far West (–1.6%) and Murray (–0.7%) SDs experienced negative growth during that period.

When compared to their average annual growth rates over the period 1993–98, seven of the SDs in NSW had a lower rate of growth in 1998–99, while two of the SDs had a smaller negative growth rate.

AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE, By SD—1993–98 and 1998–99



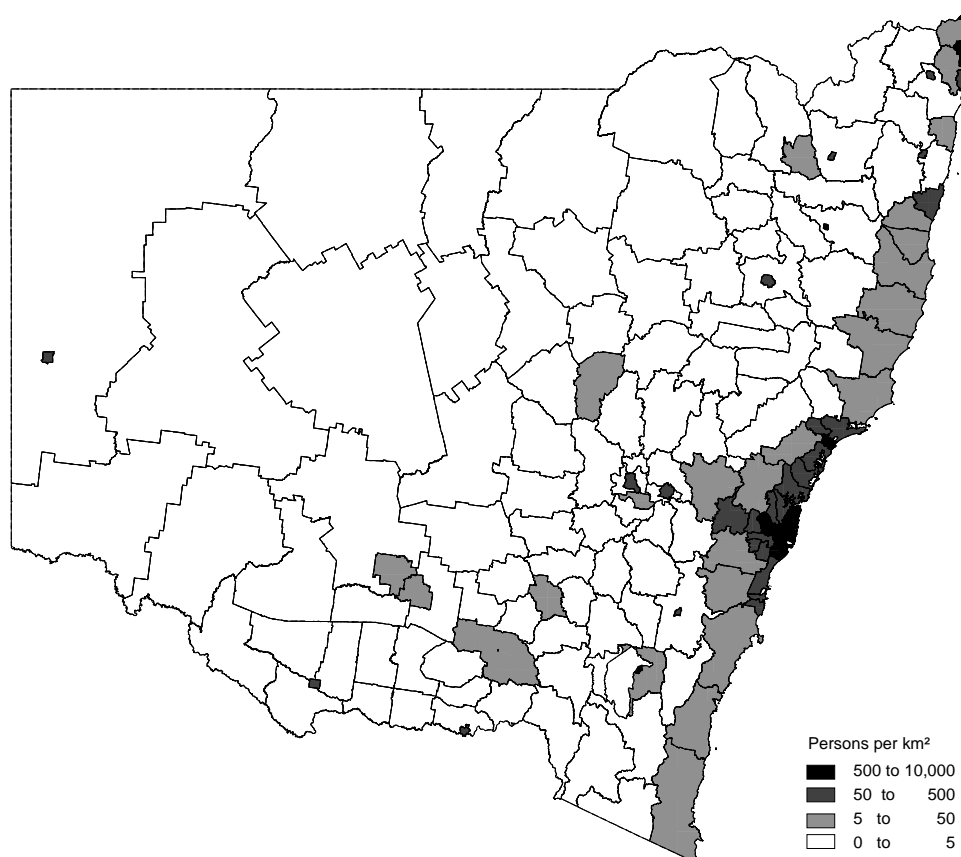
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Most of the population of NSW is clustered along the coastal strip, in the SDs of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern. In 1999, these SDs contained 88% of the State's population, despite occupying only 17% of the area of NSW.

At June 1999, the population density of NSW was 8.0 persons per km². Sydney SD, with 332.9 persons per km², had the highest population density, while Far West SD, with 0.2 persons per km², had the lowest population density. The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest and lowest population density were, respectively, Waverley (7,089.7 persons per km²) and Unincorporated Far West (0.01 persons per km²).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION *continued*

POPULATION DENSITY BY SLA—1999



AGE DISTRIBUTION

The population of NSW continued to age during 1998–99. The median age of the NSW population at June 1999 was 35.3 years, compared to 35.0 years in 1998 and 32.4 years in 1989. Females had a higher median age (36.0 years) in 1999 than males (34.6 years). At the Australian level, the median age of the population at June 1999 was 34.9 years, compared to 34.6 years in 1998 and 31.8 years in 1989.

At June 1999, 21% of the NSW population were aged under 15 years while 13% were aged 65 years and over. In the last decade, the proportion of children has decreased slightly (from 22%) while the proportion of elderly people has increased slightly (from 12%).

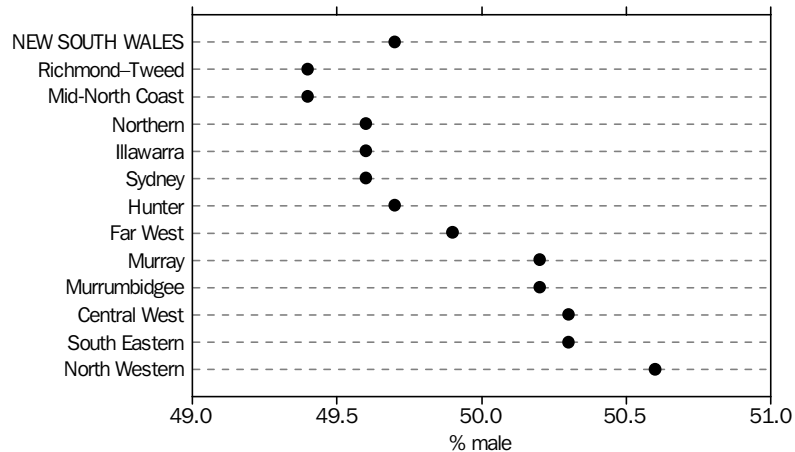
SEX DISTRIBUTION

At June 1999, 49.7% of the NSW population was male and 50.3% was female. However, the proportion of the population that was male varied by age and area. At June 1999, the proportion of the population that was male was highest in the age group of 5–9 years (51%), and lowest in the age groups of 85 years and over (30%). This reflects the fact that more boys than girls are born and that women have a longer life expectancy than men.

SEX DISTRIBUTION *continued*

At June 1999, the proportion of the population that was male varied between SDs. Most of the coastal SDs had a lower proportion of males when compared to all NSW, while most of the inland SDs had a higher proportion of males.

MALE PROPORTION OF POPULATION, By SD—1999



POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections vary depending on the assumptions made about fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration. During August 2000, the ABS released a new set of population projections (*Population Projections, Australia 1999–2101* Cat. no. 3222.0). The population of NSW was projected to the year 2051 using different assumptions (Explanatory Notes 5–7).

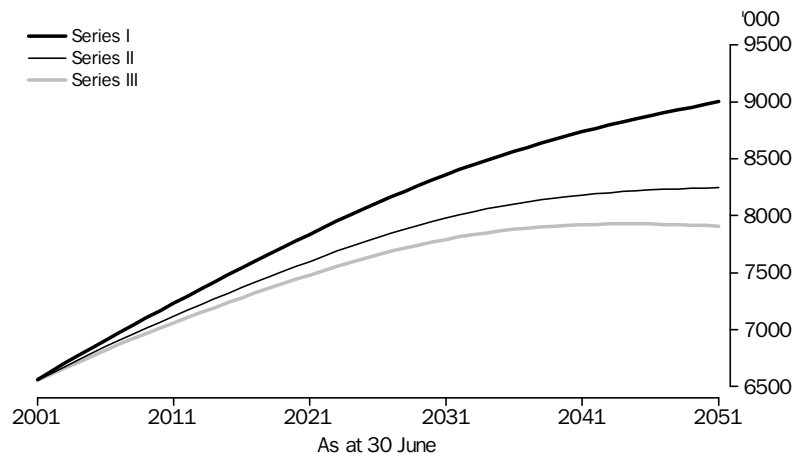
Under Series I, the population of NSW is projected to increase by 39% to 9,001,600 in 2051. The population of Sydney is projected to reach 6,215,800 under this Series (an increase of 54%) while the population of the balance of State is projected to reach 2,785,800 (an increase of 18%).

Under Series II, the population of NSW is projected to increase to 8,247,800 in 2051, an increase of 27%. Under this Series, Sydney (population of 5,857,800 in 2051) will contain 71% of the State's population, with the balance of State having a population of 2,390,000.

Under Series III, the population of NSW is projected to peak at 7,927,700 in 2044, then decline to 7,910,700 in 2051. However it should be noted that by 2051 the population of Sydney has not peaked. The decline in the NSW population under this Series is due to a decline in the population of the balance of State (beginning in 2022).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

PROJECTED POPULATION, NSW—2001–2051



The population ageing trend is projected to continue in the future. Under the three Series, the proportion of the population aged 0–14 years in 2051 is projected to decline to be between 14.2% and 15.9% (from 20.5% in 1999). The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase to be between 24.5% and 26.8% in 2051 (from 12.8% in 1999).

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS

Using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population, the number and type of households in NSW has been projected to 2021 (Explanatory Notes 8–10). Over this period the number of households in NSW is projected to grow from the 1996 level of 2,306,600 to between 3,073,600 and 3,198,500 (an increase of between 33% and 39%). However, this is lower than the projected growth in households at the Australian level (between 38% and 46% over the same period).

Lone person households are projected to show the greatest increase under all three Series, from 525,200 in 1996 to between 772,200 and 1,000,000 in 2021 (growth of, respectively, 47% and 90%). However, family households will remain the most common type of living arrangement, with projected growth to 2021 of between 22% and 30% (from the 1996 level of 1,683,000). Throughout the projection period, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.6 persons in 1996 to between 2.3 persons and 2.4 persons in 2021.

Group households are projected to remain the least common type of living arrangement. However the number of group households in NSW is projected to increase from 98,400 in 1996 to between 110,300 and 139,100 in 2021.

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	2 889.7	3 026.8	3 064.0	3 098.9	3 129.0	3 164.5	3 198.5
Females	2 913.3	3 063.5	3 104.8	3 143.1	3 171.5	3 204.0	3 235.1
<i>Persons</i>	5 803.1	6 090.3	6 168.8	6 241.9	6 300.5	6 368.5	6 433.6
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	85 790	87 916	86 390	86 678	86 357	84 726	88 514
Deaths	45 060	45 134	44 432	44 914	45 451	44 777	46 199
<i>Total</i>	40 730	42 782	41 958	41 764	40 906	39 949	42 315
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	93 581	93 243	105 977	109 085	105 830	110 752	120 884
Departures	45 407	57 256	59 072	62 642	71 614	75 524	77 050
Category jumping	4 520	-10 408	1 257	-2 112	-4 563	6 121	-5 920
<i>Net</i>	52 694	25 579	48 162	44 331	29 653	41 349	37 914
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	79 474	82 343	86 636	92 628	93 652	90 778	90 751
Departures	121 949	94 700	101 077	107 669	105 675	104 021	105 933
<i>Net</i>	-42 475	-12 357	-14 441	-15 041	-12 023	-13 243	-15 182
Total population growth(d)							
<i>Number</i>	50 825	57 478	78 562	73 114	58 536	68 055	65 047
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Sydney	n.a.	1 362.8	1 382.4	1 395.1	1 444.0	1 435.7	1 480.7
Balance of NSW	n.a.	847.6	856.0	873.5	896.0	902.0	921.8
<i>Total</i>	n.a.	2 210.4	2 238.3	2 268.6	2 340.0	2 337.7	2 402.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	43 583	41 593	85 176	50	42 531	41 354	83 885
1	43 479	41 397	84 876	51	43 946	42 173	86 119
2	44 614	42 437	87 051	52	44 942	42 776	87 718
3	44 756	42 353	87 109	53	37 640	36 475	74 115
4	45 200	43 045	88 245	54	37 143	35 580	72 723
0–4	221 632	210 825	432 457	50–54	206 202	198 358	404 560
5	45 274	43 105	88 379	55	35 900	34 471	70 371
6	45 652	43 448	89 100	56	32 249	31 327	63 576
7	45 459	42 991	88 450	57	31 170	30 337	61 507
8	46 115	43 785	89 900	58	30 176	29 742	59 918
9	46 115	43 818	89 933	59	29 363	28 268	57 631
5–9	228 615	217 147	445 762	55–59	158 858	154 145	313 003
10	44 832	42 937	87 769	60	27 753	27 359	55 112
11	44 762	42 574	87 336	61	27 311	27 278	54 589
12	44 299	42 455	86 754	62	26 886	26 553	53 439
13	44 989	42 723	87 712	63	25 069	25 657	50 726
14	44 849	42 828	87 677	64	23 672	24 658	48 330
10–14	223 731	213 517	437 248	60–64	130 691	131 505	262 196
15	44 837	42 951	87 788	65	23 597	24 038	47 635
16	45 403	43 273	88 676	66	23 170	24 115	47 285
17	45 314	42 829	88 143	67	23 119	23 980	47 099
18	45 283	42 862	88 145	68	23 802	25 321	49 123
19	44 941	42 265	87 206	69	22 574	24 363	46 937
15–19	225 778	214 180	439 958	65–69	116 262	121 817	238 079
20	44 889	42 599	87 488	70	22 208	24 179	46 387
21	44 192	42 706	86 898	71	21 446	24 024	45 470
22	44 621	43 237	87 858	72	20 509	23 397	43 906
23	45 323	44 142	89 465	73	19 742	23 388	43 130
24	46 949	45 903	92 852	74	17 986	22 026	40 012
20–24	225 974	218 587	444 561	70–74	101 891	117 014	218 905
25	47 536	47 062	94 598	75	17 336	22 330	39 666
26	49 151	49 142	98 293	76	16 184	21 055	37 239
27	51 133	51 547	102 680	77	15 401	20 427	35 828
28	51 496	52 194	103 690	78	14 170	19 278	33 448
29	47 992	48 458	96 450	79	12 162	17 236	29 398
25–29	247 308	248 403	495 711	75–79	75 253	100 326	175 579
30	47 650	47 799	95 449	80	9 565	14 050	23 615
31	46 447	47 199	93 646	81	8 748	13 803	22 551
32	46 352	46 567	92 919	82	8 033	13 047	21 080
33	47 492	47 137	94 629	83	6 964	12 190	19 154
34	48 121	47 954	96 075	84	6 127	10 879	17 006
30–34	236 062	236 656	472 718	80–84	39 437	63 969	103 406
35	50 516	50 158	100 674	85	5 335	10 333	15 668
36	51 535	51 304	102 839	86	4 380	8 809	13 189
37	51 695	50 905	102 600	87	3 614	7 810	11 424
38	51 611	51 534	103 145	88	2 816	6 646	9 462
39	50 369	50 482	100 851	89	2 329	5 747	8 076
35–39	255 726	254 383	510 109	85–89	18 474	39 345	57 819
40	49 228	48 781	98 009	90	1 597	4 100	5 697
41	48 695	49 070	97 765	91	1 214	3 439	4 653
42	47 971	47 555	95 526	92	915	2 702	3 617
43	46 900	46 724	93 624	93	669	2 205	2 874
44	46 081	46 005	92 086	94	453	1 590	2 043
40–44	238 875	238 135	477 010	90–94	4 848	14 036	18 884
45	46 201	46 191	92 392	95 and over	1 232	4 371	5 603
46	45 227	45 364	90 591	Total	3 179 227	3 217 476	6 396 703
47	43 100	43 045	86 145				
48	44 101	43 477	87 578				
49	43 749	42 680	86 429				
45–49	222 378	220 757	443 135				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	3 225 827	3 263 495	6 489 322	3 225 013	3 262 726	6 487 739	3 225 013	3 262 726	6 487 739
2001	3 263 420	3 300 997	6 564 417	3 259 590	3 297 059	6 556 649	3 258 062	3 295 342	6 553 404
2002	3 298 796	3 336 310	6 635 106	3 290 511	3 327 610	6 618 121	3 285 884	3 322 391	6 608 275
2003	3 333 458	3 370 849	6 704 307	3 320 872	3 357 554	6 678 426	3 313 570	3 349 247	6 662 817
2004	3 367 275	3 404 467	6 771 742	3 350 668	3 386 884	6 737 552	3 341 109	3 375 926	6 717 035
2005	3 400 958	3 437 893	6 838 851	3 379 930	3 415 640	6 795 570	3 368 048	3 401 978	6 770 026
2006	3 434 498	3 471 110	6 905 608	3 408 617	3 443 795	6 852 412	3 394 341	3 427 377	6 821 718
2007	3 467 891	3 504 106	6 971 997	3 436 730	3 471 330	6 908 060	3 420 000	3 452 100	6 872 100
2008	3 501 035	3 536 751	7 037 786	3 464 162	3 498 136	6 962 298	3 444 909	3 476 049	6 920 958
2009	3 533 905	3 569 057	7 102 962	3 491 086	3 524 387	7 015 473	3 469 242	3 499 396	6 968 638
2010	3 566 505	3 601 020	7 167 525	3 517 675	3 550 255	7 067 930	3 493 176	3 522 308	7 015 484
2011	3 598 822	3 632 691	7 231 513	3 543 934	3 575 780	7 119 714	3 516 716	3 544 832	7 061 548
2012	3 630 879	3 664 065	7 294 944	3 569 876	3 600 972	7 170 848	3 539 884	3 566 973	7 106 857
2013	3 662 625	3 695 135	7 357 760	3 595 461	3 625 816	7 221 277	3 562 641	3 588 728	7 151 369
2014	3 694 065	3 725 915	7 419 980	3 620 682	3 650 341	7 271 023	3 584 982	3 610 131	7 195 113
2015	3 725 207	3 756 432	7 481 639	3 645 556	3 674 570	7 320 126	3 606 940	3 631 194	7 238 134
2016	3 756 064	3 786 697	7 542 761	3 670 097	3 698 512	7 368 609	3 628 526	3 651 936	7 280 462
2017	3 786 637	3 816 741	7 603 378	3 694 318	3 722 183	7 416 501	3 649 741	3 672 393	7 322 134
2018	3 816 816	3 846 526	7 663 342	3 718 087	3 745 559	7 463 646	3 670 487	3 692 514	7 363 001
2019	3 846 587	3 876 065	7 722 652	3 741 390	3 768 647	7 510 037	3 690 721	3 712 341	7 403 062
2020	3 875 941	3 905 344	7 781 285	3 764 212	3 791 431	7 555 643	3 710 454	3 731 833	7 442 287
2021	3 904 842	3 934 349	7 839 191	3 786 518	3 813 888	7 600 406	3 729 635	3 750 982	7 480 617
2022	3 933 271	3 963 051	7 896 322	3 808 298	3 835 965	7 644 263	3 748 248	3 769 744	7 517 992
2023	3 961 183	3 991 407	7 952 590	3 829 471	3 857 643	7 687 114	3 766 243	3 788 068	7 554 311
2024	3 988 534	4 019 386	8 007 920	3 850 017	3 878 850	7 728 867	3 783 564	3 805 920	7 589 484
2025	4 015 287	4 046 917	8 062 204	3 869 863	3 899 533	7 769 396	3 800 158	3 823 224	7 623 382
2026	4 041 386	4 073 954	8 115 340	3 888 959	3 919 619	7 808 578	3 815 986	3 839 899	7 655 885
2027	4 066 811	4 100 415	8 167 226	3 907 243	3 939 046	7 846 289	3 830 969	3 855 894	7 686 863
2028	4 091 489	4 126 215	8 217 704	3 924 665	3 957 684	7 882 349	3 845 062	3 871 073	7 716 135
2029	4 115 396	4 151 306	8 266 702	3 941 190	3 975 466	7 916 656	3 858 220	3 885 377	7 743 597
2030	4 138 531	4 175 634	8 314 165	3 956 783	3 992 344	7 949 127	3 870 407	3 898 756	7 769 163
2031	4 160 894	4 199 152	8 360 046	3 971 425	4 008 258	7 979 683	3 881 617	3 911 136	7 792 753
2032	4 182 495	4 221 837	8 404 332	3 985 119	4 023 169	8 008 288	3 891 849	3 922 476	7 814 325
2033	4 203 352	4 243 665	8 447 017	3 997 876	4 037 036	8 034 912	3 901 088	3 932 764	7 833 852
2034	4 223 484	4 264 643	8 488 127	4 009 722	4 049 842	8 059 564	3 909 382	3 941 958	7 851 340
2035	4 242 936	4 284 751	8 527 687	4 020 659	4 061 605	8 082 264	3 916 740	3 950 070	7 866 810
2036	4 261 738	4 304 009	8 565 747	4 030 741	4 072 316	8 103 057	3 923 205	3 957 103	7 880 308
2037	4 279 937	4 322 430	8 602 367	4 040 013	4 082 000	8 122 013	3 928 825	3 963 079	7 891 904
2038	4 297 557	4 340 045	8 637 602	4 048 508	4 090 694	8 139 202	3 933 646	3 968 028	7 901 674
2039	4 314 646	4 356 883	8 671 529	4 056 300	4 098 427	8 154 727	3 937 717	3 972 001	7 909 718
2040	4 331 231	4 372 973	8 704 204	4 063 420	4 105 253	8 168 673	3 941 094	3 975 036	7 916 130
2041	4 347 345	4 388 359	8 735 704	4 069 914	4 111 236	8 181 150	3 943 830	3 977 197	7 921 027
2042	4 363 024	4 403 070	8 766 094	4 075 847	4 116 414	8 192 261	3 945 976	3 978 539	7 924 515
2043	4 378 291	4 417 162	8 795 453	4 081 259	4 120 865	8 202 124	3 947 575	3 979 143	7 926 718
2044	4 393 181	4 430 666	8 823 847	4 086 205	4 124 634	8 210 839	3 948 704	3 979 040	7 927 744
2045	4 407 729	4 443 622	8 851 351	4 090 729	4 127 782	8 218 511	3 949 394	3 978 313	7 927 707
2046	4 421 968	4 456 068	8 878 036	4 094 874	4 130 362	8 225 236	3 949 709	3 977 003	7 926 712
2047	4 435 930	4 468 045	8 903 975	4 098 686	4 132 427	8 231 113	3 949 692	3 975 171	7 924 863
2048	4 449 649	4 479 589	8 929 238	4 102 205	4 134 022	8 236 227	3 949 382	3 972 870	7 922 252
2049	4 463 140	4 490 756	8 953 896	4 105 468	4 135 197	8 240 665	3 948 821	3 970 154	7 918 975
2050	4 476 436	4 501 574	8 978 010	4 108 500	4 135 995	8 244 495	3 948 040	3 967 067	7 915 107
2051	4 489 569	4 512 071	9 001 640	4 111 333	4 136 450	8 247 783	3 947 072	3 963 647	7 910 719

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

	<i>Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Lone person</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000

SERIES A

1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	2 306.6
2001	1 801.5	100.3	570.3	2 472.1
2006	1 911.6	103.4	616.1	2 631.0
2011	2 015.0	106.8	663.8	2 785.6
2016	2 109.9	109.4	715.9	2 935.3
2021	2 191.1	110.3	772.2	3 073.6

SERIES B

1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	2 306.6
2001	1 773.1	107.4	608.6	2 489.1
2006	1 868.4	113.8	677.5	2 659.6
2011	1 963.9	118.8	738.8	2 821.4
2016	2 058.7	121.3	792.6	2 972.5
2021	2 140.9	121.7	849.9	3 112.6

SERIES C

1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	2 306.6
2001	1 773.1	107.4	608.6	2 489.1
2006	1 854.8	117.0	698.2	2 670.0
2011	1 930.4	126.5	793.5	2 850.4
2016	1 999.9	134.3	894.3	3 028.6
2021	2 059.4	139.1	1 000.0	3 198.5

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

CHAPTER 3

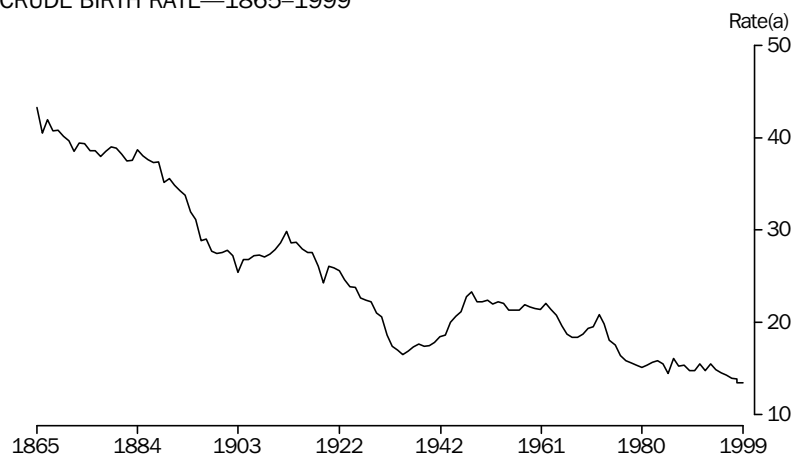
BIRTHS

BIRTHS

In 1999, there were 86,553 live births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 231 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a State total of 86,784 births. This represented an increase of 1.5% from 1998.

The crude birth rate in 1999 was 13.5 births per 1,000 population. This rate had not changed from 1998, and was the lowest birth rate recorded in NSW since the 1850s. Normally, there are more males than females born. This was the case in NSW in 1999 where there were 105 male births per 100 female births.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE—1865–1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

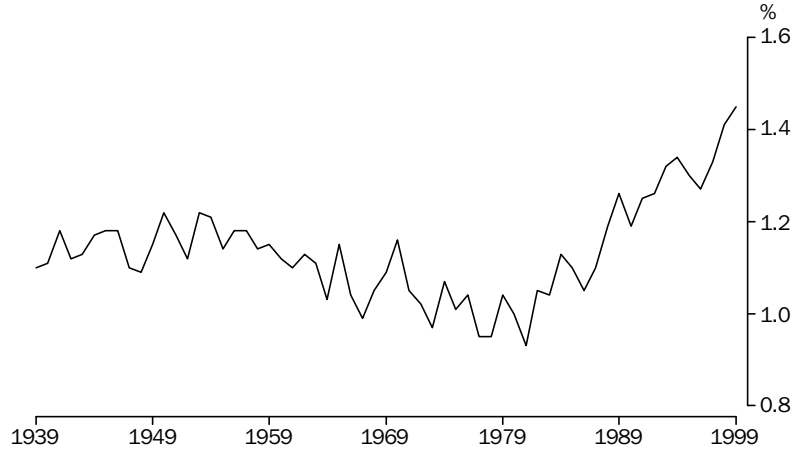
MULTIPLE BIRTHS

In NSW in 1999, 1.5% (1,288) of confinements resulted in multiple births. These multiple births comprised 1,259 sets of twins and 29 sets of triplets. There were no quadruplets or higher order multiple births in 1999.

The proportion of twin confinements to total confinements increased slightly to 1.5% in 1999, up from 1.4% in the previous year.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS *continued*

TWIN CONFINEMENTS. Proportion of Total Confinements—1939–1999

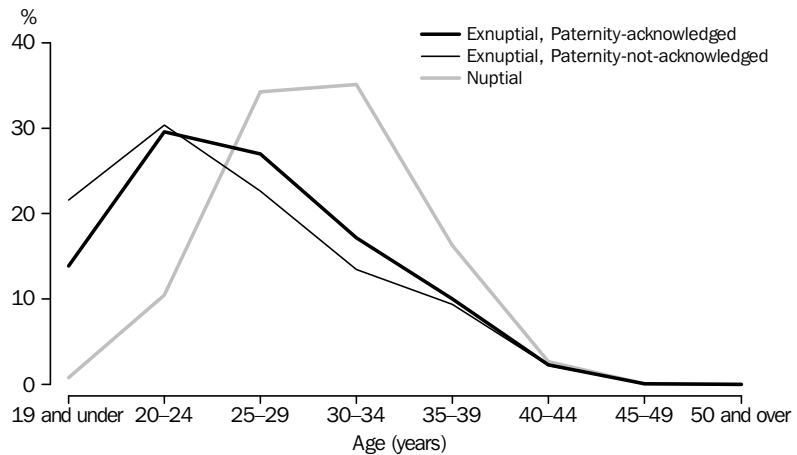


EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

There were 23,596 exnuptial births registered in NSW in 1999. This was 27% of the total number of births registered during the year, compared to 20% in 1989. This proportion varied considerably between Sydney SD (22%) and the remainder of NSW (36%). The highest proportion of exnuptial births was recorded in Far West SD (55%), followed by Richmond–Tweed SD (43%) and North Western SD (42%).

The age distribution of nuptial and exnuptial mothers varied. Most nuptial births were to women aged 30–34 years (35%) and 25–29 years (34%), while most exnuptial births were to women aged 20–24 years (30%) and 25–29 years (27%).

BIRTHS, Age of mother and nuptiality status—1999

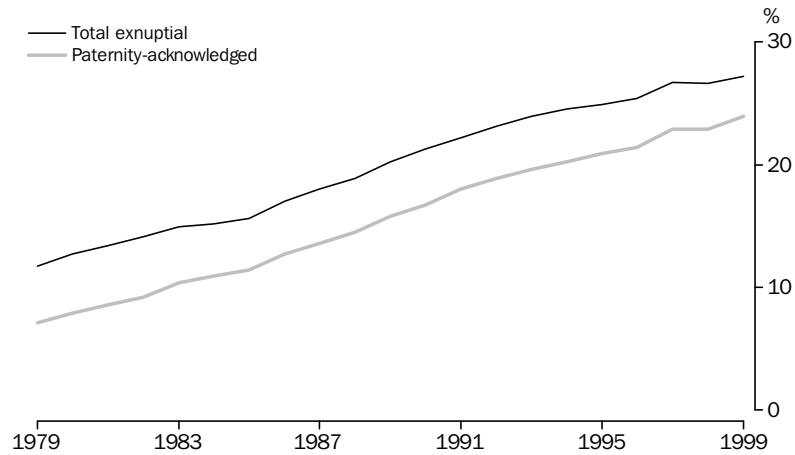


PATERNITY-ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Since the option of paternity-acknowledgment was first included on the NSW birth registration form, the proportion of exnuptial births registered for which the father was acknowledged has risen. In 1999, 88% of exnuptial births had an acknowledged father, compared to 78% in 1989 and 61% in 1979.

PATERNITY-ACKNOWLEDGMENT *continued*

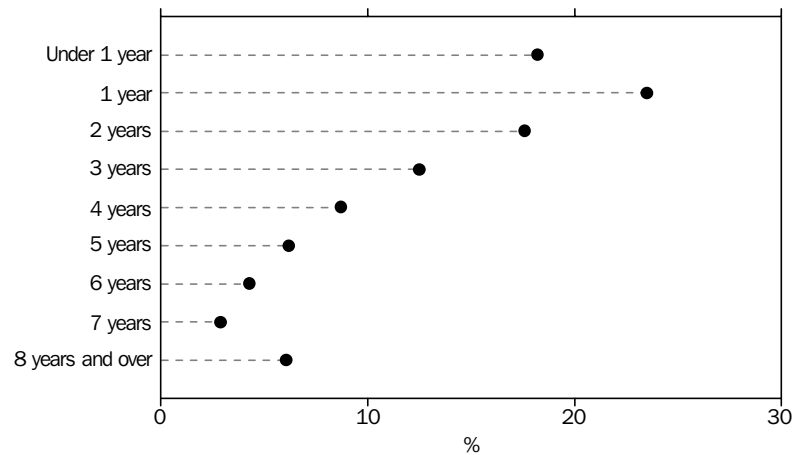
EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of total births—1979–1999



NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS (TO CURRENT MARRIAGE)

In NSW, nuptial first confinements (26,316) accounted for 31% of total confinements in 1999. The highest proportion (24%) of nuptial first confinements occurred during the second year of marriage, while 18% of nuptial first confinements occurred during both the first and third years of marriage. Only 6% of mothers had their first confinement after eight years or more of marriage.

NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of Marriage—1999

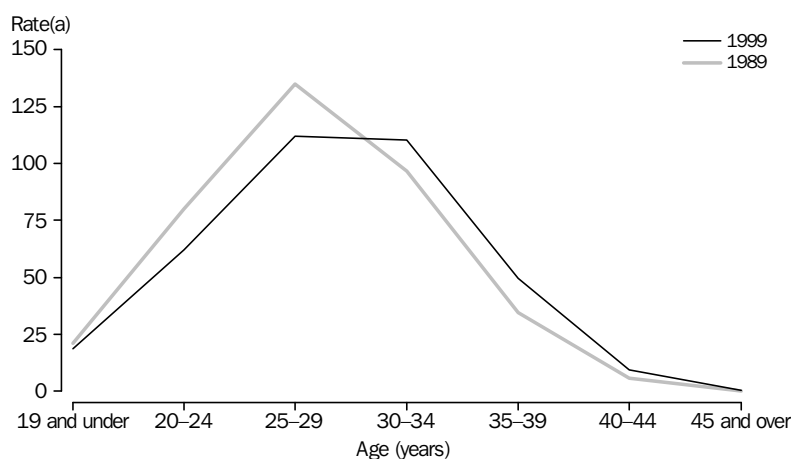


The median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child continued to increase in 1999, reaching 29.2 years, compared to 27.3 years in 1989. Of the nuptial first confinements in NSW in 1999, 41% were to mothers aged 25–29 years, while 30% were to mothers aged 30–34 years.

AGE OF MOTHER

In NSW in 1999, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 25–29 years (112 births per 1000 women) closely followed by those aged 30–34 years (110 births per 1000 women). Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. Since 1989, age-specific fertility rates have decreased among women aged 29 years and under, and increased among women aged 30 years and over. The age-specific fertility rates of NSW and Australian women were very similar during 1999.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES—1989 and 1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The total fertility rate is a measure of how many children a woman would have in her lifetime, if at each age she experienced the current age-specific birth rates. The total fertility rate of NSW women in 1999 was 1.81. This was above the Australian level of 1.75. However, the figure was below the replacement level fertility of 2.06, the average number of children each woman would need to have to replace herself and her partner. Victoria had the lowest total fertility rate in 1999 (1.62) while the Northern Territory (2.15) had the highest.

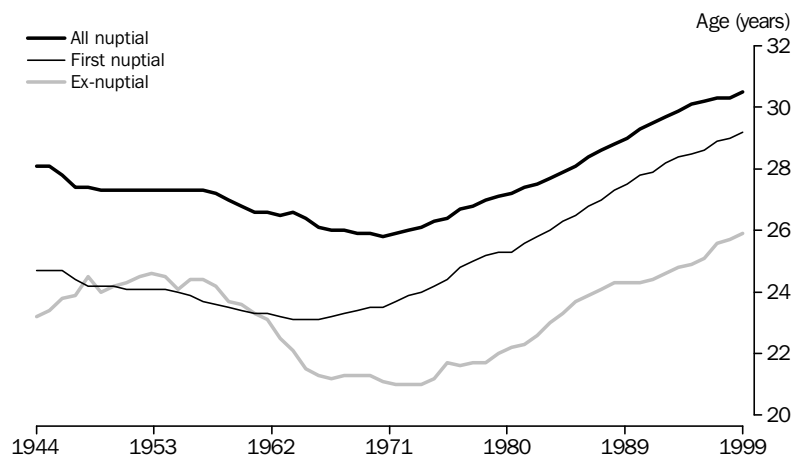
MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of both mothers and fathers continued to increase in 1999. The median age of all mothers was 29.6 years, compared to 28.2 years in 1989. Mothers of nuptial births (30.5 years) had a higher median age than mothers of exnuptial births (25.9 years).

The median age of all fathers in 1999 (32.3 years) was higher than in 1989 (31.0 years). Similarly to mothers, the median age of fathers of nuptial births (33.1 years) was higher than that of fathers of exnuptial births (28.6 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS *continued*

MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, Nuptial status—1944–1999



COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Of the births registered in NSW in 1999, 59% were to parents who were both born in Australia, 15% were to parents who were born in the same overseas country, and 21% were to couples of whom one parent was born in Australia and the other parent was born overseas. The remaining 6% of births were to parents born in different overseas countries. These proportions had not changed substantially in the last ten years. In comparison, at the Australian level there were more births to Australian-born parents (63%) and less births to parents born in the same overseas country (11%).

Of all NSW births in 1999, 72% were to Australian-born mothers. Among those mothers born overseas the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (3.6%), China (2.5%), New Zealand (2.4%), Lebanon (2.1%) and Viet Nam (2.1%). Of births where the father was acknowledged, 69% were to Australian-born fathers. Among those fathers born overseas the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (4.5%), Lebanon (2.9%), New Zealand (2.4%), China (2.3%) and Viet Nam (1.9%).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

In 1999, there were 3,052 births registered in NSW in which one or both parents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin. These accounted for 3.5% of all NSW births. However, this figure may not represent the true number of Indigenous births. When compared to ABS 1996 Census-based experimental projections, the coverage of Indigenous births in 1999 was 88% of that expected (Explanatory Note 34).

Mothers of Indigenous births were younger when compared to mothers of all NSW births. In 1999, the median age of mothers of Indigenous births was 24.9 years, 4.6 years lower than the median age of mothers of all NSW births. Furthermore, 50% of all Indigenous births were to mothers aged 24 years and under, compared to 19% of all NSW births. In 1999, the median age of fathers of Indigenous births (27.6 years), was lower than the median age of fathers of all NSW births (32.3 years).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BIRTHS(b)							
Total births	85 790	87 977	87 849	86 595	87 156	85 499	86 784
Males	43 948	45 187	44 884	44 448	44 647	43 763	44 438
Females	41 842	42 790	42 965	42 147	42 509	41 736	42 346
Sex ratio	105.0	105.6	104.5	105.5	105.0	104.9	104.9
Indigenous births	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3 014	3 052
Males	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1 535	1 537
Females	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1 479	1 515
Sex ratio	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	103.8	101.5
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	61.0	70.0	72.0	82.0	87.0	88.0
Nuptial births	68 445	66 429	65 939	64 595	63 918	62 751	63 188
Exnuptial births	17 345	21 548	21 910	22 000	23 238	22 748	23 596
Proportion of total live births (%)	20.2	24.5	24.9	25.4	26.7	26.6	27.2
Paternity-acknowledged births	13 596	17 777	18 359	18 545	19 958	19 618	20 722
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	78.4	82.5	83.8	84.3	85.9	86.2	87.8
Crude birth rate	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.5
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	21.0	20.5	20.2	19.8	19.5	18.6	18.6
20–24	80.0	72.3	70.2	67.4	65.8	63.5	62.2
25–29	134.8	126.7	123.2	118.1	116.5	113.7	111.8
30–34	96.7	105.6	107.5	105.7	108.8	107.8	110.3
35–39	34.6	43.0	44.3	45.9	47.4	46.9	49.5
40–44	5.6	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.7	9.4
45–49	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total fertility rate	1.864	1.878	1.867	1.827	1.832	1.797	1.811
Female net reproduction rate	0.892	0.899	0.899	0.878	0.882	0.858	0.875

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates.
See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	84 687	86 785	86 691	85 496	85 967	84 279	85 494
First nuptial	27 276	26 267	26 199	26 125	26 275	25 980	26 316
All nuptial	67 513	65 483	65 016	63 705	62 974	61 780	62 168
Paternity-acknowledged	13 460	17 572	18 155	18 374	19 750	19 405	20 487
All exnuptial	17 174	21 302	21 675	21 791	22 993	22 499	23 326
Median age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	27.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.2
All nuptial	28.8	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.5
Paternity-acknowledged	24.7	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.1
All exnuptial	24.3	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.9
<i>All confinements</i>	28.2	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6
Median age of father (years)							
Nuptial	31.4	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.1
Paternity-acknowledged	27.4	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.6
All fathers where age is known	31.0	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3
Median duration of marriage (years)							
First nuptial	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
All nuptial	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	27 276	26 267	26 199	26 125	26 275	25 980	26 316
1	23 228	23 032	23 089	22 475	22 534	22 040	22 280
2	11 361	11 080	10 671	10 173	9 717	9 488	9 405
3	3 976	3 484	3 495	3 373	3 059	2 966	2 802
4	1 041	967	945	989	863	801	849
5 and over	631	653	617	570	526	505	516
Average number of births	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

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

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20–24</i>	<i>25–29</i>	<i>30–34</i>	<i>35–39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	491	6 529	21 082	21 471	9 887	1 693	61 153
Twins	—	67	300	381	198	41	989
Triplets or higher order	—	—	9	6	10	—	26
<i>Total</i>	493	6 596	21 391	21 858	10 095	1 735	62 168
Exnuptial							
Single	3 461	6 898	6 069	3 831	2 238	552	23 053
Twins	16	58	89	60	45	—	270
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Total</i>	3 477	6 956	6 158	3 892	2 285	554	23 326
Total confinements	3 970	13 552	27 549	25 750	12 380	2 289	85 494
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	12.4	48.7	77.6	84.9	81.5	75.8	72.7
Exnuptial	87.6	51.3	22.4	15.1	18.5	24.2	27.3

(a) Includes not stated.

3.3 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS(a)

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers(a)</i>	<i>All births</i>
Total births	3 052	2 060	86 784
Nuptial births (%)	22.8	19.0	72.8
Exnuptial births (%)	77.2	82.1	27.2
Paternity-acknowledged (%)	68.0	67.3	23.9
Paternity-not-acknowledged (%)	9.2	13.7	3.3
Age of mother (years)			
19 and under	578	395	3 988
20–24	951	664	13 674
25–29	865	574	27 944
30–34	436	288	26 198
35–39	184	120	12 644
40–44	36	18	2 240
45 and over	—	—	92
Not stated	—	—	4
Age-specific fertility rate(b)			
15–19	..	66.3	18.6
20–24	..	137.5	62.2
25–29	..	112.2	111.8
30–34	..	64.7	110.3
35–39	..	29.5	49.5
40–44	..	5.5	9.4
45–49	..	—	0.4
Total fertility rate	..	2.078	1.811
Total confinements	3 019	2 040	85 494
Median age of mother (years)	24.9	24.7	29.6
Median age of father (years)	27.6	27.6	32.3

(a) 1999 coverage of Indigenous births in New South Wales has been estimated at 120% on 1991 Census-based projections and 88% based on 1996 Census-based projections.

(b) Indigenous rates based on the 1996 Census-based projected population for 1999, low series.

SPECIAL ARTICLE FERTILITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

FERTILITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The total fertility rate (TFR) of New South Wales in 1999 was 1.81, higher than the TFR at the Australian level (1.75). Both these TFRs were well below replacement level fertility (currently a TFR of 2.06), which is the number of children a women would need to have during her lifetime to replace both herself and her partner.

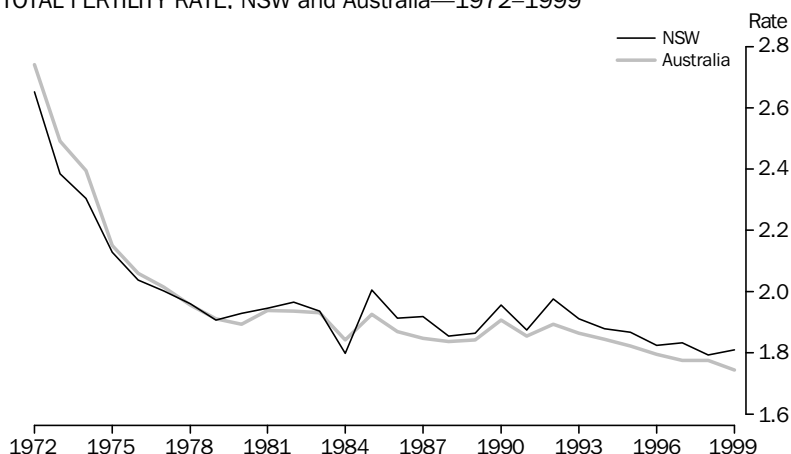
Compared with other countries, the TFR in NSW is around the middle of the range. According to the 2000 World Population Data Sheet¹, the TFRs of Singapore (1.2), Italy (1.2), Greece (1.3), Japan (1.3), Germany (1.3), Sweden (1.5) and the United Kingdom (1.7) were below that of NSW, while the TFRs of New Zealand (2.0) and the United States (2.1) were above that of NSW. The TFRs of Indonesia (2.8), Malaysia (3.2) and Papua New Guinea (4.8) were well above that of NSW.

Within Australia, only the Northern Territory (2.15) and Tasmania (1.87) had a higher TFR than NSW. The high TFR of the Northern Territory is a reflection of the large proportion of Indigenous women in the population, whose fertility is much higher than that of non-Indigenous women. In comparison, Victoria (1.62), the Australian Capital Territory (1.68), South Australia (1.70), Western Australia (1.76) and Queensland (1.76) all had TFRs below that of NSW.

TRENDS IN NSW FERTILITY

The NSW TFR has fallen substantially over the last 25 years. In 1972, the TFR for NSW was 2.65, slightly below the Australian level (2.74). Since then the TFR in NSW has fallen to 1.81 and, since 1985, has been consistently higher than the TFR at the Australian level. The sharp decline in the TFR that occurred in the early 1970s is attributed to changes in the abortion laws (which impacted on women's ability to control their own fertility) which was followed by a substantial fall in births to young women and a decrease in the TFR.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, NSW and Australia—1972–1999

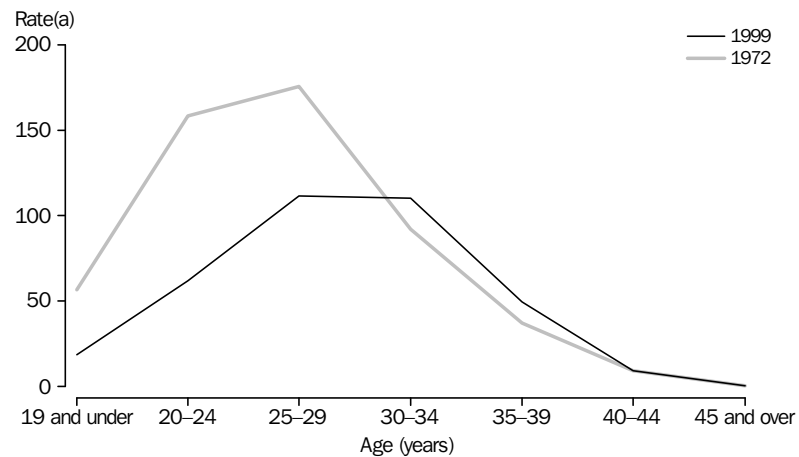


¹ 2000 World Population Data Sheet, 2000, Population Reference Bureau

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

The age distribution of births has changed over the period 1972 to 1999, with a fall in the age-specific fertility rates of younger women. In 1972, the age-specific fertility rate of women aged 19 years and under was over three times greater than in 1999, while the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 20–24 years and 25–29 years were over one and a half times greater. In comparison, in 1999 the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 30 years and over were slightly higher than in 1972. The overall impact of the declining fertility levels at younger ages has been a decline in the average number of births per woman, and a shift in fertility towards the older ages.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, NSW—1972 and 1999



(a) Per 1,000 female population.

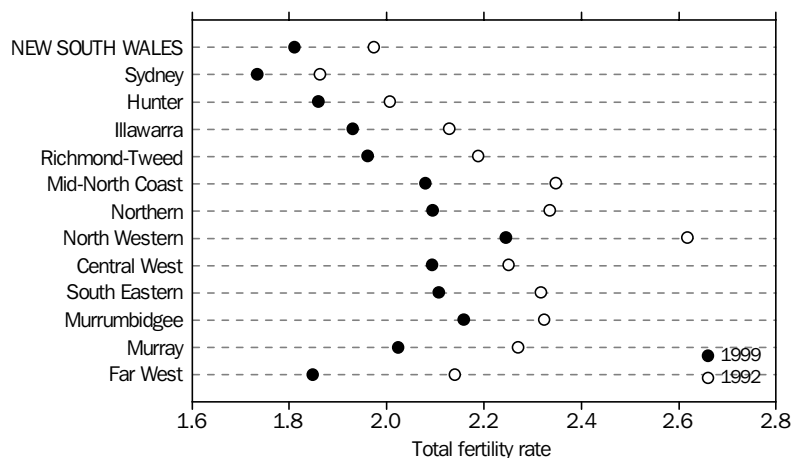
FERTILITY AT STATISTICAL DIVISION LEVEL

The trend of falling fertility can be observed in each Statistical Division (SD) within NSW. The graph below shows that the TFR of each SD decreased between 1992 and 1999. Furthermore, in 1999, the TFRs of all SDs showed less variation from the NSW TFR than in 1992.

In both 1992 and 1999, Sydney SD had the lowest TFR, and was the only SD with a TFR below the NSW level. However, it should be noted that the TFR of Sydney strongly influences the TFR of NSW as a whole, with 64% of NSW births in 1999 occurring in Sydney SD. In both 1992 and 1999, North Western SD had the highest TFR. Between 1992 and 1999, the biggest decreases in the TFR occurred in North Western and Far West SDs (both -14%).

FERTILITY AT STATISTICAL DIVISION LEVEL *continued*

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE FOR NSW STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—1992 and 1999



FERTILITY AT STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA LEVEL

The following analysis of fertility at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level is based on a time series of data (1992 to 1999¹). Because the TFR at lower geographic levels can fluctuate over time, especially in areas with small populations, the analysis is based on two results:

- an average over the period, in this case the median TFR (the median value is the point at which half the TFR values are above and half the TFR values are below). The median TFR is used as it is less affected by extreme values in the TFR series, as are sometimes found in SLAs with small populations; and
- the direction of the slope of the linear trend line.

In using these results, the aim is to establish whether an SLA is experiencing a rising or declining fertility trend. However, in a majority of SLAs the random fluctuation in the TFR over time make the establishment of a trend, if it exists, difficult.

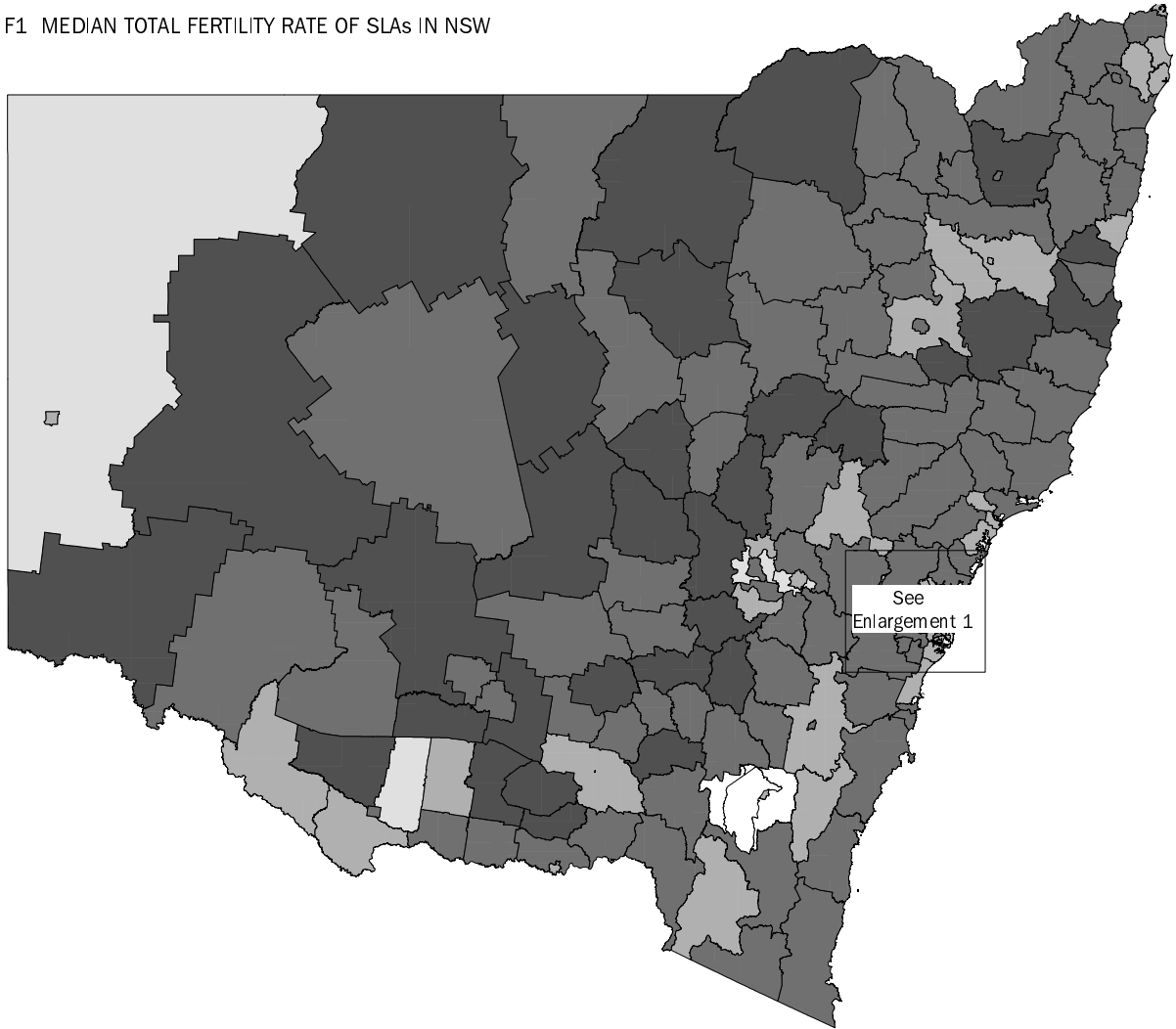
DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILITY LEVELS

Map F1 maps the median TFR of SLAs in NSW. The SLAs have been grouped according to whether their median TFR was above or below replacement level fertility (a TFR of 2.06). The map shows the geographic distribution of fertility levels and indicates the variance in fertility levels that exist across the State. It can be seen that the highest TFRs were concentrated in inland NSW and the upper north coast, whilst the lowest TFRs were concentrated in inner Sydney and around Bathurst and Orange.

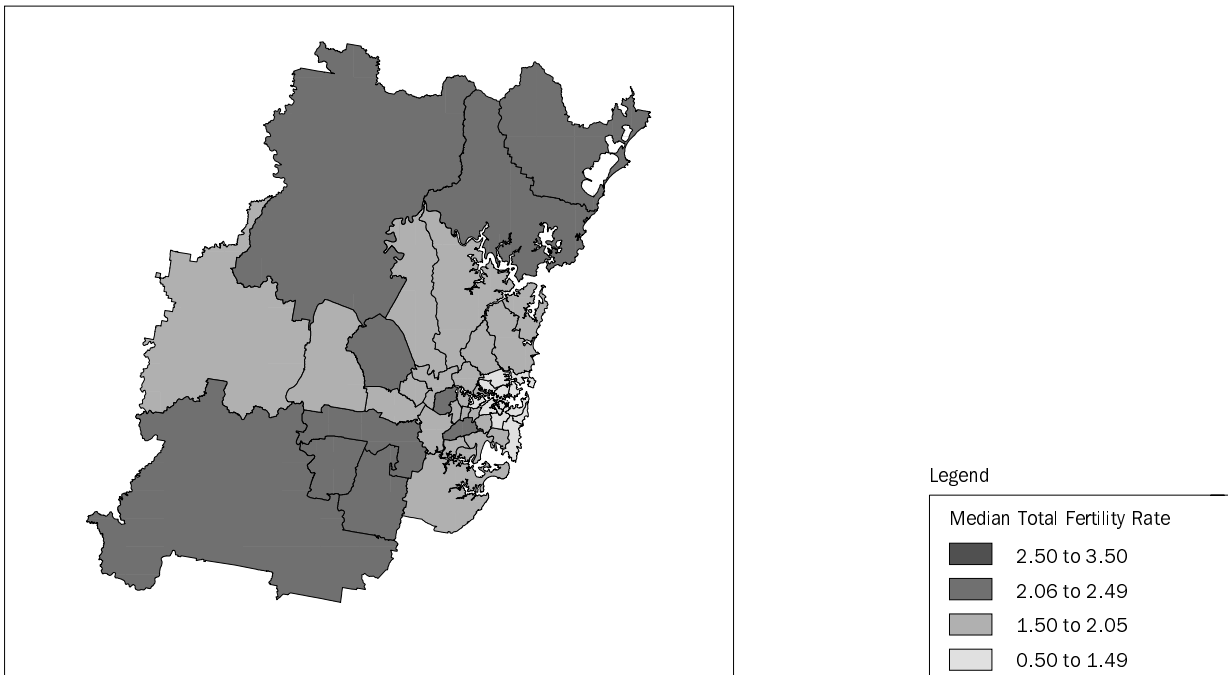
While the majority of SLAs in NSW (63%) had a median TFR above replacement level, the majority of the State's population (60%) lived in SLAs whose median TFR was below replacement level.

¹ The time series was limited to the years 1992 through to 1999 because this was the longest period for which data was collected and estimated on a consistent basis.

F1 MEDIAN TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF SLAs IN NSW



Enlargement 1 - Sydney SD



ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY TRENDS AT SLA LEVEL

In most of the SLAs in NSW, there is considerable fluctuation in the level of TFRs during the period 1992 to 1999, and thus no definite trend of fertility can be observed. However of the 186¹ SLAs, a significant declining fertility trend can be observed in 15% of the SLAs, while a significant increasing fertility trend can be observed in 2% of the SLAs.

The SLAs have been grouped for analysis into four regions; Sydney SD, Western NSW, North Eastern NSW and Southern NSW. Within these regions the SLAs have been grouped firstly by SD, and then alphabetically within each SD.

The boxplots below give a concise picture of the distribution of annual TFRs in each SLA. The components of a boxplot are as follows;

- The solid line in the widest rectangle represents the median value or 50th percentile.
- The left and right edges of the widest rectangle represent the quartiles, or the 25th and 75th percentiles. The 25th percentile, for example, is the point at which 25% of the values are below that point, and 75% of the values are above that point.
- The narrow rectangles extending beyond the quartiles are called whiskers. Whiskers extend from the quartiles to the furthest observation which is within one and a half interquartile ranges.
- The small black squares beyond the whiskers are known as outliers and these represent atypical data values.
- The line drawn at a TFR of 2.06 represents replacement level fertility.

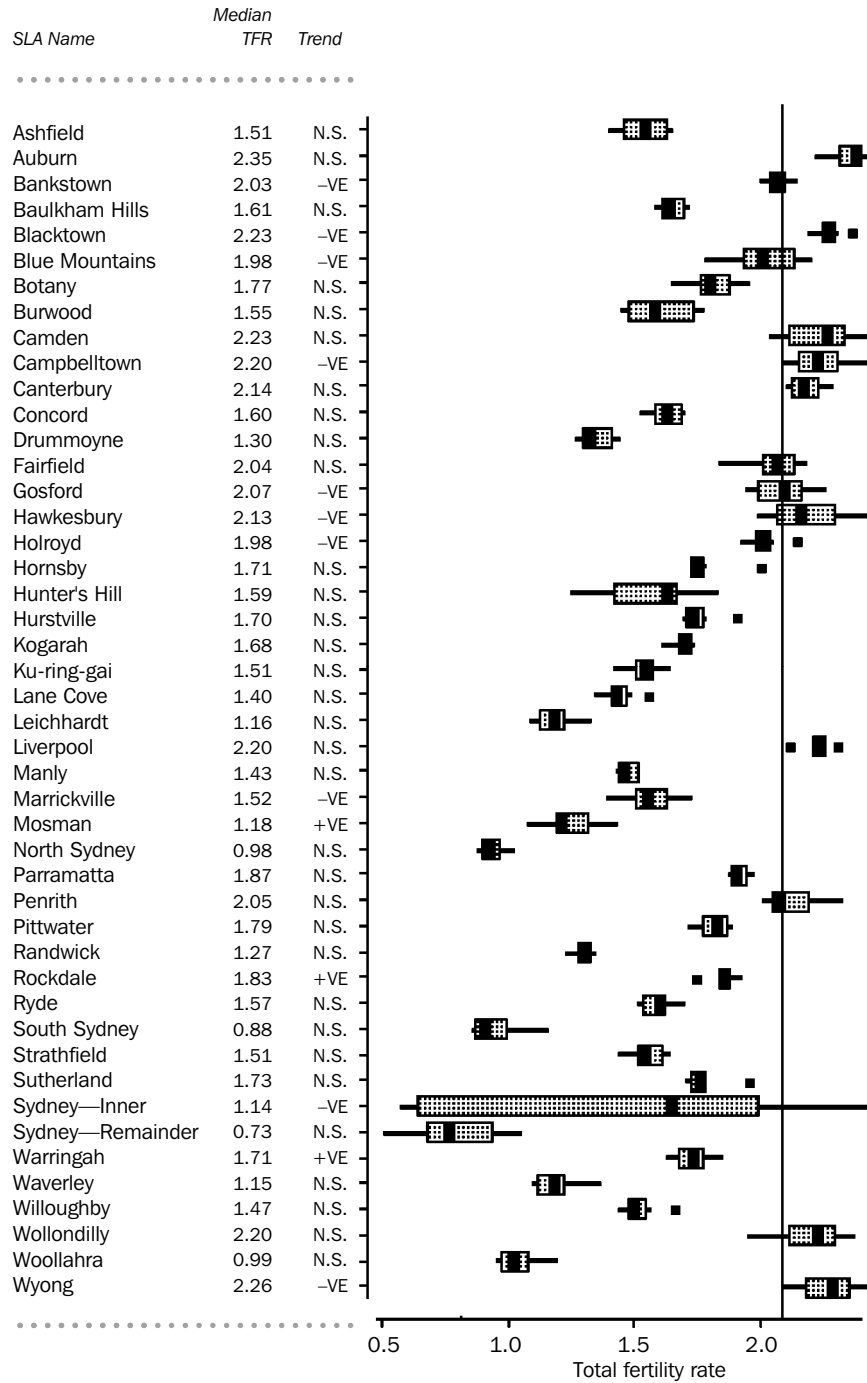
The boxplots shows us whether the median TFR of the SLA was above or below replacement level. The width of the rectangle also indicates the consistency of the TFR figure over time. A very narrow box indicates a TFR that is stable over time, while a wide box indicates variation in the TFR over time, whether that variation be random fluctuation, or a discernible positive or negative trend.

For each SLA, the values for the median TFR and an indicator of the direction and significance of the trend have been placed alongside the boxplot. For the trend indicator, the values are as follows:

- +VE represents a TFR time series for which the direction of the slope is positive, that is, there is a significant upward trend in the TFR;
- -VE represents a TFR time series for which the direction of the slope is negative, that is, there is a significant downward trend in the TFR; and
- N.S. represents a TFR series for which no definite trend is established because of a significant random fluctuation component in the time series of observations.

¹ It should be noted that the SLAs of Yarrawlumla—Pt A and Yarrawlumla—Pt B are excluded from this analysis due to an incomplete time series.

SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION



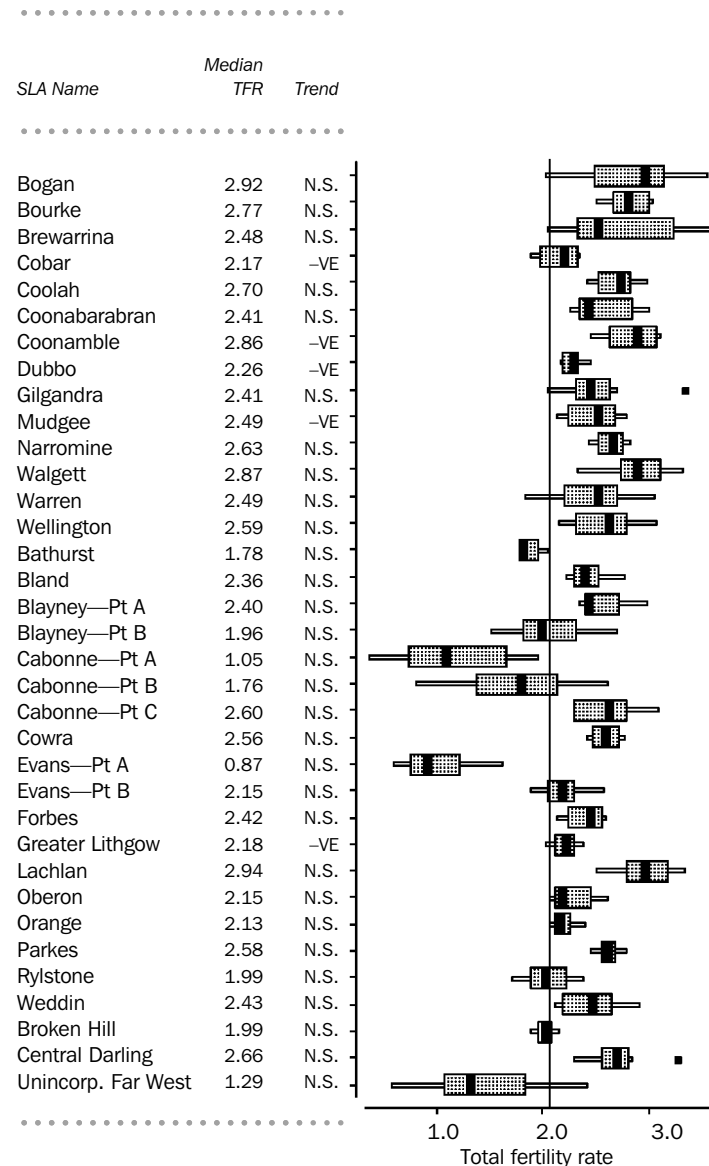
Sydney SD has 46 SLAs ranging in population size from Sydney—Inner (5,390 people) to Blacktown (254,200 people). Over three quarters (78%) of the SLAs in Sydney SD had a median TFR which was below replacement level fertility, as can be seen from the boxplots. The boxplots also show that most of the SLAs in Sydney had a fairly stable TFR level over the period. However, the SLAs that showed the most variation in the TFR were Sydney—Inner, Blue Mountains and Hunter's Hill.

SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION *continued*

The SLAs with a median TFR above replacement level, which were mostly on the outer edges of Sydney, were as follows: Auburn (2.35), Wyong (2.26), Blacktown (2.23), Camden (2.23), Liverpool (2.20), Wollondilly (2.20), Campbelltown (2.20), Canterbury (2.14), Hawkesbury (2.13) and Gosford (2.07). Of these SLAs there was a significant declining trend in Wyong, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Hawkesbury and Gosford.

The lowest median TFRs were found in the SLAs of Sydney—Remainder (0.73), South Sydney (0.88), North Sydney (0.98), Woollahra (0.99), Waverley (1.15), Leichhardt (1.16), Mosman (1.18), Randwick (1.27), Drummoyne (1.30) and Lane Cove (1.40). Of SLAs with a median TFR below replacement level, the SLAs of Fairfield, Holroyd, Marrickville and Sydney—Inner had a significant declining fertility trend while the SLAs of Rockdale, Warringah and Mosman had a significant increasing fertility trend.

WESTERN NSW



WESTERN NSW *continued*

The SDs of Central West, North Western and Far West contain 35 SLAs, ranging in population size from Cabonne—Pt B (830 persons) to Dubbo (37,400 persons). The majority (77%) of SLAs in Western NSW had a median TFR above replacement level, as indicated in the boxplots. The highest median TFRs were found in the SLAs of Lachlan (2.94), Bogan (2.93), Walgett (2.87), Coonamble (2.86) and Bourke (2.77). The SLAs in Western NSW showed greater variation in TFRs when compared to SLAs in Sydney SD. The greatest variability in the TFR over the period occurred in the SLAs of Bogan, Brewarrina, Cabonne—Pt A, Cabonne—Pt B and Unincorporated Far West.

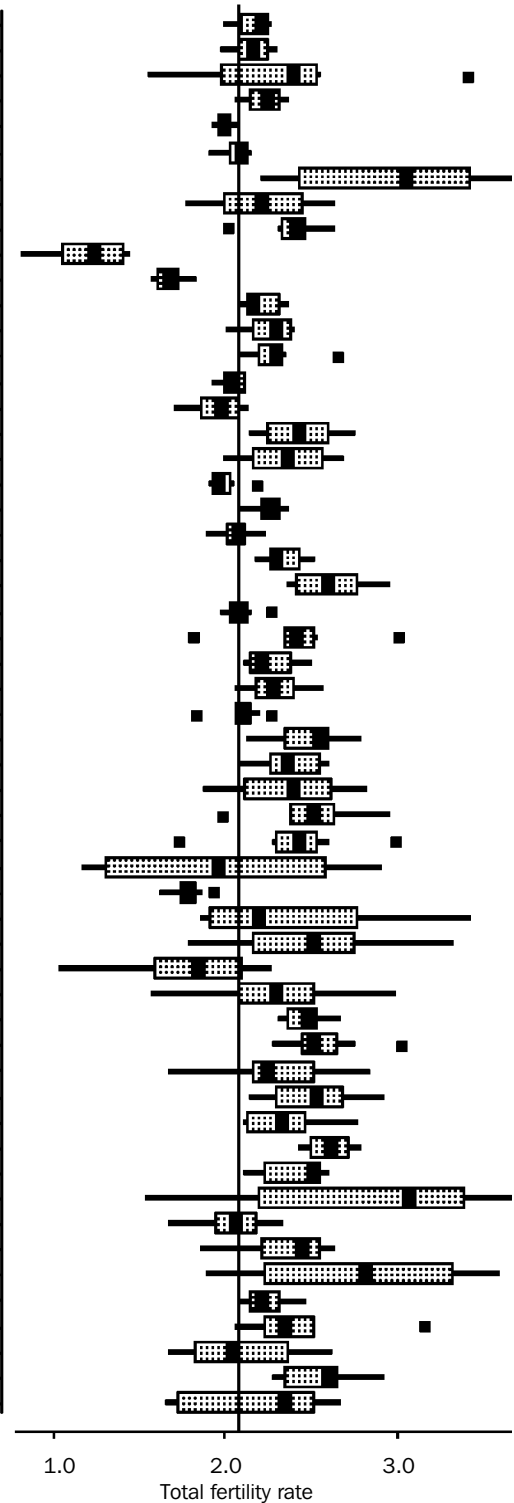
Among the SLAs with median TFRs above replacement level, Coonamble (median TFR of 2.86), Mudgee (2.49), Dubbo (2.26), Greater Lithgow (2.18) and Cobar (2.17) had a significant declining fertility trend.

The lowest median TFRs were found in the SLAs of Evans—Pt A (0.87), Cabonne—Pt A (1.05), Unincorporated Far West (1.29), Cabonne—Pt B (1.76) and Bathurst (1.78). However, of the SLAs whose median TFR was below replacement level none showed a significant declining trend.

NORTH EASTERN NSW

.....
 SLA Name Median
 TFR Trend

Cessnock	2.17	N.S.
Dungog	2.13	N.S.
Gloucester	2.37	-VE
Great Lakes	2.22	N.S.
Lake Macquarie	1.96	N.S.
Maitland	2.06	N.S.
Merriwa	3.03	N.S.
Murrurundi	2.18	N.S.
Muswellbrook	2.39	N.S.
Newcastle—Inner	1.20	N.S.
Newcastle—Remainder	1.63	-VE
Port Stephens	2.12	-VE
Scone	2.27	N.S.
Singleton	2.26	-VE
Ballina	2.02	N.S.
Byron	1.94	N.S.
Casino	2.40	N.S.
Kyogle	2.33	N.S.
Lismore	1.93	N.S.
Richmond River	2.22	N.S.
Tweed—Pt A	2.05	N.S.
Tweed—Pt B	2.27	N.S.
Bellingen	2.57	N.S.
Coffs Harbour	2.05	-VE
Copmanhurst	2.38	N.S.
Grafton	2.18	N.S.
Greater Taree	2.24	-VE
Hastings	2.07	N.S.
Kempsey	2.51	-VE
Maclean	2.33	N.S.
Nambucca	2.37	N.S.
Nymboida	2.48	N.S.
Ulmarra	2.39	N.S.
Lord Howe Island	1.92	N.S.
Armidale	1.74	N.S.
Barraba	2.16	N.S.
Bingara	2.49	N.S.
Dumaresq	1.82	N.S.
Glen Innes	2.26	-VE
Gunnedah	2.45	N.S.
Guyra	2.48	N.S.
Inverell—Pt A	2.22	N.S.
Inverell—Pt B	2.50	N.S.
Manilla	2.29	N.S.
Moree Plains	2.59	N.S.
Narrabri	2.48	N.S.
Nundle	3.04	N.S.
Parry	2.03	N.S.
Quirindi	2.41	N.S.
Severn	2.79	N.S.
Tamworth	2.17	N.S.
Tenterfield	2.31	N.S.
Uralla	2.01	N.S.
Walcha	2.56	N.S.
Yallaroi	2.31	N.S.



NORTH EASTERN NSW *continued*

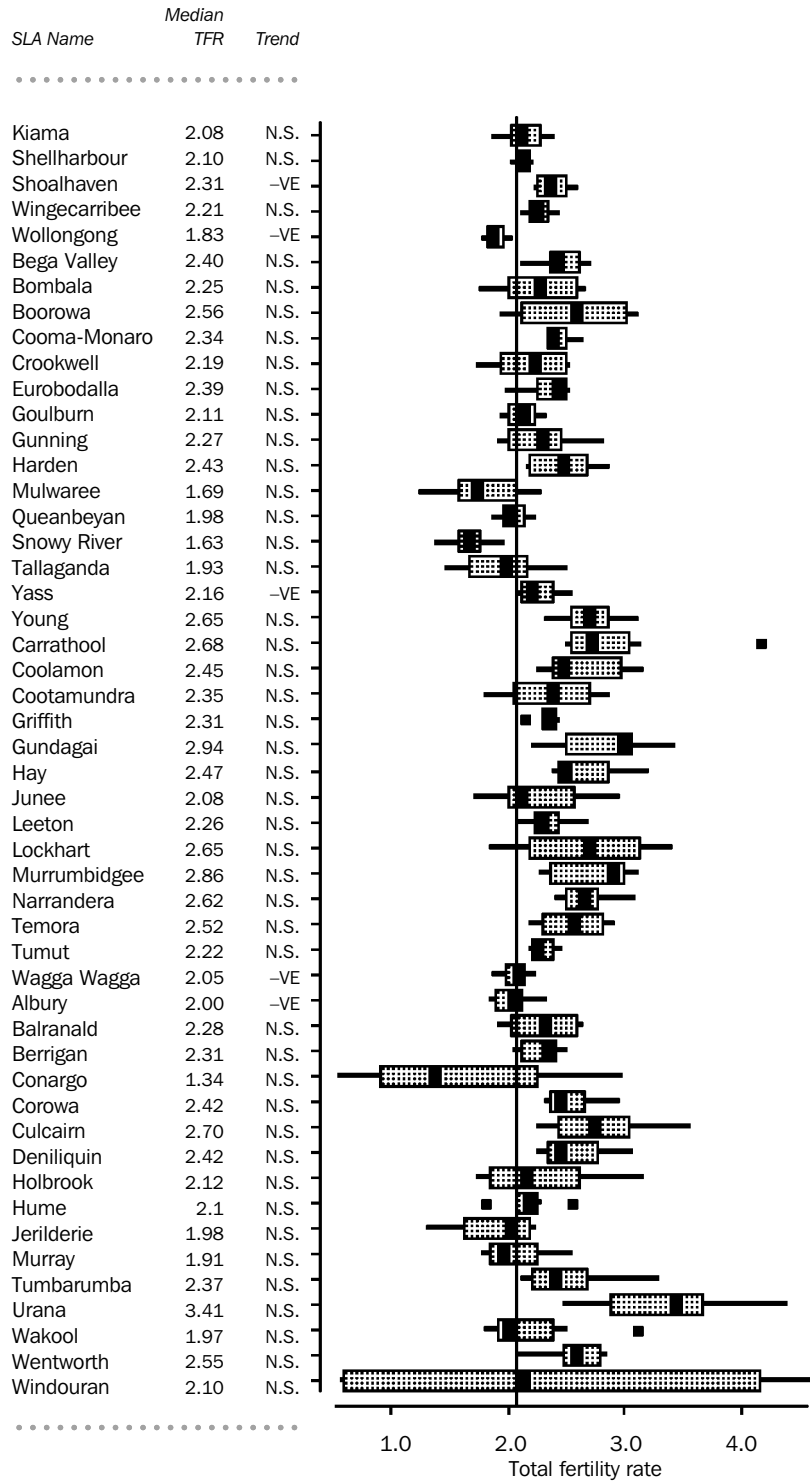
The SDs of Hunter, Mid North Coast, Richmond–Tweed and Northern contain 55 SLAs ranging in population size from Lord Howe Island (350 people) to Lake Macquarie (182,580 people).

In contrast to Sydney SD, three quarters of the SLAs in North Eastern NSW had a median TFR above replacement level fertility, as shown by the boxplots. Many of the SLAs in North Eastern NSW showed a large variability in the TFR over the period, in particular the SLAs of Merriwa, Lord Howe Island, Barraba, Bingara, Dumaresq, Glen Innes, Nundle and Severn.

The highest median TFRs were found in Nundle (3.04), Merriwa (3.03), Severn (2.79), Moree Plains (2.59) and Bellingen (2.57). However, despite having a median TFR above replacement level a significant declining trend was observed in the following SLAs: Kempsey (median TFR of 2.51), Gloucester (2.37), Singleton (2.26), Glen Innes (2.26), Greater Taree (2.24) and Port Stephens (2.12).

In North Eastern NSW the SLAs with the lowest median TFRs were Newcastle—Inner (1.21), Newcastle—Remainder (1.63), Armidale (1.74), Dumaresq (1.82), Lord Howe Island (1.92), Lismore (1.93), Byron (1.94), Lake Macquarie (1.96), Uralla (2.01) and Ballina (2.02). Among SLAs with a median TFR below replacement level Coffs Harbour (median TFR of 2.05) and Newcastle—Remainder (1.63) had a significant declining fertility trend.

SOUTHERN NSW



SOUTHERN NSW *continued*

The SDs of Illawarra, South Eastern, Murray and Murrumbidgee contain 50 SLAs¹, ranging in population size from Windouran (377 people) to Wollongong (186,170 people).

The majority (78%) of SLAs in Southern NSW had a median TFR above replacement level as can be seen from the boxplots. The highest median TFRs were found in the SLAs of Urana (3.41), Windouran (3.20), Gundagai (2.94), Murrumbidgee (2.86) and Culcairn (2.70). Among the SLAs of Southern NSW, the most variation in TFRs was found in Windouran, Conargo and Urana.

Among the SLAs with a median TFR above replacement level, a significant declining trend was observed in the following SLAs; Shoalhaven (median TFR of 2.31) and Yass (2.16). There were no SLAs with a significant trend of increasing fertility.

The SLAs in Southern NSW with the lowest median TFR were Conargo (1.34) and Snowy River (1.63). Of those SLAs with a median TFR below replacement level, a significant declining trend was observed in the SLAs of Wagga Wagga (median TFR of 2.05), Albury (2.00) and Wollongong (1.80).

CONCLUSION

Fertility levels in NSW are generally below replacement level. Although the majority of NSW SLAs (63%) had a median TFR above replacement level, the majority of the State's population (60%) lived in SLAs whose median TFR was below replacement level.

Over three quarters of the SLAs in Sydney SD had a median TFR below replacement level. In contrast to Sydney, about three quarters of the SLAs in Western NSW, North Eastern NSW and Southern NSW had a median TFR above replacement level.

It is likely that fertility levels in some NSW SLAs will decline in the future. During 1992–1999, of those SLAs which showed a significant trend in their TFR level (17% of all SLAs), the majority (90%) showed a declining trend of fertility. Furthermore, as 24% of the SLAs in Sydney had a significant declining trend of fertility, and nearly two-thirds of NSW births in 1999 occurred in Sydney, these SLAs are likely to have a negative influence on the trend of the NSW TFR.

¹ It should be noted that the SLAs of Yarrawlumla—Pt A and Yarrawlumla—Pt B are excluded from this analysis due to an incomplete time series.

SECTION 4

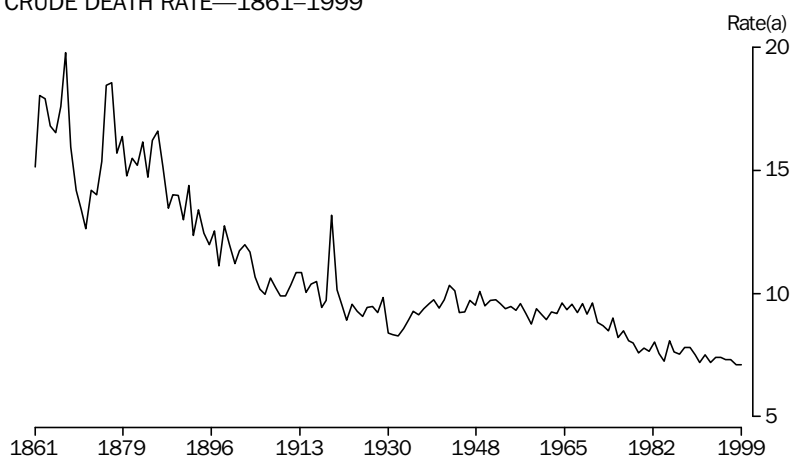
DEATHS

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 45,070 deaths registered of usual residents of NSW and 145 deaths registered where the deceased was usually resident overseas. This gave a State total of 45,215 deaths, comprising 23,782 male deaths and 21,433 female deaths.

The crude death rate continued its downward trend in 1999, falling to 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population, compared to a rate of 7.8 in 1989 and 7.6 in 1979.

CRUDE DEATH RATE—1861–1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Note: The increase in the crude death rate in 1919 was due mainly to the influenza epidemic.

AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

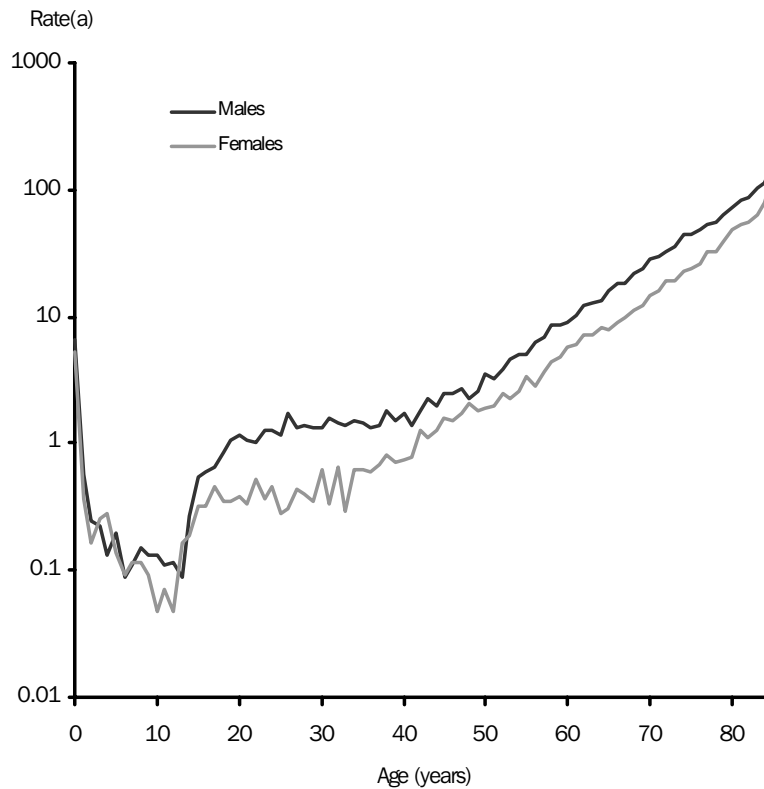
The early peak in age-specific death rates in the first year of life (6.4 male deaths and 5.4 female deaths per 1,000 population in 1999) is followed by a decline in death rates, to a low of 0.14 among males aged 5–9 years and 0.10 among females aged 10–14 years. At older ages the age-specific death rates begin to climb, with male death rates being higher than female death rates in all age groups.

The greatest imbalance in male and female deaths occurred in the 25–29 years age groups, where the male age-specific death rate was almost four times higher than that of females. The most common causes of death in this age group in 1999 were suicide (23%) and accidental deaths (21%).

Among males aged 55–59 years and 60–64 years, age-specific death rates again reached the levels seen in the first year of life. The highest age-specific death rates were experienced by males and females aged 85 years and over (respectively, 170.5 deaths and 135.9 deaths per 1,000 population in 1999).

DEATH BY AGE AND SEX *continued*

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, By sex—1999

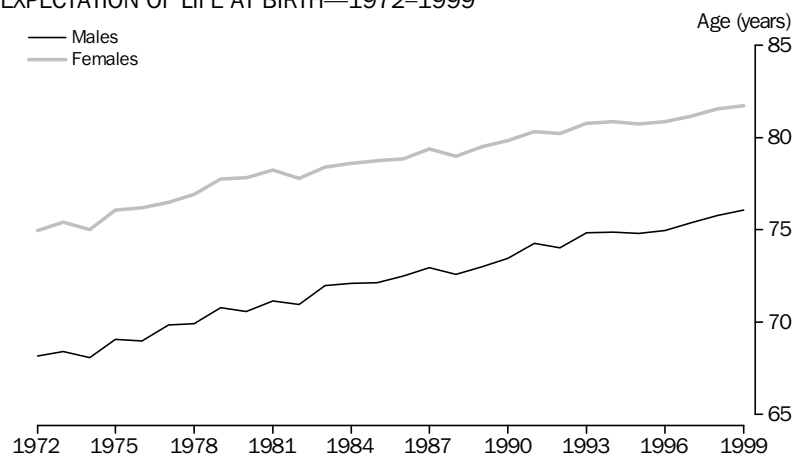


(a) Logarithmic scale.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In NSW, the life expectancy at birth for the period 1997–99 was 76.1 years for males and 81.7 years for females. In 1971, the corresponding figures were 68.0 years and 74.4 years, respectively. The seven year increase in life expectancy since 1971 is mainly due to decreasing mortality rates from diseases of the circulatory system as well as the dramatic decline in the infant mortality rate, particularly during the perinatal period.

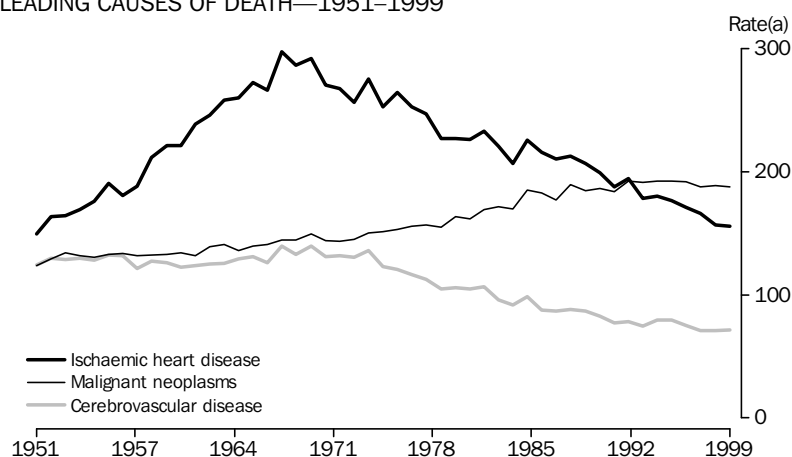
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH—1972–1999



MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading cause of death in NSW in 1999 was cancer (*Malignant neoplasms*) which accounted for 29% (6,853) of male deaths and 24% (5,141) of female deaths. Heart attack (*Ischaemic heart disease*) accounted for 23% (5,379) of male deaths and 21% (4,569) of female deaths, while deaths due to *Cerebrovascular disease* (including stroke) resulted in 8% (1,824) of male deaths and 13% (2,757) of female deaths.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH—1951–1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

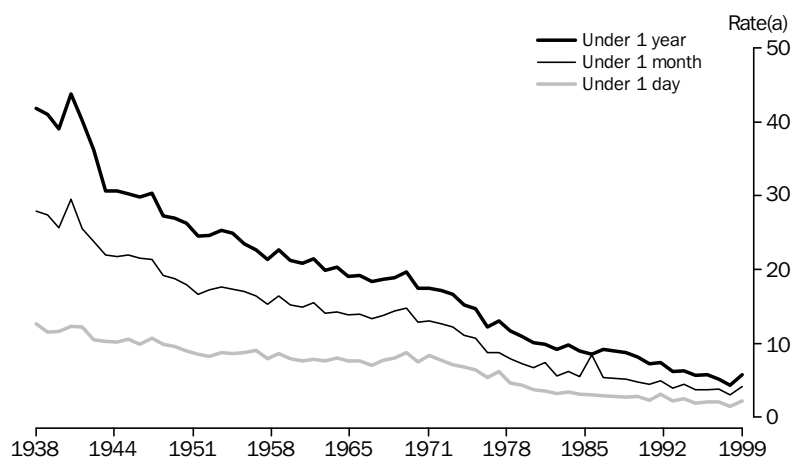
INFANT DEATHS

There were 504 infant deaths registered in 1999, which was an increase of 36% on the number in 1998 (371), but a decrease of 32% on the number in 1989 (744).

In 1999, the infant mortality rate was 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate dropped below 100 in 1904, below 50 in 1930, below 20 in 1965 and below 10 in 1983. Over one third (39%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life, with 70% occurring within the first month. The sex ratio of infant deaths was 126 males for every 100 females.

The major cause of infant deaths in 1999 was *Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* (47%). The second major cause was *Congenital anomalies* (28%) followed by *Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions* (12%).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, Age at death—1938–1999



(a) Per 1,000 live births.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP

Among children aged 1–14 years in 1999, the most common causes of death were *Transport accidents* (19% of all deaths) and *Malignant neoplasms* (17%). Amongst persons aged 15–29 years the most common causes of death were *Transport accidents* (22% of all deaths) and *Intentional self-harm* (suicide) (22%).

Malignant neoplasms (22%) was the major cause of death among 30–44 year olds, with *Malignant neoplasm of breast* being the most common type (4% of all deaths). The second most common cause of death in this age group was *Intentional self-harm* (suicide) (17%). Among people aged 45–59 years, the most common cause of death was *Malignant neoplasms* (45%), of which the most common type was *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* (12% of all deaths). The second most common cause of death in this age group was *Diseases of the circulatory system* (25%), of which *Ischaemic heart diseases* (17% of all deaths) was the most common type.

The causes of death among persons aged 60–74 years was similar to that of persons aged 45–59 years. *Malignant neoplasms* (39%) were the most common cause of death, with *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* being the most common type (11% of all deaths). The second most common cause of death in this age group was *Diseases of the circulatory system* (35%), of which *Ischaemic heart diseases* (22% of all deaths) was the most common type.

Among people aged 75 years and over the most common cause of death was *Diseases of the circulatory system* (52%), of which the most common types were *Ischaemic heart disease* (25% of all deaths) and *Cerebrovascular diseases* (14%). The second most common cause of death was *Malignant neoplasms* (20%), of which *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* was the most common type (6% of all deaths).

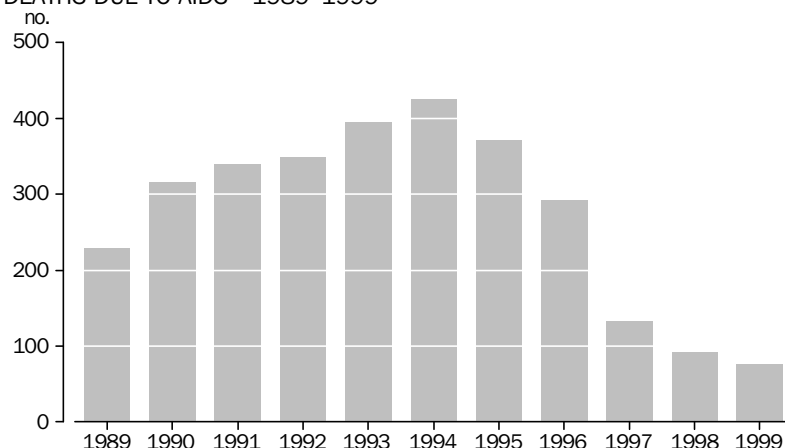
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

In 1999 the ABS implemented the International Classification of Diseases Version 10 for the classification of cause of death. While the change has meant that a more detailed classification can be applied to AIDS-related deaths in Australia, comparisons with previously published figures (which separated deaths directly attributed to AIDS and those where AIDS was a contributing factor) can no longer be undertaken. However, some comparisons for AIDS-related deaths are still possible.

In 1999, 76 NSW residents died of AIDS-related causes, comprising 73 males and 3 females. This was a decrease of 17% from the previous year. Of the 73 male AIDS-related deaths, 63% were of males aged 25–44 years. In NSW, the highest number of AIDS-related deaths occurred in 1994 (425 deaths).

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) *continued*

DEATHS DUE TO AIDS—1989–1999



INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)

In 1999, there were 869 suicide deaths, comprising 689 males and 180 females. This was a slight increase from the number of suicide deaths in 1998 (862).

Among males, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 25–29 years and 30–34 years (both 13%). The most common method of suicide for males was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (46%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, including motor vehicle exhaust gas* (20%) and *Firearms and explosives* (11%).

Among females, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 35–39 years and 40–44 years (both 13%). The most common method of suicide for females was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (34%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours* (15%) and *Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances* (14%).

TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

In 1999, transport accidents (excluding water, air and space accidents) resulted in the death of 607 NSW residents (418 males and 189 females). The most common types of transport accident deaths were *Car occupant injured in transport accident* (56%), followed by *Pedestrian injured in transport accident* (22%).

Deaths due to transport accidents were most common among males and females aged 15–29 years (respectively, 41% and 26% of deaths).

OTHER ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

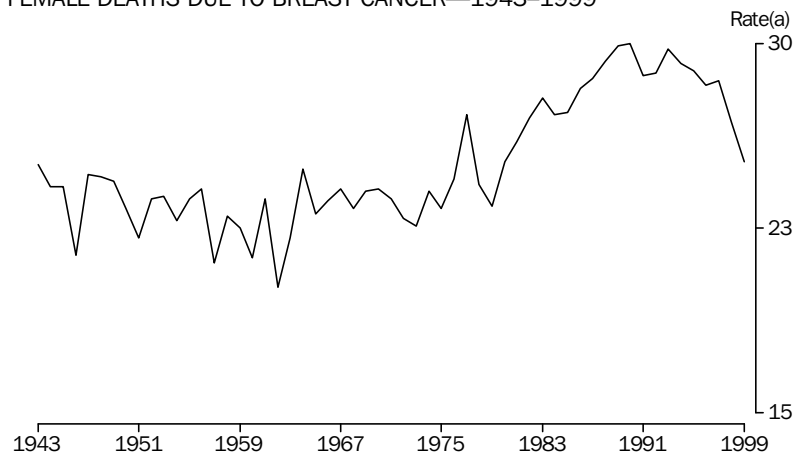
Other accidental deaths in 1999 included: 347 deaths due to *Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances* (267 males and 80 females); 275 deaths due to *Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors* (109 males and 166 females); 208 deaths due to *Accidental falls* (127 males and 81 females); and 89 deaths due to *Accidental drowning and submersion* (68 males and 21 females).

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

In 1999, 811 female NSW residents died from breast cancer, which was equivalent to a rate of 25.2 deaths per 100,000 female population. The female breast cancer death rate peaked in 1990 (30.0 deaths per 100,000 population) and has generally declined since then.

Most female breast cancer deaths occurred in the age groups of 45–64 years and 65–84 years (both 40%). Of the remaining breast cancer deaths, 12% occurred among women aged 85 years and over, and 9% occurred among women aged 30–44 years.

FEMALE DEATHS DUE TO BREAST CANCER—1943–1999



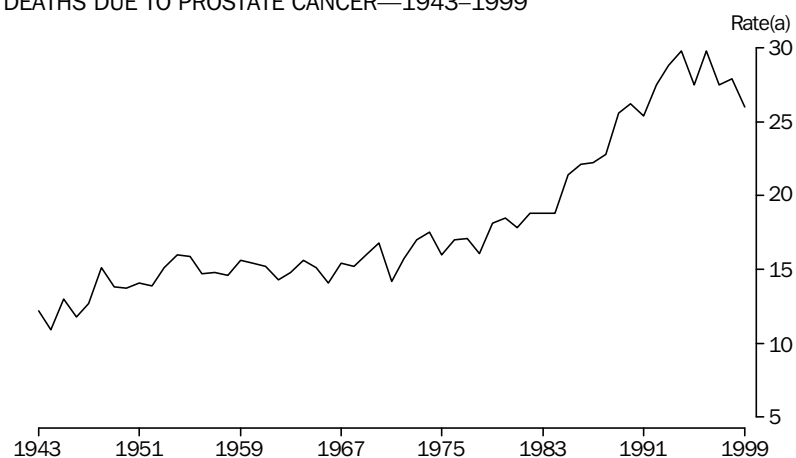
(a) Per 100,000 female population.

PROSTATE CANCER

In 1999, there were 827 male deaths due to prostate cancer, compared to 880 in the previous year. The death rate from prostate cancer increased steadily over the last 50 years, peaking in 1994 and 1996 (both 29.8 deaths per 100,000 male population). In 1999, the prostate cancer death rate was 26.0 deaths per 100,000 male population.

In 1999, over 99% of the prostate cancer deaths occurred among men aged 55 years and over, with 86% of the deaths occurring among men aged 70 years and over.

DEATHS DUE TO PROSTATE CANCER—1943–1999



(a) Per 100,000 male population.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Total deaths	45 060	44 763	44 773	45 141	45 641	44 741	45 215
Males	24 170	23 690	23 612	23 765	23 746	23 520	23 782
Females	20 890	21 073	21 161	21 376	21 895	21 221	21 433
Sex ratio	115.7	112.4	111.6	111.2	108.5	110.8	111.0
Crude death rate	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Males	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
Females	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7
Standardised death rate	7.8	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9
Males	10.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.6
Females	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6
Median age at death (years)							
Males	72.2	73.5	73.7	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.8
Females	78.9	80.1	80.2	80.6	81.1	80.9	81.3
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	9.9	6.9	6.1	6.5	5.4	4.7	6.4
1-4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-24	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
25-34	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
35-44	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
45-54	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
55-64	13.6	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9
65-74	35.2	29.7	29.2	28.3	27.9	26.3	26.4
75-84	89.6	80.0	75.4	74.8	70.6	67.9	65.5
85 and over	206.9	184.9	184.4	181.0	175.1	170.4	170.5
Females							
0	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.0	5.4
1-4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
25-34	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
35-44	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
45-54	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
55-64	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.2
65-74	18.3	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.2	14.5	14.0
75-84	54.3	48.1	49.1	48.3	46.7	43.6	41.4
85 and over	165.4	140.4	149.3	142.7	144.9	135.1	135.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	73.0	74.9	74.9	75.0	75.4	75.8	76.1
Age 1	72.7	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.8	75.2	75.5
Age 25	49.6	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.3
Age 45	31.0	32.5	32.5	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.6
Age 65	14.6	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.5
Females							
Age 0	79.5	80.8	80.9	80.9	81.3	81.6	81.7
Age 1	79.1	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.9	80.9	81.1
Age 25	55.6	57.1	56.1	56.7	57.9	57.3	57.5
Age 45	36.2	37.7	37.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.2
Age 65	18.6	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.2
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	245	240	233	229	222	219	218
Diseases of the circulatory system	455	372	355	340	312	296	293
Diseases of the respiratory system	100	73	73	72	89	79	58
Diseases of the digestive system	33	25	24	25	23	22	24
All other diseases	107	108	105	103	94	94	100
External causes	70	58	55	58	58	62	62
Females							
Neoplasms	140	138	140	139	133	132	129
Diseases of the circulatory system	298	240	228	217	207	194	192
Diseases of the respiratory system	45	37	35	39	48	44	33
Diseases of the digestive system	19	15	17	15	15	15	15
All other diseases	71	72	70	71	68	65	74
External causes	27	21	22	18	22	20	22
INFANT DEATHS(b)							
Total infant deaths	744	551	498	499	451	371	504
Males	436	312	272	287	242	205	281
Females	308	239	226	212	209	166	223
Indigenous infant deaths							
Males	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Females	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Infant mortality rate							
Males	8.7	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.8
Females	9.9	6.9	6.1	6.5	5.4	4.7	6.3
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	134	126	100	99	91	75	107
1 day to under 1 week	75	70	45	45	49	39	59
1 week to under 4 weeks	49	36	34	31	28	28	43
4 weeks to under 1 year	178	80	93	112	74	63	72
Females							
Under 1 day	99	96	71	83	94	57	88
1 day to under 1 week	59	44	45	33	36	26	30
1 week to under 4 weeks	32	26	31	31	27	30	27
4 weeks to under 1 year	118	73	79	65	52	53	78

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	281	223	504	50	150	80	230
1	25	15	40	51	145	82	227
2	11	7	18	52	176	104	280
3	10	11	21	53	176	83	259
4	6	12	18	54	190	94	284
0–4	333	268	601	50–54	837	443	1 280
5	9	6	15	55	183	119	302
6	4	4	8	56	200	89	289
7	5	5	10	57	210	113	323
8	7	5	12	58	254	133	387
9	6	4	10	59	252	137	389
5–9	31	24	55	55–59	1 099	591	1 690
10	6	—	8	60	247	160	407
11	5	3	8	61	277	164	441
12	5	—	7	62	333	195	528
13	4	7	11	63	321	187	508
14	12	8	20	64	313	199	512
10–14	32	22	54	60–64	1 491	905	2 396
15	25	14	39	65	385	190	575
16	27	14	41	66	432	215	647
17	29	20	49	67	428	236	664
18	39	15	54	68	512	282	794
19	48	15	63	69	537	298	835
15–19	168	78	246	65–69	2 294	1 221	3 515
20	52	16	68	70	647	348	995
21	47	14	61	71	645	386	1 031
22	45	23	68	72	662	440	1 102
23	57	16	73	73	715	456	1 171
24	61	21	82	74	805	493	1 298
20–24	262	90	352	70–74	3 474	2 123	5 597
25	55	13	68	75	786	522	1 308
26	86	15	101	76	793	546	1 339
27	68	23	91	77	829	661	1 490
28	70	21	91	78	805	631	1 436
29	65	17	82	79	789	673	1 462
25–29	344	89	433	75–79	4 002	3 033	7 035
30	62	30	92	80	696	679	1 375
31	73	16	89	81	716	729	1 445
32	66	30	96	82	689	735	1 424
33	65	14	79	83	710	783	1 493
34	72	30	102	84	695	847	1 542
30–34	338	120	458	80–84	3 506	3 773	7 279
35	73	31	104	85	675	907	1 582
36	67	31	98	86	586	875	1 461
37	72	35	107	87	548	815	1 363
38	94	42	136	88	495	807	1 302
39	75	36	111	89	402	708	1 110
35–39	381	175	556	85–89	2 706	4 112	6 818
40	84	37	121	90	360	665	1 025
41	69	38	107	91	291	591	882
42	87	61	148	92	254	521	775
43	106	51	157	93	163	494	657
44	91	58	149	94	137	362	499
40–44	437	245	682	90–94	1 205	2 633	3 838
45	113	72	185	95–99	247	905	1 152
46	114	70	184	100 and over	28	197	225
47	118	75	193				
48	102	89	191	Not stated	6	—	8
49	114	78	192				
45–49	561	384	945	Total	23 782	21 433	45 215

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999

MALES.....:.....

NSW.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x
0	100 000	0.00555	99 519	76.08	76.22	50	93 878	0.00343	93 719	29.02	29.16
1	99 445	0.00056	99 415	75.51	75.68	51	93 555	0.00378	93 381	28.12	28.25
2	99 390	0.00036	99 371	74.55	74.72	52	93 201	0.00418	93 010	27.22	27.36
3	99 355	0.00028	99 340	73.57	73.75	53	92 812	0.00463	92 601	26.33	26.47
4	99 326	0.00023	99 315	72.60	72.77	54	92 382	0.00515	92 148	25.45	25.58
5	99 304	0.00018	99 295	71.61	71.78	55	91 907	0.00573	91 648	24.58	24.71
6	99 286	0.00015	99 278	70.62	70.80	56	91 380	0.00638	91 094	23.72	23.85
7	99 271	0.00015	99 264	69.64	69.81	57	90 797	0.00711	90 480	22.87	22.99
8	99 256	0.00015	99 249	68.65	68.82	58	90 152	0.00792	89 800	22.03	22.15
9	99 242	0.00014	99 235	67.66	67.83	59	89 437	0.00882	89 050	21.20	21.32
10	99 228	0.00014	99 220	66.66	66.84	60	88 649	0.00981	88 221	20.39	20.50
11	99 213	0.00015	99 206	65.67	65.84	61	87 779	0.01090	87 308	19.58	19.69
12	99 199	0.00016	99 191	64.68	64.85	62	86 823	0.01210	86 305	18.79	18.90
13	99 183	0.00020	99 173	63.69	63.86	63	85 772	0.01343	85 205	18.02	18.12
14	99 163	0.00029	99 149	62.71	62.88	64	84 620	0.01491	83 998	17.26	17.36
15	99 134	0.00043	99 114	61.72	61.89	65	83 358	0.01655	82 679	16.51	16.61
16	99 091	0.00061	99 063	60.75	60.92	66	81 979	0.01836	81 237	15.78	15.87
17	99 031	0.00080	98 993	59.79	59.96	67	80 473	0.02037	79 665	15.06	15.15
18	98 952	0.00097	98 905	58.84	59.00	68	78 834	0.02259	77 955	14.37	14.45
19	98 856	0.00111	98 802	57.89	58.06	69	77 053	0.02503	76 101	13.69	13.77
20	98 747	0.00119	98 688	56.96	57.12	70	75 124	0.02770	74 097	13.03	13.10
21	98 629	0.00123	98 569	56.02	56.19	71	73 043	0.03063	71 937	12.38	12.46
22	98 508	0.00125	98 446	55.09	55.26	72	70 806	0.03383	69 621	11.76	11.83
23	98 385	0.00126	98 323	54.16	54.33	73	68 411	0.03731	67 148	11.15	11.22
24	98 261	0.00128	98 198	53.23	53.39	74	65 859	0.04112	64 517	10.56	10.63
25	98 135	0.00130	98 071	52.29	52.46	75	63 150	0.04533	61 732	9.99	10.06
26	98 007	0.00133	97 942	51.36	51.53	76	60 288	0.04998	58 793	9.45	9.50
27	97 877	0.00134	97 812	50.43	50.59	77	57 274	0.05513	55 707	8.92	8.97
28	97 746	0.00135	97 680	49.50	49.66	78	54 117	0.06083	52 481	8.41	8.46
29	97 615	0.00136	97 548	48.56	48.73	79	50 825	0.06713	49 128	7.92	7.96
30	97 482	0.00137	97 415	47.63	47.79	80	47 413	0.07407	45 664	7.45	7.50
31	97 348	0.00138	97 281	46.69	46.86	81	43 901	0.08168	42 113	7.01	7.05
32	97 214	0.00140	97 146	45.76	45.92	82	40 315	0.09000	38 503	6.59	6.62
33	97 078	0.00141	97 010	44.82	44.98	83	36 687	0.09907	34 868	6.19	6.22
34	96 941	0.00143	96 872	43.88	44.04	84	33 052	0.10891	31 248	5.81	5.84
35	96 803	0.00145	96 733	42.94	43.11	85	29 452	0.11955	27 683	5.46	5.49
36	96 662	0.00149	96 590	42.01	42.17	86	25 931	0.13100	24 221	5.14	5.16
37	96 518	0.00153	96 445	41.07	41.23	87	22 534	0.14328	20 904	4.84	4.86
38	96 371	0.00158	96 295	40.13	40.29	88	19 306	0.15638	17 777	4.57	4.58
39	96 218	0.00165	96 139	39.19	39.35	89	16 287	0.17021	14 878	4.32	4.34
40	96 060	0.00172	95 978	38.26	38.41	90	13 514	0.18420	12 245	4.10	4.12
41	95 895	0.00180	95 809	37.32	37.48	91	11 025	0.19775	9 909	3.92	3.93
42	95 722	0.00190	95 631	36.39	36.54	92	8 845	0.21054	7 887	3.77	3.78
43	95 540	0.00201	95 444	35.46	35.61	93	6 983	0.22103	6 185	3.64	3.65
44	95 347	0.00214	95 247	34.53	34.68	94	5 439	0.22856	4 794	3.54	3.54
45	95 144	0.00228	95 036	33.60	33.75	95	4 196	0.23420	3 685	3.44	3.45
46	94 927	0.00245	94 812	32.68	32.82	96	3 213	0.23996	2 812	3.35	3.36
47	94 694	0.00264	94 571	31.75	31.90	97	2 442	0.24700	2 128	3.26	3.26
48	94 444	0.00287	94 310	30.84	30.98	98	1 839	0.25371	1 596	3.17	3.17
49	94 173	0.00313	94 027	29.93	30.07	99	1 372	0.26043	1 186	3.09	3.09

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

*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*^o_x complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

FEMALES.....

NSW.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>q</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>L</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>q</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>L</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}
0	100 000	0.00499	99 562	81.72	81.77	50	96 722	0.00219	96 618	33.46	33.53
1	99 501	0.00039	99 480	81.13	81.17	51	96 510	0.00240	96 396	32.53	32.60
2	99 463	0.00024	99 450	80.16	80.21	52	96 278	0.00263	96 153	31.61	31.68
3	99 439	0.00019	99 429	79.18	79.23	53	96 025	0.00289	95 888	30.69	30.76
4	99 420	0.00017	99 411	78.20	78.24	54	95 747	0.00317	95 598	29.78	29.84
5	99 403	0.00014	99 396	77.21	77.26	55	95 444	0.00348	95 280	28.87	28.94
6	99 389	0.00012	99 383	76.22	76.27	56	95 112	0.00382	94 932	27.97	28.03
7	99 377	0.00009	99 373	75.23	75.28	57	94 748	0.00420	94 552	27.08	27.14
8	99 368	0.00008	99 364	74.24	74.29	58	94 350	0.00461	94 135	26.19	26.25
9	99 360	0.00007	99 356	73.24	73.29	59	93 915	0.00506	93 680	25.31	25.37
10	99 353	0.00007	99 349	72.25	72.30	60	93 439	0.00556	93 183	24.44	24.49
11	99 345	0.00008	99 341	71.25	71.31	61	92 920	0.00609	92 641	23.57	23.62
12	99 337	0.00011	99 332	70.26	70.31	62	92 353	0.00668	92 049	22.71	22.76
13	99 326	0.00014	99 320	69.27	69.32	63	91 736	0.00732	91 405	21.86	21.91
14	99 312	0.00019	99 303	68.28	68.33	64	91 065	0.00803	90 704	21.02	21.07
15	99 293	0.00025	99 281	67.29	67.35	65	90 333	0.00881	89 941	20.18	20.23
16	99 269	0.00030	99 254	66.31	66.36	66	89 538	0.00968	89 111	19.36	19.40
17	99 239	0.00035	99 222	65.32	65.38	67	88 672	0.01066	88 206	18.54	18.59
18	99 204	0.00038	99 186	64.35	64.41	68	87 726	0.01179	87 217	17.74	17.78
19	99 167	0.00040	99 147	63.37	63.43	69	86 692	0.01308	86 134	16.94	16.98
20	99 127	0.00040	99 107	62.40	62.46	70	85 558	0.01456	84 945	16.16	16.20
21	99 087	0.00040	99 068	61.42	61.48	71	84 312	0.01625	83 638	15.39	15.43
22	99 048	0.00039	99 029	60.45	60.51	72	82 943	0.01817	82 201	14.64	14.67
23	99 009	0.00038	98 990	59.47	59.53	73	81 436	0.02034	80 621	13.90	13.93
24	98 971	0.00039	98 952	58.49	58.56	74	79 779	0.02280	78 884	13.18	13.21
25	98 933	0.00040	98 913	57.51	57.58	75	77 960	0.02555	76 979	12.47	12.50
26	98 894	0.00041	98 874	56.54	56.60	76	75 968	0.02864	74 896	11.79	11.81
27	98 853	0.00042	98 833	55.56	55.63	77	73 793	0.03212	72 624	11.12	11.14
28	98 812	0.00044	98 790	54.58	54.65	78	71 422	0.03609	70 151	10.47	10.49
29	98 768	0.00046	98 746	53.61	53.68	79	68 845	0.04062	67 465	9.84	9.86
30	98 723	0.00048	98 700	52.63	52.70	80	66 048	0.04579	64 555	9.24	9.26
31	98 676	0.00051	98 651	51.66	51.73	81	63 023	0.05167	61 414	8.66	8.68
32	98 626	0.00054	98 600	50.68	50.75	82	59 767	0.05833	58 043	8.10	8.12
33	98 573	0.00057	98 545	49.71	49.78	83	56 281	0.06584	54 445	7.57	7.59
34	98 517	0.00061	98 488	48.74	48.81	84	52 575	0.07424	50 639	7.07	7.08
35	98 458	0.00065	98 426	47.77	47.84	85	48 672	0.08361	46 649	6.60	6.61
36	98 394	0.00069	98 360	46.80	46.87	86	44 602	0.09399	42 514	6.16	6.16
37	98 325	0.00075	98 289	45.83	45.90	87	40 410	0.10542	38 283	5.74	5.75
38	98 252	0.00080	98 213	44.86	44.93	88	36 150	0.11793	34 016	5.36	5.36
39	98 173	0.00087	98 131	43.90	43.97	89	31 887	0.13147	29 781	5.01	5.01
40	98 088	0.00094	98 042	42.94	43.01	90	27 694	0.14573	25 660	4.69	4.69
41	97 996	0.00101	97 947	41.98	42.05	91	23 659	0.16032	21 739	4.41	4.41
42	97 896	0.00110	97 843	41.02	41.09	92	19 866	0.17504	18 098	4.16	4.15
43	97 789	0.00119	97 731	40.06	40.13	93	16 388	0.18920	14 805	3.93	3.93
44	97 672	0.00130	97 610	39.11	39.18	94	13 288	0.20212	11 910	3.74	3.73
45	97 545	0.00141	97 478	38.16	38.23	95	10 602	0.21379	9 435	3.56	3.55
46	97 408	0.00154	97 334	37.21	37.28	96	8 335	0.22475	7 368	3.40	3.39
47	97 258	0.00168	97 178	36.27	36.34	97	6 462	0.23574	5 673	3.24	3.23
48	97 095	0.00183	97 007	35.33	35.40	98	4 939	0.24737	4 305	3.09	3.08
49	96 917	0.00201	96 821	34.39	34.46	99	3 717	0.25969	3 215	2.95	2.94

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

*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*^o_{*x*} complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	352	293	645	1.4	10.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	7 022	5 275	12 297	27.2	192.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	6 853	5 141	11 994	26.5	187.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	577	615	1 192	2.6	18.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	515	504	1 019	2.3	15.9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	641	735	1 376	3.0	21.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	9 137	9 764	18 901	41.8	295.5
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	6 616	6 322	12 938	28.6	202.3
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	5 379	4 569	9 948	22.0	155.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 824	2 757	4 581	10.1	71.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 821	1 531	3 352	7.4	52.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	775	695	1 470	3.3	23.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	88	175	263	0.6	4.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	442	547	989	2.2	15.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	139	99	238	0.5	3.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	127	102	229	0.5	3.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	90	88	178	0.4	2.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	1 936	830	2 766	6.1	43.2
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	418	189	607	1.3	9.5
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	689	180	869	1.9	13.6
All causes of death	23 782	21 433	45 215	100.0	706.8

(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>
.....							
Numbers							
Males	6 853	6 616	1 824	1 821	418	689	23 782
Females	5 141	6 322	2 757	1 531	189	180	21 433
Persons	11 994	12 938	4 581	3 352	607	869	45 215
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	57.1	51.1	39.8	54.3	68.9	79.3	52.6
Females	42.9	48.9	60.2	45.7	31.1	20.7	47.4
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	28.8	27.8	7.7	7.7	1.8	2.9	100.0
Females	24.0	29.5	12.9	7.1	0.9	0.8	100.0
Persons	26.5	28.6	10.1	7.4	1.3	1.9	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	215.6	208.1	57.4	57.3	13.1	21.7	748.0
Females	159.8	196.5	85.7	47.6	5.9	5.6	666.1
Persons	187.5	202.3	71.6	52.4	9.5	13.6	706.8
Standardised death rate(d)							
NSW	162.6	163.7	56.4	43.3	9.5	13.4	593.3
Australia	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

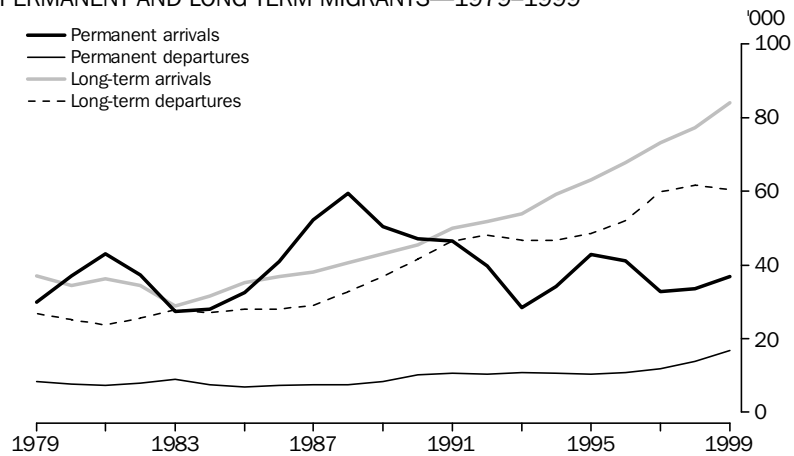
(d) Deaths per 100,000 population, standardised for age and sex using the 1991 Australian population as the standard population.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

During 1999, there were 36,798 migrants who were permanent arrivals in Australia who recorded that their intended State of main stay was NSW. Over the same period, there were 16,602 permanent departures who stated that their State of usual residence was NSW. Long-term migrants, whose stated period of stay or absence was 12 months or more, contributed 84,086 arrivals and 60,448 departures. Thus the overall net overseas migration to NSW during 1999 was 43,834 people. However, when an estimate for category jumping (Explanatory Note 23 and Glossary) is included (-5,920 in 1999) the net overseas migration was 37,914 people. This was 8% lower than the previous year, and 28% lower than in 1989.

Over the last twenty years, while the number of permanent departures has remained relatively stable, the number of permanent arrivals has fluctuated considerably. These fluctuations are largely in response to changes in the Government's migrant visa targets and the prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas. However the number of both long-term arrivals and departures has grown fairly steadily throughout the period.

PERMANENT AND LONG TERM MIGRANTS—1979–1999



PERMANENT MIGRANTS

State of stay and departure

In 1999, NSW, which contains 34% of Australia's population, received 42% of Australia's permanent arrivals and was the source of 43% of Australia's permanent departures.

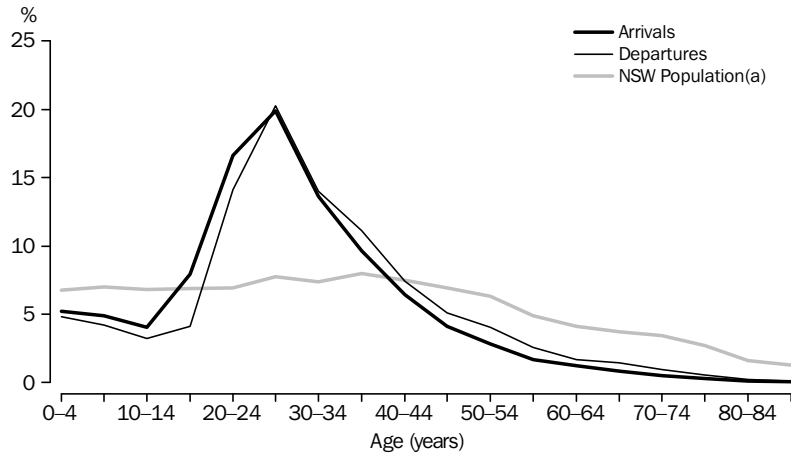
Age

The median age of permanent arrivals in NSW during 1999 was 28.0 years. Migrants born in North Africa and the Middle East had the lowest median age (24.7 years), while migrants born in North-West Europe had the highest median age (30.5 years).

Age continued

The median age of permanent departures in 1999 was 33.7 years. In general, permanent arrivals had a younger age distribution than permanent departures.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT MIGRANTS—1999

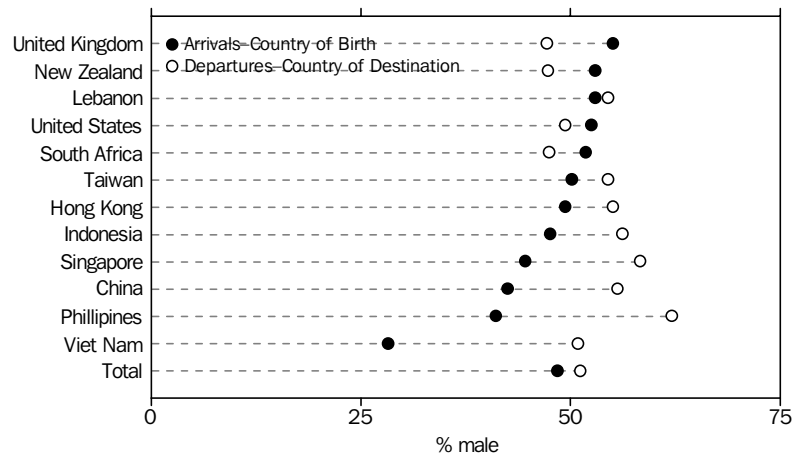


(a) NSW estimated resident population at 30 June 1999.

Sex distribution

Among permanent arrivals to NSW in 1999, there was a higher number of women (52%) than men (48%), while among permanent departures the reverse was true (51% men and 49% women). However, the percentage of males among permanent arrivals and departures varied, respectively, by country of birth and country of destination. For example, as shown below, among permanent arrivals born in the United Kingdom there were more males than females (55% males). However, among permanent departures to the United Kingdom there were fewer males than females (47% males).

PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, Percentage male, Selected countries—1999



Country of birth and country of destination

Among permanent arrivals to NSW in 1999, the most common countries of birth were New Zealand (18%), China (11%), the United Kingdom (8%), South Africa (6%) and the Philippines (5%). Twenty years previously, the most common countries of birth of permanent arrivals to NSW were Viet Nam (17%), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (15%), South Africa (4%), and Laos (3%).

Among migrants departing NSW permanently in 1999 the most common countries of intended residence were New Zealand (20%), the United Kingdom (15%), the United States (12%), Hong Kong (11%) and China (6%). In 1979, the most common countries of intended residence were New Zealand (28%), the United Kingdom (27%), the United States (10%), Canada (4%) and Italy (2%).

LONG-TERM MIGRANTS

Main reason for journey

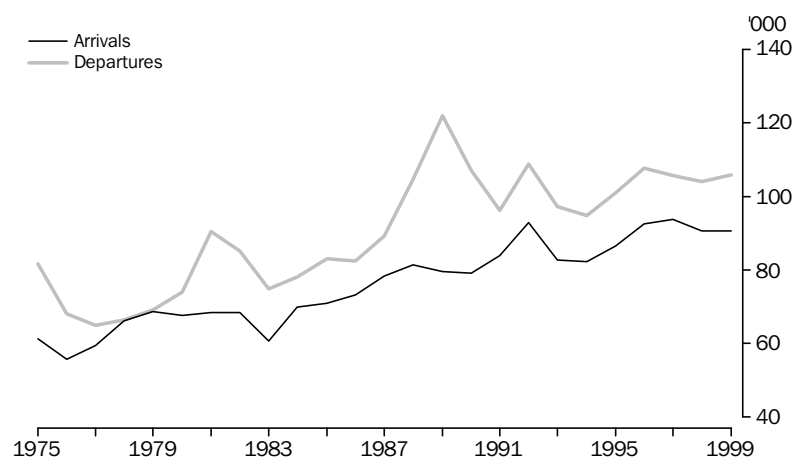
Of the 84,086 long-term arrivals to NSW during 1999, 66% were visitors while 34% were residents returning to Australia. Among long-term visitor arrivals the most commonly stated main reasons for journey were Education (37%), Employment (21%), Business (14%) and Holiday (11%).

Of the 60,448 long-term departures from NSW in 1999, 50% were visitors departing and 50% were residents departing. Among residents departing the most commonly stated main reasons for journey were Employment (30%), Holiday (23%), Visiting Friends and Relatives (13%) and Business (12%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 1999, the net interstate migration loss from NSW was 15,182 people. This was 15% higher than the net loss in the previous year, but 64% lower than the net migration loss in 1989. NSW has traditionally lost population due to interstate migration, however this flow of population is compensated by net overseas migration gains.

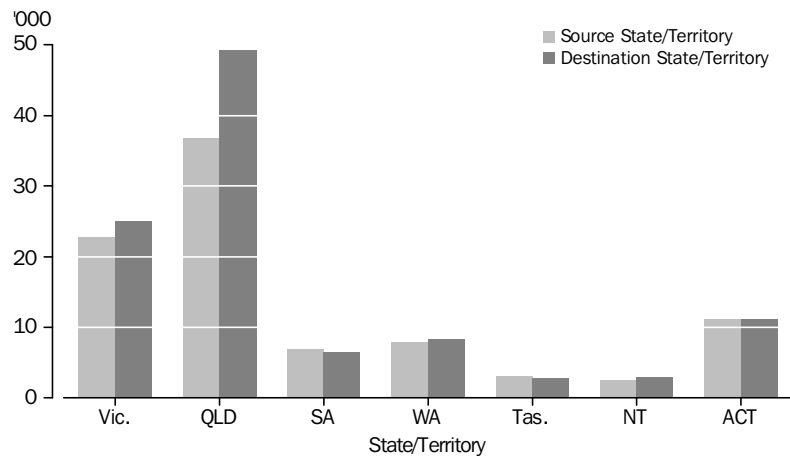
INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1975–1999



Source and destination of migrants

Most interstate migration to and from NSW in 1999 involved the other eastern States. Queensland (40%) and Victoria (25%) were the most common source States of migrants to NSW, while those States also received the most migrants from NSW (47% to Queensland and 24% to Victoria). South Australia and Tasmania were the only two States that had a net migration loss of people to NSW.

SOURCE AND DESTINATION OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS—1999



Age

In 1999, interstate departures from NSW outnumbered arrivals to NSW in all age groups. The net loss of interstate migrants was concentrated in the age groups between 0–4 years and 15–19 years and 30–34 years and 40–44 years. This distribution is likely to reflect the movement of children with their parents.

5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	50 451	34 059	42 860	41 211	32 762	33 493	36 798
Departures(b)	8 288	10 473	10 430	10 722	11 841	13 839	16 602
Former settlers	3 747	4 916	4 779	4 873	5 511	3 283	n.a.
Other Australian residents	4 541	5 557	5 651	5 849	6 330	10 556	n.a.
Net	42 163	23 586	32 430	30 489	20 921	19 654	20 196
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	43 026	59 184	63 112	67 870	73 060	77 259	84 086
Australian residents returning	20 202	30 957	30 604	31 324	31 814	28 399	28 365
Overseas visitors arriving	22 824	28 227	32 508	36 546	41 246	48 860	55 721
Departures	36 745	46 783	48 633	51 913	59 761	61 685	60 448
Australian residents departing	21 058	24 638	24 974	25 513	28 314	29 544	29 922
Overseas visitors departing	15 687	22 145	23 659	26 400	31 447	32 141	30 526
Net	6 281	12 401	14 479	15 957	13 299	15 574	23 638
Category jumping	4 520	-10 408	1 257	-2 112	-4 563	6 121	-5 920
Net overseas migration(c)	52 694	25 579	48 162	44 331	29 653	41 349	37 914
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals	1 767.5	2 430.4	2 630.8	2 884.9	2 942.2	2 982.8	3 115.4
Australian residents returning	795.7	962.4	1 018.4	1 109.3	1 172.3	1 272.3	1 286.3
Overseas visitors arriving	971.8	1 468.0	1 612.4	1 775.6	1 769.9	1 710.5	1 829.1
Departures	1 825.1	2 487.4	2 681.0	2 924.4	3 017.5	3 001.5	3 129.8
Australian residents departing	822.7	975.7	1 034.4	1 118.4	1 175.7	1 267.1	1 268.5
Overseas visitors departing	1 002.4	1 511.7	1 646.6	1 805.9	1 841.8	1 734.3	1 861.3
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	79 474	82 343	86 636	92 628	93 652	90 778	90 751
Departures	121 949	94 700	101 077	107 669	105 675	104 021	105 933
Net interstate migration	-42 475	-12 357	-14 441	-15 041	-12 023	-13 243	-15 182

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	2 332	-1 740
5-9	2 378	-1 477
10-14	2 200	-1 182
15-19	5 662	-1 650
20-24	7 897	-640
25-29	7 349	-354
30-34	4 957	-1 432
35-39	2 663	-1 505
40-44	1 700	-1 223
45-49	849	-776
50-54	212	-676
55-59	-21	-550
60-64	119	-456
65-69	-91	-446
70-74	-108	-440
75-79	-124	-278
80-84	-33	-210
85 and over	-27	-147
Total	37 914	-15 182

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Arrivals.....</i>		<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>age</i>
			<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>years</i>
Selected countries					
New Zealand	6 579	17.9	53.0	47.0	24.0
China	4 016	10.9	42.6	57.4	30.6
United Kingdom	2 783	7.6	55.1	44.9	31.1
South Africa	2 047	5.6	51.8	48.2	28.8
Philippines	1 931	5.2	41.1	58.9	27.0
India	1 648	4.5	49.5	50.5	29.0
Indonesia	1 199	3.3	47.6	52.4	25.8
Fiji	1 183	3.2	48.4	51.6	25.9
Hong Kong	879	2.4	49.4	50.6	29.0
Lebanon	759	2.1	53.0	47.0	24.9
Regions					
Oceania and Antarctica	8 825	24.0	52.0	48.0	24.9
North-West Europe	3 891	10.6	54.6	45.4	30.5
Southern and Eastern Europe	2 406	6.5	48.2	51.8	29.5
North Africa and the Middle East	3 322	9.0	48.6	51.4	24.7
South-East Asia	4 822	13.1	40.6	59.4	27.0
North-East Asia	6 190	16.8	44.4	55.6	30.3
Southern and Central Asia	3 602	9.8	48.4	51.6	28.4
Americas	1 129	3.1	49.2	50.8	28.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 590	7.0	51.4	48.6	28.7
Total	36 798	100.0	48.5	51.5	28.0

SECTION 6

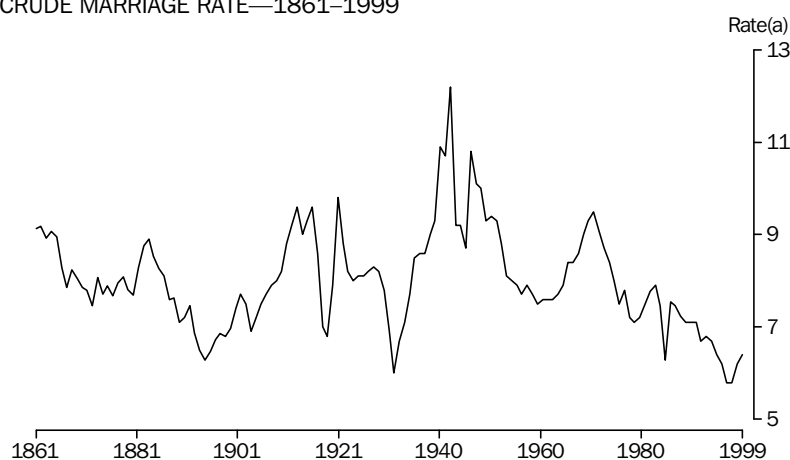
MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 41,016 marriages registered in NSW in 1999. This was an increase of 1,880 marriages from 1998, but a decrease of 284 marriages from 1989. This increase in the number of marriages continues the upward trend which began in 1997.

The crude marriage rate reflects the recent increase in marriages, with an increase from 6.2 marriages per 1,000 population in 1998 to 6.4 in 1999. The crude marriage rate has now recovered to the level last seen in 1994.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE—1861–1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGE RITES

In 1999, 52% of marriages were performed by ministers of religion. This decreased from 54% in 1998 and 59% in 1989. The largest proportion of religious rites performed were Catholic (18%), followed by Anglican (13%). The proportion of Islamic rites has been rising steadily over the last 20 years. In 1979, Islamic rites accounted for 0.4% of all marriages, compared to 0.8% in 1989 and 1.7% in 1999.

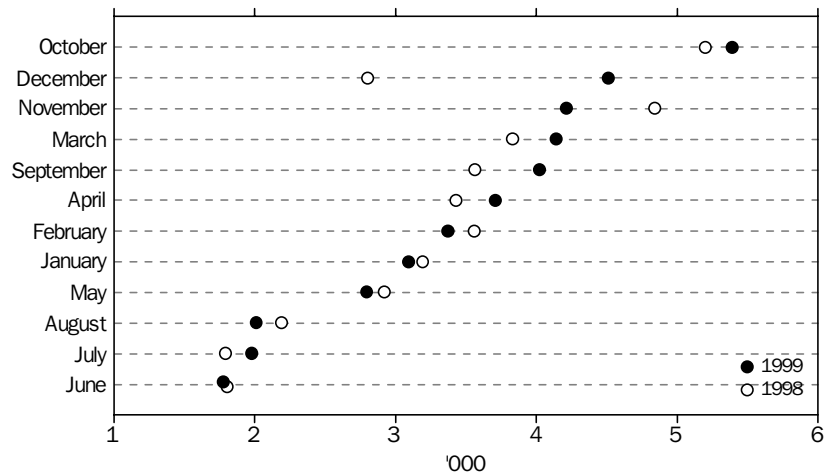
The overall decrease in marriages performed by ministers of religion is accompanied by an increase in civil ceremonies. In 1999, civil ceremonies accounted for 48% of all marriages in NSW. Civil celebrants account for the majority of civil ceremonies (40% of all marriages), while the remaining marriages were performed by State registered officers.

DAY AND MONTH OF MARRIAGE

Weekends remain the most popular days to marry. Marriages on Saturday accounted for 67% of marriages in 1999, while 16% of marriages occurred on Sundays. Wednesday was the least common day on which to marry, accounting for only 2% of marriages. The most common months in which to marry were October (13%) and December (11%). The least number of marriages occurred in June (4%) and July (5%).

DAY AND MONTH OF MARRIAGE *continued*

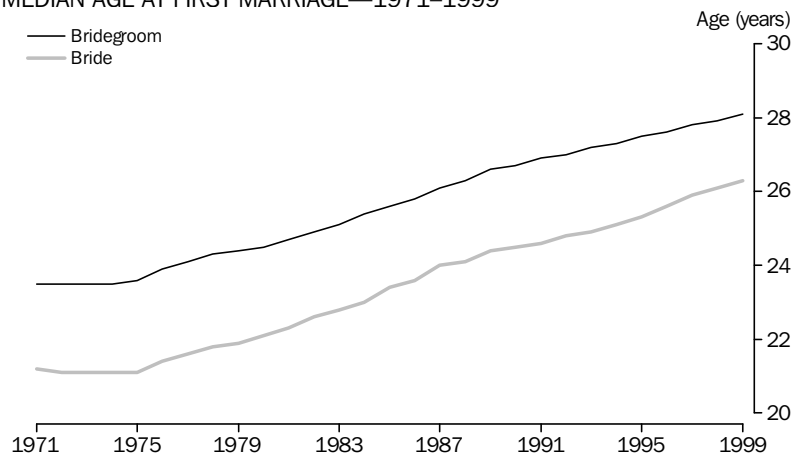
MONTH OF MARRIAGE—1999



AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at first marriage continued to increase for both brides and grooms in NSW. The median age of brides rose from 26.1 years in 1998 to 26.3 years in 1999, while the median age of grooms also increased, from 27.9 years in 1998 to 28.1 years in 1999. The median age for brides and grooms who have been previously married was 39.1 years and 43.1 years respectively.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE—1971–1999



AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

The age-specific marriage rates for both brides and grooms aged 19 years and under and 20–24 years declined between 1989 and 1999. However, over the same period the age-specific marriage rates for brides aged between 25–44 years and grooms aged between 30–44 years increased. These figures indicate a trend towards delayed marriage. The age-specific marriage rates for both brides and grooms aged 45–49 years and 50 years and over remained stable over the same ten year period.

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

The highest number of marriages in NSW in 1999 were between partners who had never been previously married (68%). In 19% of marriages one partner had been married previously and in the remaining 13% of marriages both partners had been previously married. Brides who had never been previously married accounted for 78% of all brides, while grooms who have never been previously married accounted for 77% of all grooms. Respectively, 20% and 21% of brides and grooms marrying in 1999 have been previously divorced, while 2% of brides and grooms had been previously widowed.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

In 60% of marriages in 1999 both partners were Australian-born. Marriages between Australian-born brides and overseas-born grooms accounted for 12% of all marriages, while a slightly lower proportion (10%) of marriages were between Australian-born grooms and overseas-born brides. In 18% of all marriages both bride and groom were overseas-born. Marriages where both partners were overseas-born have increased from 11% in 1979 and 17% in 1989.

PRE-MARRIAGE COHABITATION

From 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage was coded to indicate whether or not parties lived at the same address. If the address for the bride and groom was the same they were assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage and the following analysis is based on that assumption. In 1999, 64% of couples in NSW cohabited before marriage. This proportion increased from 61% in 1997 and 63% in 1998. At the Australian level 69% of couples cohabited before marriage.

Marriage rite

Of couples who cohabited before marriage, 59% were married by civil celebrants and 41% were married by ministers of religion. This differs markedly from couples who did not cohabit before marriage, of whom 72% were married by ministers of religion and 28% were married by civil celebrants.

Previous marital status

Of all couples who had never previously married, 60% cohabited before marriage. However, of couples where one partner had been married previously a much larger proportion (75%) cohabited before marriage. Where both partners had been married previously, 75% also cohabited before marriage.

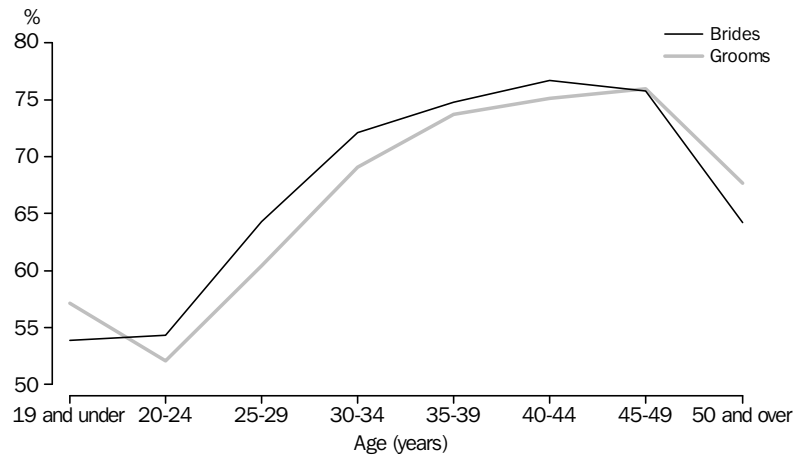
Age

In 1999, the median age for grooms who cohabited before marriage was 30.8 years. This was 2.4 years higher than the median age for grooms who did not cohabit before marriage and 0.9 years higher than the median age for all grooms. The proportion of grooms in each age group who cohabited before marriage generally increased with age. Approximately 52% of grooms aged 20–24 years cohabited, while 76% of grooms aged 45–49 years cohabited.

Age continued

The median age of brides who cohabited before marriage was 28.5 years. This was 2.2 years higher than the median age for brides who did not cohabit before marriage and 0.8 years higher than the median age for all brides. The proportion of brides who cohabited before marriage also increased with age, from 54% of brides aged 19 years and under to 76% of brides aged 45–49 years.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, Age group—1999



Country of birth

In 1999, couples in which both parties were Australian-born accounted for 61% of couples who cohabited before marriage, while couples where one partner was Australian-born accounted for 22% of couples who cohabited before marriage. Where only one partner was Australian-born, in 52% of these marriages the bride was Australian-born and in 48% of these marriages the groom was Australian-born. Couples where both partners were overseas-born accounted for 17% of couples who cohabited before marriage.

The most common countries of birth for overseas-born grooms who cohabited before marriage were the United Kingdom (23%), New Zealand (9%), Viet Nam (7%) and China (6%). Of all overseas-born brides who cohabited before marriage, the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (18%), China (9%), New Zealand (8%) and Viet Nam (7%).

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	41 300	38 814	37 828	35 716	36 679	39 136	41 016
Crude marriage rate	7.1	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.4
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	28 101	26 445	25 838	23 937	24 829	26 527	27 920
First marriage one partner	7 984	7 160	7 012	6 766	6 928	7 393	7 699
Remarriage both partners	5 215	5 209	4 978	5 013	4 922	5 216	5 397
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	24 460	23 123	n.a.	20 101	20 288	21 119	21 463
Proportion (%)	59.2	59.6	n.a.	56.3	55.3	54.0	52.3
Civil celebrants							
Number	16 840	15 691	n.a.	15 615	16 391	18 017	19 553
Proportion (%)	40.8	40.4	n.a.	43.7	44.7	46.0	47.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
20–24	47.3	35.6	33.2	28.8	29.0	29.5	29.7
25–29	55.7	54.7	52.7	49.7	50.5	54.1	55.3
30–34	30.1	30.6	30.5	28.4	30.1	32.4	34.5
35–39	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.6	15.7	17.0	18.5
40–44	10.3	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.6
45–49	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8
50 and over	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	31 918	29 800	29 202	27 132	28 084	30 026	31 606
Widowed	952	863	773	789	777	803	777
Divorced	8 430	8 151	7 853	7 795	7 818	8 307	8 633
<i>Total</i>	41 300	38 814	37 828	35 716	36 679	39 136	41 016
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	26.6	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.1
Widowed	61.1	62.7	62.2	62.6	62.6	61.6	62.8
Divorced	39.4	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.1
<i>All bridegrooms</i>	28.2	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	12.6	7.4	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.3
20–24	70.8	57.5	53.9	47.7	47.7	49.0	49.9
25–29	47.3	48.9	48.6	46.2	47.9	52.0	54.5
30–34	22.0	22.8	22.6	22.0	23.8	25.2	27.2
35–39	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.6	12.8	13.8
40–44	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.5
45–49	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0
50 and over	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Marital status of bride							
Never married	32 268	30 250	29 486	27 508	28 502	30 421	31 933
Widowed	1 137	1 038	902	898	867	865	891
Divorced	7 895	7 526	7 440	7 310	7 310	7 850	8 192
<i>Total</i>	41 300	38 814	37 828	35 716	36 679	39 136	41 016
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	24.4	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.9	26.1	26.3
Widowed	52.4	52.9	52.8	53.6	53.4	54.2	52.9
Divorced	35.3	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.9	38.0	38.3
<i>All brides</i>	25.8	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	17.2	9.4	5.4	2.6	2.1	1.1
20–24	170.5	125.2	89.5	67.0	49.4	33.5
25–29	176.9	143.4	127.5	114.7	100.9	81.7
30–34	100.0	86.8	85.4	86.0	78.0	68.3
35–39	50.4	50.1	47.8	48.2	45.9	42.6
40–44	30.4	27.3	26.1	24.6	23.7	21.7
45 and over	9.5	8.7	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Age of bride						
15–19	73.9	48.3	31.2	16.4	11.0	6.5
20–24	283.7	191.6	146.0	122.4	89.4	61.1
25–29	179.9	145.4	125.7	131.0	118.5	97.3
30–34	94.9	89.3	77.3	79.5	76.5	67.1
35–39	47.9	51.8	43.9	41.7	39.6	36.6
40–44	28.7	27.0	22.1	25.0	19.1	19.0
45 and over	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.6
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	160.6	233.4	194.4	111.8	34.4	50.4
25–29	290.0	341.1	236.9	200.4	146.5	134.5
30–34	271.9	308.3	207.6	173.9	138.1	126.2
35–39	188.8	243.7	167.4	136.4	114.1	96.5
40–44	127.4	186.8	118.7	104.8	84.5	65.5
45–49	90.8	135.1	98.2	88.2	67.5	53.1
50–54	66.8	100.3	71.9	57.5	50.5	44.7
55–59	49.8	66.2	52.6	43.1	41.3	32.7
60 and over	16.5	21.2	16.1	16.1	13.9	11.3
Age of bride						
15–19	64.1	137.1	90.9	42.5	11.0	4.3
20–24	306.5	286.0	226.1	185.1	110.7	114.1
25–29	264.6	254.9	193.9	182.1	150.1	131.9
30–34	157.3	194.9	136.8	123.0	112.6	100.5
35–39	100.4	136.1	96.1	84.1	73.2	62.2
40–44	65.1	87.8	71.0	61.8	49.2	43.8
45–49	42.4	60.2	44.4	41.8	35.9	29.6
50–54	23.5	29.2	24.2	23.3	21.9	21.9
55–59	11.6	15.3	12.4	12.1	12.5	10.6
60 and over	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER				
Never married	27 920	177	3 509	31 606
Widowed	137	293	347	777
Divorced	3 876	421	4 336	8 633
Total	31 933	891	8 192	41 016
PROPORTION (%)				
Never married	68.1	0.4	8.6	77.1
Widowed	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.9
Divorced	9.4	1.0	10.6	21.0
Total	77.9	2.2	20.0	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	4 452	83	706	4 627	89	525	5 241	12.8
Baptist	540	23	118	554	16	111	681	1.7
Catholic	7 202	91	245	7 196	99	243	7 538	18.4
Churches of Christ	139	4	67	144	9	57	210	0.5
Islam	583	7	116	593	12	101	706	1.7
Lutheran	88	—	20	92	—	15	109	0.3
Orthodox	1 048	12	133	1 074	12	107	1 193	2.9
Presbyterian	595	7	136	610	10	118	738	1.8
Uniting Church	1 678	43	533	1 760	56	438	2 254	5.5
Other denominations	2 166	62	565	2 174	77	542	2 793	6.8
All religious rites	18 491	333	2 639	18 824	382	2 257	21 463	52.3
Civil								
Official registrars	2 110	84	949	2 101	85	957	3 143	7.7
Other civil celebrants	11 005	360	5 045	11 008	424	4 978	16 410	40.0
All civil rites	13 115	444	5 994	13 109	509	5 935	19 553	47.7
All marriages	31 606	777	8 633	31 933	891	8 192	41 016	100.0

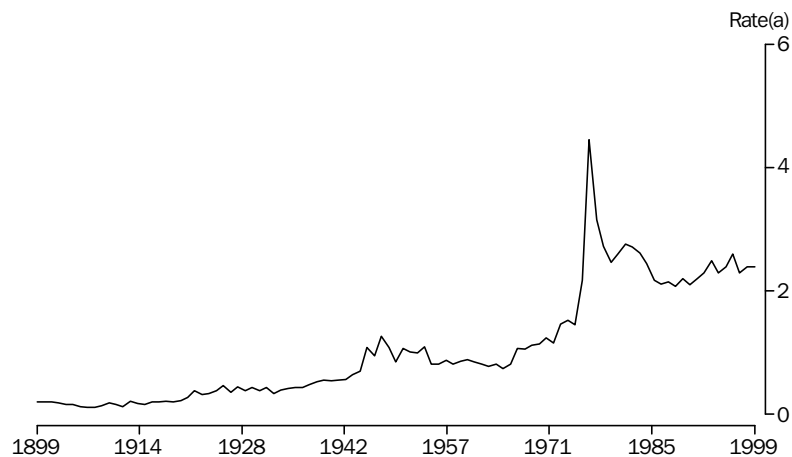
(a) Under authority of the *Marriage Act 1961*.

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

In 1999, there were 15,470 divorces registered in NSW, an increase of 3% from 1998 (14,987) and 21% from 1989 (12,743). The crude divorce rate in 1999 was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 population, well below the 1976 peak of 4.5 following the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE—1899–1999



(a) Per 1,000 population.

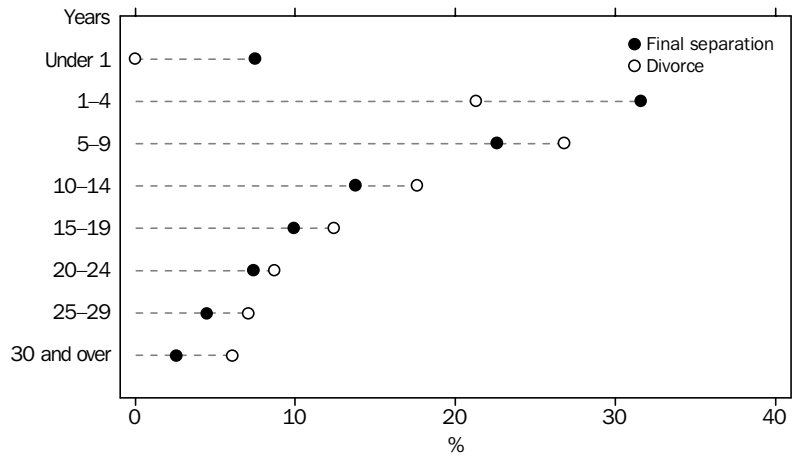
DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

Of divorces granted during 1999, the median duration between marriage and final separation was 7.1 years, which was the longest duration in the last 10 years. Around 8% of couples who divorced in 1999 had separated within the first year of marriage, while a further 32% had separated within one to four years of marriage.

Duration of marriage to divorce is the interval between marriage and the date on which dissolution of the marriage is made absolute. In 1999, the median duration of marriage to divorce was 10.4 years, 0.2 years higher than in 1998 and 0.7 years higher than in 1989. Of divorces finalised during 1999, 27% had a duration of marriage of between five to nine years, while 21% had a duration of marriage of between one to four years.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE *continued*

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE—1999

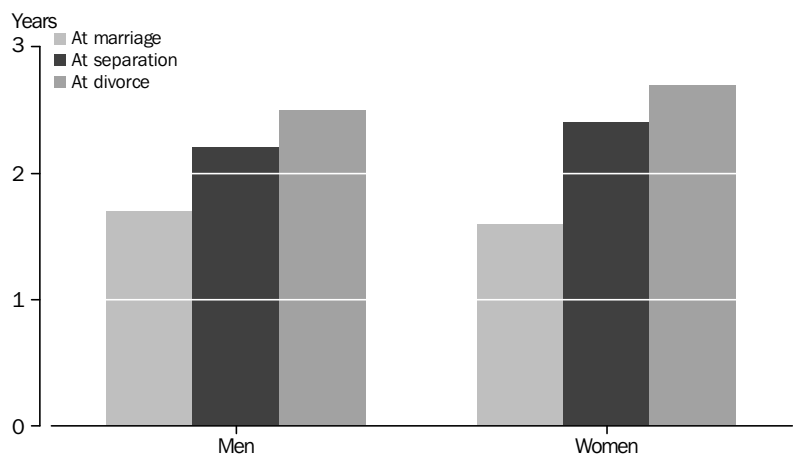


AGE AT FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

The median age at final separation in 1999 was 37.2 years for men and 34.4 years for women. Since 1989 the median age at final separation for men and women has increased by 2.2 years and 2.4 years, respectively.

The median age at divorce in 1999 was 40.4 years for men and 37.7 years for women. The increase in the median age at divorce since 1989 was 2.5 years for men and 2.7 years for women. Whilst the increase in the median age at separation and divorce can partly be explained by the increasing median age at marriage, the graph below shows that in the last ten years the median age at separation and divorce has increased faster than the median age at marriage. This indicates that the median duration of marriage is increasing, as was stated earlier.

INCREASE IN MEDIAN AGE BETWEEN 1989 AND 1999



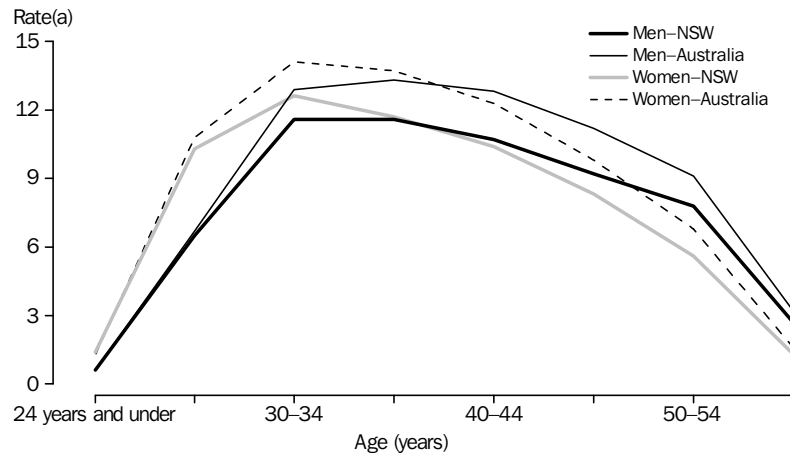
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE

Between 1998 and 1999, age-specific divorce rates for both men and women increased in most age groups. Men aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years were the most likely to divorce (11.6 divorces per 1,000 population for both age groups) while women aged 35–39 years were the most likely to divorce (11.7 divorces per 1,000 population).

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE *continued*

In 1999, the age-specific divorce rates of NSW men were equal to or lower than the rates for Australian men in all age groups. Similarly, the age-specific divorce rate of NSW women was lower than that of all Australian women except in the age group of 24 years and under.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES, NSW and Australia—1999



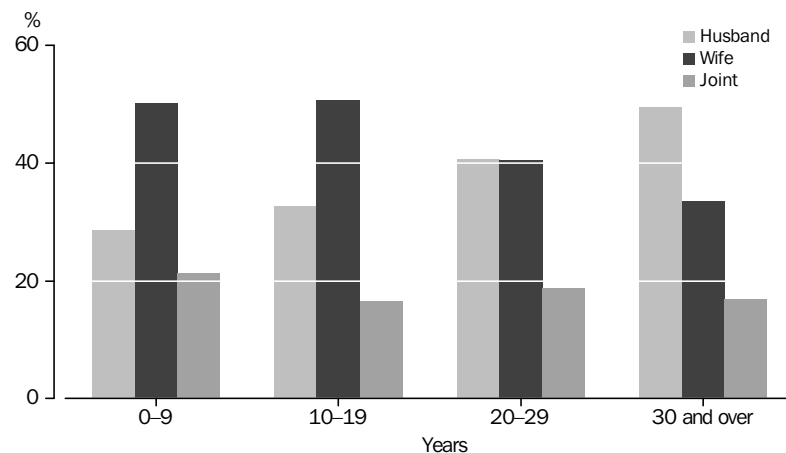
(a) Per 1,000 population.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

Of divorces finalised in 1999, nearly half of the applications (49%) were filed by the wife, while 32% of applications were filed by the husband. Just under one-fifth (20%) of applications were filed jointly by the husband and wife.

The sex of the applicant varied with the duration of marriage. For marriages which lasted less than 20 years, more women were the applicants for divorce, whilst the reverse was true for marriages lasting 30 years or more. For marriages lasting 20–29 years, men and women were equally represented as applicants. Joint applications were most common amongst marriages lasting less than 10 years.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE—1999

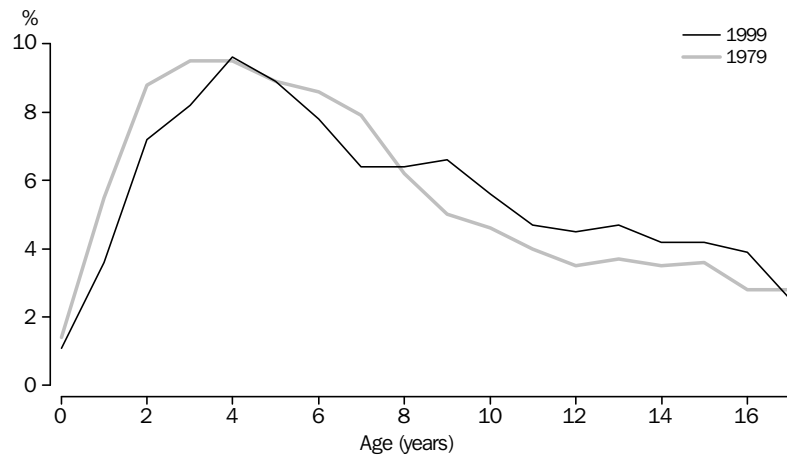


DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN

More than 51% (7,962) of all divorces granted in NSW in 1999 involved at least one child aged less than 18 years. There were 14,643 children involved in these divorce cases.

In 1999, the median age of the youngest child involved in the divorce was 7.6 years, compared to 7.2 years in 1989 and 6.7 years in 1979. This increase in median age may be related to the increasing median duration of marriage to divorce.

AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD OF DIVORCE—1979 and 1999



Joint applications for divorce were more common when no children were involved (29%) than when children were involved (11%). In 1999, women (39%) were more likely than men (32%) to apply for divorce when no children were involved. However, when children were involved in the divorce, women were even more likely (58%) than men (31%) to be the applicant for divorce.

BIRTHPLACE OF APPLICANTS

Of divorces finalised in NSW in 1999, 53% involved partners both born in Australia, while 18% involved partners both born in the same overseas country. Where the divorcing partners were born in different countries, most cases involved Australian-born women and overseas-born men (12%), followed by Australian-born men and overseas-born women (10%). Divorces involving partners born in different overseas countries accounted for 7% of all divorces in 1999.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	12 743	13 999	14 945	15 984	14 655	14 987	15 470
Crude divorce rate	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.4
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1
Divorces involving children							
Number	6 591	6 752	n.a.	8 120	7 520	7 604	7 962
Proportion of total divorces (%)	51.7	48.2	n.a.	50.8	51.3	50.7	51.5
Average number of children	1.9	1.8	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Applicant							
Husband	5 233	5 208	5 237	5 436	4 654	4 751	4 884
Wife	6 443	6 988	7 143	7 262	7 045	7 243	7 536
Joint	1 067	1 803	2 565	3 286	2 956	2 993	3 050
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
25-29	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.5
30-34	11.1	11.1	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.6
35-39	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.4	11.2	11.2	11.6
40-44	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.1	10.0	10.5	10.7
45-49	8.1	9.1	9.8	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.2
50-54	5.8	7.5	7.3	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.8
55 and over	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.5
At final separation	35.0	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.9	37.2
At decree made absolute	37.9	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.6	40.1	40.4
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
25-29	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.3
30-34	11.5	12.0	12.7	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.6
35-39	10.1	10.8	11.7	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.7
40-44	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.4
45-49	6.6	8.1	8.1	8.8	7.7	8.0	8.3
50-54	4.3	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.6
55 and over	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
Median age (years)							
At marriage	22.3	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9
At final separation	32.0	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.8	34.3	34.4
At decree made absolute	35.0	36.5	36.6	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

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

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
24 and under	111	48	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	175
25-29	282	1 030	240	34	13	4	3	—	—	1 612
30-34	106	1 007	1 220	290	62	17	5	—	—	2 731
35-39	21	303	1 054	1 216	263	65	12	—	—	2 957
40-44	10	93	289	946	986	184	36	3	—	2 557
45-49	3	37	93	295	740	725	114	21	8	2 045
50-54	5	17	40	100	268	586	475	84	17	1 604
55-59	—	—	11	45	68	164	324	194	32	844
60 and over	—	5	6	28	47	68	126	214	356	867
Total(a)	544	2 552	2 974	2 968	2 458	1 818	1 099	523	419	15 470

(a) Total includes not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>All children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	172	19	8	4	—	205	56	1.7
2	628	113	48	10	5	804	259	1.5
3	846	200	93	13	5	1 157	447	1.4
4	731	252	112	25	6	1 126	575	1.5
5	595	207	145	22	10	979	606	1.6
6	440	230	180	45	15	910	785	1.7
7	359	203	196	43	10	811	765	1.7
8	280	163	234	48	19	744	854	1.8
9	248	170	215	54	21	708	852	1.9
10–14	723	552	993	349	109	2 726	4 042	2.0
15–19	368	344	737	349	121	1 919	3 365	2.2
20–24	443	423	350	96	35	1 347	1 560	1.7
25–29	787	220	78	10	—	1 096	410	1.3
30 and over	888	40	5	3	—	938	67	1.3
Total	7 508	3 136	3 394	1 071	361	15 470	14 643	1.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

Population projections

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

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

11 Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered.

12 Births to mothers usually resident in Australia which took place overseas are excluded. Births to mothers usually resident overseas which occurred in Australia are included in the State or Territory where the birth occurred.

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

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

DEATHS

15 Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered.

DEATHS *continued*

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

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

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

Causes of death

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

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

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

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

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

DIVORCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)
Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
New South Wales at a Glance (Cat. no. 1303.1)
New South Wales Yearbook (Cat. no. 1300.1)
Population by Age and Sex (Cat. nos 3235.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1362.1)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population(a)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)	Infant mortality rate(c)	Crude marriage rate(b)	Crude divorce rate(b)
1911(d)	1 663 200	47 537	17 146	3 302	15 267	222	28.6	10.3	69.5	9.2	0.1
1916	1 891 800	52 080	(e)19846	3 497	16 320	372	27.5	10.5	67.1	8.6	0.2
1921	2 108 500	54 636	20 026	3 418	18 518	807	25.9	9.5	62.6	8.8	0.4
1926	2 346 900	53 116	22 159	3 060	19 219	846	22.6	9.4	57.6	8.2	0.4
1931	2 555 900	47 721	21 270	2 075	15 377	1 087	18.7	8.3	43.5	6.0	0.4
1936	2 668 300	46 193	24 376	2 008	22 873	1 172	17.3	9.1	43.5	8.6	0.4
1941	2 800 500	51 729	(f)27300	2 264	29 983	1 577	18.5	9.7	43.8	10.7	0.6
1946	2 945 200	67 247	(f)28579	2 032	31 684	(g)2 798	22.8	9.7	30.2	10.8	1.0
1951	3 279 400	72 069	31 932	1 895	30 341	3 303	22.0	9.7	26.3	9.3	1.0
1956	3 556 700	75 714	34 064	1 777	27 313	3 125	21.3	9.6	23.5	7.7	0.9
1961	3 914 000	86 392	35 048	1 800	29 773	3 156	22.1	9.0	20.8	7.6	0.8
1966(h)	4 238 800	77 776	40 564	1 492	35 575	4 515	18.3	9.6	19.2	8.4	1.1
1971(i)	4 766 600	98 736	41 826	1 728	43 038	5 467	20.9	8.9	17.5	9.1	1.2
1976	4 960 800	78 749	42 214	1 177	38 487	(j)22 147	15.9	8.5	14.9	7.8	4.5
1981	5 237 400	81 971	40 114	840	40 679	14 532	15.7	7.7	10.2	7.8	2.8
1986	5 533 200	84 531	42 167	759	41 319	11 661	15.3	7.6	9.0	7.5	2.1
1991	5 899 600	87 367	42 467	632	39 594	13 151	14.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.2
1992	5 962 600	92 585	44 801	688	40 734	13 949	15.5	7.5	7.4	6.8	2.3
1993	6 004 900	89 354	43 069	552	39 993	14 753	14.9	7.2	6.2	6.7	2.5
1994	6 060 200	87 977	44 763	551	38 814	13 999	14.5	7.4	6.3	6.4	2.3
1995	6 127 000	87 849	44 773	498	37 828	14 945	14.4	7.3	5.7	6.2	2.4
1996	6 204 700	86 595	45 141	499	35 716	15 984	14.4	7.3	5.8	5.8	2.6
1997	6 272 800	87 156	45 641	451	36 679	14 655	13.9	7.3	5.2	5.8	2.3
1998	6 333 500	85 499	44 741	371	39 136	14 987	13.5	7.1	4.3	6.2	2.4
1999	6 396 700	86 784	45 215	504	41 016	15 470	13.5	7.1	5.8	6.4	2.4

(a) Prior to 1994, the population is the mean population for the year ended 31 December. From 1994, the population is the estimated resident population at 30 June.

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

(d) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911.

(e) Excludes deaths of members of the Defence Forces serving overseas.

(f) Excludes deaths of defence personnel.

(g) Includes nullities and judicial separations prior to 1947.

(h) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.

(i) From 1971 births, deaths and infant deaths are on a State of usual residence basis, while data for earlier years are on a State of registration basis.

(j) The *Family Law Act (1975)*, repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

APPENDIX **3** CENSUS 1996

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	2 983 447	3 055 249	6 038 696	100.0
Persons counted in private dwellings	2 879 260	2 962 216	5 841 476	96.7
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	102 002	92 581	194 583	3.2
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	2 829 733	2 918 972	5 748 705	95.2
Visitors counted from				
Same statistical local area	26 951	24 938	51 889	0.9
Elsewhere within NSW	76 705	64 774	141 479	2.3
Interstate	29 373	24 097	53 470	0.9
Overseas	20 683	22 468	43 151	0.7
Total visitors	153 712	136 277	289 989	4.8
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	1 436 241	1 492 911	2 929 152	48.5
Different address				
Same statistical local area	410 960	431 125	842 085	13.9
Elsewhere within NSW	462 296	476 805	939 101	15.6
Interstate	89 460	89 582	165 862	2.7
Overseas	110 639	120 890	231 529	3.8
Not stated(c)	2 080	1 895	17 155	0.3
Not stated	105 230	103 588	208 818	3.5
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	658 494	627 098	1 285 592	21.3
15–54	1 718 995	1 715 841	3 434 836	56.9
55–64	256 520	255 695	512 215	8.5
65 or more	328 755	434 147	762 902	12.6
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	796 132	650 637	1 446 769	24.0
Married	1 261 075	1 260 499	2 521 574	41.8
Separated but not divorced	70 826	85 182	156 008	2.6
Divorced	133 484	171 696	305 180	5.1
Widowed	61 264	257 983	319 247	5.3
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	2 163 741	2 230 477	4 394 218	72.8
Other Oceania and Antarctica	63 941	66 441	130 382	2.2
Europe and the former USSR	339 689	322 094	661 783	11.0
Middle East and North Africa	60 500	54 832	115 332	1.9
Southeast Asia	82 343	96 602	178 945	3.0
Northeast Asia	68 614	76 022	144 636	2.4
Southern Asia	29 031	25 699	54 730	0.9
Northern America	12 978	13 124	26 102	0.4
South America, Central America & the Caribbean	18 952	20 565	39 517	0.7
Africa (excl. North Africa)	17 657	17 644	35 301	0.6
Other(e)	1 178	1 051	2 229	—
Not stated	104 141	108 229	212 370	3.5

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996 *continued*

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
<i>Australian citizens</i>	2 633 814	2 701 446	5 335 260	88.4
Aged 18 years or more	1 910 239	2 012 903	3 923 142	65.0
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	50 065	51 420	101485	1.7
Labour force status(d)				
<i>Employed persons</i>	1 431 553	1 127 322	2 558 875	42.4
Full-time(f)	1 151 954	608 742	1 760 696	29.2
Part-time	247 707	493 504	741 211	12.3
Hours worked not stated	31 892	25 076	56 968	0.9
<i>Unemployed persons</i>	150 858	96 811	247 669	4.1
Looking for full-time work	131 339	62 420	193 759	3.2
Looking for part-time work	19 519	34 391	53 910	0.9
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	1 582411	1 224 133	2 806 544	46.5
Total not in the labour force	658 592	1 127 375	1 785 967	29.6
Not stated	63 267	54 175	117 442	1.9

(a) Place of enumeration.

(b) Persons aged 5 years or more counted at home on census night.

(c) Comprises persons who stated they lived at a different address, in Australia, 5 years ago but did not state the actual address.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

GLOSSARY

- Age-specific death rates** Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of that same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
- Age-specific divorce rates** Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.
- Age-specific marriage rates** Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population.
- Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
 - long-term movements (one year or more); and
 - short-term movements (less than one year).
- 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.

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

Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>The concept of estimated resident population links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.</p> <p>A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library</i>, ABS website <URL: http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) plus fetal deaths.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households.

Household <i>continued</i>	<p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	<p>Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social,</p>

Marital status <i>continued</i>	<p>economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'defacto married'.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person with whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p>
Marriage	<p>Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i>, a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.</p>
Median value	<p>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.</p>
Multiple birth	<p>A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.</p>
Neonatal death	<p>A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.</p>
Neonatal death rate	<p>The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).</p>
Nuptial first confinement	<p>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.</p>
Nuptiality	<p>Nuptiality relates to the marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. 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.</p>
Paternity-acknowledged birth	<p>A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Perinatal death	<p>A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.</p>

Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.
State or Territory of registration	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the birth, death, or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted.</p>
State or Territory of usual residence	<p>State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population); ▪ the mother (birth collection); or ▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical Local Areas	<p>Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas 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).</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.</p>

REFERENCE MAPS

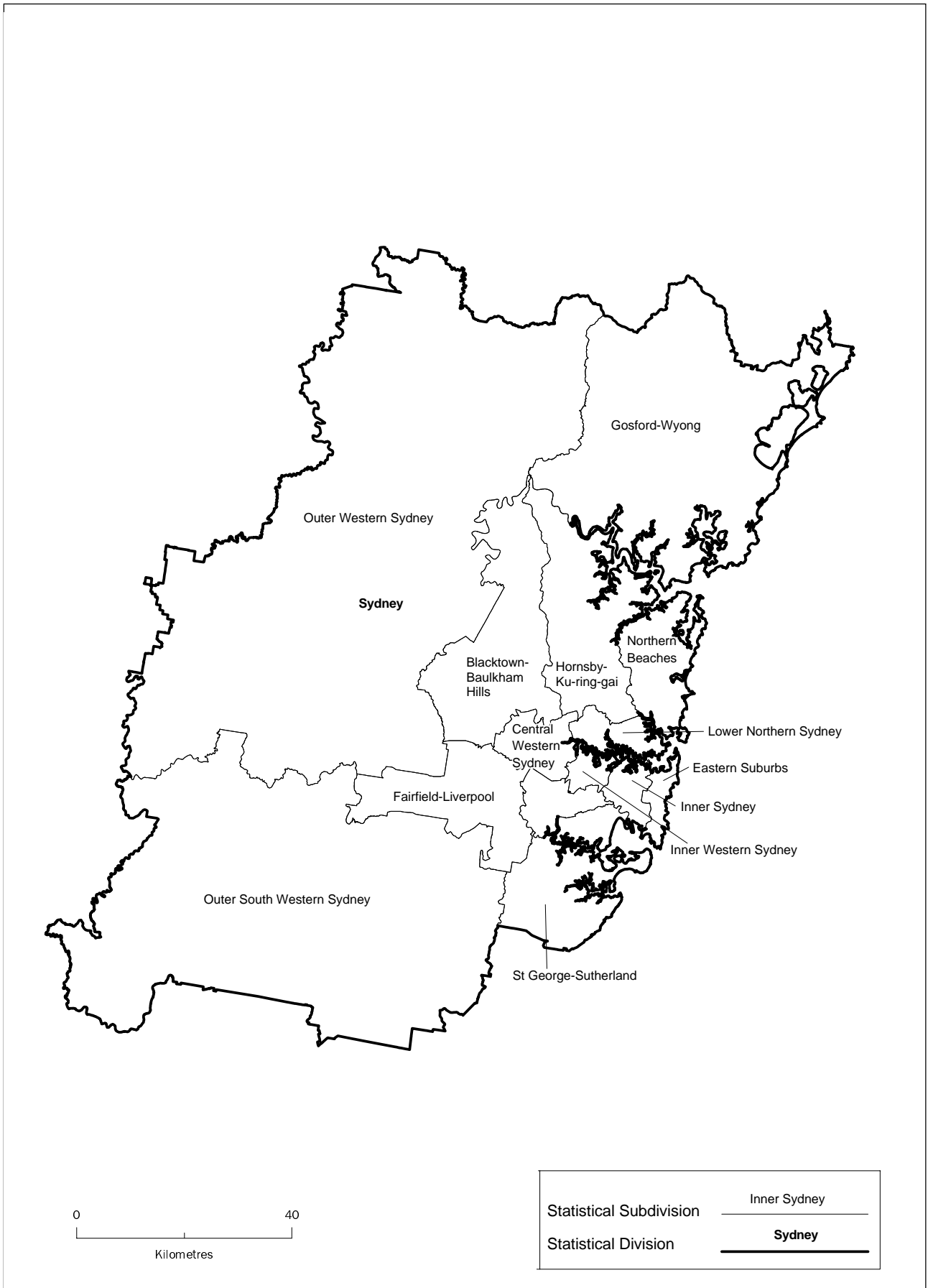
The following maps are a reference guide for help in analysing the data available in this publication.

The maps show the Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of New South Wales.

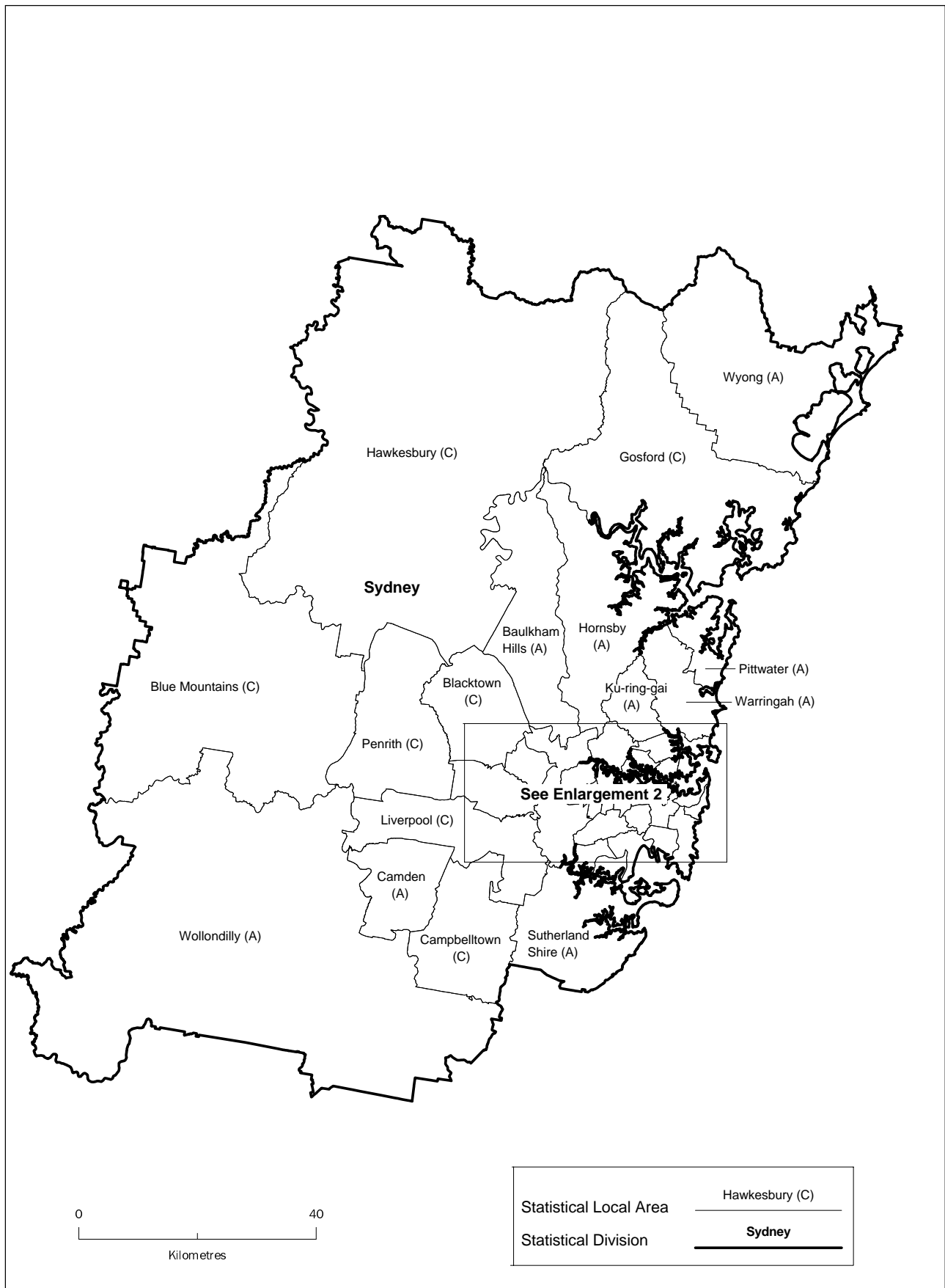
SDs AND SSDs IN NSW



ENLARGEMENT 1



SLAs IN SYDNEY SD

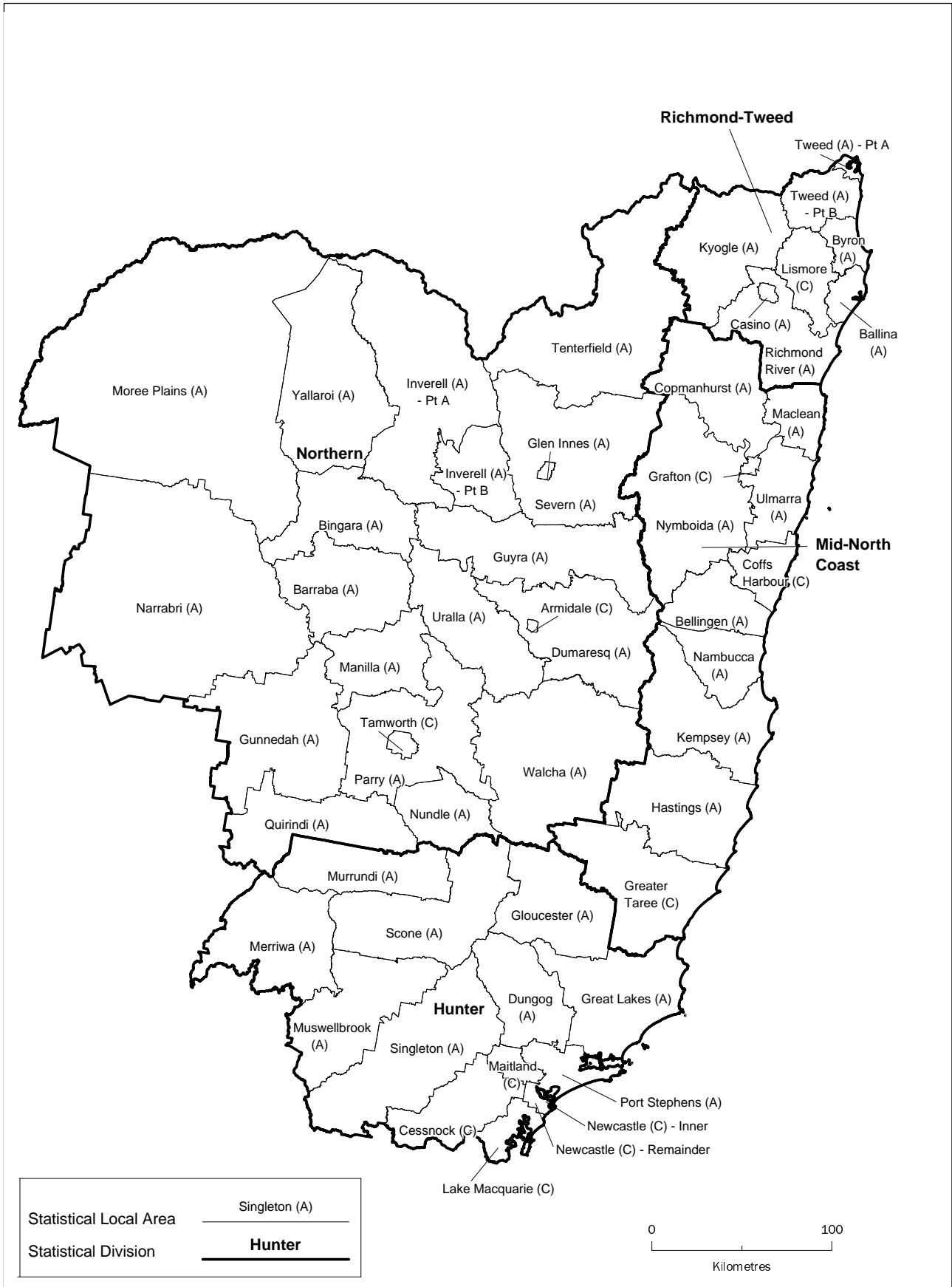




ENLARGEMENT 2



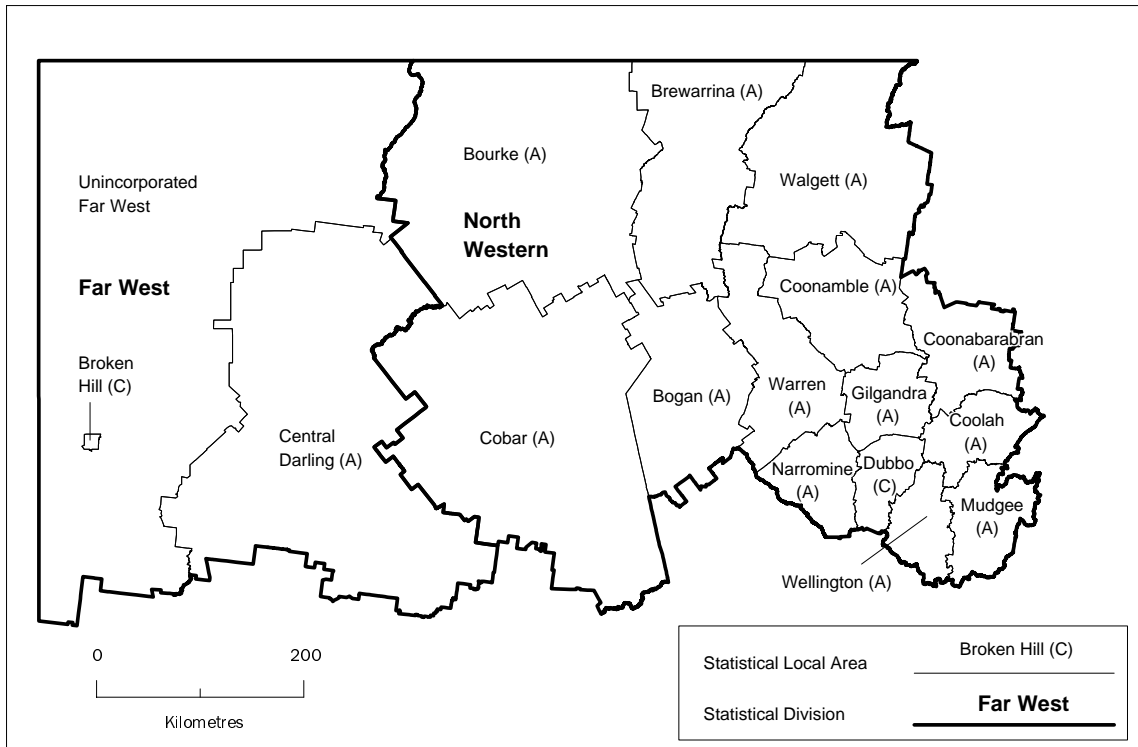
SLAs IN HUNTER, RICHMOND–TWEED, MID-NORTH COAST AND NORTHERN SDs



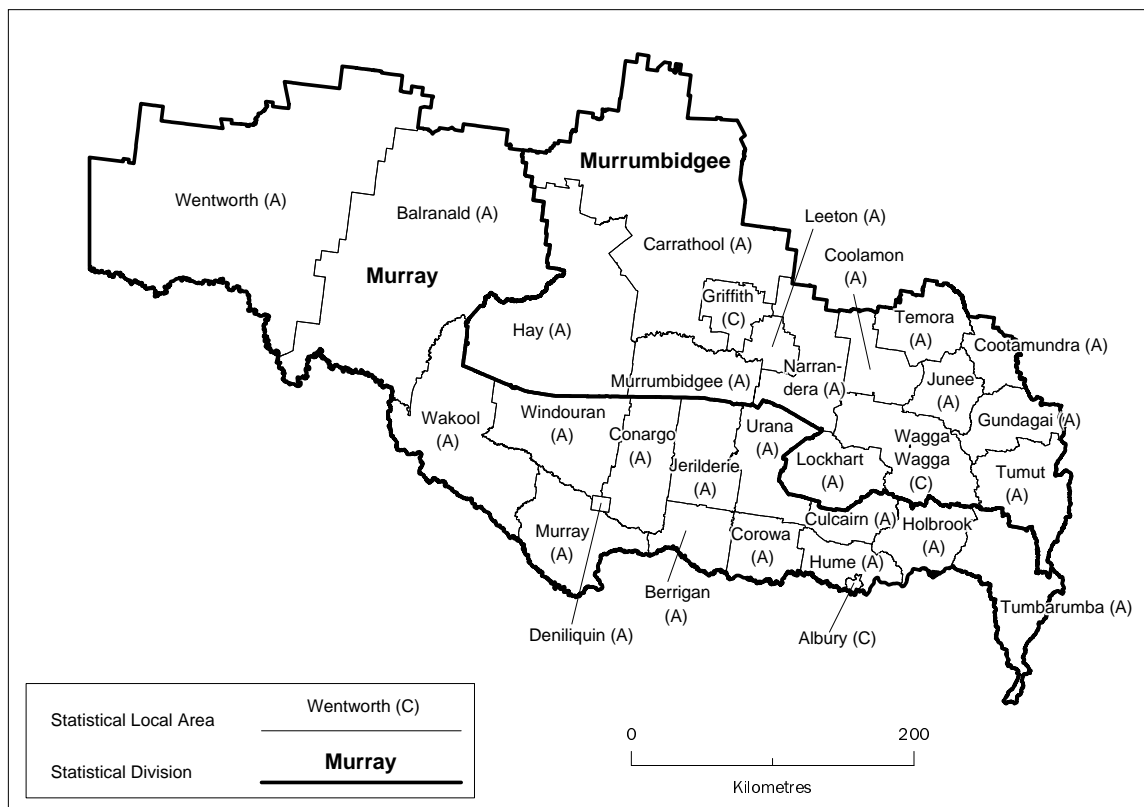
SLAs IN CENTRAL WEST, ILLAWARRA AND SOUTH EASTERN SDs



SLAs IN NORTH WESTERN AND FAR WEST SDs



SLAs IN MURRUMBIDGEE AND MURRAY SDs



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