

DEMOGRAPHY

NEW SOUTH WALES

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Melissa Webb on Sydney 02 9268 4744.

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 marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2000. Rates for births and 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 suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

| | |
|--------|--|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ERP | Estimated resident population |
| B | Borough |
| Bal | Balance |
| C | City |
| ICD | International Classification of Diseases |
| CGC | Community Government Council |
| M | Municipality |
| n.a. | not available |
| n.p. | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable |
| n.y.a. | not yet available |
| RC | Rural City |
| S | Shire |
| SACC | Standard Australian Classification of Countries |
| SD | Statistical Division |
| SDR | Standardised death rate |
| SLA | Statistical Local Area |
| SSD | Statistical Subdivision |
| T | Town |
| TFR | Total fertility rate |
| .. | not applicable |
| — | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 46 of the Explanatory Notes |

Greg Bray
Regional Director

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SECTION **1** DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of NSW at December 2000 was 6,501,700 persons, an increase of 70,100 persons since 1999. This corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1.1%, which was slightly lower than the national growth rate of 1.2%.

The increase in the population of NSW comprised a natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 42,022 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 43,653 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 15,577 persons. Population gains from natural increase contributed 60% of the NSW population growth, while net migration contributed 40% of the population growth.

The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Sydney—Remainder (12.7%) and Newcastle—Inner (6.3%) experienced the highest growth in population during the year, while the SLAs of Unincorporated Far West (–6.9%) and Barraba (–3.6%) experienced the greatest negative growth in population.

BIRTHS

There were 86,752 live births recorded in NSW in 2000, representing a crude birth rate of 13.4 births per 1,000 population. This was the lowest birth rate recorded in NSW since the 1860s.

Exnuptial births contributed 26% of all registered births in 2000. 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 2000 was 1.81, compared to 1.75 for Australia. ACT had the lowest TFR (1.61) while Northern Territory had the highest (2.22).

Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. In 2000, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 30–34 years (113 births per 1,000 women), followed closely by women aged 25–29 years (110 births per 1,000 women).

DEATHS

In 2000, there were 45,409 deaths registered in NSW, which corresponds to a crude death rate of 7 deaths per 1000 population.

The leading causes of death in 2000 were *malignant neoplasms*, *Ischaemic heart disease* and *cerebrovascular diseases*.

There were 447 infant deaths in 2000, a decrease of 1% on the previous year. Over one-third (approximately 40%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life, with 68% occurring within the first 28 days.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2000, net overseas migration to NSW was 43,653 persons and this was the highest of all States and Territories in Australia.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2000, the net interstate migration loss from NSW was 15,577 persons. All other States and Territories experienced a net loss of people with the exception of Queensland and Victoria.

MARRIAGES

NSW recorded 39,323 marriages in 2000, which corresponds to a crude marriage rate of 6.1 marriages per 1,000 population.

The median age of brides and grooms rose in 2000 to 28 years and 30 years respectively. Between 1990 and 2000, 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 14,756 divorces granted in NSW in 2000, a decrease of 714 divorces since 1999. The crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 population in 2000.

Age-specific divorce rates were highest among both men and women aged 30–39 years (12.1 divorces per 1,000 females aged 30–34 years and 11.3 divorces per 1,000 males aged 35–39 years).

More than 51% of all divorces in NSW involved at least one child. In 2000, the median age of the youngest child involved in the divorce was 7.6 years.

In 2000, 54% of divorces involved partners both born in Australia, while 24% involved partners both born in an overseas country.

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

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(b) |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| POPULATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated resident population ('000) | 6 501.7 | 4 798.3 | 3 597.7 | 1 500.3 | 1 897.2 | 470.1 | 196.3 | 312.5 | 19 277.2 |
| Components of population change(c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural increase(d) | 42 022 | 26 119 | 24 451 | 5 887 | 14 084 | 1 874 | 2 750 | 2 916 | 120 139 |
| Net overseas migration(e) | 43 653 | 26 933 | 15 556 | 3 402 | 13 490 | 318 | 879 | 258 | 104 482 |
| Net interstate migration | -15 577 | 7 073 | 20 459 | -5 220 | -1 550 | -2 919 | -1 641 | -625 | .. |
| Total increase | 70 098 | 60 125 | 60 466 | 4 069 | 26 024 | -727 | 1 988 | 2 549 | 224 621 |
| Growth rate (%) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Estimated resident households at 30 June 2000 ('000) | 2 414.0 | 1 771.1 | 1 357.7 | 613.1 | 717.8 | 188.8 | 66.4 | 121.0 | 7 249.9 |
| BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Live births | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 86 752 | 59 171 | 47 278 | 17 859 | 25 093 | 5 692 | 3 685 | 4 065 | 249 636 |
| Crude birth rate | 13.4 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 18.9 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Total fertility rate | 1.809 | 1.625 | 1.784 | 1.713 | 1.777 | 1.792 | 2.216 | 1.614 | 1.749 |
| Net reproduction rate | 0.864 | 0.780 | 0.854 | 0.825 | 0.861 | 0.843 | 1.063 | 0.781 | 0.838 |
| All confinements | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 85 348 | 58 226 | 46 540 | 17 589 | 24 694 | 5 605 | 3 642 | 4 012 | 245 697 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 29.8 | 30.5 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 29.6 | 28.7 | 27.8 | 30.2 | 29.8 |
| Nuptial confinements | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 62 676 | 44 338 | 30 682 | 11 843 | 16 251 | 3 334 | 1 427 | 2 988 | 173 571 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 30.6 | 31.1 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.8 |
| Median age of father (years) | 33.2 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 32.4 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 33.1 |
| First nuptial confinements | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 27 059 | 19 457 | 12 737 | 5 095 | 6 884 | 1 523 | 610 | 1 274 | 74 648 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 29.4 | 29.9 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.5 |
| DEATHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 45 409 | 32 018 | 22 425 | 11 843 | 10 668 | 3 711 | 909 | 1 300 | 128 291 |
| Crude death rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 6.7 |
| Standardised death rate | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Median age at death (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 75.3 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 76.1 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 55.7 | 73.5 | 75.3 |
| Females | 81.9 | 82.0 | 81.4 | 82.2 | 81.1 | 81.0 | 57.8 | 79.9 | 81.7 |
| Infant deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 447 | 268 | 291 | 82 | 109 | 33 | 43 | 17 | 1 290 |
| Rate | 5.2 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 76.4 | 77.1 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 75.7 | 70.3 | 78.3 | 76.6 |
| Females | 81.9 | 82.3 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 81.2 | 75.2 | 82.3 | 82.0 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Aust.(b) |
|---|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| MIGRATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Overseas migration(c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 318 699 |
| Departures | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 203 403 |
| Category jumping | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Interstate migration | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 96 343 | 73 730 | 100 452 | 27 594 | 31 465 | 12 243 | 16 396 | 19 757 | 377 980 |
| Departures | 111 920 | 66 657 | 79 993 | 32 814 | 33 015 | 15 162 | 18 037 | 20 382 | 377 980 |
| MARRIAGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Number registered | 39 323 | 26 852 | 22 842 | 8 227 | 11 000 | 2 589 | 861 | 1 735 | 113 429 |
| Crude marriage rate | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Median age at marriage (years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridegroom | 30.0 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 33.1 | 30.1 | 30.3 |
| Bride | 28.0 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 29.9 | 28.2 | 28.3 |
| DIVORCES | | | | | | | | | |
| Number granted | 14 756 | 12 401 | 10 092 | 4 036 | 5 276 | 1 329 | 455 | 1 561 | 49 906 |
| Crude divorce rate | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | (d)n.p. | 2.6 |
| Median duration of marriage (years) | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 11.6 |
| Median interval between marriage and final separation (years) | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) See paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| SYDNEY | | | | | |
| Inner Sydney | | | | | |
| Botany Bay (C) | 36 068 | 587 | 1.91 | 256 | 6.0 |
| Leichhardt (A) | 62 600 | 903 | 1.23 | 433 | 7.3 |
| Marrickville (A) | 79 433 | 1 078 | 1.43 | 495 | 6.7 |
| South Sydney (C) | 87 103 | 854 | 0.88 | 598 | 7.1 |
| Sydney (C)—Inner | 5 365 | 31 | 0.57 | 24 | 5.2 |
| Sydney (C)—Remainder | 19 538 | 184 | 0.75 | 45 | 4.3 |
| <i>Total Inner Sydney</i> | <i>290 107</i> | <i>3 637</i> | <i>1.18</i> | <i>1 851</i> | <i>6.7</i> |
| Eastern Suburbs | | | | | |
| Randwick (C) | 126 686 | 1 507 | 1.29 | 898 | 5.8 |
| Waverley (A) | 64 829 | 785 | 1.15 | 467 | 5.2 |
| Woollahra (A) | 54 765 | 577 | 1.08 | 352 | 4.4 |
| <i>Total Eastern Suburbs</i> | <i>246 280</i> | <i>2 869</i> | <i>1.20</i> | <i>1 717</i> | <i>5.3</i> |
| St George—Sutherland | | | | | |
| Hurstville (C) | 72 206 | 972 | 1.81 | 601 | 5.2 |
| Kogarah (A) | 52 818 | 678 | 1.67 | 338 | 4.5 |
| Rockdale (C) | 91 728 | 1 383 | 1.88 | 789 | 5.9 |
| Sutherland Shire (A) | 213 099 | 2 697 | 1.71 | 1 275 | 5.2 |
| <i>Total St George—Sutherland</i> | <i>429 851</i> | <i>5 730</i> | <i>1.75</i> | <i>3 003</i> | <i>5.3</i> |
| Canterbury—Bankstown | | | | | |
| Bankstown (C) | 172 187 | 2 635 | 2.01 | 1 206 | 5.7 |
| Canterbury (C) | 139 007 | 2 428 | 2.12 | 839 | 5.4 |
| <i>Total Canterbury—Bankstown</i> | <i>311 194</i> | <i>5 063</i> | <i>2.06</i> | <i>2 045</i> | <i>5.6</i> |
| Fairfield—Liverpool | | | | | |
| Fairfield (C) | 191 211 | 2 874 | 1.90 | 884 | 5.8 |
| Liverpool (C) | 149 235 | 2 888 | 2.21 | 702 | 6.8 |
| <i>Total Fairfield—Liverpool</i> | <i>340 446</i> | <i>5 762</i> | <i>2.04</i> | <i>1 586</i> | <i>6.2</i> |
| Outer South Western Sydney | | | | | |
| Camden (A) | 42 536 | 708 | 2.15 | 221 | 6.1 |
| Campbelltown (C) | 149 968 | 2 350 | 2.05 | 657 | 6.7 |
| Wollondilly (A) | 36 281 | 526 | 2.10 | 164 | 5.4 |
| <i>Total Outer South Western Sydney</i> | <i>228 785</i> | <i>3 584</i> | <i>2.08</i> | <i>1 042</i> | <i>6.3</i> |
| Inner Western Sydney | | | | | |
| Ashfield (A) | 42 175 | 539 | 1.42 | 429 | 7.3 |
| Burwood (A) | 30 593 | 329 | 1.40 | 266 | 6.0 |
| Concord (A) | 26 653 | 318 | 1.63 | 212 | 5.4 |
| Drummoyne (A) | 34 264 | 439 | 1.28 | 263 | 4.8 |
| Strathfield (A) | 28 670 | 296 | 1.54 | 217 | 5.4 |
| <i>Total Inner Western Sydney</i> | <i>162 355</i> | <i>1 921</i> | <i>1.42</i> | <i>1 387</i> | <i>5.9</i> |
| Central Western Sydney | | | | | |
| Auburn (A) | 58 238 | 972 | 2.16 | 325 | 5.4 |
| Holroyd (C) | 88 536 | 1 363 | 1.90 | 578 | 5.9 |
| Parramatta (C) | 146 383 | 2 280 | 1.87 | 1 119 | 6.2 |
| <i>Total Central Western Sydney</i> | <i>293 157</i> | <i>4 615</i> | <i>1.94</i> | <i>2 022</i> | <i>6.0</i> |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| SYDNEY continued | | | | | |
| Outer Western Sydney | | | | | |
| Blue Mountains (C) | 76 530 | 943 | 1.86 | 562 | 6.2 |
| Hawkesbury (C) | 62 476 | 1 038 | 2.07 | 240 | 5.5 |
| Penrith (C) | 174 719 | 2 941 | 2.05 | 736 | 6.2 |
| <i>Total Outer Western Sydney</i> | <i>313 725</i> | <i>4 922</i> | <i>2.03</i> | <i>1 538</i> | <i>6.1</i> |
| Blacktown–Baulkham Hills | | | | | |
| Baulkham Hills (A) | 136 548 | 1 561 | 1.64 | 465 | 4.5 |
| Blacktown (C) | 260 293 | 4 492 | 2.15 | 1 169 | 6.6 |
| <i>Total Blacktown–Baulkham Hills</i> | <i>396 841</i> | <i>6 053</i> | <i>1.98</i> | <i>1 634</i> | <i>5.8</i> |
| Lower Northern Sydney | | | | | |
| Hunter's Hill (A) | 13 854 | 132 | 1.43 | 148 | 6.4 |
| Lane Cove (A) | 31 770 | 398 | 1.45 | 224 | 4.9 |
| Mosman (A) | 28 408 | 327 | 1.30 | 166 | 5.3 |
| North Sydney (A) | 58 840 | 698 | 0.97 | 318 | 4.4 |
| Ryde (C) | 97 804 | 1 309 | 1.55 | 769 | 5.7 |
| Willoughby (C) | 61 599 | 810 | 1.50 | 408 | 4.9 |
| <i>Total Lower Northern Sydney</i> | <i>292 275</i> | <i>3 674</i> | <i>1.34</i> | <i>2 033</i> | <i>5.2</i> |
| Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai | | | | | |
| Hornsby (A) | 150 007 | 1 795 | 1.75 | 1 056 | 5.6 |
| Ku-ring-gai (A) | 108 111 | 845 | 1.54 | 743 | 4.8 |
| <i>Total Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai</i> | <i>258 118</i> | <i>2 640</i> | <i>1.67</i> | <i>1 799</i> | <i>5.2</i> |
| Northern Beaches | | | | | |
| Manly (A) | 38 504 | 537 | 1.47 | 246 | 4.8 |
| Pittwater (A) | 56 069 | 697 | 1.77 | 405 | 5.4 |
| Warringah (A) | 134 724 | 1 817 | 1.79 | 997 | 5.5 |
| <i>Total Northern Beaches</i> | <i>229 297</i> | <i>3 051</i> | <i>1.72</i> | <i>1 648</i> | <i>5.3</i> |
| Gosford–Wyong | | | | | |
| Gosford (C) | 160 143 | 1 950 | 1.97 | 1 404 | 6.0 |
| Wyong (A) | 132 397 | 1 728 | 2.08 | 1 274 | 6.3 |
| <i>Total Gosford–Wyong</i> | <i>292 540</i> | <i>3 678</i> | <i>2.02</i> | <i>2 678</i> | <i>6.1</i> |
| TOTAL SYDNEY | 4 084 971 | 57 199 | 1.73 | 25 983 | 5.7 |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| HUNTER | | | | | |
| Newcastle | | | | | |
| Cessnock (C) | 46 468 | 578 | 1.96 | 448 | 7.9 |
| Lake Macquarie (C) | 184 319 | 2 239 | 1.94 | 1 520 | 6.2 |
| Maitland (C) | 54 527 | 819 | 2.04 | 346 | 5.9 |
| Newcastle (C)—Inner | 4 666 | 29 | 0.97 | 47 | 9.0 |
| Newcastle (C)—Remainder | 136 268 | 1 688 | 1.58 | 1 252 | 6.4 |
| Port Stephens (A) | 56 971 | 689 | 2.06 | 400 | 5.6 |
| Total Newcastle | 483 219 | 6 042 | 1.81 | 4 013 | 6.3 |
| Hunter SD Balance | | | | | |
| Dungog (A) | 7 965 | 94 | 2.17 | 57 | 5.8 |
| Gloucester (A) | 4 880 | 43 | 1.87 | 49 | 6.3 |
| Great Lakes (A) | 31 168 | 244 | 2.06 | 322 | 5.4 |
| Merriwa (A) | 2 216 | 37 | 3.55 | 22 | 5.4 |
| Murrurundi (A) | 2 144 | 21 | 1.94 | 18 | 6.8 |
| Muswellbrook (A) | 15 128 | 228 | 2.35 | 81 | 6.5 |
| Scone (A) | 9 583 | 124 | 2.24 | 81 | 6.4 |
| Singleton (A) | 20 476 | 293 | 2.11 | 114 | 6.6 |
| Total Hunter SD Balance | 93 560 | 1 084 | 2.17 | 744 | 5.9 |
| TOTAL HUNTER | 576 779 | 7 126 | 1.85 | 4 757 | 6.3 |
| ILLAWARRA | | | | | |
| Wollongong | | | | | |
| Kiama (A) | 19 485 | 194 | 1.98 | 159 | 5.9 |
| Shellharbour (C) | 57 875 | 876 | 2.06 | 295 | 6.2 |
| Wollongong (C) | 186 975 | 2 408 | 1.78 | 1 383 | 5.9 |
| Total Wollongong | 264 335 | 3 478 | 1.84 | 1 837 | 5.9 |
| Illawarra SD Balance | | | | | |
| Shoalhaven (C) | 83 579 | 884 | 2.16 | 753 | 5.9 |
| Wingecarribee (A) | 41 299 | 485 | 2.09 | 321 | 5.8 |
| Total Illawarra SD Balance | 124 878 | 1 369 | 2.13 | 1 074 | 5.9 |
| TOTAL ILLAWARRA | 389 213 | 4 847 | 1.91 | 2 911 | 5.9 |
| RICHMOND–TWEED | | | | | |
| Tweed Heads | | | | | |
| <i>Tweed (A)—Part A</i> | 44 375 | 468 | 1.98 | 471 | 5.8 |
| Richmond–Tweed SD Balance | | | | | |
| Ballina (A) | 37 069 | 376 | 1.94 | 291 | 5.2 |
| Byron (A) | 29 079 | 322 | 1.82 | 178 | 5.6 |
| Kyogle (A) | 9 670 | 96 | 2.11 | 64 | 5.7 |
| Lismore (C) | 42 998 | 499 | 1.87 | 292 | 6.1 |
| Richmond Valley (A)—Casino | 10 411 | 107 | 1.85 | 106 | 6.3 |
| Richmond Valley (A) Balance | 10 054 | 121 | 2.48 | 63 | 6.1 |
| Tweed (A)—Part B | 27 481 | 303 | 2.27 | 197 | 5.7 |
| Total Richmond–Tweed SD Balance | 166 762 | 1 824 | 1.96 | 1 191 | 5.7 |
| TOTAL RICHMOND–TWEED | 211 137 | 2 292 | 1.96 | 1 662 | 5.7 |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| MID-NORTH COAST | | | | | |
| Clarence | | | | | |
| Bellingen (A) | 12 541 | 126 | 2.38 | 103 | 5.9 |
| Coffs Harbour (C) | 60 454 | 653 | 1.92 | 454 | 5.8 |
| Copmanhurst (A) | 4 127 | 42 | 2.29 | 23 | 4.0 |
| Grafton (C) | 16 947 | 196 | 2.15 | 183 | 7.0 |
| Maclean (A) | 16 473 | 163 | 2.18 | 159 | 5.5 |
| Nambucca (A) | 17 431 | 179 | 2.14 | 207 | 6.6 |
| Pristine Waters (A)—Nymboida | 4 463 | 48 | 2.75 | 21 | 5.9 |
| Pristine Waters (A)—Ulmarra | 6 177 | 68 | 2.12 | 35 | 5.5 |
| <i>Total Clarence</i> | 138 613 | 1 475 | 2.06 | 1 185 | 6.0 |
| Hastings | | | | | |
| Greater Taree (C) | 44 077 | 466 | 2.11 | 393 | 6.0 |
| Hastings (A) | 62 856 | 602 | 1.91 | 628 | 5.8 |
| Kempsey (A) | 27 025 | 309 | 2.18 | 223 | 6.5 |
| Lord Howe Island | 353 | 5 | 2.55 | — | 2.2 |
| <i>Total Hastings</i> | 134 311 | 1 382 | 2.03 | 1 244 | 6.0 |
| <i>TOTAL MID-NORTH COAST</i> | 272 924 | 2 857 | 2.04 | 2 429 | 6.0 |
| NORTHERN | | | | | |
| Northern Slopes | | | | | |
| Barraba (A) | 2 169 | 26 | 2.77 | 23 | 6.3 |
| Bingara (A) | 1 982 | 13 | 1.89 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Gunnedah (A) | 12 478 | 166 | 2.36 | 100 | 7.1 |
| Inverell (A)—Part A | 4 428 | 44 | 2.76 | 31 | 5.5 |
| Manilla (A) | 3 256 | 41 | 2.19 | 35 | 6.4 |
| Nundle (A) | 1 359 | 16 | 3.12 | 14 | 5.6 |
| Parry (A) | 11 835 | 114 | 2.25 | 93 | 7.0 |
| Quirindi (A) | 4 751 | 69 | 2.38 | 52 | 7.0 |
| Tamworth (C) | 35 679 | 463 | 2.05 | 293 | 6.0 |
| Yallaroi (A) | 3 099 | 49 | 2.30 | 17 | 6.9 |
| <i>Total Northern Slopes</i> | 81 036 | 1 001 | 2.20 | 675 | 6.3 |
| Northern Tablelands | | | | | |
| Armidale Dumaresq (A)—City | 20 880 | 224 | 1.53 | 149 | 6.5 |
| Armidale Dumaresq (A) Balance | 3 772 | 41 | 2.45 | 21 | 5.9 |
| Glen Innes (A) | 5 851 | 64 | 1.75 | 73 | 7.2 |
| Guyra (A) | 4 220 | 56 | 2.66 | 38 | 6.5 |
| Inverell (A)—Part B | 10 374 | 157 | 2.42 | 100 | 5.8 |
| Severn (A) | 2 879 | 37 | 3.15 | 27 | 7.8 |
| Tenterfield (A) | 6 498 | 85 | 2.20 | 65 | 6.4 |
| Uralla (A) | 5 649 | 77 | 1.96 | 43 | 6.3 |
| Walcha (A) | 3 201 | 50 | 2.73 | 37 | 7.7 |
| <i>Total Northern Tablelands</i> | 63 324 | 791 | 1.91 | 553 | 6.5 |
| North Central Plain | | | | | |
| Moree Plains (A) | 15 057 | 294 | 2.62 | 110 | 8.6 |
| Narrabri (A) | 13 776 | 202 | 2.47 | 126 | 7.5 |
| <i>Total North Central Plain</i> | 28 833 | 496 | 2.52 | 236 | 8.0 |
| <i>TOTAL NORTHERN</i> | 173 193 | 2 288 | 2.12 | 1 464 | 6.6 |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------|---|
| NORTH WESTERN | | | | | |
| Central Macquarie | | | | | |
| Coolah (A) | 3 744 | 50 | 2.63 | 40 | 4.8 |
| Coonabarabran (A) | 6 639 | 77 | 2.35 | 74 | 6.0 |
| Dubbo (C) | 37 806 | 593 | 2.15 | 252 | 6.7 |
| Gilgandra (A) | 4 634 | 46 | 2.26 | 49 | 7.3 |
| Mudgee (A) | 18 168 | 232 | 2.22 | 146 | 6.7 |
| Narromine (A) | 6 503 | 104 | 2.58 | 62 | 9.1 |
| Wellington (A) | 8 511 | 125 | 2.34 | 104 | 7.5 |
| <i>Total Central Macquarie</i> | <i>86 005</i> | <i>1 227</i> | <i>2.24</i> | <i>727</i> | <i>6.8</i> |
| Macquarie-Barwon | | | | | |
| Bogan (A) | 3 219 | 51 | 2.71 | 29 | 7.1 |
| Coonamble (A) | 4 805 | 84 | 2.57 | 34 | 7.4 |
| Walgett (A) | 8 210 | 123 | 2.65 | 59 | 9.7 |
| Warren (A) | 3 311 | 69 | 2.66 | 29 | 7.4 |
| <i>Total Macquarie-Barwon</i> | <i>19 545</i> | <i>327</i> | <i>2.63</i> | <i>151</i> | <i>8.1</i> |
| Upper Darling | | | | | |
| Bourke (A) | 3 670 | 86 | 2.85 | 25 | 8.8 |
| Brewarrina (A) | 2 184 | 32 | 2.17 | 18 | 8.8 |
| Cobar (A) | 5 473 | 86 | 1.98 | 30 | 8.0 |
| <i>Total Upper Darling</i> | <i>11 327</i> | <i>204</i> | <i>2.31</i> | <i>73</i> | <i>8.4</i> |
| TOTAL NORTH WESTERN | 116 877 | 1 758 | 2.30 | 951 | 7.1 |
| CENTRAL WEST | | | | | |
| Bathurst-Orange | | | | | |
| Bathurst (C) | 30 303 | 398 | 1.79 | 199 | 6.6 |
| Blayney (A)—Part A | 4 589 | 52 | 2.13 | 37 | 7.4 |
| Cabonne (A)—Part A | 2 052 | 12 | 2.16 | 10 | 5.6 |
| Evans (A)—Part A | 1 070 | 9 | 1.67 | 9 | 5.1 |
| Orange (C) | 36 132 | 502 | 2.02 | 262 | 6.4 |
| <i>Total Bathurst-Orange</i> | <i>74 146</i> | <i>973</i> | <i>1.91</i> | <i>517</i> | <i>6.5</i> |
| Central Tablelands (excluding Bathurst-Orange) | | | | | |
| Blayney (A)—Part B | 1 727 | 13 | 1.88 | 13 | 7.5 |
| Cabonne (A)—Part B | 852 | 8 | 1.85 | 3 | 4.2 |
| Evans (A)—Part B | 4 162 | 37 | 1.83 | 13 | 4.6 |
| Greater Lithgow (C) | 19 801 | 250 | 2.09 | 160 | 7.6 |
| Oberon (A) | 4 629 | 68 | 2.20 | 30 | 5.7 |
| Rylstone (A) | 3 673 | 41 | 2.07 | 44 | 7.2 |
| <i>Total Central Tablelands (excluding Bathurst-Orange)</i> | <i>34 844</i> | <i>417</i> | <i>2.06</i> | <i>263</i> | <i>6.9</i> |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| CENTRAL WEST <i>continued</i> | | | | | |
| Lachlan | | | | | |
| Bland (A) | 6 217 | 93 | 2.57 | 50 | 6.2 |
| Cabonne (A)—Part C | 9 087 | 107 | 2.49 | 79 | 7.1 |
| Cowra (A) | 12 591 | 156 | 2.48 | 128 | 6.9 |
| Forbes (A) | 10 083 | 136 | 2.39 | 97 | 6.4 |
| Lachlan (A) | 7 138 | 116 | 2.71 | 67 | 7.5 |
| Parkes (A) | 15 023 | 193 | 2.40 | 147 | 8.1 |
| Weddin (A) | 3 595 | 38 | 2.30 | 33 | 6.5 |
| <i>Total Lachlan</i> | 63 734 | 839 | 2.45 | 601 | 7.1 |
| TOTAL CENTRAL WEST | 172 724 | 2 229 | 2.08 | 1 381 | 6.8 |
| SOUTH EASTERN | | | | | |
| Queanbeyan | | | | | |
| Queanbeyan (C) | 30 201 | 460 | 1.85 | 170 | 6.9 |
| Yarrowlumla (A)—Part A | 9 399 | 100 | 1.75 | 21 | 5.0 |
| <i>Total Queanbeyan</i> | 39 600 | 560 | 1.83 | 191 | 6.5 |
| Southern Tablelands (excluding Queanbeyan) | | | | | |
| Boorowa (A) | 2 418 | 38 | 2.66 | 22 | 7.1 |
| Crookwell (A) | 4 251 | 44 | 1.85 | 41 | 6.4 |
| Goulburn (C) | 20 618 | 252 | 1.94 | 175 | 6.9 |
| Gunning (A) | 2 264 | 21 | 2.21 | 10 | 4.3 |
| Harden (A) | 3 741 | 41 | 2.61 | 34 | 6.6 |
| Mulwaree (A) | 6 382 | 49 | 1.62 | 29 | 5.6 |
| Tallaganda (A) | 2 629 | 22 | 1.51 | 22 | 5.4 |
| Yarrowlumla (A)—Part B | 254 | — | — | — | — |
| Yass (A) | 9 485 | 111 | 2.07 | 77 | 7.8 |
| Young (A) | 11 398 | 160 | 2.59 | 103 | 6.2 |
| <i>Total Southern Tablelands (excluding Queanbeyan)</i> | 63 440 | 738 | 2.10 | 513 | 6.6 |
| Lower South Coast | | | | | |
| Bega Valley (A) | 29 032 | 288 | 2.18 | 248 | 5.9 |
| Eurobodalla (A) | 31 966 | 298 | 2.30 | 342 | 6.1 |
| <i>Total Lower South Coast</i> | 60 998 | 586 | 2.24 | 590 | 6.0 |
| Snowy | | | | | |
| Bombala (A) | 2 755 | 26 | 1.90 | 30 | 7.3 |
| Cooma–Monaro (A) | 9 199 | 120 | 2.36 | 76 | 5.7 |
| Snowy River (A) | 6 447 | 76 | 1.92 | 27 | 4.9 |
| <i>Total Snowy</i> | 18 401 | 222 | 2.16 | 133 | 5.8 |
| TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN | 182 439 | 2 106 | 2.05 | 1 427 | 6.3 |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| MURRUMBIDGEE | | | | | |
| Central Murrumbidgee | | | | | |
| Coolamon (A) | 3 929 | 43 | 2.46 | 31 | 6.4 |
| Cootamundra (A) | 7 388 | 89 | 2.22 | 67 | 6.9 |
| Gundagai (A) | 3 724 | 55 | 2.90 | 37 | 6.0 |
| Junee (A) | 5 890 | 63 | 1.98 | 42 | 7.3 |
| Lockhart (A) | 3 404 | 37 | 2.39 | 33 | 6.6 |
| Narrandera (A) | 6 761 | 73 | 2.44 | 72 | 7.5 |
| Temora (A) | 5 912 | 77 | 2.58 | 98 | 9.0 |
| Tumut (A) | 11 057 | 167 | 2.36 | 88 | 6.4 |
| Wagga Wagga (C) | 55 697 | 777 | 1.86 | 355 | 6.1 |
| <i>Total Central Murrumbidgee</i> | <i>103 762</i> | <i>1 381</i> | <i>2.03</i> | <i>823</i> | <i>6.6</i> |
| Lower Murrumbidgee | | | | | |
| Carrathool (A) | 3 114 | 51 | 3.12 | 17 | 6.2 |
| Griffith (C) | 23 785 | 382 | 2.29 | 138 | 5.7 |
| Hay (A) | 3 620 | 52 | 2.44 | 29 | 6.0 |
| Leeton (A) | 11 753 | 199 | 2.58 | 88 | 6.8 |
| Murrumbidgee (A) | 2 679 | 41 | 2.36 | 17 | 5.0 |
| <i>Total Lower Murrumbidgee</i> | <i>44 951</i> | <i>725</i> | <i>2.41</i> | <i>289</i> | <i>6.0</i> |
| TOTAL MURRUMBIDGEE | 148 713 | 2 106 | 2.14 | 1 112 | 6.4 |
| MURRAY | | | | | |
| Albury | | | | | |
| Albury (C) | 42 378 | 585 | 1.83 | 307 | 6.1 |
| Hume (A) | 7 314 | 52 | 2.01 | 32 | 5.6 |
| <i>Total Albury</i> | <i>49 692</i> | <i>637</i> | <i>1.83</i> | <i>339</i> | <i>6.1</i> |
| Upper Murray (excluding Albury) | | | | | |
| Corowa (A) | 8 435 | 69 | 2.21 | 87 | 6.2 |
| Culcairn (A) | 3 998 | 46 | 2.65 | 55 | 6.9 |
| Holbrook (A) | 2 528 | 29 | 1.84 | 23 | 7.7 |
| Tumbarumba (A) | 3 565 | 42 | 2.61 | 36 | 6.3 |
| Urana (A) | 1 510 | 19 | 3.12 | 17 | 6.6 |
| <i>Total Upper Murray (excluding Albury)</i> | <i>20 036</i> | <i>205</i> | <i>2.36</i> | <i>218</i> | <i>6.6</i> |
| Central Murray | | | | | |
| Berrigan (A) | 8 079 | 71 | 2.06 | 78 | 6.1 |
| Conargo (A) | 1 414 | 18 | 2.59 | 6 | 5.3 |
| Deniliquin (A) | 7 959 | 92 | 2.12 | 74 | 6.2 |
| Jerilderie (A) | 1 854 | 27 | 2.65 | 10 | 5.5 |
| Murray (A) | 5 907 | 70 | 1.93 | 56 | 6.6 |
| Wakool (A) | 4 724 | 71 | 2.29 | 38 | 6.2 |
| Windouran (A) | 365 | 3 | 3.21 | — | 3.8 |
| <i>Total Central Murray</i> | <i>30 302</i> | <i>352</i> | <i>2.14</i> | <i>264</i> | <i>6.2</i> |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

| STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area | Estimated mid-year resident population(b) | Births(c) | Total fertility rate(d) | Deaths(c) | Indirect standardised death rate(e) |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| MURRAY continued | | | | | |
| Murray–Darling | | | | | |
| Balranald (A) | 2 871 | 30 | 2.03 | 19 | 7.1 |
| Wentworth (A) | 7 044 | 90 | 2.58 | 45 | 6.8 |
| Total Murray–Darling | 9 915 | 120 | 2.38 | 64 | 6.9 |
| TOTAL MURRAY | 109 945 | 1 314 | 2.02 | 885 | 6.3 |
| FAR WEST | | | | | |
| Far West | | | | | |
| Broken Hill (C) | 20 426 | 236 | 1.91 | 233 | 6.9 |
| Central Darling (A) | 2 354 | 33 | 2.57 | 21 | 9.3 |
| Unincorporated Far West | 804 | 9 | 1.35 | — | 2.3 |
| Total Far West | 23 584 | 278 | 1.93 | 255 | 7.0 |
| TOTAL FAR WEST | 23 584 | 278 | 1.93 | 255 | 7.0 |
| NEW SOUTH WALES(f) | 6 462 499 | 86 752 | 1.81 | 45 409 | 5.9 |

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

At 31 December 2000, the estimated resident population of NSW was 6,501,700 persons. There were 3,234,900 males and 3,266,700 females. The NSW population represented 34% of the total Australian population.

POPULATION CHANGE

Since 1999 the population of NSW has increased by 1.1%, adding 70,098 persons to the population. This was lower than the annual rate of increase for Australia (1.2%) and for Queensland (1.7%), Western Australia (1.4%) and Victoria (1.3%). However NSW exceeded the annual rate of growth in South Australia (0.3%), Tasmania (−0.2%), Northern Territory (1%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.8%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase contributed 42,022 persons to the NSW population, which accounted for 60% of population growth in 2000. Net migration was 28,076 persons and this accounted for 40% of population growth in NSW. Net overseas migration to NSW contributed 43,653 persons to the population increase, while 15,577 persons were lost to other States and Territories through interstate migration. Net overseas migration to NSW accounted for the largest share (42%) of national net overseas migration, followed by Victoria (26%) and Queensland (15%).

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

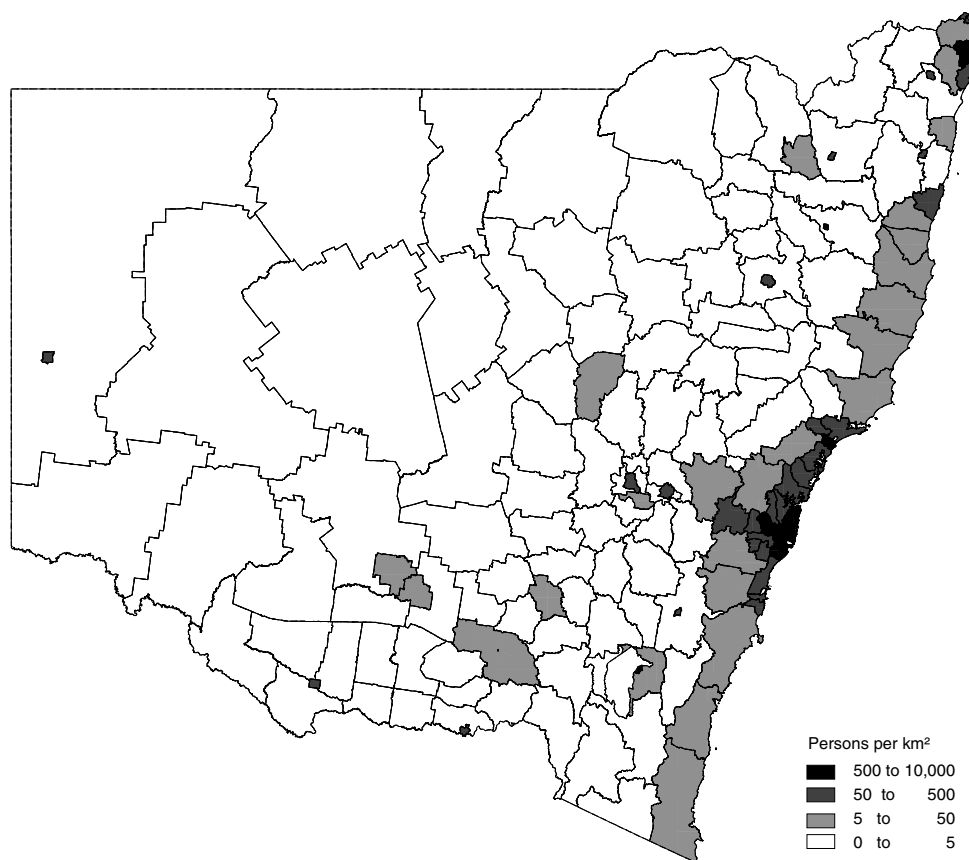
All coastal Statistical Divisions (SDs) in NSW experienced positive growth in 2000, while all inland SDs, with the exception of Murrumbidgee, experienced negative growth. The fastest growth occurred in Sydney (1.3%) followed by Illawarra (1.2%) and Richmond–Tweed (1.1%). Far West experienced the fastest decline (−2.5%), followed by Northern (−0.8%).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population of NSW is unevenly distributed across the State. In 2000 approximately 63% of the population lived in Sydney SD and 78% lived in the region constituted by Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra SDs. These three SDs accounted for 1.5%, 3.9% and 1.0% of the land area of NSW respectively. At 30 June 2000, the population density of NSW was 8 persons per km². Sydney SD was the most densely populated area with 336 persons per km², followed by Illawarra (47 persons per km²) and Richmond–Tweed (21 persons per km²). Far West had the lowest population density (0.2 persons per km²). The most densely populated Statistical Local Area (SLA) was Waverley (7,068 persons per km²), while Unincorporated Far West had the lowest population density with 0.01 persons per km².

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION *continued*

POPULATION DENSITY BY SLA



AGE DISTRIBUTION

The NSW population continued to age during 2000. The median age of the population increased from 34.1 years in 1995 to 35.5 years in 2000. The SD with the highest median age was Mid-North Coast (40.0 years), while the SD with the lowest median age was Murrumbidgee (34.5 years).

Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of persons in NSW aged under 15 years has decreased from 21.7% to 20.4% and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.6% to 12.8%. North Western SD had the highest proportion of persons aged 15 and under (24%), while Sydney had the highest proportion of persons aged between 15 and 64 years (69%). Mid-North Coast SD had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years or more (18%).

SEX DISTRIBUTION

At June 2000, there were 98.9 males for every 100 females in NSW. The sex ratio decreased with age. At birth the sex ratio was 106.3 males for every 100 females, however by the age of 65 the sex ratio declined to 95.7 and by the age of 80 the sex ratio had declined to 68.5 males for every 100 females.

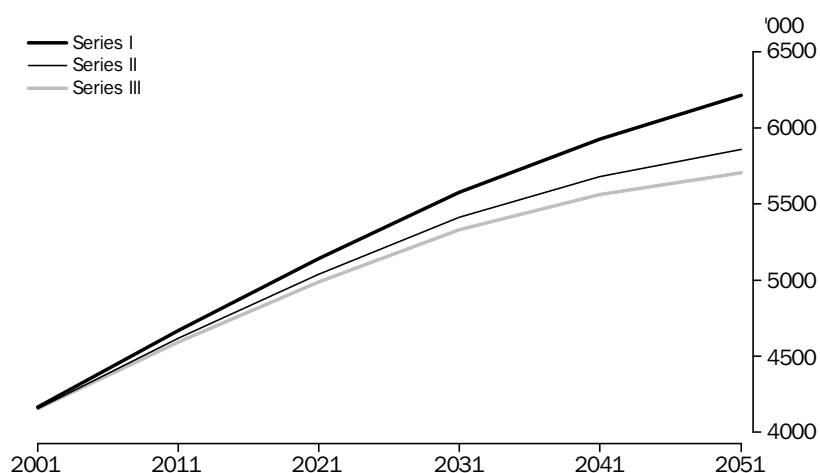
The sex ratio also varied across NSW. Of all SDs in NSW, Richmond–Tweed had the lowest ratio of males to females (97.5), while North Western had the highest sex ratio (102.6).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

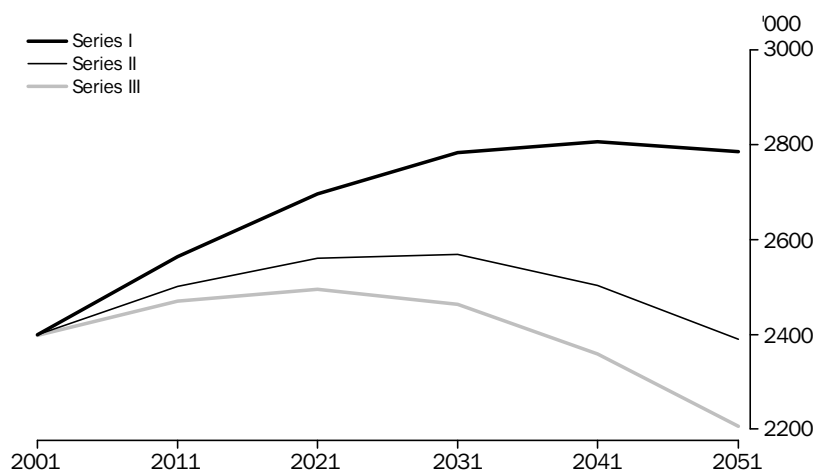
Population projections vary depending on the assumptions made about fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration (see Explanatory Notes 8–10). Under series I, the population of NSW is projected to increase by 39% to reach 9,001,600 persons by 2051. However, according to different assumptions used in series II and series III the population would increase by 28% or 22% respectively.

The population of Sydney is projected to increase by 52% under series I and the balance of State is projected to increase by 17%. Under series II, Sydney SD would increase by 43% and balance of State would increase by 0.5% and under series III Sydney SD would increase by 40% and the balance of State would decrease by 7%.

CAPITAL CITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS



NSW BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS



HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS

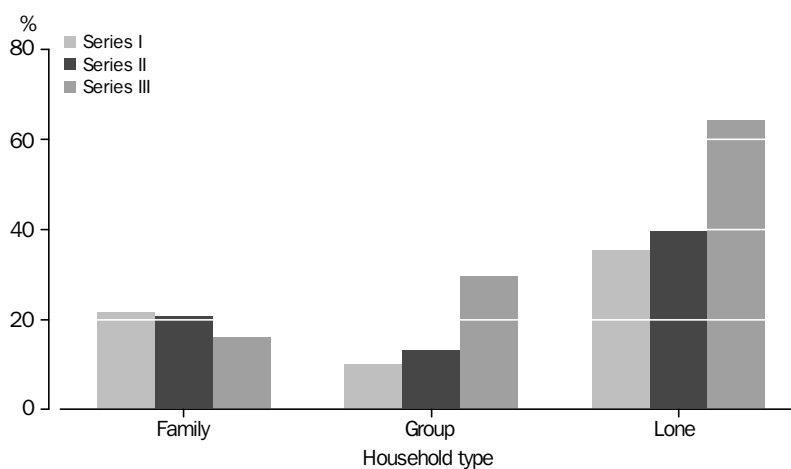
Using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population, the number and type of households in NSW has been projected to 2021 (see Explanatory Notes 11–13). In series I, II and III total households are projected to grow by 33%, 35% or 39% respectively between 1996 and 2021.

In 1996 there was 1,683,000 family households in NSW. The number of family households in NSW is projected to increase by between 22% and 30% in the three series. However during the period 1996 to 2021 family households as a proportion of all households are projected to decline by –2%, –4% and –9% in series I, II and III respectively.

Group households constituted 4% of all households in 1996 and in series I, II and III group households are projected to increase by 12%, 24% and 41% by 2021. In all three series, group households as a proportion of all households are projected to change only slightly.

In NSW there were 525,200 lone person households in 1996. In the period 1996 to 2021 lone person households are projected to increase by 47% in series I, 62% in series II and 90% in series III. As a proportion of all households, lone person households are also projected to increase. Under series I, II and III the share is projected to increase by 2%, 5% and 9% respectively. This is the largest increase of all household types.

CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD TYPE—1996–2021



2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 2 918.9 | 3 064.0 | 3 098.9 | 3 129.0 | 3 164.5 | 3 197.4 | 3 234.9 |
| Females | 2 943.6 | 3 104.8 | 3 143.1 | 3 171.5 | 3 204.0 | 3 234.1 | 3 266.7 |
| Persons | 5 862.5 | 6 168.8 | 6 241.9 | 6 300.5 | 6 368.5 | 6 431.6 | 6 501.7 |
| Components of population change(b) | | | | | | | |
| Natural increase(c) | | | | | | | |
| Births | 90 534 | 86 390 | 86 678 | 86 357 | 84 726 | 85 526 | 88 269 |
| Deaths | 43 813 | 44 432 | 44 914 | 45 451 | 44 777 | 45 222 | 46 247 |
| Total | 46 721 | 41 958 | 41 764 | 40 906 | 39 949 | 40 304 | 42 022 |
| Overseas migration(d) | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 93 139 | 105 977 | 109 085 | 105 830 | 110 752 | 120 884 | n.y.a. |
| Departures | 51 907 | 59 072 | 62 642 | 71 614 | 75 524 | 77 050 | n.y.a. |
| Category jumping | 118 | 1 257 | -2 112 | -4 563 | 6 121 | -5 920 | n.y.a. |
| Net | 41 350 | 48 162 | 44 331 | 29 653 | 41 349 | 37 914 | 43 653 |
| Interstate migration | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 79 248 | 86 636 | 92 628 | 93 652 | 90 778 | 90 751 | 96 343 |
| Departures | 107 171 | 101 077 | 107 669 | 105 675 | 104 021 | 105 933 | 111 920 |
| Net | -27 923 | -14 441 | -15 041 | -12 023 | -13 243 | -15 182 | -15 577 |
| Total population growth(e) | | | | | | | |
| Number | 59 418 | 78 562 | 73 114 | 58 536 | 68 055 | 63 036 | 70 098 |
| Annual growth rate (%) | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | n.a. | 1 380.1 | 1 395.1 | 1 423.5 | 1 433.4 | 1 461.2 | 1 484.2 |
| Balance of NSW | n.a. | 853.6 | 873.5 | 894.3 | 897.0 | 915.6 | 929.8 |
| Total | n.a. | 2 233.8 | 2 268.6 | 2 317.8 | 2 330.3 | 2 376.8 | 2 414.0 |
| | | | | | | | |

(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 displayed in Sections 3 and 4.

(d) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

| Age (years) | Males | Females | Persons | Age (years) | Males | Females | Persons |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 43 785 | 41 538 | 85 323 | 45 | 46 155 | 45 854 | 92 009 |
| 1 | 43 648 | 41 653 | 85 301 | 46 | 46 040 | 46 052 | 92 092 |
| 2 | 43 552 | 41 456 | 85 008 | 47 | 45 258 | 45 250 | 90 508 |
| 3 | 44 672 | 42 493 | 87 165 | 48 | 43 076 | 42 867 | 85 943 |
| 4 | 44 789 | 42 430 | 87 219 | 49 | 44 002 | 43 322 | 87 324 |
| 0–4 | 220 446 | 209 570 | 430 016 | 45–49 | 224 531 | 223 345 | 447 876 |
| 5 | 45 308 | 43 143 | 88 451 | 50 | 43 542 | 42 582 | 86 124 |
| 6 | 45 324 | 43 230 | 88 554 | 51 | 42 454 | 41 168 | 83 622 |
| 7 | 45 771 | 43 505 | 89 276 | 52 | 43 768 | 41 958 | 85 726 |
| 8 | 45 695 | 43 024 | 88 719 | 53 | 44 735 | 42 503 | 87 238 |
| 9 | 46 221 | 43 893 | 90 114 | 54 | 37 429 | 36 299 | 73 728 |
| 5–9 | 228 319 | 216 795 | 445 114 | 50–54 | 211 928 | 204 510 | 416 438 |
| 10 | 46 175 | 43 852 | 90 027 | 55 | 36 921 | 35 356 | 72 277 |
| 11 | 45 010 | 43 074 | 88 084 | 56 | 35 635 | 34 259 | 69 894 |
| 12 | 44 871 | 42 695 | 87 566 | 57 | 32 014 | 31 134 | 63 148 |
| 13 | 44 338 | 42 556 | 86 894 | 58 | 30 867 | 30 105 | 60 972 |
| 14 | 45 099 | 42 766 | 87 865 | 59 | 29 828 | 29 532 | 59 360 |
| 10–14 | 225 493 | 214 943 | 440 436 | 55–59 | 165 265 | 160 386 | 325 651 |
| 15 | 45 034 | 42 992 | 88 026 | 60 | 29 054 | 28 070 | 57 124 |
| 16 | 45 037 | 43 185 | 88 222 | 61 | 27 443 | 27 152 | 54 595 |
| 17 | 45 824 | 43 716 | 89 540 | 62 | 26 977 | 27 068 | 54 045 |
| 18 | 45 912 | 43 441 | 89 353 | 63 | 26 522 | 26 290 | 52 812 |
| 19 | 46 183 | 43 579 | 89 762 | 64 | 24 728 | 25 409 | 50 137 |
| 15–19 | 227 990 | 216 913 | 444 903 | 60–64 | 134 724 | 133 989 | 268 713 |
| 20 | 45 725 | 43 039 | 88 764 | 65 | 23 317 | 24 357 | 47 674 |
| 21 | 45 586 | 43 491 | 89 077 | 66 | 23 144 | 23 798 | 46 942 |
| 22 | 44 875 | 43 584 | 88 459 | 67 | 22 700 | 23 842 | 46 542 |
| 23 | 45 531 | 44 287 | 89 818 | 68 | 22 625 | 23 676 | 46 301 |
| 24 | 46 023 | 45 268 | 91 291 | 69 | 23 237 | 24 964 | 48 201 |
| 20–24 | 227 740 | 219 669 | 447 409 | 65–69 | 115 023 | 120 637 | 235 660 |
| 25 | 47 735 | 46 873 | 94 608 | 70 | 21 921 | 23 997 | 45 918 |
| 26 | 48 016 | 47 849 | 95 865 | 71 | 21 555 | 23 770 | 45 325 |
| 27 | 49 629 | 49 769 | 99 398 | 72 | 20 735 | 23 564 | 44 299 |
| 28 | 51 663 | 52 132 | 103 795 | 73 | 19 774 | 22 892 | 42 666 |
| 29 | 52 097 | 52 917 | 105 014 | 74 | 18 959 | 22 860 | 41 819 |
| 25–29 | 249 140 | 249 540 | 498 680 | 70–74 | 102 944 | 117 083 | 220 027 |
| 30 | 48 563 | 48 852 | 97 415 | 75 | 17 168 | 21 403 | 38 571 |
| 31 | 48 180 | 48 118 | 96 298 | 76 | 16 481 | 21 691 | 38 172 |
| 32 | 46 863 | 47 394 | 94 257 | 77 | 15 364 | 20 416 | 35 780 |
| 33 | 46 689 | 46 709 | 93 398 | 78 | 14 558 | 19 726 | 34 284 |
| 34 | 47 938 | 47 320 | 95 258 | 79 | 13 312 | 18 602 | 31 914 |
| 30–34 | 238 233 | 238 393 | 476 626 | 75–79 | 76 883 | 101 838 | 178 721 |
| 35 | 48 457 | 48 099 | 96 556 | 80 | 11 333 | 16 533 | 27 866 |
| 36 | 50 724 | 50 222 | 100 946 | 81 | 8 846 | 13 349 | 22 195 |
| 37 | 51 720 | 51 306 | 103 026 | 82 | 8 014 | 13 071 | 21 085 |
| 38 | 51 753 | 50 900 | 102 653 | 83 | 7 322 | 12 283 | 19 605 |
| 39 | 51 687 | 51 403 | 103 090 | 84 | 6 226 | 11 372 | 17 598 |
| 35–39 | 254 341 | 251 930 | 506 271 | 80–84 | 41 741 | 66 608 | 108 349 |
| 40 | 50 499 | 50 512 | 101 011 | 85 and over | 25 933 | 60 014 | 85 947 |
| 41 | 49 372 | 48 667 | 98 039 | Total | 3 214 172 | 3 248 327 | 6 462 499 |
| 42 | 48 688 | 48 962 | 97 650 | | | | |
| 43 | 48 023 | 47 391 | 95 414 | | | | |
| 44 | 46 916 | 46 632 | 93 548 | | | | |
| 40–44 | 243 498 | 242 164 | 485 662 | | | | |

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

| | SERIES I..... | | | SERIES II..... | | | SERIES III..... | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| At 30 June | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 2001 | 3 263.4 | 3 301.0 | 6 564.4 | 3 259.6 | 3 297.1 | 6 556.6 | 3 258.1 | 3 295.3 | 6 553.4 |
| 2002 | 3 298.8 | 3 336.3 | 6 635.1 | 3 290.5 | 3 327.6 | 6 618.1 | 3 285.9 | 3 322.4 | 6 608.3 |
| 2003 | 3 333.5 | 3 370.8 | 6 704.3 | 3 320.9 | 3 357.6 | 6 678.4 | 3 313.6 | 3 349.2 | 6 662.8 |
| 2004 | 3 367.3 | 3 404.5 | 6 771.7 | 3 350.7 | 3 386.9 | 6 737.6 | 3 341.1 | 3 375.9 | 6 717.0 |
| 2005 | 3 401.0 | 3 437.9 | 6 838.9 | 3 379.9 | 3 415.6 | 6 795.6 | 3 368.0 | 3 402.0 | 6 770.0 |
| 2006 | 3 434.5 | 3 471.1 | 6 905.6 | 3 408.6 | 3 443.8 | 6 852.4 | 3 394.3 | 3 427.4 | 6 821.7 |
| 2007 | 3 467.9 | 3 504.1 | 6 972.0 | 3 436.7 | 3 471.3 | 6 908.1 | 3 420.0 | 3 452.1 | 6 872.1 |
| 2008 | 3 501.0 | 3 536.8 | 7 037.8 | 3 464.2 | 3 498.1 | 6 962.3 | 3 444.9 | 3 476.0 | 6 921.0 |
| 2009 | 3 533.9 | 3 569.1 | 7 103.0 | 3 491.1 | 3 524.4 | 7 015.5 | 3 469.2 | 3 499.4 | 6 968.6 |
| 2010 | 3 566.5 | 3 601.0 | 7 167.5 | 3 517.7 | 3 550.3 | 7 067.9 | 3 493.2 | 3 522.3 | 7 015.5 |
| 2011 | 3 598.8 | 3 632.7 | 7 231.5 | 3 543.9 | 3 575.8 | 7 119.7 | 3 516.7 | 3 544.8 | 7 061.5 |
| 2012 | 3 630.9 | 3 664.1 | 7 294.9 | 3 569.9 | 3 601.0 | 7 170.8 | 3 539.9 | 3 567.0 | 7 106.9 |
| 2013 | 3 662.6 | 3 695.1 | 7 357.8 | 3 595.5 | 3 625.8 | 7 221.3 | 3 562.6 | 3 588.7 | 7 151.4 |
| 2014 | 3 694.1 | 3 725.9 | 7 420.0 | 3 620.7 | 3 650.3 | 7 271.0 | 3 585.0 | 3 610.1 | 7 195.1 |
| 2015 | 3 725.2 | 3 756.4 | 7 481.6 | 3 645.6 | 3 674.6 | 7 320.1 | 3 606.9 | 3 631.2 | 7 238.1 |
| 2016 | 3 756.1 | 3 786.7 | 7 542.8 | 3 670.1 | 3 698.5 | 7 368.6 | 3 628.5 | 3 651.9 | 7 280.5 |
| 2017 | 3 786.6 | 3 816.7 | 7 603.4 | 3 694.3 | 3 722.2 | 7 416.5 | 3 649.7 | 3 672.4 | 7 322.1 |
| 2018 | 3 816.8 | 3 846.5 | 7 663.3 | 3 718.1 | 3 745.6 | 7 463.6 | 3 670.5 | 3 692.5 | 7 363.0 |
| 2019 | 3 846.6 | 3 876.1 | 7 722.7 | 3 741.4 | 3 768.6 | 7 510.0 | 3 690.7 | 3 712.3 | 7 403.1 |
| 2020 | 3 875.9 | 3 905.3 | 7 781.3 | 3 764.2 | 3 791.4 | 7 555.6 | 3 710.5 | 3 731.8 | 7 442.3 |
| 2021 | 3 904.8 | 3 934.3 | 7 839.2 | 3 786.5 | 3 813.9 | 7 600.4 | 3 729.6 | 3 751.0 | 7 480.6 |
| 2022 | 3 933.3 | 3 963.1 | 7 896.3 | 3 808.3 | 3 836.0 | 7 644.3 | 3 748.2 | 3 769.7 | 7 518.0 |
| 2023 | 3 961.2 | 3 991.4 | 7 952.6 | 3 829.5 | 3 857.6 | 7 687.1 | 3 766.2 | 3 788.1 | 7 554.3 |
| 2024 | 3 988.5 | 4 019.4 | 8 007.9 | 3 850.0 | 3 878.9 | 7 728.9 | 3 783.6 | 3 805.9 | 7 589.5 |
| 2025 | 4 015.3 | 4 046.9 | 8 062.2 | 3 869.9 | 3 899.5 | 7 769.4 | 3 800.2 | 3 823.2 | 7 623.4 |
| 2026 | 4 041.4 | 4 074.0 | 8 115.3 | 3 889.0 | 3 919.6 | 7 808.6 | 3 816.0 | 3 839.9 | 7 655.9 |
| 2027 | 4 066.8 | 4 100.4 | 8 167.2 | 3 907.2 | 3 939.0 | 7 846.3 | 3 831.0 | 3 855.9 | 7 686.9 |
| 2028 | 4 091.5 | 4 126.2 | 8 217.7 | 3 924.7 | 3 957.7 | 7 882.3 | 3 845.1 | 3 871.1 | 7 716.1 |
| 2029 | 4 115.4 | 4 151.3 | 8 266.7 | 3 941.2 | 3 975.5 | 7 916.7 | 3 858.2 | 3 885.4 | 7 743.6 |
| 2030 | 4 138.5 | 4 175.6 | 8 314.2 | 3 956.8 | 3 992.3 | 7 949.1 | 3 870.4 | 3 898.8 | 7 769.2 |
| 2031 | 4 160.9 | 4 199.2 | 8 360.0 | 3 971.4 | 4 008.3 | 7 979.7 | 3 881.6 | 3 911.1 | 7 792.8 |
| 2032 | 4 182.5 | 4 221.8 | 8 404.3 | 3 985.1 | 4 023.2 | 8 008.3 | 3 891.8 | 3 922.5 | 7 814.3 |
| 2033 | 4 203.4 | 4 243.7 | 8 447.0 | 3 997.9 | 4 037.0 | 8 034.9 | 3 901.1 | 3 932.8 | 7 833.9 |
| 2034 | 4 223.5 | 4 264.6 | 8 488.1 | 4 009.7 | 4 049.8 | 8 059.6 | 3 909.4 | 3 942.0 | 7 851.3 |
| 2035 | 4 242.9 | 4 284.8 | 8 527.7 | 4 020.7 | 4 061.6 | 8 082.3 | 3 916.7 | 3 950.1 | 7 866.8 |
| 2036 | 4 261.7 | 4 304.0 | 8 565.7 | 4 030.7 | 4 072.3 | 8 103.1 | 3 923.2 | 3 957.1 | 7 880.3 |
| 2037 | 4 279.9 | 4 322.4 | 8 602.4 | 4 040.0 | 4 082.0 | 8 122.0 | 3 928.8 | 3 963.1 | 7 891.9 |
| 2038 | 4 297.6 | 4 340.0 | 8 637.6 | 4 048.5 | 4 090.7 | 8 139.2 | 3 933.6 | 3 968.0 | 7 901.7 |
| 2039 | 4 314.6 | 4 356.9 | 8 671.5 | 4 056.3 | 4 098.4 | 8 154.7 | 3 937.7 | 3 972.0 | 7 909.7 |
| 2040 | 4 331.2 | 4 373.0 | 8 704.2 | 4 063.4 | 4 105.3 | 8 168.7 | 3 941.1 | 3 975.0 | 7 916.1 |
| 2041 | 4 347.3 | 4 388.4 | 8 735.7 | 4 069.9 | 4 111.2 | 8 181.2 | 3 943.8 | 3 977.2 | 7 921.0 |
| 2042 | 4 363.0 | 4 403.1 | 8 766.1 | 4 075.8 | 4 116.4 | 8 192.3 | 3 946.0 | 3 978.5 | 7 924.5 |
| 2043 | 4 378.3 | 4 417.2 | 8 795.5 | 4 081.3 | 4 120.9 | 8 202.1 | 3 947.6 | 3 979.1 | 7 926.7 |
| 2044 | 4 393.2 | 4 430.7 | 8 823.8 | 4 086.2 | 4 124.6 | 8 210.8 | 3 948.7 | 3 979.0 | 7 927.7 |
| 2045 | 4 407.7 | 4 443.6 | 8 851.4 | 4 090.7 | 4 127.8 | 8 218.5 | 3 949.4 | 3 978.3 | 7 927.7 |
| 2046 | 4 422.0 | 4 456.1 | 8 878.0 | 4 094.9 | 4 130.4 | 8 225.2 | 3 949.7 | 3 977.0 | 7 926.7 |
| 2047 | 4 435.9 | 4 468.0 | 8 904.0 | 4 098.7 | 4 132.4 | 8 231.1 | 3 949.7 | 3 975.2 | 7 924.9 |
| 2048 | 4 449.6 | 4 479.6 | 8 929.2 | 4 102.2 | 4 134.0 | 8 236.2 | 3 949.4 | 3 972.9 | 7 922.3 |
| 2049 | 4 463.1 | 4 490.8 | 8 953.9 | 4 105.5 | 4 135.2 | 8 240.7 | 3 948.8 | 3 970.2 | 7 919.0 |
| 2050 | 4 476.4 | 4 501.6 | 8 978.0 | 4 108.5 | 4 136.0 | 8 244.5 | 3 948.0 | 3 967.1 | 7 915.1 |
| 2051 | 4 489.6 | 4 512.1 | 9 001.6 | 4 111.3 | 4 136.5 | 8 247.8 | 3 947.1 | 3 963.6 | 7 910.7 |

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

| | <i>Family</i> | <i>Group</i> | <i>Lone person</i> | <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 11 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

MARITAL STATUS.....

| Age group (years) | <i>Never married</i> | <i>Married</i> | <i>Widowed</i> | <i>Divorced</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| MALES | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 671 959 | — | — | — | 671 959 |
| 15–19 | 215 536 | 668 | 59 | 96 | 216 359 |
| 20–24 | 214 852 | 19 104 | 105 | 517 | 234 578 |
| 25–29 | 144 734 | 86 881 | 167 | 4 133 | 235 915 |
| 30–34 | 85 964 | 149 195 | 361 | 11 073 | 246 593 |
| 35–39 | 53 025 | 175 375 | 596 | 17 513 | 246 509 |
| 40–44 | 31 564 | 172 620 | 1 028 | 21 539 | 226 751 |
| 45–49 | 21 239 | 173 166 | 1 573 | 23 676 | 219 654 |
| 50–54 | 13 874 | 141 252 | 2 185 | 18 973 | 176 284 |
| 55–59 | 10 418 | 116 864 | 3 138 | 14 037 | 144 457 |
| 60–64 | 8 892 | 99 639 | 4 540 | 10 437 | 123 508 |
| 65–69 | 8 612 | 94 164 | 7 873 | 8 380 | 119 029 |
| 70–74 | 6 240 | 75 699 | 10 719 | 5 434 | 98 092 |
| 75–79 | 3 696 | 46 471 | 11 156 | 2 738 | 64 061 |
| 80–84 | 2 049 | 23 907 | 9 906 | 1 206 | 37 068 |
| 85 and over | 1 193 | 9 893 | 8 667 | 474 | 20 227 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 493 847</i> | <i>1 384 898</i> | <i>62 073</i> | <i>140 226</i> | <i>3 081 044</i> |
| FEMALES | | | | | |
| Under 15 | 639 929 | — | — | — | 639 929 |
| 15–19 | 203 975 | 2 238 | 93 | 63 | 206 369 |
| 20–24 | 184 044 | 43 151 | 206 | 1 313 | 228 714 |
| 25–29 | 104 960 | 123 563 | 486 | 7 655 | 236 664 |
| 30–34 | 56 060 | 171 441 | 1 116 | 16 466 | 245 083 |
| 35–39 | 34 364 | 186 666 | 2 078 | 23 504 | 246 612 |
| 40–44 | 20 744 | 175 336 | 3 436 | 27 637 | 227 153 |
| 45–49 | 13 301 | 165 551 | 5 515 | 29 235 | 213 602 |
| 50–54 | 8 371 | 130 491 | 8 116 | 22 646 | 169 624 |
| 55–59 | 6 191 | 105 728 | 13 041 | 15 862 | 140 822 |
| 60–64 | 5 129 | 87 993 | 20 593 | 11 683 | 125 398 |
| 65–69 | 5 417 | 78 294 | 33 376 | 9 346 | 126 433 |
| 70–74 | 5 394 | 58 807 | 46 344 | 6 689 | 117 234 |
| 75–79 | 4 317 | 32 006 | 47 695 | 3 543 | 87 561 |
| 80–84 | 3 734 | 13 855 | 43 249 | 1 842 | 62 680 |
| 85 and over | 3 878 | 4 514 | 40 531 | 883 | 49 806 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 299 808</i> | <i>1 379 634</i> | <i>265 875</i> | <i>178 367</i> | <i>3 123 684</i> |

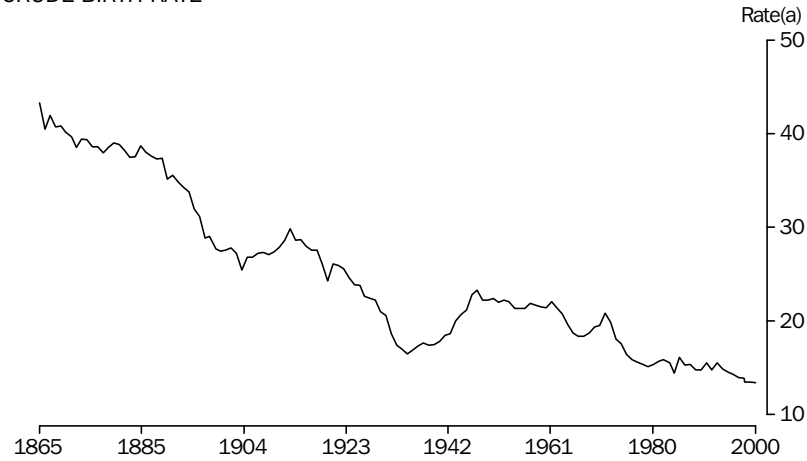
(a) Estimated resident population by marital status, age and sex is available for States and Territories for Census years only.

BIRTHS

In 2000, there were 86,440 live births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 312 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a State total of 86,752 births. This was similar to the number of live births registered in 1999. Throughout this chapter the concept of usual residence will include births registered in NSW to both mothers whose usual residence was in NSW and mothers whose usual residence was overseas.

The crude birth rate in 2000 was 13.4 births per 1,000 population. This rate was the lowest birth rate recorded in NSW since the 1860s. Normally, there are more males than females born. This was the case in NSW in 2000 where there were 106 male births per 100 female births.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE



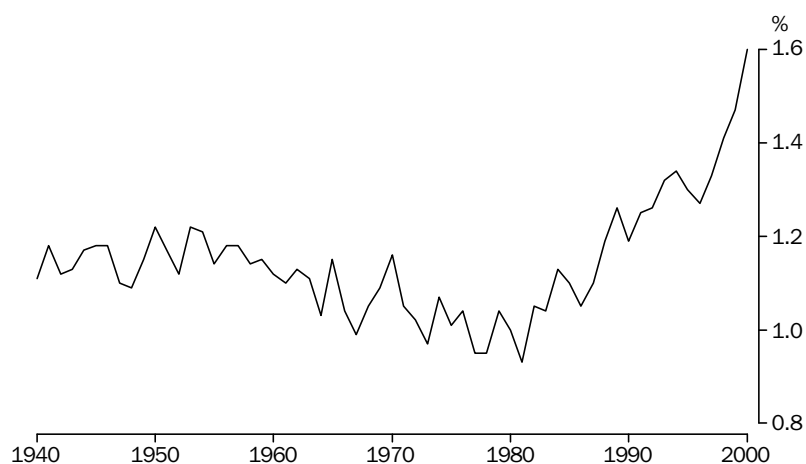
(a) Per 1,000 population.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

In NSW in 2000, 1.6% (1,397) of confinements resulted in multiple births. These multiple births comprised 1,367 sets of twins and 30 sets of triplets. There were no quadruplets or higher order multiple births in 2000. The proportion of twin confinements to total confinements increased slightly to 1.6% in 2000, up from 1.5% in the previous year.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS *continued*

TWIN CONFINEMENTS, Proportion of Total Confinements



PROPORTION OF EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

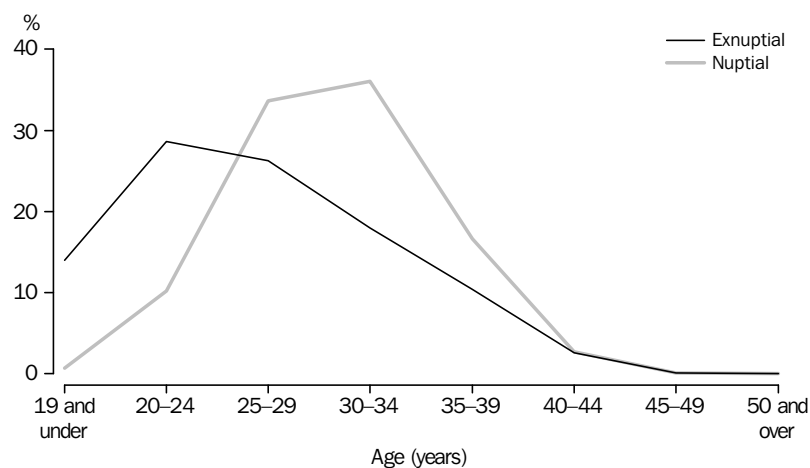
There were 22,955 exnuptial births to mothers usually resident in NSW in 2000. This was 26% of the total number of births during the year, compared with 21% in 1990. This proportion varied considerably between Sydney SD (22%) and the remainder of NSW (36%). The highest proportion of exnuptial births was recorded in Richmond–Tweed SD (44%), followed by Mid-North Coast SD (44%) and Far West SD (43%).

Since the option of paternity-acknowledgment was first included on the NSW birth registration form, the proportion of exnuptial births for which the father was acknowledged has risen. In 2000, 87% of exnuptial births had an acknowledged father, compared to 79% in 1990 and 62% in 1980.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS

The age distribution of nuptial and exnuptial mothers varied. Most nuptial births were to women aged 25–29 years (34%) and 30–34 years (36%), while most exnuptial births were to women aged 20–24 years (29%) and 25–29 years (26%).

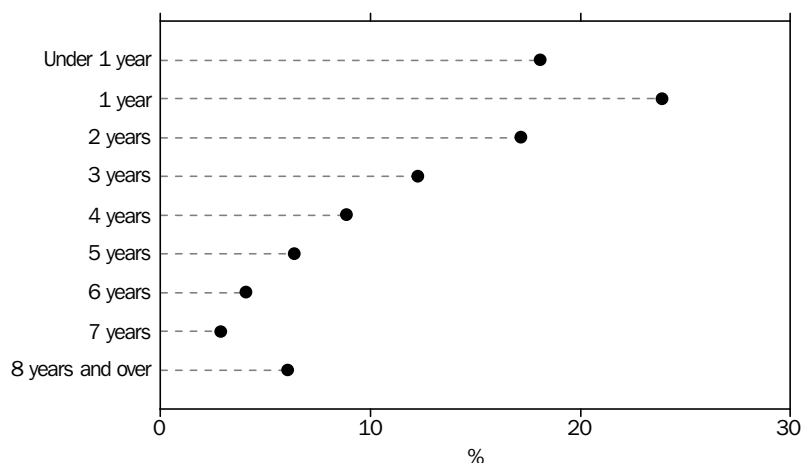
AGE OF MOTHER, By Nuptiality Status



NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS (TO CURRENT MARRIAGE)

In NSW, nuptial first confinements (27,059) accounted for 32% of total confinements in 2000. The highest proportion (24%) of nuptial first confinements occurred during the second year of marriage, while 18% of nuptial first confinements occurred during the first year of marriage and 17% of nuptial first confinements occurred during the third year of marriage. Only 6% of mothers had their first confinement after eight years or more of marriage.

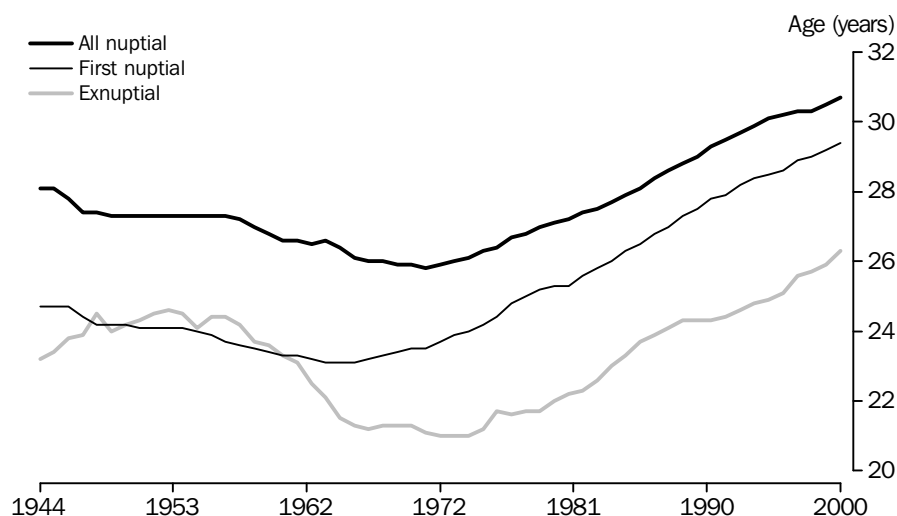
NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of Marriage



MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of both mothers and fathers continued to increase in 2000. The median age of all mothers was 29.9 years, compared with 28.4 years in 1990. The median age of all fathers in 2000 (32.5 years) was also higher than in 1990 (31.0 years). The median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child also continued to increase in 2000. Mothers of nuptial births (30.7 years) had a higher median age than mothers of exnuptial births (26.3 years).

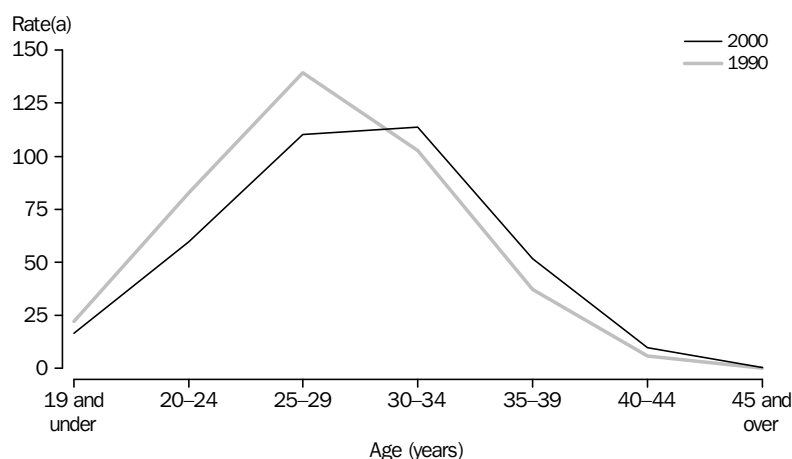
MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER BY NUPTIAL STATUS



AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

In 2000, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 30–34 years (114 births per 1000 women) closely followed by those aged 25–29 years (110 births per 1000 women). Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. Since 1990, age-specific fertility rates have decreased among women aged 29 years and under, and increased among women aged 30 years and over.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



(a) Per 1,000 females.

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 2000 was 1.81. This was above the Australian level of 1.75. However, the figure was below the replacement fertility level of 2.06 which is the average number of children each woman would need to have to replace herself and her partner. The ACT had the lowest total fertility rate in 2000 (1.61) while the Northern Territory had the highest (2.22).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Of the births to mothers usually resident in NSW in 2000, 58% were to parents who were both born in Australia, 15% were to parents who were born in the same overseas country, and 18% were to couples of whom one parent was born in Australia and the other parent was born overseas. The remaining 5% of births were to parents born in different overseas countries. These proportions have 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 2000, 71% were to Australian-born mothers and 66% were to Australian-born fathers. Among those mothers born overseas the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (3.5%), China (2.6%), New Zealand (2.4%), Viet Nam (2.3%) and Lebanon (2.1%). Among those fathers born overseas the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (4.4%), Lebanon (2.9%), New Zealand (2.6%), China (2.5%) and Viet Nam (2.0%).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

In 2000, there were 2,991 births to mothers usually resident in NSW in which one or both parents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin. These accounted for 3.4% 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 2000 was 86% of that expected (Explanatory Note 42).

Mothers of Indigenous births were younger when compared to mothers of all NSW births. In 2000, the median age of mothers of Indigenous births was 24.7 years, 5 years younger than the median age of mothers of all NSW births. In 2000, the median age of fathers of Indigenous births (27.6 years), was younger than the median age of fathers of all NSW births (32.4 years). Furthermore, 51% of all Indigenous births were to mothers aged 24 years and under, compared to 19% of all NSW births.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FERTILITY | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific fertility rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.2 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 16.7 |
| 20–24 | 82.9 | 70.2 | 67.4 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 59.5 |
| 25–29 | 139.6 | 123.2 | 118.1 | 116.5 | 113.7 | 112.5 | 110.2 |
| 30–34 | 102.9 | 107.5 | 105.7 | 108.8 | 107.8 | 110.7 | 113.6 |
| 35–39 | 37.3 | 44.3 | 45.9 | 47.4 | 46.9 | 49.7 | 51.7 |
| 40–44 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.7 |
| 45–49 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate | 1.956 | 1.867 | 1.827 | 1.832 | 1.797 | 1.820 | 1.809 |
| Net reproduction rate | 0.928 | 0.899 | 0.878 | 0.882 | 0.858 | 0.875 | 0.864 |
| BIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Total births | 90 534 | 87 849 | 86 595 | 87 156 | 85 499 | 86 784 | 86 752 |
| Males | 46 752 | 44 884 | 44 448 | 44 647 | 43 763 | 44 438 | 44 705 |
| Females | 43 782 | 42 965 | 42 147 | 42 509 | 41 736 | 42 346 | 42 047 |
| Sex ratio | 106.8 | 104.5 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 106.3 |
| Indigenous births | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 3 014 | 3 052 | 2 991 |
| Males | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1 535 | 1 537 | 1 549 |
| Females | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1 479 | 1 515 | 1 442 |
| Sex ratio | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 103.8 | 101.5 | 107.4 |
| Estimated coverage(c) (%) | | | | | | | |
| 1991 Census based | n.a. | 96 | 99 | 113 | 119 | 120 | 116 |
| 1996 Census based | n.a. | 70 | 72 | 82 | 87 | 88 | 86 |
| Nuptial births | 71 280 | 65 939 | 64 595 | 63 918 | 62 751 | 63 188 | 63 797 |
| Exnuptial births | 19 254 | 21 910 | 22 000 | 23 238 | 22 748 | 23 596 | 22 955 |
| Proportion of total births (%) | 21.3 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.5 |
| Paternity-acknowledged births | 15 150 | 18 359 | 18 545 | 19 958 | 19 618 | 20 722 | 20 070 |
| Proportion of total exnuptial births (%) | 78.7 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 85.9 | 86.2 | 87.8 | 87.4 |
| Crude birth rate | 15.5 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 |

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b) *continued*

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total confinements</i> | 89 425 | 86 691 | 85 496 | 85 967 | 84 279 | 85 494 | 85 348 |
| Nuptial | 70 372 | 65 016 | 63 705 | 62 974 | 61 780 | 62 168 | 62 676 |
| First nuptial | 28 420 | 26 199 | 26 125 | 26 275 | 25 980 | 26 316 | 27 059 |
| Exnuptial | 19 053 | 21 675 | 21 791 | 22 993 | 22 499 | 23 326 | 22 672 |
| Paternity-acknowledged | 14 988 | 18 155 | 18 374 | 19 750 | 19 405 | 20 487 | 19 825 |
| <i>Median age of mother (years)</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>All confinements</i> | 28.4 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.8 |
| Nuptial | 29.0 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.6 |
| First nuptial | 27.5 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 29.4 |
| Exnuptial | 24.3 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.3 |
| Paternity-acknowledged | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.5 |
| <i>Median age of father (years)</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>All fathers, where age is known</i> | 31.0 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.4 |
| Nuptial | 31.5 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 |
| Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged | 27.6 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 29.0 |
| <i>Median duration of marriage (years)</i> | | | | | | | |
| Nuptial | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| First nuptial | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| <i>Nuptial confinements</i> | | | | | | | |
| Previous confinements of the current relationship | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 28 420 | 26 199 | 26 125 | 26 275 | 25 980 | 26 316 | 27 059 |
| 1 | 24 123 | 23 089 | 22 475 | 22 534 | 22 040 | 22 280 | 22 302 |
| 2 | 11 919 | 10 671 | 10 173 | 9 717 | 9 488 | 9 405 | 9 045 |
| 3 | 4 060 | 3 495 | 3 373 | 3 059 | 2 966 | 2 802 | 2 897 |
| 4 | 1 179 | 945 | 989 | 863 | 801 | 849 | 845 |
| 5 and over | 671 | 617 | 570 | 526 | 505 | 516 | 528 |
| <i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i> | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

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(b)</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| NUMBER | | | | | | | |
| Nuptial | | | | | | | |
| Single | 418 | 6 371 | 20 840 | 22 052 | 10 145 | 1 738 | 61 564 |
| Twins and higher order | 3 | 64 | 315 | 444 | 244 | 40 | 1 112 |
| <i>Total</i> | 421 | 6 437 | 21 155 | 22 496 | 10 389 | 1 778 | 62 676 |
| Exnuptial | | | | | | | |
| Single | 3 159 | 6 446 | 5 883 | 3 972 | 2 318 | 605 | 22 387 |
| Twins and higher order | 21 | 55 | 75 | 84 | 36 | 9 | 285 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 181 | 6 502 | 5 958 | 4 056 | 2 356 | 615 | 22 672 |
| Total confinements | 3 602 | 12 939 | 27 113 | 26 552 | 12 745 | 2 393 | 85 348 |
| PROPORTION (%) | | | | | | | |
| Nuptial | 11.7 | 49.7 | 78.0 | 84.7 | 81.5 | 74.3 | 73.4 |
| Exnuptial | 88.3 | 50.3 | 22.0 | 15.3 | 18.5 | 25.7 | 26.6 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age 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 | 2 991 | 1 994 | 86 752 |
| Nuptial births (%) | 23.3 | 20.6 | 73.5 |
| Exnuptial births (%) | 76.7 | 79.4 | 26.5 |
| Paternity-acknowledged (%) | 66.7 | 64.3 | 23.1 |
| Paternity-not-acknowledged (%) | 10.0 | 15.0 | 3.3 |
| Age of mother (years) | | | |
| 19 and under | 617 | 440 | 3 627 |
| 20–24 | 918 | 604 | 13 062 |
| 25–29 | 768 | 500 | 27 500 |
| 30–34 | 468 | 304 | 27 088 |
| 35–39 | 182 | 123 | 13 027 |
| 40–44 | 36 | 22 | 2 343 |
| 45 and over | — | — | 101 |
| Not stated | — | — | 4 |
| Age-specific fertility rate(b) | | | |
| 15–19 | .. | 71.7 | 16.7 |
| 20–24 | .. | 123.5 | 59.5 |
| 25–29 | .. | 98.4 | 110.2 |
| 30–34 | .. | 66.8 | 113.6 |
| 35–39 | .. | 29.8 | 51.7 |
| 40–44 | .. | 6.5 | 9.7 |
| 45–49 | .. | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total fertility rate | .. | 1.985 | 1.809 |
| Total confinements | 2 958 | 1 972 | 85 348 |
| Median age of mother (years) | 24.7 | 24.5 | 29.8 |
| Median age of father (years) | 27.6 | 27.7 | 32.4 |

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in New South Wales in 2000 has been estimated at 116% using 1991 Census-based projections and 86% using 1996 Census-based projections.

(b) Calculated using the 1996 Census-based projected population of Indigenous females ('low' series) for 2000.

SECTION **4**

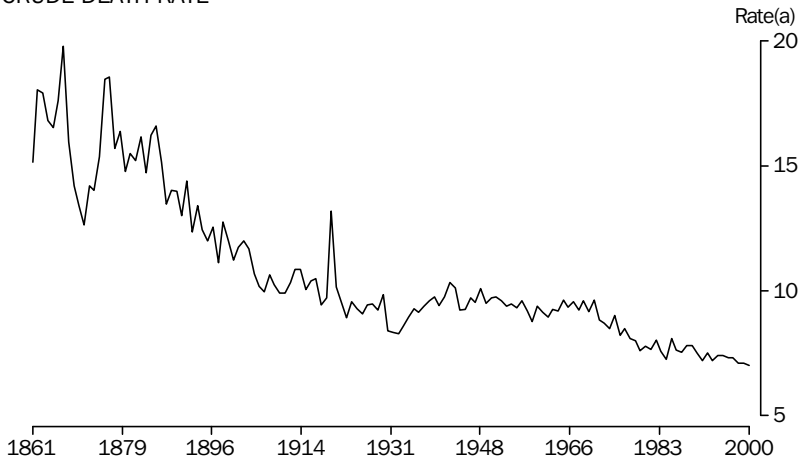
DEATHS

DEATHS

In 2000 there were 45,282 deaths registered of usual residents of NSW and 127 deaths registered where the deceased was usually resident overseas. This gave a State total of 45,409 deaths, comprising 23,445 male deaths and 21,964 female deaths.

The crude death rate continued its downward trend in 2000, falling to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population, compared to a rate of 7.5 in 1990 and 7.8 in 1980.

CRUDE DEATH RATE



(a) Per 1,000 population.

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

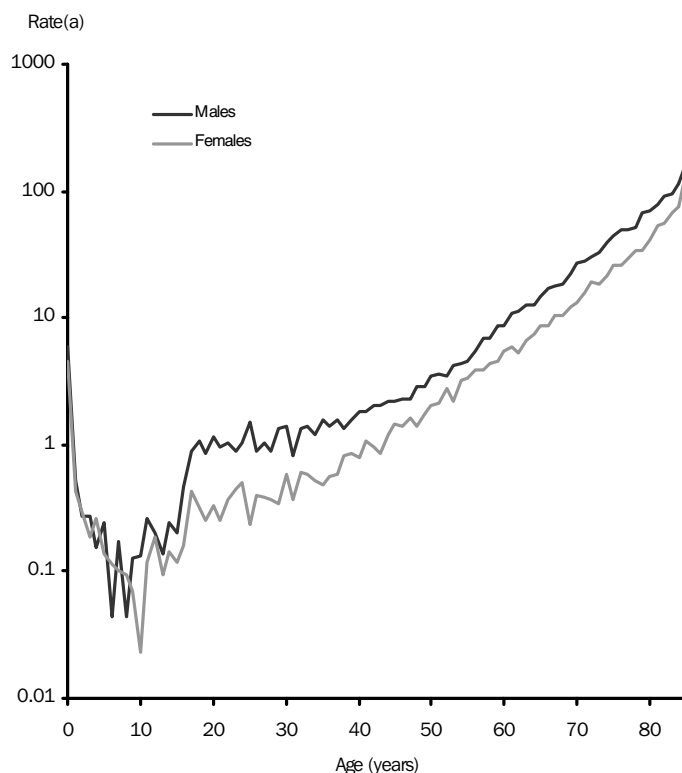
AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

The age-specific deaths rates for males were higher than for females at every age. In 2000, the early peak in age-specific death rates in the first year of life was 5.9 and 4.5 deaths per 1,000 males and females respectively. This peak is followed by a decline in death rates, to a low of 0.13 among males aged 5–9 years and 0.10 among females aged 5–9 years. At older ages the age-specific death rates begin to climb, reaching 167.8 for males and 141.8 for females aged 85 years or more.

The greatest ratio of male and female deaths occurred in the 25–29 years age groups, where the male age-specific death rate was more than three times higher than that of females. The most common causes of death in this age group in 2000 were suicide (21%), transport accidents and other accidental injuries (both 15%).

DEATH BY AGE AND SEX *continued*

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, By Sex

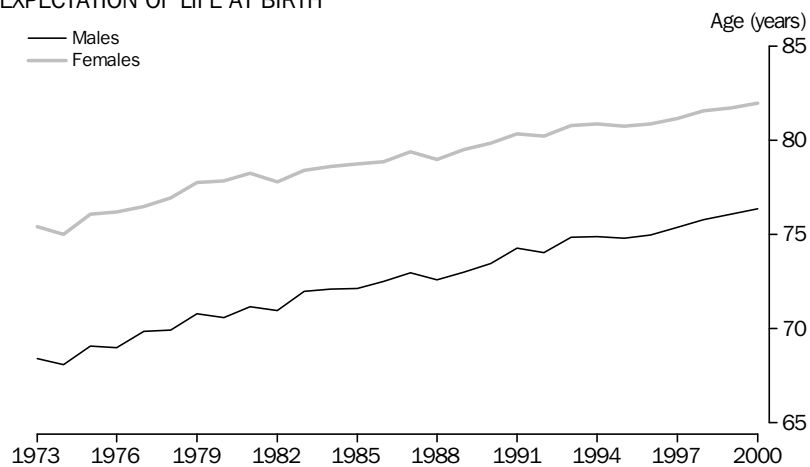


(a) Logarithmic scale.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In NSW, the life expectancy at birth for the period 1998–2000 was 76.4 years for males and 82.0 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, particularly during the perinatal period.

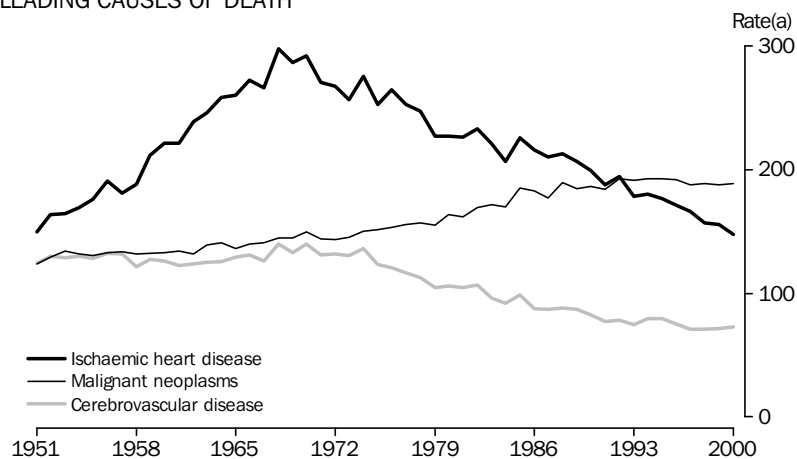
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH



MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading cause of death in NSW in 2000 was cancer (*Malignant neoplasms*) which accounted for 29% (6,843) of male deaths and 24% (5,358) of female deaths. Heart attack (*Ischaemic heart disease*) accounted for 21% (5,038) of male deaths and 21% (4,503) of female deaths, while deaths due to *Cerebrovascular disease* (including stroke) resulted in 8% (1,899) of male deaths and 13% (2,814) of female deaths.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH



(a) Per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS

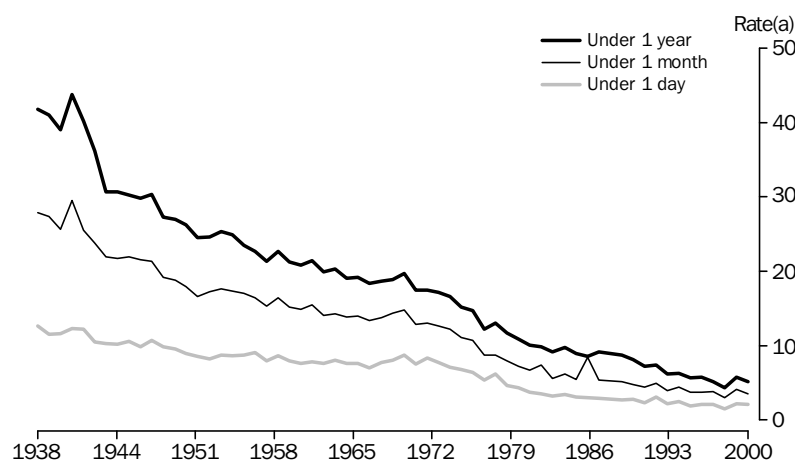
There were 447 infant deaths, aged less than one year, registered in 2000, which was a decrease of 11% on the number in 1999 (504), and a decrease of 39% on the number in 1990 (733).

In 2000, the infant mortality rate was 5.2 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 (40%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life and 68% occurred within the first 28 days. The sex ratio of infant deaths was 139 males for every 100 females.

The major cause of infant deaths in 2000 was *Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* (53%). The second major cause was *Congenital anomalies* (23%) followed by *Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions* (11%).

INFANT DEATHS *continued*

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, Age at Death



(a) Per 1,000 live births.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP

Among children aged 1–14 years in 2000, the most common causes of death were *Transport accidents* (20% of all deaths) and *Malignant neoplasms* (17%) and amongst persons aged 15–29 years the most common causes of death were *Transport accidents* (25% of all deaths) and *Intentional self-harm* (suicide) (19%).

Among 30–44 year olds, *Malignant neoplasms* (22%) was the major cause of death, with *Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs* 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) (15%).

The major causes of death for persons aged 45–59 years and 60–74 years were similar in 2000. The most common cause of death was *Malignant neoplasms* which accounted for 45% and 41% of deaths respectively. The most common type of *Malignant neoplasm* was *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* (12% and 11% of all deaths). The second most common cause of death in these age groups was *Diseases of the circulatory system* which accounted for 25% deaths of persons aged 45–59 years and 33% of deaths of persons aged 60–74 years. The most common type of *Disease of the circulatory system* was *Ischaemic heart diseases* (16% and 20% of all deaths).

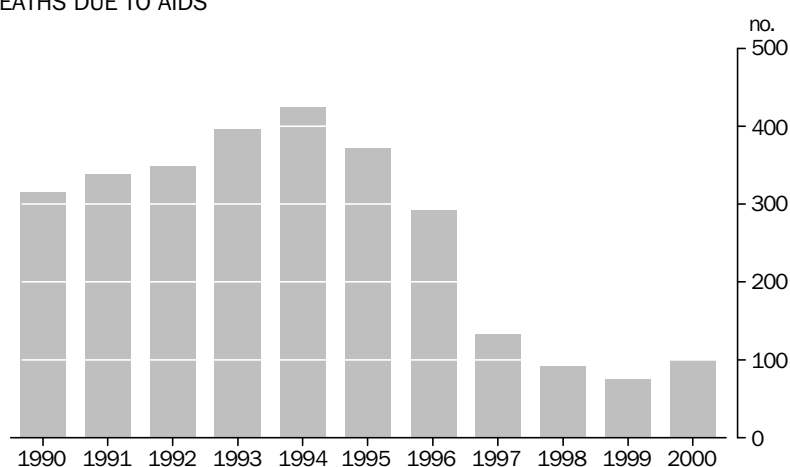
Among people aged 75 years and over the most common cause of death was *Diseases of the circulatory system* (49%), of which the most common types were *Ischaemic heart disease* (24% of all deaths) and *Cerebrovascular diseases* (14%). The second most common cause of death was *Malignant neoplasms* (20%), of which *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* was the most common type (6% of all deaths).

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Since 1999 the ABS has 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 2000, 99 NSW residents died of AIDS-related causes, comprising 94 males and 5 females. This was an increase of 30% from the previous year. Of the 94 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).

DEATHS DUE TO AIDS



INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)

In 2000, there were 730 suicide deaths, comprising 588 males and 142 females. This was a slight increase from the number of suicide deaths in 1999 (869).

Among males, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 30–34 years (12%) and 40–44 years (13%). The most common method of suicide for males was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (47%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, including motor vehicle exhaust gas* (18%) and *Firearms and explosives* (9%).

Among females, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 25–29 years (11%), 35–39 years (11%) and 40–44 years (13%). The most common method of suicide for females was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (39%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, including motor vehicle exhaust gas* (11%) and *Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances* (10%).

TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

In 2000, transport accidents (excluding water, air and space accidents) resulted in the death of 639 NSW residents (460 males and 179 females). The most common types of transport accident deaths were *Car occupant injured in transport accident* (59%), followed by *Pedestrian injured in transport accident* (21%).

Deaths due to transport accidents were most common among males and females aged 15–29 years (respectively, 37% and 29% of deaths).

OTHER ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

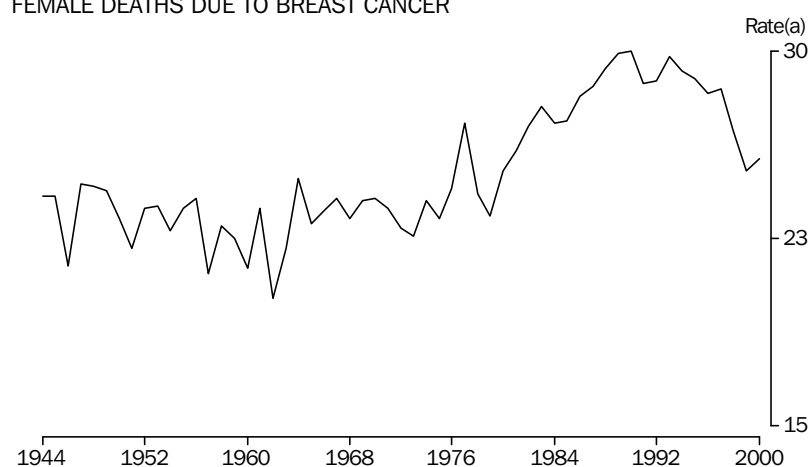
There were 913 other accidental deaths in NSW in 2000. The main causes included: 283 deaths due to *Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors* (125 males and 158 females); 232 deaths due to *Accidental falls* (136 males and 96 females); 167 deaths due to *Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances* (122 males and 45 females); and 67 deaths due to *Accidental drowning and submersion* (53 males and 14 females).

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

In 2000, 835 female NSW residents died from breast cancer, a death rate of 25.7 per 100,000 female population. The female breast cancer death rate peaked in 1990 (30.0 deaths per 100,000 female population) and has generally declined since then.

Most female breast cancer deaths occurred in the age groups of 45–64 years (35%) and 65–84 years (44%). Of the remaining breast cancer deaths, 13% occurred among women aged 85 years and over, and 7% occurred among women aged 30–44 years.

FEMALE DEATHS DUE TO BREAST CANCER



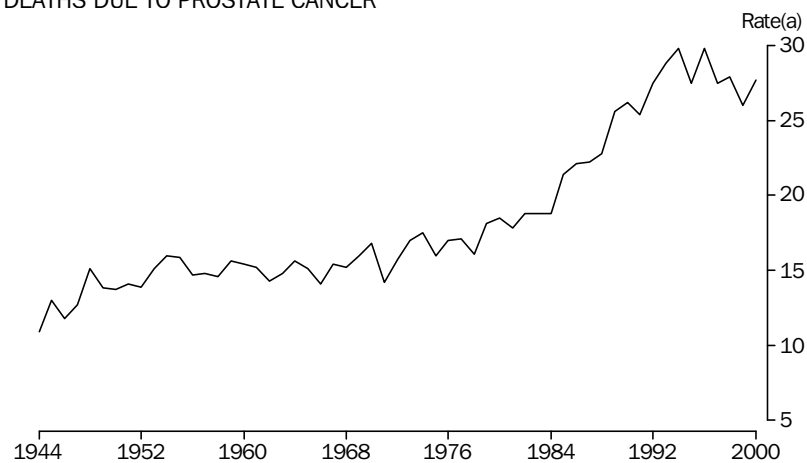
(a) Per 100,000 female population.

PROSTATE CANCER

In 2000, there were 891 male deaths due to prostate cancer, compared to 827 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 2000, the prostate cancer death rate was 27.7 deaths per 100,000 male population.

In 2000, over 99.8% of the prostate cancer deaths occurred among men aged 50 years and over, with 85% of the deaths occurring among men aged 70 years and over.

DEATHS DUE TO PROSTATE CANCER



(a) Per 100,000 male population.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| DEATHS | | | | | | | |
| Total deaths | 43 813 | 44 773 | 45 141 | 45 641 | 44 741 | 45 215 | 45 409 |
| Males | 23 506 | 23 612 | 23 765 | 23 746 | 23 520 | 23 782 | 23 445 |
| Females | 20 307 | 21 161 | 21 376 | 21 895 | 21 221 | 21 433 | 21 964 |
| Sex ratio | 115.8 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 108.5 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 106.7 |
| Indigenous deaths(c) | 201 | 224 | 177 | 88 | 462 | 435 | 473 |
| Males | 113 | 131 | 97 | 57 | 276 | 257 | 259 |
| Females | 88 | 93 | 80 | 31 | 186 | 178 | 214 |
| Sex ratio | 128.4 | 140.9 | 121.3 | 183.9 | 148.4 | 144.4 | 121.0 |
| Estimated coverage(d) (%) | | | | | | | |
| 1991 Census based | n.a. | 43 | 34 | 16 | 84 | 78 | 83 |
| 1996 Census based | n.a. | 24 | 19 | 9 | 47 | 43 | 46 |
| Standardised death rate | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Males | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| Females | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Crude death rate | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Males | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Females | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Median age at death (years) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 71.9 | 73.7 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 75.3 |
| Females | 78.7 | 80.2 | 80.6 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 81.9 |
| Age-specific death rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 9.5 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| 1–4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 5–14 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 15–24 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 25–34 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 35–44 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 45–54 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| 55–64 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| 65–74 | 33.4 | 29.2 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 24.5 |
| 75–84 | 83.9 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 70.6 | 67.9 | 65.5 | 64.0 |
| 85 and over | 185.8 | 184.4 | 181.0 | 175.1 | 170.4 | 170.5 | 167.8 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| 1–4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 5–14 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 15–24 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 25–34 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 35–44 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 45–54 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 55–64 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 65–74 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.8 |
| 75–84 | 51.3 | 49.1 | 48.3 | 46.7 | 43.6 | 41.4 | 40.6 |
| 85 and over | 156.0 | 149.3 | 142.7 | 144.9 | 135.1 | 135.9 | 141.8 |

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b) *continued*

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| DEATHS | | | | | | | |
| Expectation of life(c) | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Age 0 | 73.4 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76.4 |
| Age 1 | 73.1 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 75.2 | 75.5 | 75.8 |
| Age 25 | 50.0 | 51.1 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 52.6 |
| Age 45 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 33.9 |
| Age 65 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Age 85 | n.a. | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Age 0 | 79.9 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.2 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 81.9 |
| Age 1 | 79.4 | 80.2 | 80.3 | 80.6 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 81.4 |
| Age 25 | 55.9 | 56.6 | 56.7 | 57.0 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.7 |
| Age 45 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.4 |
| Age 65 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.3 |
| Age 85 | n.a. | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population) | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Neoplasms | 243 | 233 | 229 | 222 | 219 | 218 | 212 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 426 | 355 | 340 | 312 | 296 | 293 | 271 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 83 | 73 | 72 | 89 | 79 | 58 | 67 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 32 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 23 |
| All other diseases | 104 | 105 | 103 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 97 |
| External causes | 66 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 62 | 62 | 54 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Neoplasms | 141 | 140 | 139 | 133 | 132 | 129 | 130 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 282 | 228 | 217 | 207 | 194 | 192 | 182 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 35 | 35 | 39 | 48 | 44 | 33 | 38 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| All other diseases | 71 | 70 | 71 | 68 | 65 | 74 | 74 |
| External causes | 24 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| INFANT DEATHS | | | | | | | |
| Total infant deaths | 733 | 498 | 499 | 451 | 371 | 504 | 447 |
| Males | 425 | 272 | 287 | 242 | 205 | 281 | 260 |
| Females | 308 | 226 | 212 | 209 | 166 | 223 | 187 |
| Indigenous infant deaths(e) | 16 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 41 | 37 |
| Males | 7 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 20 |
| Females | 9 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 17 |
| Infant mortality rate | 8.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Males | 9.1 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Females | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Age at death | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 day | 147 | 100 | 99 | 91 | 75 | 107 | 99 |
| 1 day to under 1 week | 58 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 39 | 59 | 36 |
| 1 week to under 4 weeks | 49 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 43 | 39 |
| 4 weeks to under 1 year | 171 | 93 | 112 | 74 | 63 | 72 | 86 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 day | 107 | 71 | 83 | 94 | 57 | 88 | 80 |
| 1 day to under 1 week | 51 | 45 | 33 | 36 | 26 | 30 | 35 |
| 1 week to under 4 weeks | 24 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 16 |
| 4 weeks to under 1 year | 126 | 79 | 65 | 52 | 53 | 78 | 56 |

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

(e) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 42 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 |
|----------------------|-------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | 260 | 187 | 447 | 50 | 151 | 86 | 237 |
| 1 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 51 | 151 | 89 | 240 |
| 2 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 52 | 152 | 117 | 269 |
| 3 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 53 | 187 | 92 | 279 |
| 4 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 54 | 161 | 118 | 279 |
| 0–4 | 314 | 236 | 550 | 50–54 | 802 | 502 | 1 304 |
| 5 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 55 | 170 | 118 | 288 |
| 6 | — | 5 | 7 | 56 | 197 | 135 | 332 |
| 7 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 57 | 224 | 120 | 344 |
| 8 | — | 4 | 6 | 58 | 216 | 133 | 349 |
| 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 59 | 255 | 136 | 391 |
| 5–9 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 55–59 | 1 062 | 642 | 1 704 |
| 10 | 6 | — | 7 | 60 | 248 | 153 | 401 |
| 11 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 61 | 295 | 159 | 454 |
| 12 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 62 | 307 | 145 | 452 |
| 13 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 63 | 338 | 176 | 514 |
| 14 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 64 | 318 | 186 | 504 |
| 10–14 | 44 | 24 | 68 | 60–64 | 1 506 | 819 | 2 325 |
| 15 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 65 | 345 | 211 | 556 |
| 16 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 66 | 396 | 208 | 604 |
| 17 | 41 | 19 | 60 | 67 | 410 | 251 | 661 |
| 18 | 50 | 14 | 64 | 68 | 426 | 252 | 678 |
| 19 | 40 | 11 | 51 | 69 | 524 | 302 | 826 |
| 15–19 | 161 | 56 | 217 | 65–69 | 2 101 | 1 224 | 3 325 |
| 20 | 53 | 14 | 67 | 70 | 587 | 315 | 902 |
| 21 | 44 | 11 | 55 | 71 | 605 | 371 | 976 |
| 22 | 47 | 16 | 63 | 72 | 629 | 445 | 1 074 |
| 23 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 73 | 656 | 422 | 1 078 |
| 24 | 48 | 23 | 71 | 74 | 764 | 496 | 1 260 |
| 20–24 | 232 | 84 | 316 | 70–74 | 3 241 | 2 049 | 5 290 |
| 25 | 73 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 756 | 562 | 1 318 |
| 26 | 42 | 19 | 61 | 76 | 814 | 567 | 1 381 |
| 27 | 52 | 19 | 71 | 77 | 768 | 596 | 1 364 |
| 28 | 46 | 19 | 65 | 78 | 757 | 662 | 1 419 |
| 29 | 69 | 18 | 87 | 79 | 885 | 640 | 1 525 |
| 25–29 | 282 | 86 | 368 | 75–79 | 3 980 | 3 027 | 7 007 |
| 30 | 68 | 29 | 97 | 80 | 797 | 681 | 1 478 |
| 31 | 40 | 18 | 58 | 81 | 691 | 729 | 1 420 |
| 32 | 64 | 29 | 93 | 82 | 722 | 729 | 1 451 |
| 33 | 66 | 27 | 93 | 83 | 693 | 815 | 1 508 |
| 34 | 58 | 25 | 83 | 84 | 710 | 860 | 1 570 |
| 30–34 | 296 | 128 | 424 | 80–84 | 3 613 | 3 814 | 7 427 |
| 35 | 77 | 23 | 100 | 85 | 721 | 890 | 1 611 |
| 36 | 72 | 28 | 100 | 86 | 642 | 915 | 1 557 |
| 37 | 80 | 30 | 110 | 87 | 532 | 885 | 1 417 |
| 38 | 69 | 42 | 111 | 88 | 505 | 864 | 1 369 |
| 39 | 81 | 43 | 124 | 89 | 431 | 802 | 1 233 |
| 35–39 | 379 | 166 | 545 | 85–89 | 2 831 | 4 356 | 7 187 |
| 40 | 93 | 40 | 133 | 90 | 356 | 727 | 1 083 |
| 41 | 91 | 52 | 143 | 91 | 291 | 680 | 971 |
| 42 | 98 | 47 | 145 | 92 | 238 | 556 | 794 |
| 43 | 99 | 41 | 140 | 93 | 171 | 493 | 664 |
| 44 | 102 | 56 | 158 | 94 | 153 | 446 | 599 |
| 40–44 | 483 | 236 | 719 | 90–94 | 1 209 | 2 902 | 4 111 |
| 45 | 100 | 66 | 166 | 95–99 | 282 | 1 037 | 1 319 |
| 46 | 106 | 65 | 171 | 100 and over | 28 | 213 | 241 |
| 47 | 104 | 74 | 178 | | | | |
| 48 | 125 | 60 | 185 | Not stated | 8 | — | 8 |
| 49 | 127 | 76 | 203 | | | | |
| 45–49 | 562 | 341 | 903 | Total | 23 445 | 21 964 | 45 409 |

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

MALES.....

| NSW..... | | | | | | Aust. | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| NSW..... | | | | | | NSW..... | | | | | |
| Age (years) | <i>lx</i> | <i>qx</i> | <i>Lx</i> | <i>e^ox</i> | <i>e^ox</i> | Age (years) | <i>lx</i> | <i>qx</i> | <i>Lx</i> | <i>e^ox</i> | <i>e^ox</i> |
| 0 | 100 000 | 0.00568 | 99 507 | 76.37 | 76.56 | 50 | 93 953 | 0.00337 | 93 797 | 29.28 | 29.47 |
| 1 | 99 432 | 0.00055 | 99 403 | 75.81 | 76.01 | 51 | 93 636 | 0.00370 | 93 466 | 28.38 | 28.57 |
| 2 | 99 378 | 0.00034 | 99 360 | 74.85 | 75.05 | 52 | 93 290 | 0.00407 | 93 103 | 27.48 | 27.67 |
| 3 | 99 344 | 0.00026 | 99 331 | 73.87 | 74.08 | 53 | 92 910 | 0.00451 | 92 704 | 26.59 | 26.77 |
| 4 | 99 319 | 0.00019 | 99 309 | 72.89 | 73.10 | 54 | 92 491 | 0.00500 | 92 264 | 25.71 | 25.89 |
| 5 | 99 300 | 0.00017 | 99 291 | 71.91 | 72.11 | 55 | 92 029 | 0.00556 | 91 777 | 24.84 | 25.01 |
| 6 | 99 283 | 0.00015 | 99 276 | 70.92 | 71.12 | 56 | 91 517 | 0.00617 | 91 239 | 23.98 | 24.15 |
| 7 | 99 268 | 0.00014 | 99 261 | 69.93 | 70.13 | 57 | 90 952 | 0.00687 | 90 645 | 23.12 | 23.29 |
| 8 | 99 254 | 0.00014 | 99 247 | 68.94 | 69.14 | 58 | 90 327 | 0.00764 | 89 988 | 22.30 | 22.44 |
| 9 | 99 240 | 0.00014 | 99 234 | 67.95 | 68.15 | 59 | 89 637 | 0.00850 | 89 262 | 21.45 | 21.60 |
| 10 | 99 227 | 0.00014 | 99 220 | 66.96 | 67.16 | 60 | 88 875 | 0.00944 | 88 462 | 20.63 | 20.78 |
| 11 | 99 213 | 0.00015 | 99 206 | 65.97 | 66.17 | 61 | 88 036 | 0.01048 | 87 582 | 19.82 | 19.97 |
| 12 | 99 198 | 0.00016 | 99 190 | 64.98 | 65.18 | 62 | 87 113 | 0.01162 | 86 615 | 19.02 | 19.17 |
| 13 | 99 182 | 0.00018 | 99 173 | 63.99 | 64.19 | 63 | 86 101 | 0.01289 | 85 554 | 18.24 | 18.38 |
| 14 | 99 164 | 0.00027 | 99 152 | 63.00 | 63.20 | 64 | 84 991 | 0.01430 | 84 392 | 17.47 | 17.61 |
| 15 | 99 137 | 0.00040 | 99 119 | 62.02 | 62.22 | 65 | 83 776 | 0.01588 | 83 120 | 16.72 | 16.85 |
| 16 | 99 098 | 0.00057 | 99 071 | 61.04 | 61.24 | 66 | 82 445 | 0.01762 | 81 729 | 15.98 | 16.11 |
| 17 | 99 042 | 0.00075 | 99 006 | 60.07 | 60.28 | 67 | 80 993 | 0.01955 | 80 212 | 15.26 | 15.38 |
| 18 | 98 968 | 0.00092 | 98 923 | 59.12 | 59.32 | 68 | 79 409 | 0.02171 | 78 559 | 14.55 | 14.67 |
| 19 | 98 877 | 0.00104 | 98 826 | 58.17 | 58.38 | 69 | 77 685 | 0.02408 | 76 762 | 13.86 | 13.97 |
| 20 | 98 774 | 0.00112 | 98 719 | 57.23 | 57.44 | 70 | 75 814 | 0.02669 | 74 815 | 13.19 | 13.30 |
| 21 | 98 664 | 0.00117 | 98 606 | 56.30 | 56.50 | 71 | 73 791 | 0.02955 | 72 714 | 12.54 | 12.64 |
| 22 | 98 548 | 0.00120 | 98 489 | 55.36 | 55.57 | 72 | 71 610 | 0.03267 | 70 454 | 11.91 | 12.00 |
| 23 | 98 430 | 0.00122 | 98 370 | 54.43 | 54.63 | 73 | 69 270 | 0.03610 | 68 033 | 11.29 | 11.38 |
| 24 | 98 310 | 0.00125 | 98 249 | 53.49 | 53.70 | 74 | 66 770 | 0.03985 | 65 453 | 10.69 | 10.78 |
| 25 | 98 187 | 0.00128 | 98 124 | 52.56 | 52.77 | 75 | 64 109 | 0.04399 | 62 712 | 10.12 | 10.20 |
| 26 | 98 061 | 0.00130 | 97 998 | 51.63 | 51.83 | 76 | 61 289 | 0.04856 | 59 813 | 9.56 | 9.64 |
| 27 | 97 934 | 0.00132 | 97 869 | 50.69 | 50.90 | 77 | 58 312 | 0.05361 | 56 762 | 9.02 | 9.10 |
| 28 | 97 804 | 0.00133 | 97 739 | 49.76 | 49.97 | 78 | 55 186 | 0.05917 | 53 565 | 8.50 | 8.57 |
| 29 | 97 674 | 0.00134 | 97 608 | 48.82 | 49.03 | 79 | 51 921 | 0.06531 | 50 235 | 8.01 | 8.07 |
| 30 | 97 542 | 0.00137 | 97 476 | 47.89 | 48.10 | 80 | 48 530 | 0.07205 | 46 789 | 7.53 | 7.59 |
| 31 | 97 409 | 0.00138 | 97 342 | 47.00 | 47.16 | 81 | 45 033 | 0.07946 | 43 250 | 7.08 | 7.13 |
| 32 | 97 275 | 0.00140 | 97 207 | 46.02 | 46.23 | 82 | 41 455 | 0.08760 | 39 642 | 6.65 | 6.70 |
| 33 | 97 139 | 0.00141 | 97 070 | 45.08 | 45.29 | 83 | 37 823 | 0.09653 | 35 998 | 6.23 | 6.28 |
| 34 | 97 002 | 0.00143 | 96 932 | 44.15 | 44.35 | 84 | 34 172 | 0.10627 | 32 353 | 5.85 | 5.89 |
| 35 | 96 863 | 0.00147 | 96 792 | 43.21 | 43.42 | 85 | 30 541 | 0.11690 | 28 749 | 5.48 | 5.52 |
| 36 | 96 721 | 0.00150 | 96 648 | 42.27 | 42.48 | 86 | 26 970 | 0.12844 | 25 228 | 5.14 | 5.18 |
| 37 | 96 576 | 0.00153 | 96 502 | 41.33 | 41.54 | 87 | 23 506 | 0.14092 | 21 836 | 4.83 | 4.86 |
| 38 | 96 428 | 0.00159 | 96 352 | 40.40 | 40.60 | 88 | 20 194 | 0.15435 | 18 617 | 4.54 | 4.57 |
| 39 | 96 275 | 0.00165 | 96 196 | 39.46 | 39.66 | 89 | 17 077 | 0.16877 | 15 615 | 4.28 | 4.30 |
| 40 | 96 116 | 0.00171 | 96 034 | 38.52 | 38.73 | 90 | 14 195 | 0.18399 | 12 865 | 4.05 | 4.07 |
| 41 | 95 951 | 0.00180 | 95 866 | 37.59 | 37.79 | 91 | 11 583 | 0.19922 | 10 403 | 3.85 | 3.87 |
| 42 | 95 779 | 0.00189 | 95 689 | 36.66 | 36.86 | 92 | 9 275 | 0.21395 | 8 256 | 3.68 | 3.70 |
| 43 | 95 597 | 0.00200 | 95 503 | 35.72 | 35.93 | 93 | 7 291 | 0.22613 | 6 439 | 3.55 | 3.57 |
| 44 | 95 406 | 0.00213 | 95 306 | 34.80 | 35.00 | 94 | 5 642 | 0.23445 | 4 955 | 3.45 | 3.46 |
| 45 | 95 203 | 0.00226 | 95 097 | 33.87 | 34.07 | 95 | 4 319 | 0.24012 | 3 779 | 3.36 | 3.37 |
| 46 | 94 988 | 0.00242 | 94 874 | 32.94 | 33.14 | 96 | 3 282 | 0.24571 | 2 862 | 3.27 | 3.28 |
| 47 | 94 758 | 0.00261 | 94 636 | 32.02 | 32.22 | 97 | 2 476 | 0.25278 | 2 149 | 3.18 | 3.19 |
| 48 | 94 510 | 0.00283 | 94 379 | 31.11 | 31.30 | 98 | 1 850 | 0.25956 | 1 599 | 3.09 | 3.10 |
| 49 | 94 243 | 0.00308 | 94 100 | 30.19 | 30.38 | 99 | 1 370 | 0.26635 | 1 179 | 3.01 | 3.02 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 1 005 | 0.27323 | 861 | 2.93 | 2.94 |

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000 *continued*

FEMALES.....

| NSW..... | | | | | | Aust. | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| NSW..... | | | | | | Aust. | | | | | |
| Age (years) | <i>lx</i> | <i>qx</i> | <i>Lx</i> | <i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i> | <i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i> | Age (years) | <i>lx</i> | <i>qx</i> | <i>Lx</i> | <i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i> | <i>e</i> ^o <i>x</i> |
| 0 | 100 000 | 0.00491 | 99 574 | 81.95 | 82.04 | 50 | 96 817 | 0.00211 | 96 716 | 33.65 | 33.78 |
| 1 | 99 509 | 0.00042 | 99 486 | 81.35 | 81.43 | 51 | 96 612 | 0.00232 | 96 502 | 32.72 | 32.85 |
| 2 | 99 468 | 0.00024 | 99 455 | 80.39 | 80.47 | 52 | 96 388 | 0.00254 | 96 268 | 31.80 | 31.93 |
| 3 | 99 444 | 0.00019 | 99 434 | 79.40 | 79.49 | 53 | 96 143 | 0.00279 | 96 011 | 30.88 | 31.01 |
| 4 | 99 424 | 0.00016 | 99 416 | 78.42 | 78.50 | 54 | 95 875 | 0.00306 | 95 730 | 29.96 | 30.09 |
| 5 | 99 408 | 0.00014 | 99 401 | 77.43 | 77.52 | 55 | 95 581 | 0.00337 | 95 422 | 29.05 | 29.18 |
| 6 | 99 394 | 0.00012 | 99 388 | 76.44 | 76.53 | 56 | 95 259 | 0.00370 | 95 085 | 28.15 | 28.28 |
| 7 | 99 382 | 0.00010 | 99 377 | 75.45 | 75.54 | 57 | 94 906 | 0.00406 | 94 716 | 27.25 | 27.38 |
| 8 | 99 372 | 0.00009 | 99 368 | 74.46 | 74.54 | 58 | 94 521 | 0.00446 | 94 313 | 26.36 | 26.49 |
| 9 | 99 364 | 0.00008 | 99 360 | 73.47 | 73.55 | 59 | 94 099 | 0.00490 | 93 872 | 25.48 | 25.60 |
| 10 | 99 356 | 0.00009 | 99 351 | 72.47 | 72.56 | 60 | 93 638 | 0.00537 | 93 390 | 24.60 | 24.72 |
| 11 | 99 347 | 0.00010 | 99 342 | 71.48 | 71.56 | 61 | 93 135 | 0.00588 | 92 865 | 23.73 | 23.85 |
| 12 | 99 337 | 0.00012 | 99 332 | 70.49 | 70.57 | 62 | 92 587 | 0.00644 | 92 293 | 22.87 | 22.98 |
| 13 | 99 326 | 0.00015 | 99 319 | 69.49 | 69.58 | 63 | 91 991 | 0.00706 | 91 671 | 22.01 | 22.13 |
| 14 | 99 311 | 0.00018 | 99 303 | 68.50 | 68.59 | 64 | 91 341 | 0.00774 | 90 993 | 21.16 | 21.28 |
| 15 | 99 293 | 0.00023 | 99 282 | 67.52 | 67.60 | 65 | 90 634 | 0.00851 | 90 254 | 20.32 | 20.44 |
| 16 | 99 271 | 0.00029 | 99 257 | 66.53 | 66.62 | 66 | 89 863 | 0.00937 | 89 448 | 19.49 | 19.60 |
| 17 | 99 242 | 0.00034 | 99 226 | 65.55 | 65.64 | 67 | 89 020 | 0.01036 | 88 566 | 18.67 | 18.78 |
| 18 | 99 209 | 0.00038 | 99 190 | 64.57 | 64.66 | 68 | 88 099 | 0.01147 | 87 601 | 17.86 | 17.97 |
| 19 | 99 171 | 0.00038 | 99 152 | 63.60 | 63.69 | 69 | 87 088 | 0.01275 | 86 542 | 17.07 | 17.16 |
| 20 | 99 133 | 0.00038 | 99 114 | 62.62 | 62.71 | 70 | 85 978 | 0.01420 | 85 377 | 16.28 | 16.38 |
| 21 | 99 095 | 0.00037 | 99 077 | 61.64 | 61.74 | 71 | 84 757 | 0.01586 | 84 095 | 15.51 | 15.60 |
| 22 | 99 058 | 0.00037 | 99 040 | 60.67 | 60.76 | 72 | 83 412 | 0.01774 | 82 684 | 14.75 | 14.84 |
| 23 | 99 022 | 0.00038 | 99 003 | 59.69 | 59.78 | 73 | 81 932 | 0.01987 | 81 131 | 14.01 | 14.09 |
| 24 | 98 984 | 0.00039 | 98 965 | 58.71 | 58.81 | 74 | 80 304 | 0.02224 | 79 425 | 13.28 | 13.36 |
| 25 | 98 946 | 0.00040 | 98 926 | 57.73 | 57.83 | 75 | 78 518 | 0.02491 | 77 555 | 12.57 | 12.65 |
| 26 | 98 906 | 0.00041 | 98 886 | 56.76 | 56.86 | 76 | 76 562 | 0.02787 | 75 511 | 11.88 | 11.95 |
| 27 | 98 866 | 0.00041 | 98 846 | 55.78 | 55.88 | 77 | 74 428 | 0.03122 | 73 283 | 11.20 | 11.27 |
| 28 | 98 825 | 0.00042 | 98 804 | 54.80 | 54.91 | 78 | 72 104 | 0.03506 | 70 858 | 10.55 | 10.61 |
| 29 | 98 783 | 0.00044 | 98 762 | 53.83 | 53.93 | 79 | 69 577 | 0.03945 | 68 223 | 9.91 | 9.97 |
| 30 | 98 740 | 0.00046 | 98 717 | 52.85 | 52.96 | 80 | 66 832 | 0.04448 | 65 365 | 9.30 | 9.36 |
| 31 | 98 694 | 0.00048 | 98 671 | 51.87 | 51.98 | 81 | 63 859 | 0.05026 | 62 274 | 8.71 | 8.76 |
| 32 | 98 647 | 0.00051 | 98 622 | 50.90 | 51.01 | 82 | 60 649 | 0.05683 | 58 946 | 8.14 | 8.19 |
| 33 | 98 596 | 0.00054 | 98 570 | 49.92 | 50.03 | 83 | 57 203 | 0.06428 | 55 383 | 7.60 | 7.65 |
| 34 | 98 543 | 0.00057 | 98 516 | 48.95 | 49.06 | 84 | 53 526 | 0.07268 | 51 598 | 7.09 | 7.13 |
| 35 | 98 487 | 0.00061 | 98 458 | 47.98 | 48.09 | 85 | 49 636 | 0.08207 | 47 613 | 6.61 | 6.64 |
| 36 | 98 427 | 0.00065 | 98 396 | 47.01 | 47.12 | 86 | 45 562 | 0.09254 | 43 464 | 6.15 | 6.19 |
| 37 | 98 364 | 0.00071 | 98 329 | 46.04 | 46.15 | 87 | 41 346 | 0.10411 | 39 198 | 5.73 | 5.76 |
| 38 | 98 294 | 0.00076 | 98 257 | 45.07 | 45.19 | 88 | 37 041 | 0.11683 | 34 877 | 5.34 | 5.36 |
| 39 | 98 220 | 0.00083 | 98 179 | 44.10 | 44.22 | 89 | 32 714 | 0.13071 | 30 568 | 4.98 | 5.00 |
| 40 | 98 138 | 0.00090 | 98 095 | 43.14 | 43.26 | 90 | 28 438 | 0.14567 | 26 352 | 4.65 | 4.67 |
| 41 | 98 050 | 0.00098 | 98 003 | 42.18 | 42.30 | 91 | 24 295 | 0.16118 | 22 315 | 4.36 | 4.38 |
| 42 | 97 954 | 0.00106 | 97 902 | 41.22 | 41.34 | 92 | 20 379 | 0.17673 | 18 549 | 4.10 | 4.12 |
| 43 | 97 850 | 0.00115 | 97 794 | 40.26 | 40.39 | 93 | 16 778 | 0.19142 | 15 137 | 3.88 | 3.89 |
| 44 | 97 737 | 0.00126 | 97 676 | 39.31 | 39.43 | 94 | 13 566 | 0.20450 | 12 142 | 3.68 | 3.69 |
| 45 | 97 614 | 0.00137 | 97 548 | 38.36 | 38.48 | 95 | 10 792 | 0.21617 | 9 590 | 3.50 | 3.51 |
| 46 | 97 480 | 0.00149 | 97 409 | 37.41 | 37.54 | 96 | 8 459 | 0.22733 | 7 465 | 3.33 | 3.34 |
| 47 | 97 335 | 0.00163 | 97 257 | 36.46 | 36.59 | 97 | 6 536 | 0.23929 | 5 726 | 3.17 | 3.17 |
| 48 | 97 177 | 0.00177 | 97 092 | 35.52 | 35.65 | 98 | 4 972 | 0.25237 | 4 321 | 3.02 | 3.02 |
| 49 | 97 004 | 0.00194 | 96 912 | 34.58 | 34.71 | 99 | 3 717 | 0.26511 | 3 204 | 2.88 | 2.87 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 2 732 | 0.27831 | 2 335 | 2.74 | 2.74 |

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age *x*

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

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

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

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

| <i>Cause of death</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Proportion of all deaths</i> | <i>Rate</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>(%)</i> | <i>(b)</i> |
| Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99) | 369 | 302 | 671 | 1.5 | 10.4 |
| Neoplasms (C00–D48) | 6 982 | 5 484 | 12 466 | 27.5 | 192.9 |
| Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97) | 6 843 | 5 358 | 12 201 | 26.9 | 188.8 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90) | 616 | 599 | 1 215 | 2.7 | 18.8 |
| Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99) | 536 | 604 | 1 140 | 2.5 | 17.6 |
| Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99) | 671 | 818 | 1 489 | 3.3 | 23.0 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99) | 8 727 | 9 624 | 18 351 | 40.4 | 284.0 |
| All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52) | 6 244 | 6 135 | 12 379 | 27.3 | 191.6 |
| Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25) | 5 038 | 4 503 | 9 541 | 21.0 | 147.6 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69) | 1 899 | 2 814 | 4 713 | 10.4 | 72.9 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99) | 2 147 | 1 860 | 4 007 | 8.8 | 62.0 |
| Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93) | 766 | 707 | 1 473 | 3.2 | 22.8 |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99) | 85 | 192 | 277 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99) | 389 | 553 | 942 | 2.1 | 14.6 |
| Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96) | 133 | 106 | 239 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99) | 99 | 93 | 192 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99) | 73 | 92 | 165 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) | 1 733 | 753 | 2 486 | 5.5 | 38.5 |
| Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89) | 460 | 179 | 639 | 1.4 | 9.9 |
| Intentional self-harm (X60–X84) | 588 | 142 | 730 | 1.6 | 11.3 |
| All causes of death | 23 445 | 21 964 | 45 409 | 100.0 | 702.7 |

(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> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of deaths | | | | | | | |
| Males | 6 843 | 6 244 | 1 899 | 2 147 | 460 | 588 | 23 445 |
| Females | 5 358 | 6 135 | 2 814 | 1 860 | 179 | 142 | 21 964 |
| Persons | 12 201 | 12 379 | 4 713 | 4 007 | 639 | 730 | 45 409 |
| Proportions by sex (%) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 56.1 | 50.4 | 40.3 | 53.6 | 72.0 | 80.5 | 51.6 |
| Females | 43.9 | 49.6 | 59.7 | 46.4 | 28.0 | 19.5 | 48.4 |
| Persons | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Proportions by cause of death (%) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 29.2 | 26.6 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Females | 24.4 | 27.9 | 12.8 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Persons | 26.9 | 27.3 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Crude death rate(c) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 212.9 | 194.3 | 59.1 | 66.8 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 729.4 |
| Females | 164.9 | 188.9 | 86.6 | 57.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 676.2 |
| Persons | 188.8 | 191.6 | 72.9 | 62.0 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 702.7 |
| Standardised death rate(d) | | | | | | | |
| NSW | 161.4 | 151.5 | 55.9 | 49.8 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 577.8 |
| Australia | 163.8 | 144.7 | 51.0 | 47.1 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 568.4 |

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

| LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH..... | | | LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH..... | | |
|---|-------|---------|---|-------------|---------|
| Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision | Males | Females | Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision | Males | Females |
| Sydney | | | North Western | | |
| Inner Sydney | 74.2 | 81.2 | Central Macquarie | 74.8 | 80.2 |
| Eastern Suburbs | 78.3 | 82.9 | Macquarie–Barwon | 72.2 | 77.4 |
| St George–Sutherland | 78.6 | 83.1 | Upper Darling | n.p. | n.p. |
| Canterbury–Bankstown | 76.9 | 82.3 | <i>Total North Western</i> | 74.0 | 79.6 |
| Fairfield–Liverpool | 76.3 | 81.4 | Central West | | |
| Outer South Western Sydney | 76.2 | 80.7 | Bathurst–Orange | 75.6 | 80.4 |
| Inner Western Sydney | 77.3 | 82.6 | Central Tablelands (excluding Bathurst–Orange) | 74.5 | 80.1 |
| Central Western Sydney | 76.2 | 82.0 | Lachlan | 73.9 | 80.7 |
| Outer Western Sydney | 75.9 | 81.8 | <i>Total Central West</i> | 74.8 | 80.8 |
| Blacktown–Baulkham Hills | 76.8 | 81.8 | South Eastern | | |
| Lower Northern Sydney | 79.2 | 83.3 | Queanbeyan | 75.1 | 80.3 |
| Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai | 80.0 | 83.4 | Southern Tablelands (excluding Queanbeyan) | 74.9 | 80.8 |
| Northern Beaches | 78.9 | 83.3 | Lower South Coast | 75.5 | 81.9 |
| Gosford–Wyong | 76.0 | 81.5 | Snowy | n.p. | n.p. |
| <i>Total Sydney</i> | 77.2 | 82.4 | <i>Total South Eastern</i> | 75.4 | 81.4 |
| Hunter | | | Murrumbidgee | | |
| Newcastle | 75.8 | 81.6 | Central Murrumbidgee | 75.5 | 80.7 |
| Hunter SD Balance | 75.9 | 81.7 | Lower Murrumbidgee | 75.7 | 81.7 |
| <i>Total Hunter</i> | 75.8 | 81.6 | <i>Total Murrumbidgee</i> | 75.7 | 81.3 |
| Illawarra | | | Murray | | |
| Wollongong | 76.3 | 81.9 | Albury | 75.6 | 81.5 |
| Illawarra SD Balance | 75.9 | 82.0 | Upper Murray (excluding Albury) | 75.1 | 81.2 |
| <i>Total Illawarra</i> | 76.2 | 82.1 | Central Murray | 75.2 | 80.8 |
| Richmond–Tweed | | | Murray–Darling | n.p. | n.p. |
| Tweed Heads | 75.4 | 81.8 | <i>Total Murray</i> | 75.6 | 81.3 |
| Richmond–Tweed SD Balance | 76.4 | 82.3 | Far West | | |
| <i>Total Richmond–Tweed</i> | 76.2 | 82.2 | Far West | 73.5 | 80.2 |
| Mid-North Coast | | | New South Wales(c) | | |
| Clarence | 75.7 | 81.9 | 76.4 | 81.9 | |
| Hastings | 76.1 | 81.7 | | | |
| <i>Total Mid-North Coast</i> | 75.9 | 81.8 | | | |
| Northern | | | | | |
| Northern Slopes | 75.1 | 81.4 | | | |
| Northern Tablelands | 74.9 | 81.3 | | | |
| North Central Plain | 72.1 | 79.5 | | | |
| <i>Total Northern</i> | 74.6 | 81.2 | | | |

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

SPECIAL ARTICLE MORTALITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN MORTALITY

This article examines the regional differences in mortality for specific causes of death. It aims to identify Statistical Divisions (SDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in NSW where the level of mortality is significantly higher than the national average. There were 45,409 deaths in NSW in 2000, of which 25,928 deaths were registered in Sydney SD and 19,482 were registered in the balance of the state.

STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO

A comparison of the level of mortality in the SLAs of the State is possible by the calculation of the standardised mortality ratio (SMR). This is the ratio of the actual number of deaths registered in an area, divided by the number of deaths which would have been expected to occur if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Therefore, the SMR is the observed number of deaths divided by the expected number of deaths, multiplied by 100. Because the populations of most SLAs are small and their age-specific death rates can fluctuate widely, death rates have been standardised to eliminate the effect of the different age structures across various areas. The indirect method of standardisation is used with the age specific death rates for Australia taken as the standard. Average deaths in each SLA during the three year period, 1997 to 1999, are used and the expected deaths are calculated using each SLA population and the standard age-specific death rates in five-year age groups. Each cause of death has been treated independently of other causes (see Explanatory Notes 25–26).

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2000, Malignant neoplasms and Ischaemic heart disease were the two leading causes of death in NSW, accounting for 26.8% and 21.0% respectively of total deaths registered. Other causes of deaths studied were Cerebrovascular diseases representing 10.3%, diseases of the Respiratory system (7.6%), Transport accidents (1.3%) and Intentional self-harm (2.0%). In total, the six causes of death selected for this study represented 76.9% of all deaths registered in NSW in 2000.

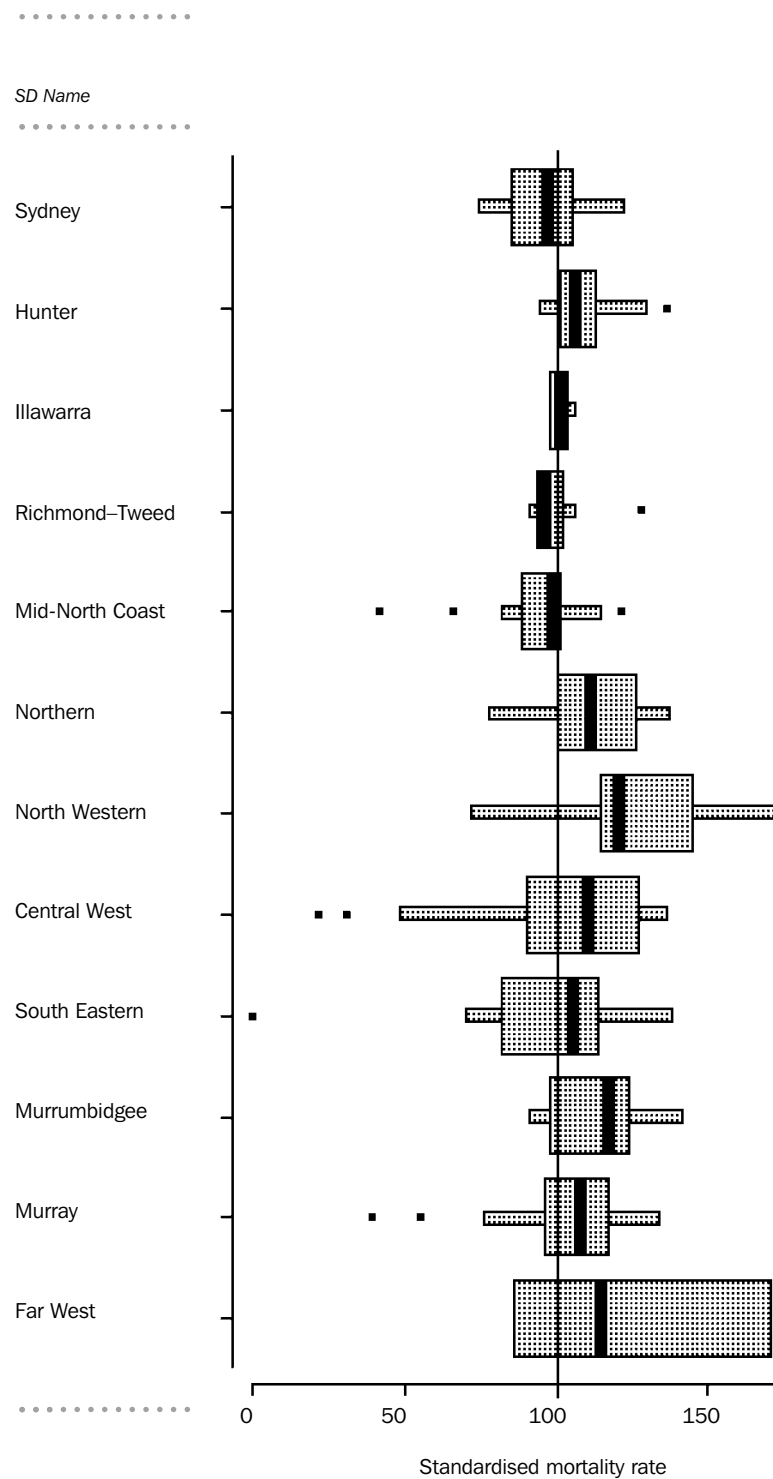
REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY

NSW SLAs have been grouped into three regions; the Sydney SD, the coastal region and the inland region. The coastal region includes the Hunter SD, Illawarra SD, Richmond–Tweed SD, Mid-North Coast SD and South Eastern SD. The inland region includes Northern SD, North Western SD, Central West SD, Murrumbidgee SD, Murray SD and Far West SD.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY *continued*

The level of mortality has been summarised by producing a box plot for each SD in the region. The box plot provides a concise picture of the distribution of the SMRs for SLAs within each SD and shows the following:

- The solid line in the middle of the rectangle represents the median value or the 50th percentile of the SMR. This is the point where 50% of the SLA SMRs are below the median point and 50% are above it.
- 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 it. The 75th percentile, is the point at which 75% of the values are below that point and 25% of the values are above it.
- The narrow rectangle extending beyond the quartiles are called whiskers. Whiskers extend from the quartiles to the farthest observation not further than 1.5 times the distance between the quartiles.
- The small black points beyond the whiskers are known as outliers and these represent atypical data values.
- The line drawn at SMR of 100 represents the national level of mortality.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY *continued*

SYDNEY SD

Mortality from all causes of death in Sydney SD had an SMR of 97, which was below the standard national level of 100. However, in some SLAs in the Sydney SD mortality from specific causes of death was significantly higher than the national average. The SMR for Ischaemic heart diseases was significantly high in the SLAs of Parramatta (115), Blue Mountains (122), Liverpool (123) and Blacktown (132).

The SMR for Cerebrovascular diseases was significantly higher than the standard national level in the SLAs of Wyong (128), Strathfield (146), Marrickville (150) and Ashfield (186). Both Blacktown SLA (132) and Marrickville SLA (146) showed higher mortality from diseases of the Respiratory systems. Self-harm in South Sydney SLA (169) represented the highest SMR in NSW for this cause of death.

THE COASTAL REGION

Mortality from all causes of death in the SDs in this region was very close to the national average. The SMR for all causes was 99 in Richmond–Tweed SD, 101 in Illawarra SD, 101 in Mid-North Coast SD, 105 in Hunter SD and 107 in South Eastern SD. Few SLAs had significantly high mortality ratios from specific causes of death. Mortality ratios from heart diseases were significantly high in Shellharbour SLA (130) which is in Illawarra SD and in Cessnock SLA (135) which is in Hunter SD. In Mid-North Coast SD, Grafton SLA had a high mortality ratio from Cerebrovascular diseases (169) and Kempsey SLA had a high mortality ratio from diseases of the Respiratory system (175).

THE INLAND REGION

The mortality level for the SDs in this region was higher than the national average. The SMR for all causes was 108 in Murray SD, 110 in Northern SD, 110 in Murrumbidgee SD, 115 in Central West, 118 in Far West SD, and 121 in North Western SD. Ischaemic heart disease was significantly high in Narrabri SLA (154) which is in the Northern SD, Cootamundra SLA (159) in Murrumbidgee SD, Greater Lithgow SLA (158) and Parkes SLA (163) in Central West SD and Narromine SLA (189) in the North Western SD. The SMR for Cerebrovascular diseases was significantly high in Parkes SLA (211) and Greater Lithgow SLA (221) in the Central West SD. Mortality resulting from the diseases of the Respiratory system was high in Moree Plains SLA (257) in Northern SD.

CONCLUSION

The higher mortality rates for all causes of death and for the specific causes examined in this study occur in the SDs in the balance of state, which include the remote areas of the state. The differences in mortality levels of people living in different areas can provide an indicator of the requirement for the delivery of medical and related services.

SECTION **5**

MIGRATION

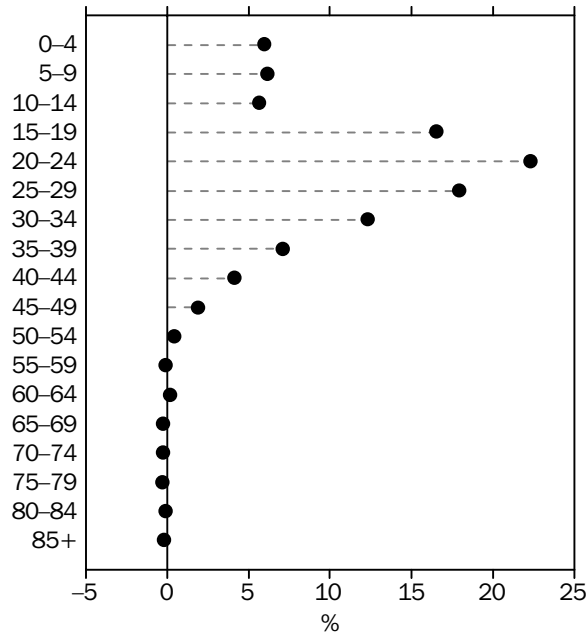
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2000, net overseas migration to NSW was 43,653 persons. This is 6% higher than the figure for 1990. However, in the last ten years, net overseas migration to NSW has fluctuated from a low of 15,636 persons in 1993 to a high of 48,162 persons in 1995.

NSW had the highest net overseas migration in 2000 followed by Victoria with 26,933 migrants and Queensland which received 15,556 net migrants. ACT, Tasmania and Northern Territory had the lowest net overseas migration with 258, 318 and 879 migrants respectively.

Net overseas migration was high for young adults and peaked at 22% for migrants aged 20–24 years. Net overseas migration for all migrants aged 55 years or more was negative or close to zero.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, By Age Group



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Arrivals

In 2000, 96,343 persons arrived in NSW from other States and Territories. The number of persons arriving from interstate has increased by 6% since 1999 and by 22% since 1990. Queensland had the highest number of arrivals from interstate (100,452), followed by NSW (96,343) and Victoria (73,730).

Departures

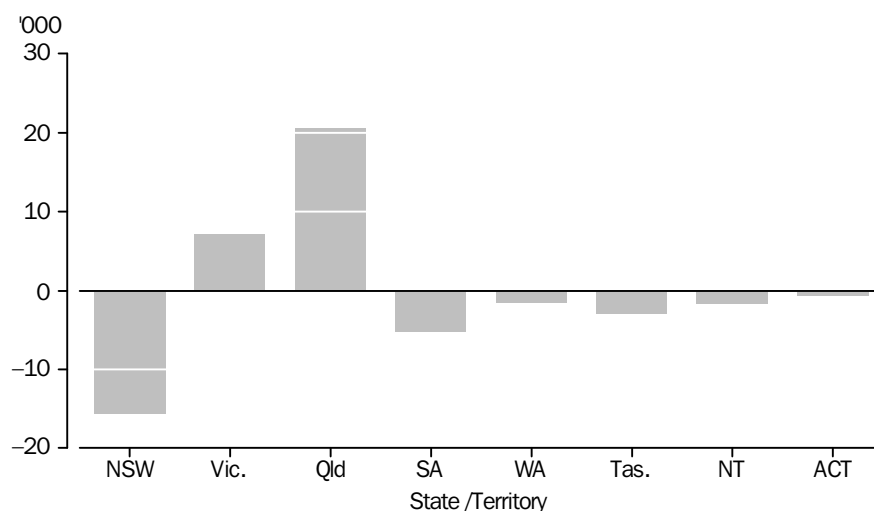
Departures from NSW to other States and Territories numbered 111,920 in 2000. This is 6% higher than the figure for 1999 and 4% higher than the number of departures in 1990. Of all States and Territories, NSW has the highest number of departures followed by Queensland (79,993) and Victoria (66,657).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

Net interstate migration

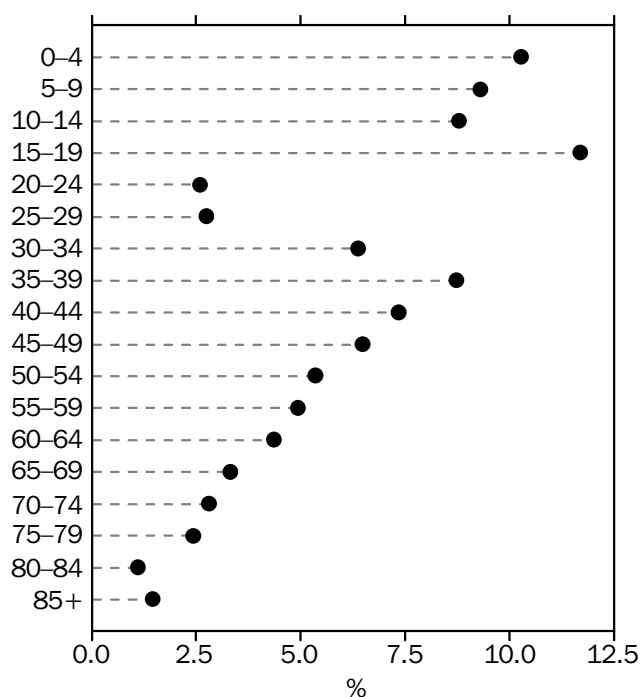
NSW had a net loss of 15,577 persons through interstate migration in 2000. All States, with the exception of Queensland and Victoria, experienced net losses from interstate migration. Throughout the past decade, net interstate migration has remained stable with NSW losing an average of 16,870 persons each year. Queensland is the only State that has experienced positive net interstate migration throughout the last decade, 1990–2000.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories



In 2000, net interstate migration in NSW was highest for migrants aged 15–19 years. There was also a second peak in the age of net interstate migrants at 35–39 years. This may reflect the movement of children with their parents.

POPULATION LOSS TO OTHER STATES, By Age Group



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000(b) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| OVERSEAS MIGRATION | | | | | | | |
| Permanent movement | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 47 124 | 42 860 | 41 211 | 32 762 | 33 493 | 36 798 | n.y.a. |
| Departures(c) | 10 121 | 10 430 | 10 722 | 11 841 | 13 839 | 16 602 | n.y.a. |
| Former settlers | 4 465 | 4 779 | 4 873 | 5 511 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other Australian residents | 5 656 | 5 651 | 5 849 | 6 330 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Net | 37 003 | 32 430 | 30 489 | 20 921 | 19 654 | 20 196 | n.y.a. |
| Long-term movement | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 45 551 | 63 112 | 67 870 | 73 060 | 77 259 | 84 086 | n.y.a. |
| Australian residents returning | 21 445 | 30 604 | 31 324 | 31 814 | 28 399 | 28 365 | n.y.a. |
| Overseas visitors arriving | 24 106 | 32 508 | 36 546 | 41 246 | 48 860 | 55 721 | n.y.a. |
| Departures | 41 563 | 48 633 | 51 913 | 59 761 | 61 685 | 60 448 | n.y.a. |
| Australian residents departing | 23 402 | 24 974 | 25 513 | 28 314 | 29 544 | 29 922 | n.y.a. |
| Overseas visitors departing | 18 161 | 23 659 | 26 400 | 31 447 | 32 141 | 30 526 | n.y.a. |
| Net | 3 988 | 14 479 | 15 957 | 13 299 | 15 574 | 23 638 | n.y.a. |
| Category jumping | 118 | 1 257 | -2 112 | -4 563 | 6 121 | -5 920 | n.y.a. |
| Net overseas migration(d) | 41 350 | 48 162 | 44 331 | 29 653 | 41 349 | 37 914 | 43 653 |
| INTERSTATE MIGRATION | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 79 248 | 86 636 | 92 628 | 93 652 | 90 778 | 90 751 | 96 343 |
| Departures | 107 171 | 101 077 | 107 669 | 105 675 | 104 021 | 105 933 | 111 920 |
| Net interstate migration | -27 923 | -14 441 | -15 041 | -12 023 | -13 243 | -15 182 | -15 577 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

| <i>Age group (years)</i> | <i>Overseas(a)</i> | <i>Interstate</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 0-4 | 2 619 | -1 598 |
| 5-9 | 2 691 | -1 447 |
| 10-14 | 2 484 | -1 369 |
| 15-19 | 7 233 | -1 819 |
| 20-24 | 9 749 | -401 |
| 25-29 | 7 847 | -427 |
| 30-34 | 5 375 | -994 |
| 35-39 | 3 118 | -1 357 |
| 40-44 | 1 809 | -1 143 |
| 45-49 | 844 | -1 009 |
| 50-54 | 211 | -836 |
| 55-59 | -17 | -768 |
| 60-64 | 93 | -676 |
| 65-69 | -101 | -516 |
| 70-74 | -90 | -439 |
| 75-79 | -120 | -380 |
| 80-84 | -24 | -171 |
| 85 and over | -68 | -227 |
| Total | 43 653 | -15 577 |

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTION 6

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 39,323 marriages in NSW in 2000. This is a decrease of 1,693 marriages since 1999 and 2,127 marriages since 1990.

In 2000, the crude marriage rate declined to 6.1 marriages per 1000 population from 7.1 in 1990 and 6.4 in 1999. Over the past ten years, the NSW crude marriage rate has exceeded the rate for Australia, except in 1996 and 1997 when the rates were the same.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES



MARRIAGE RITES

In NSW, 20,048 marriages were performed by ministers of religion, while 19,275 were performed by civil celebrants. Marriages performed by ministers of religion accounted for 65% of all marriages in 1980 and this declined to 51% in 2000, while marriages performed by civil celebrants increased from 35% in 1980 to account for almost half (49%) of all marriages in 2000. In Australia, the proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion was 47% of all marriages, while marriages performed by civil celebrants accounted for 53%.

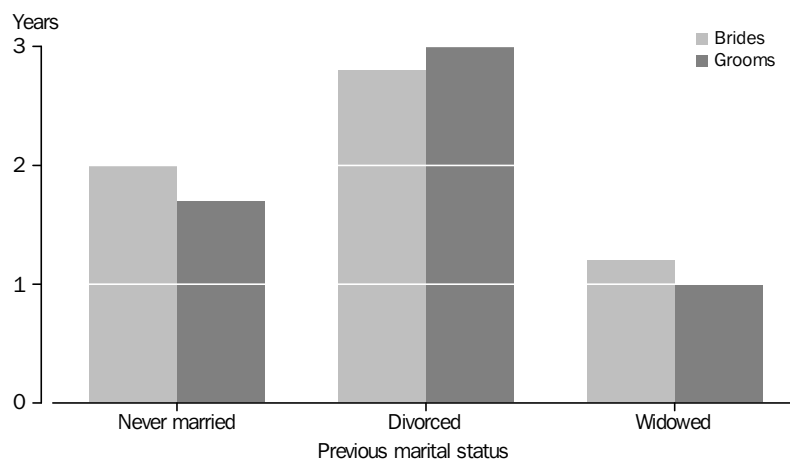
DAY AND MONTH OF MARRIAGE

Approximately 81% of marriages took place on weekends, with 66% of marriages on Saturdays and 15% on Sundays. During the week, Friday was the most popular day to marry (8%), while Wednesdays (2%) and Thursdays (2%) were the least popular days on which to marry. The highest proportions of marriages were in November (11%), March (11%) and October (11%). The least popular months in which to marry were August (5%) and July (5%).

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The median age for both brides and grooms has steadily increased since 1990. By 2000, the median age for grooms had increased to 30 years from 28.3 years in 1990 and for brides the median age had increased to 28 years from 25.9 years in 1990. The median age for brides and grooms who were previously divorced has increased faster than the median age for brides and grooms who were widowed or never married.

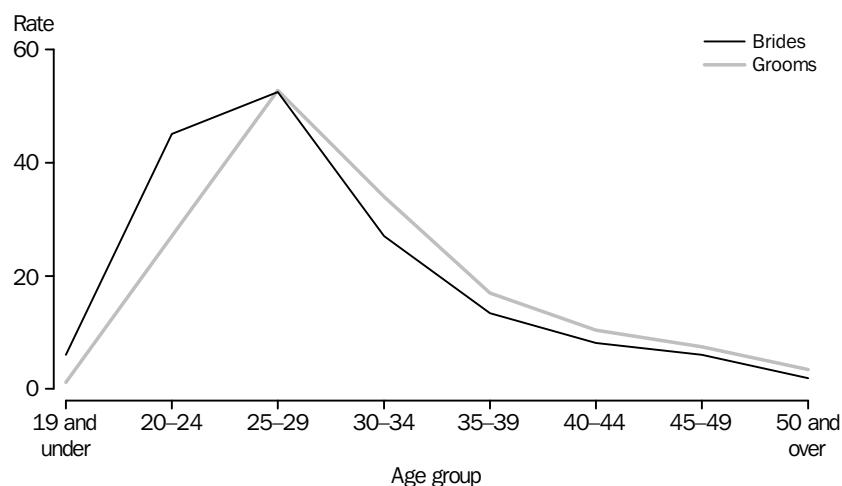
CHANGE IN MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDES AND GROOMS—1990–2000



AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

The highest age-specific marriage rates were for brides and grooms aged 25–29 years, at 52.5 and 52.8 marriages per 1,000 persons respectively. Age-specific marriage rates for brides exceeded those for grooms in the 19 years and under and 20–24 years age groups. From 25–29 years onwards, age-specific marriage rates for grooms exceeded the rates for brides.

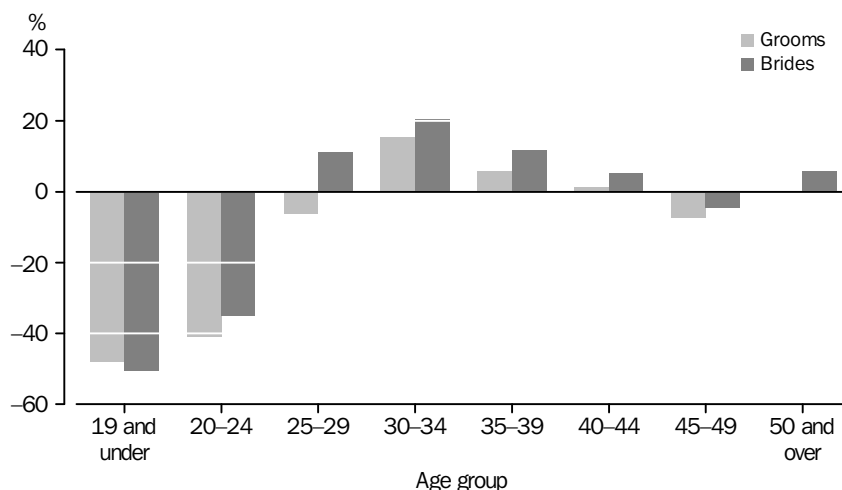
AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS



AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES *continued*

Between 1990 and 2000, age-specific marriage rates changed for both brides and grooms. The sharpest decrease was for brides and grooms aged 19 and under, where rates declined by 50% for brides and 48% for grooms. In the 25–29 year age group, the age-specific marriage rate for grooms declined, but increased for brides. The rates for both brides and grooms aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years increased. There was only a small change in rates for brides and grooms aged 40 years or more.

CHANGE IN AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—1990–2000



PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

In 68% of marriages both partners had never previously been married and in a further 19% of marriages one partner had never previously been married. Marriages where both bride and groom had previously been married accounted for 13% of marriages. Of all marriages where both partners had previously been married, it was most common that both partners had previously been divorced (81%), while it was least common that both partners had previously been widowed (5%).

BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

Marriages where both the bride and groom were Australian born account for 60% of all marriages. Couples where the bride was Australian born and the groom was overseas born account for 12% of marriages and marriages where the groom was Australian born and the bride was overseas born account for 10% of marriages. Marriages where both partners were born overseas account for 18% of marriages in NSW. The latter is 4% higher than the figure for Australia. Of all marriages where both partners were born overseas, 61% of couples were born in the same country and 39% were born in different countries.

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. In 2000, 67% of all couples cohabited before marriage, which is an increase of 6% since 1997. At the Australian level 71% of couples cohabited before marriage.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ALL MARRIAGES | | | | | | | |
| Marriages registered | 41 450 | 37 828 | 35 716 | 36 679 | 39 136 | 41 016 | 39 323 |
| Crude marriage rate | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Previous marital status | | | | | | | |
| First marriage both partners | 28 196 | 25 838 | 23 937 | 24 829 | 26 527 | 27 920 | 26 639 |
| First marriage one partner | 7 858 | 7 012 | 6 766 | 6 928 | 7 393 | 7 699 | 7 385 |
| Remarriage both partners | 5 396 | 4 978 | 5 013 | 4 922 | 5 216 | 5 397 | 5 299 |
| Marriages performed by | | | | | | | |
| Ministers of religion | | | | | | | |
| Number | 24 685 | n.a. | 20 101 | 20 288 | 21 119 | 21 463 | 20 048 |
| Proportion (%) | 59.6 | n.a. | 56.3 | 55.3 | 54.0 | 52.3 | 51.0 |
| Civil celebrants | | | | | | | |
| Number | 16 765 | n.a. | 15 615 | 16 391 | 18 017 | 19 553 | 19 275 |
| Proportion (%) | 40.4 | n.a. | 43.7 | 44.7 | 46.0 | 47.7 | 49.0 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BRIDEGROOM | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific marriage rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| 19 and under | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 20–24 | 45.6 | 33.2 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 27.0 |
| 25–29 | 56.3 | 52.7 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 54.1 | 55.3 | 52.8 |
| 30–34 | 29.5 | 30.5 | 28.4 | 30.1 | 32.4 | 34.5 | 34.0 |
| 35–39 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 17.0 |
| 40–44 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| 45–49 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| 50 and over | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Marital status at marriage | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 31 856 | 29 202 | 27 132 | 28 084 | 30 026 | 31 606 | 30 129 |
| Widowed | 959 | 773 | 789 | 777 | 803 | 777 | 760 |
| Divorced | 8 635 | 7 853 | 7 795 | 7 818 | 8 307 | 8 633 | 8 434 |
| Total | 41 450 | 37 828 | 35 716 | 36 679 | 39 136 | 41 016 | 39 323 |
| Median age (years) | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 26.7 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.4 |
| Widowed | 61.0 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 61.6 | 62.8 | 62.0 |
| Divorced | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.6 |
| Total | 28.3 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.0 |
| BRIDE | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific marriage rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| 19 and under | 12.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 20–24 | 69.4 | 53.9 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 45.1 |
| 25–29 | 47.3 | 48.6 | 46.2 | 47.9 | 52.0 | 54.5 | 52.5 |
| 30–34 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 27.2 | 27.1 |
| 35–39 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 13.4 |
| 40–44 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| 45–49 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 50 and over | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Marital status at marriage | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 32 394 | 29 486 | 27 508 | 28 502 | 30 421 | 31 933 | 30 534 |
| Widowed | 1 075 | 902 | 898 | 867 | 865 | 891 | 800 |
| Divorced | 7 981 | 7 440 | 7 310 | 7 310 | 7 850 | 8 192 | 7 989 |
| Total | 41 450 | 37 828 | 35 716 | 36 679 | 39 136 | 41 016 | 39 323 |
| Median age (years) | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 24.5 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.5 |
| Widowed | 52.0 | 52.8 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 54.2 | 52.9 | 53.2 |
| Divorced | 36.0 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.8 |
| Total | 25.9 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.0 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Not statistically reliable due to the small numbers involved.

6.2 MARRIAGES, Age-specific First Marriage and Remarriage—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 | 26 639 | 186 | 3 304 | 30 129 |
| Widowed | 136 | 254 | 370 | 760 |
| Divorced | 3 759 | 360 | 4 315 | 8 434 |
| Total | 30 534 | 800 | 7 989 | 39 323 |

PROPORTION (%)

| | | | | |
|---------------|------|-----|------|-------|
| Never married | 67.7 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 76.6 |
| Widowed | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Divorced | 9.6 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 21.4 |
| Total | 77.6 | 2.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 |

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

| Category of rite | PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM..... | | | PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE..... | | | All marriages | Proportion of all marriages |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>Never married</i> | <i>Widowed</i> | <i>Divorced</i> | <i>Never married</i> | <i>Widowed</i> | <i>Divorced</i> | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | % |
| Religious(a) | | | | | | | | |
| Anglican | 4 117 | 66 | 694 | 4 252 | 73 | 552 | 4 877 | 12.4 |
| Baptist | 498 | 19 | 136 | 494 | 21 | 138 | 653 | 1.7 |
| Catholic | 6 690 | 78 | 228 | 6 693 | 82 | 221 | 6 996 | 17.8 |
| Churches of Christ | 144 | 3 | 48 | 149 | 10 | 36 | 195 | 0.5 |
| Islam | 645 | 5 | 107 | 633 | 8 | 116 | 757 | 1.9 |
| Lutheran | 53 | 4 | 18 | 54 | 5 | 16 | 75 | 0.2 |
| Orthodox | 1 044 | 12 | 148 | 1 078 | 8 | 118 | 1 204 | 3.1 |
| Presbyterian | 529 | 11 | 125 | 569 | 10 | 86 | 665 | 1.7 |
| Uniting Church | 1 568 | 37 | 507 | 1 662 | 51 | 399 | 2 112 | 5.4 |
| Other denominations | 1 960 | 61 | 493 | 1 994 | 58 | 462 | 2 514 | 6.4 |
| <i>All religious rites</i> | <i>17 248</i> | <i>296</i> | <i>2 504</i> | <i>17 578</i> | <i>326</i> | <i>2 144</i> | <i>20 048</i> | <i>51.0</i> |
| Civil | | | | | | | | |
| Official registrars | 2 000 | 83 | 902 | 2 053 | 87 | 845 | 2 985 | 7.6 |
| Other civil celebrants | 10 881 | 381 | 5 028 | 10 903 | 387 | 5 000 | 16 290 | 41.4 |
| <i>All civil rites</i> | <i>12 881</i> | <i>464</i> | <i>5 930</i> | <i>12 956</i> | <i>474</i> | <i>5 845</i> | <i>19 275</i> | <i>49.0</i> |
| All marriages | 30 129 | 760 | 8 434 | 30 534 | 800 | 7 989 | 39 323 | 100.0 |

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

SECTION **7**

DIVORCES

Overall in 2000, there were 14,756 divorces registered in NSW. This represents a decrease of 714 divorces since 1999, but an increase of 2,342 divorces since 1990. In 2000, the crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1000 persons and in the last ten years this rate has fluctuated between 2.1 in 1990 and 2.6 in 1996. In the past decade divorce rates in NSW have been consistently lower than the rates for Australia.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE



(a) Per 1,000 population.

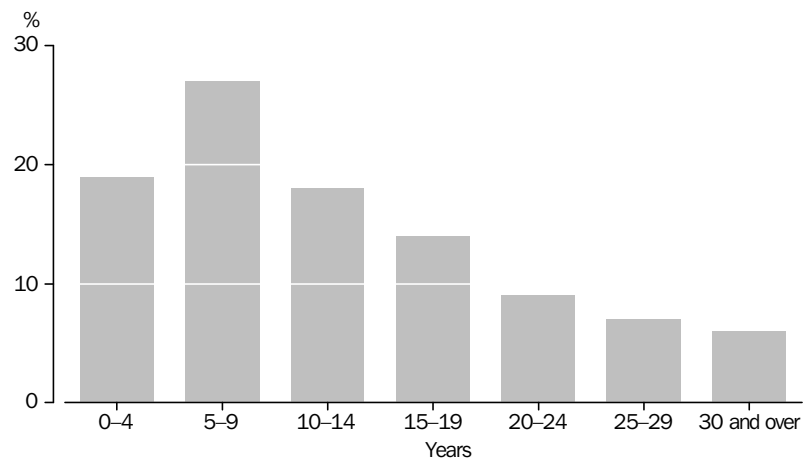
DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

The period between marriage and final separation increased steadily between 1990 and 2000. The median interval between marriage and final separation was 6.5 years in 1990 and 7.6 years in 2000. Of all couples who divorced in 2000, 37% had separated in less than 5 years, 60% of couples separated in less than 10 years and 74% of couples who divorced separated in less than 15 years.

The median duration between marriage and divorce in 2000 was 10.9 years. The median duration of marriage has increased by 1.5 years since 1990. Marriages that lasted less than 5 years accounted for 19% of all divorces while marriages that lasted less than 10 years and less than 15 years accounted for a further 46% and 64% respectively.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE *continued*

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO DIVORCE



AGE AT FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

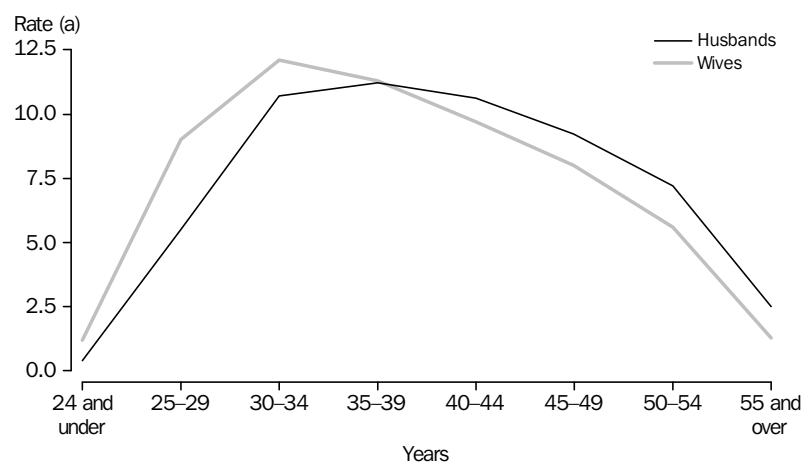
Median age at separation varies by sex. The median age at separation in 2000, was 37.6 years for husbands and 34.8 years for wives. This is an increase of 2.4 years for husbands and 2.6 years for wives since 1990.

In 2000 the median age at divorce was 40.9 years for husbands and 38 years for wives. The median age at divorce has increased steadily over the last decade. It has increased by 2.9 years for both husbands and wives since 1990.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE

Age-specific divorce rates in 2000 were highest for both husbands and wives aged between 30 and 44 years. Husbands aged 35–39 years experienced the highest age-specific rate (11.2), while wives aged 30–34 years experienced the highest rate (12.1).

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES, By Age



(a) Per 1,000 persons.

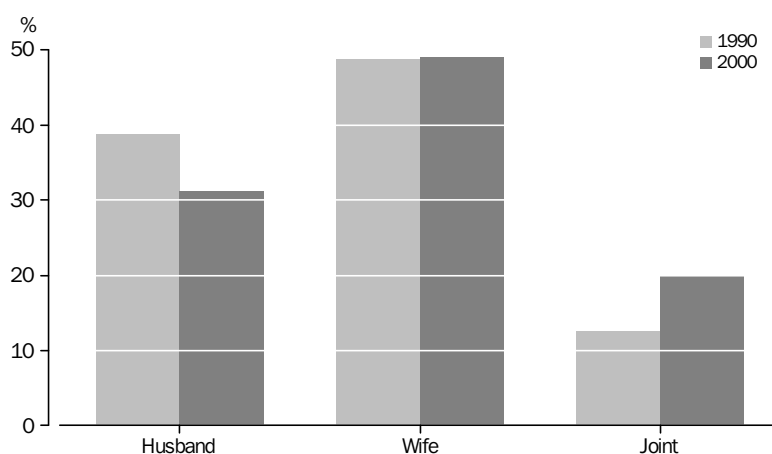
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE *continued*

Since 1990, the age-specific divorce rate for husbands and wives aged 25–29 years and 24 years and under has decreased. The rate for husbands aged 30–34 remained stable and the rate for wives aged 30–34 years increased. The age-specific divorce rate for husbands and wives aged 35–39 increased.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

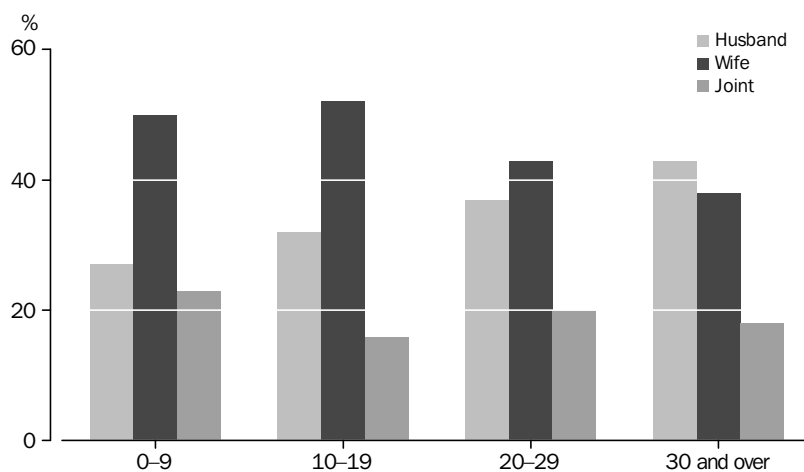
In 2000, approximately 49% of divorces were filed by the wife, 31% by the husband and 20% of divorces were filed jointly. The proportion of wives filing for divorce has not changed in the ten years from 1990, however the proportion of divorces filed by the husband has declined by 7% and divorces filed jointly by husbands and wives increased by 8%.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE



The likelihood that a husband will file for divorce increased with duration of marriage. Husbands married less than 10 years filed for divorce in 27% of cases, while husbands married 30 years or more filed for divorce in 43% of cases. Conversely the proportion of wives filing for divorce decreased from 50% for wives married less than 10 years to 38% for wives married 30 years or more.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE



DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN

There was a total of 14,114 children involved in divorces in 2000. Approximately 51.2% of divorces involved at least one child. This is an increase of less than 1% since 1990. Of all divorces involving children, divorce was most likely to involve two children.

The median age of the youngest child involved in divorce increased from 7.1 years in 1990 to 7.6 years in 2000.

BIRTHPLACE OF APPLICANTS

Of all divorces in NSW, 54% were for couples who were both born in Australia. Couples where both partners were born overseas accounted for 24% of divorces, while divorces where the husband was born overseas and the wife was Australian-born (13%) were more common than divorces where the wife was overseas-born and husband was Australian-born (9%).

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

| | 1990 | 1995(b) | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ALL DIVORCES | | | | | | | |
| Divorces granted | 12 414 | 14 945 | 15 984 | 14 655 | 14 987 | 15 470 | 14 756 |
| Crude divorce rate | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Median duration of marriage (years) | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.9 |
| Median interval between marriage and final separation (years) | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Divorces involving children | | | | | | | |
| Number | 6 240 | n.a. | 8 120 | 7 520 | 7 604 | 7 962 | 7 554 |
| Proportion of total divorces (%) | 50.3 | n.a. | 50.8 | 51.3 | 50.7 | 51.5 | 51.2 |
| Average number of children | 1.9 | n.a. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Applicant | | | | | | | |
| Husband | 4 817 | 5 237 | 5 436 | 4 654 | 4 751 | 4 884 | 4 605 |
| Wife | 6 050 | 7 143 | 7 262 | 7 045 | 7 243 | 7 536 | 7 209 |
| Joint | 1 547 | 2 565 | 3 286 | 2 956 | 2 993 | 3 050 | 2 942 |
| HUSBAND | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific divorce rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| 24 and under | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 25–29 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| 30–34 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| 35–39 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.2 |
| 40–44 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| 45–49 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| 50–54 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| 55 and over | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Median age (years) | | | | | | | |
| At marriage | 25.2 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.6 |
| At final separation | 35.2 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37.6 |
| At decree made absolute | 38.0 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 |
| WIFE | | | | | | | |
| Age-specific divorce rate | | | | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
| 24 and under | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 25–29 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.0 |
| 30–34 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.1 |
| 35–39 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| 40–44 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| 45–49 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| 50–54 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 55 and over | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Median age (years) | | | | | | | |
| At marriage | 22.6 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.0 |
| At final separation | 32.2 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.8 |
| At decree made absolute | 35.1 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 38.0 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 40 and 41 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

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

| Age group of husband (years) | 24 and under | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | Total(b) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------|
| 24 and under | 82 | 39 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 137 |
| 25-29 | 242 | 873 | 184 | 44 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 357 |
| 30-34 | 106 | 897 | 1 160 | 263 | 54 | 23 | 5 | — | — | 2 519 |
| 35-39 | 34 | 272 | 1 030 | 1 149 | 250 | 61 | 17 | 5 | — | 2 837 |
| 40-44 | 7 | 83 | 310 | 934 | 947 | 208 | 47 | 8 | — | 2 555 |
| 45-49 | 8 | 31 | 93 | 281 | 728 | 732 | 127 | 32 | 10 | 2 051 |
| 50-54 | — | 11 | 41 | 94 | 223 | 545 | 494 | 75 | 20 | 1 512 |
| 55-59 | — | 3 | 9 | 37 | 67 | 137 | 320 | 180 | 36 | 793 |
| 60 and over | — | 4 | 11 | 22 | 50 | 65 | 125 | 210 | 379 | 883 |
| Total(b) | 487 | 2 228 | 2 868 | 2 835 | 2 344 | 1 784 | 1 141 | 513 | 453 | 14 756 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

| <i>Duration of marriage (years)</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4 and over</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Total children</i> | <i>Average number of children(b)</i> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 139 | 22 | 9 | — | 3 | 174 | 55 | 1.6 |
| 2 | 512 | 113 | 47 | 12 | 6 | 690 | 271 | 1.5 |
| 3 | 640 | 190 | 66 | 21 | 6 | 923 | 414 | 1.5 |
| 4 | 720 | 193 | 95 | 21 | 3 | 1 032 | 458 | 1.5 |
| 5 | 608 | 225 | 149 | 32 | 8 | 1 022 | 653 | 1.6 |
| 6 | 407 | 195 | 172 | 43 | 11 | 828 | 714 | 1.7 |
| 7 | 353 | 185 | 187 | 40 | 6 | 771 | 704 | 1.7 |
| 8 | 299 | 142 | 167 | 50 | 18 | 676 | 701 | 1.9 |
| 9 | 246 | 147 | 205 | 80 | 12 | 690 | 846 | 1.9 |
| 10–14 | 784 | 490 | 901 | 398 | 96 | 2 669 | 3 888 | 2.1 |
| 15–19 | 404 | 360 | 779 | 337 | 137 | 2 017 | 3 505 | 2.2 |
| 20–24 | 489 | 406 | 316 | 90 | 40 | 1 341 | 1 483 | 1.7 |
| 25–29 | 720 | 198 | 56 | 15 | — | 991 | 363 | 1.3 |
| 30 and over | 881 | 44 | 6 | — | — | 932 | 59 | 1.2 |
| Total | 7 202 | 2 910 | 3 155 | 1 141 | 348 | 14 756 | 14 114 | 1.9 |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 47.

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 estimated resident population (ERP), with information on overseas arrivals and departures, interstate migration and population and household projections.

Population estimates

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

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

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

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

Population projections

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

BIRTHS *continued*

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

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

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

Causes of death

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

DEATHS *continued*

24 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), while data from 1999 onwards is coded to ICD-10 and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. Data from 1999 onwards in this table relates to:

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

Standardised mortality ratio

25 The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) is calculated as follows:

- Multiply the age-cause specific death rates in the standard population by the age specific population of the area in question and add up the expected deaths for all ages. In this analysis the age-cause specific death rates for Australia for the three year period 1997–1999 are used as standard.
- Sum up the observed deaths from a specific cause of death for the area in question for all ages.
- Divide the observed sum of deaths from a specific cause for all ages in the area in question by the sum of the expected number of deaths for all ages multiplied by 100.

$$SMR = \left(\frac{D^{c,i}}{\sum_j {}_nM_x^{c,s} \times {}_nP_x^j} \right) \times 100$$

where $D^{c,i}$ represents the observed deaths of all ages from a specific cause (c) in the area (i), ${}_nM_x^{c,s}$ is the age specific deaths rates of cause (c) in the standards population (s) at ages x to x+n and ${}_nP_x^i$ is the population at ages x to x+n in the area (i). The denominator is added for all ages in five year age groups (j) up to 85+.

DEATHS *continued*

Statistical significance of the SMR

26 The statistical tests are used to determine whether a specific SMR for an area is significantly different from that of the nation. Standard error of the SMR is obtained from the following formula:

$$SE(SMR) = \frac{SMR}{(\text{observed deaths})^{0.5}}$$

Normal distribution is used to test the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the SMR for the area and Australia. The Z statistic is calculated as follows:

$$Z = \left(\frac{SMR^{c,i} - SMR^{c,s}}{SE(SMR^{c,i})} \right)$$

where $SMR^{c,i}$ is the SMR for an area(i) and the cause of death (c) and $SMR^{c,s}$ is the SMR for Australia and the cause of death (c), which is equal to 100.

If Z statistic exceeds plus or minus 1.96, the observed SMR for an area (i) is regarded as statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

27 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.

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

29 Special arrangements were put in place to estimate net overseas migration for September and December quarters 2000, and thereby enable production of State and Territory population estimates. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

30 Estimates of net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000 are based upon a sample of passenger cards from persons arriving in and departing from Australia during the period August through December 2000, along with movement data supplied by DIMA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, ABS Website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

MIGRATION *continued*

31 As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December quarters 2000, preliminary category jumping has been set to zero for these periods

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

33 Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the 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.

34 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

35 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.

36 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.

DIVORCES *continued*

37 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

38 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.

39 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.

40 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.

41 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

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

43 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2000* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

44 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

45 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

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

47 Other ABS products which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 48)
New South Wales at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.8)
Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1362.1)
New South Wales Year Book (Cat. no. 1300.1)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)
Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3235.1)
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, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 1313.8)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

50 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.

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

Date of birth
Nuptiality
Plurality
Sex of child
State or Territory of registration

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State or Territory of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

| 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 |
| 2000 | 6 462 500 | 86 752 | 45 409 | 447 | 39 323 | 14 756 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 2.3 |

(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> no. | <i>Females</i> no. | <i>Persons</i> no. | <i>Proportion of</i> <i>total persons</i> % |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 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*

| | Males | Females | Persons | Proportion of total persons |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Characteristics of persons counted</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 | 101 485 | 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> | 1 582 411 | 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 the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given. |
| Age-specific divorce rates | Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population. |
| Age-specific fertility rates | Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. |
| Age-specific marriage rates | Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 are excluded from the population. |
| Birth | The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. |
| Category jumping | Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component. |
| Category of movement | Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ permanent movements; ▪ long-term movements (one year or more); and ▪ short-term movements (less than one year). |

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

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

Children (divorce collection) Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, 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.

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| 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 | The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. |
| Exnuptial birth | An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth. |
| 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 | <p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p> |

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| Indigenous birth | The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages. |
| Indigenous death | The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form. |
| Indigenous origin | Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. |
| Infant death | An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. |
| Infant mortality rate | The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. |
| Intercensal discrepancy | Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. |
| Life expectancy | Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. |
| Long-term arrivals | Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. |
| Long-term departures | Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. |
| Marital status | Two separate concepts are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced. |
| Marriage | Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <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. |

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| Median value | For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation. |
| Multiple birth | A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born. |
| Neonatal death | A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. |
| Neonatal death rate | The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable). |
| Net interstate migration | The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. |
| Net overseas migration | Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping. |
| Net reproduction rate | The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products. |
| Nuptial birth | A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth. |
| Nuptial first confinement | A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth. |
| Nuptiality | Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth. |
| Paternity-acknowledged birth | A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged. |

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| Perinatal death | A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined. |
| Perinatal death rate | The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths. |
| Permanent arrivals (settlers) | <p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the 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 are Australian residents (including former settlers) 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. |

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| 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 ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates. |
| State or Territory of registration | State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the event was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. |
| State or Territory of usual residence | <p>State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population); ▪ the mother (birth collection); or ▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p> |
| Statistical Local Areas | Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of State level. Further details are included in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0). |
| Total fertility rate | The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. |
| Year of occurrence | Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. |
| Year of registration | Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. |

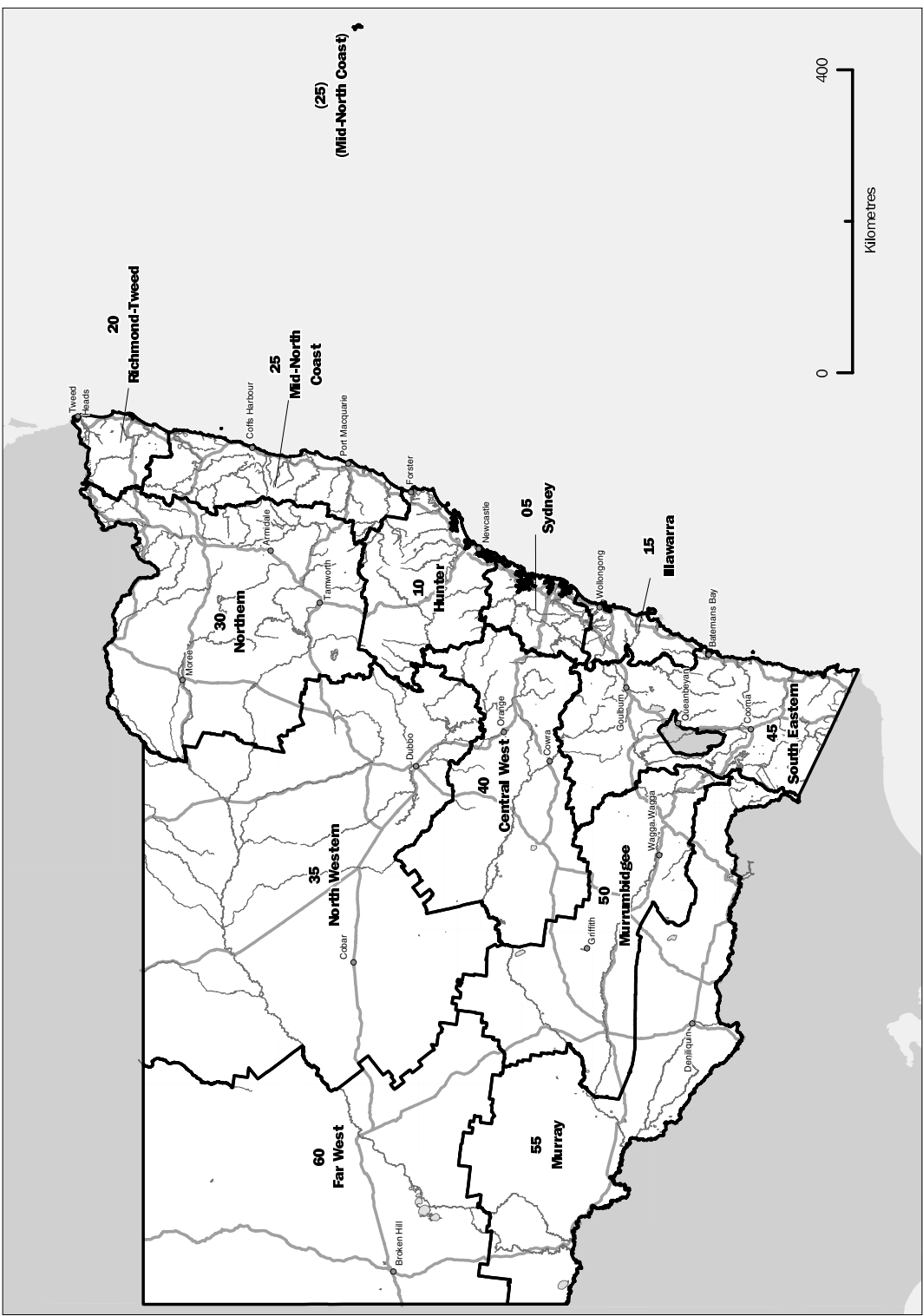
REFERENCE MAPS

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.

REFERENCE MAPS

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

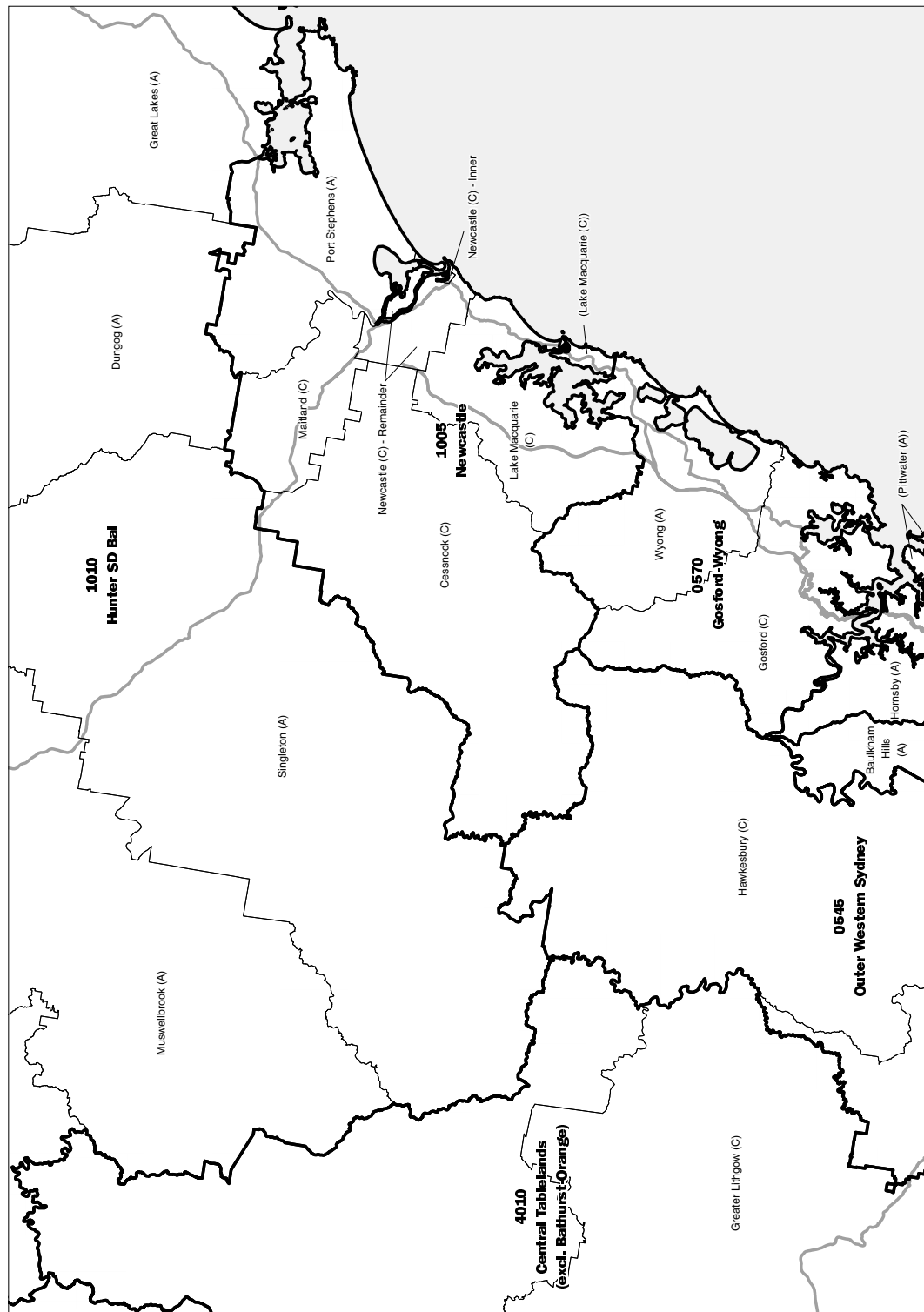


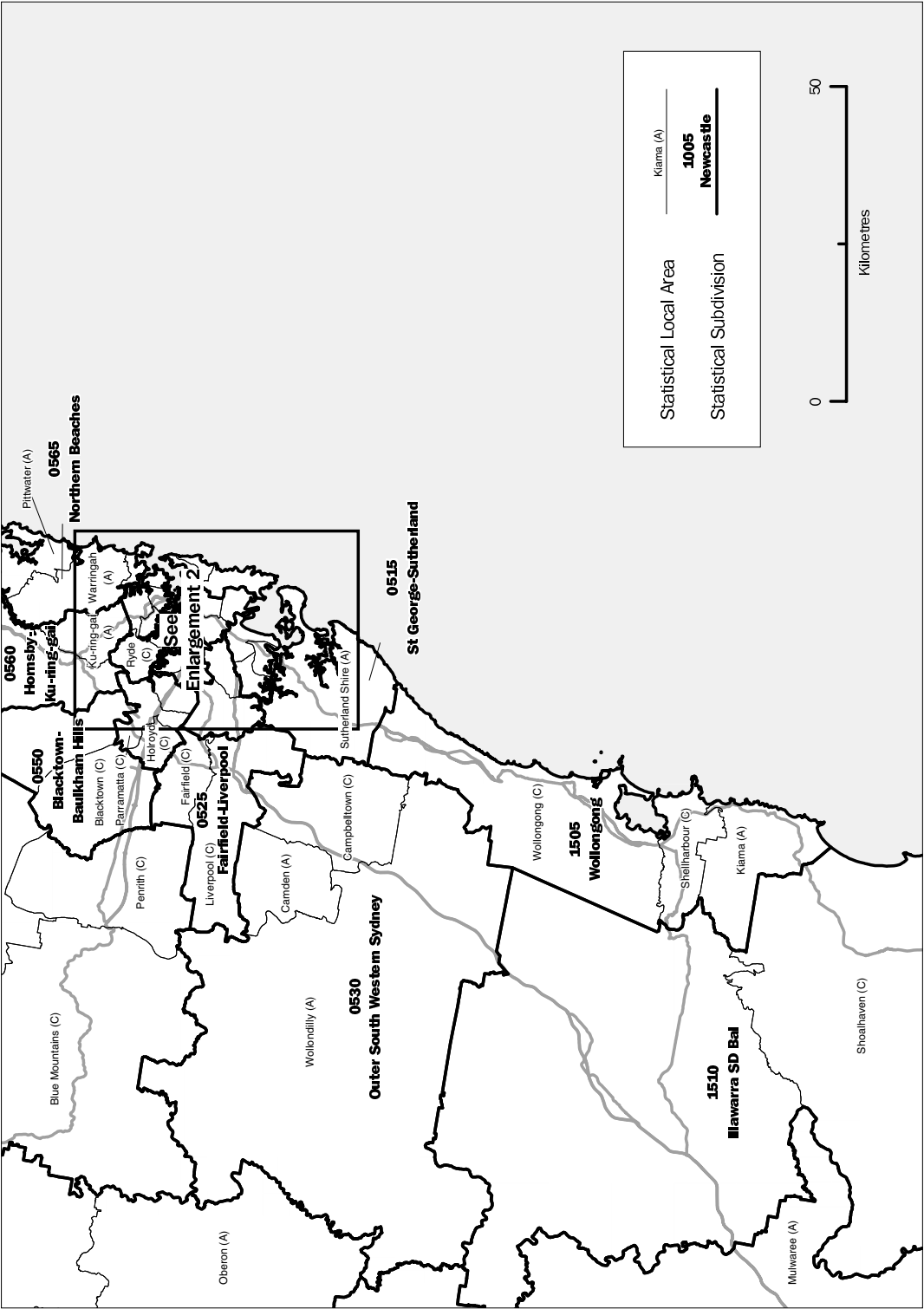
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS



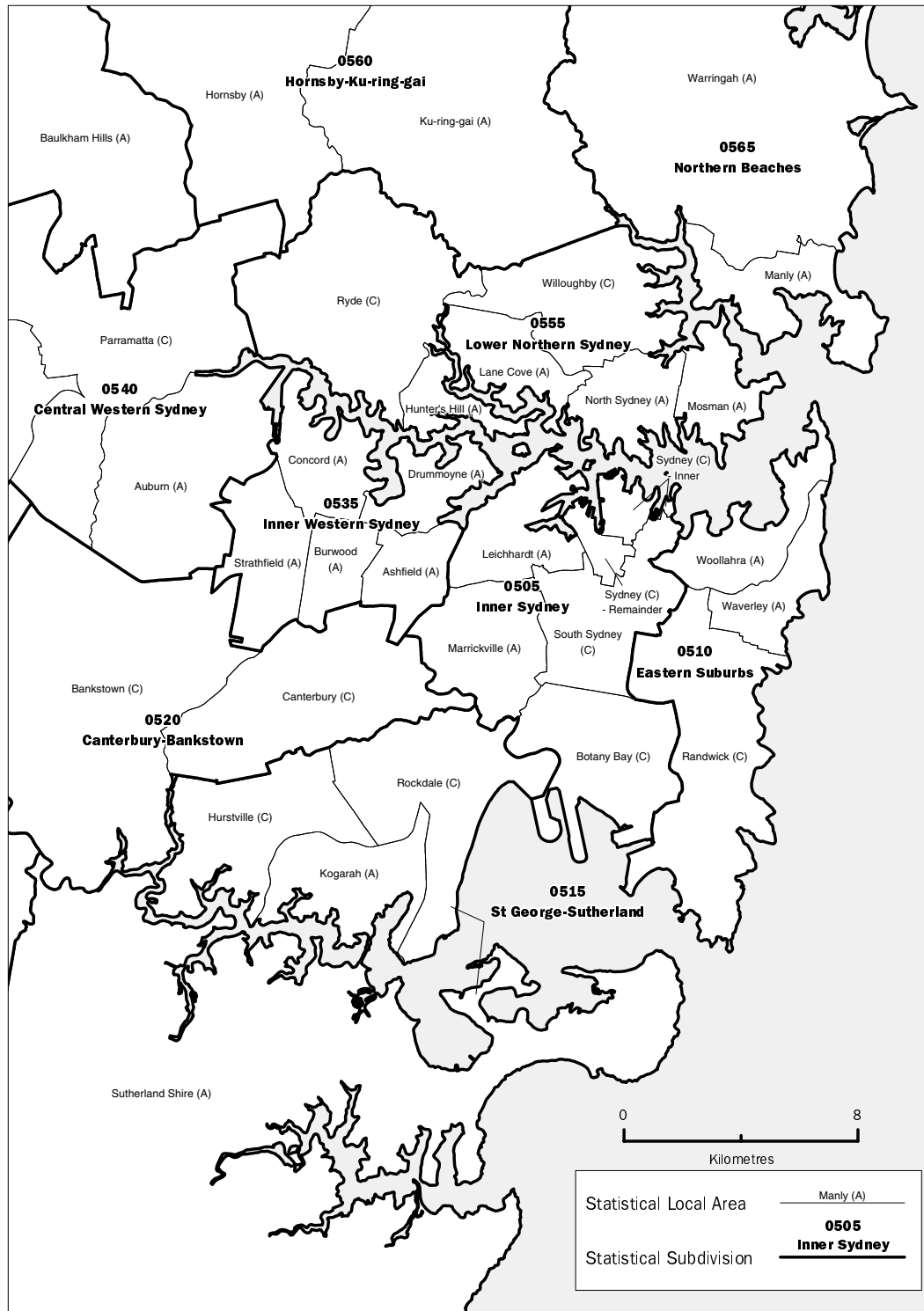


ENLARGEMENT 1—STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS





ENLARGEMENT 2—STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS



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