

DEMOGRAPHY

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

	page
Notes	2
List of tables	3

SECTIONS

1 Demographic summary	5
2 Population	15
3 Births	22
4 Deaths	29
5 Migration	40
6 Marriages	45
7 Divorces	54
8 The Indigenous population	60

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	71
Appendixes	
1 Characteristics available	78
2 Historical summary, estimated resident population and vital statistics, selected years, 1911–1999	81
3 1996 Census, summary characteristics	82
Glossary	84
Reference maps	91

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
C	City
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld.	Queensland
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
WA	Western Australia
Vic.	Victoria
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

Colin Nagle
Regional Director

LIST OF TABLES

Page

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

1.1	States and Territories, 31 December 1999	8
1.2	Statistical areas, 1999	10

POPULATION

2.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	18
2.2	Estimated resident population, age and sex, at 30 June 1999	19
2.3	Projected population, sex, 2000–2051	20
2.4	Projected number of households, household type, selected years	21

BIRTHS

3.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	26
3.2	Confinements, age of mother, 1999	28

DEATHS

4.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	33
4.2	Age at death, sex, 1999	35
4.3	Life table, sex, 1997–1999	36
4.4	Selected causes of death, sex, 1999	38
4.5	Selected causes of death, summary, 1999	39

MIGRATION

5.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	42
5.2	Net migration, age, 1999	43
5.3	Permanent arrivals, birthplace, 1999	44

MARRIAGES

6.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	49
6.2	Age-specific first marriage and remarriage rates, Census years, 1971–1996 ...	51
6.3	Previous marital status of parties, 1999	52
6.4	Previous marital status of parties and category of rite, 1999	53

DIVORCES

7.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	57
7.2	Age of parties at divorce, 1999	58
7.3	Number of children of the marriage and duration of marriage, 1999	59

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

8.1	Experimental projections of the Indigenous population, at 30 June 1999 ...	64
8.2	Indigenous and total births and confinements, summary, 1994–1999	65
8.3	Births to and confinements of Indigenous and all mothers, summary, 1994–1999	66
8.4	Indigenous and total deaths, summary, 1994–1999	67
8.5	Indigenous deaths, age at death, sex, 1999	68
8.6	Indigenous and total deaths, selected causes of death, 1994–1999	69
8.7	Indigenous deaths, selected causes of death, sex, 1999	70

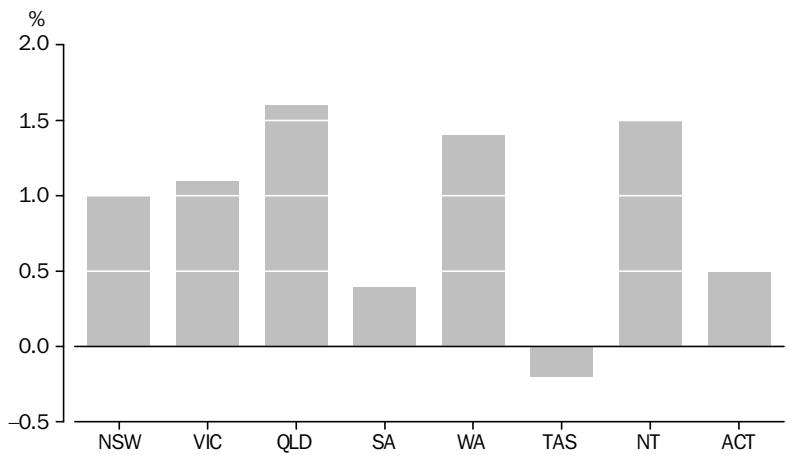
SECTION **1**

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia in December 1999 was 1,871,021, amounting to 10% of Australia's population. The State/Territory with the highest growth rate was Queensland (1.6%), followed by the Northern Territory (1.5%). Western Australia was the third fastest growing State/Territory for the year ending December 1999, with a growth rate of 1.4% compared with the national rate of 1.1%. The main contributor to population growth in 1999 was natural increase (14,095) followed by net overseas migration (12,196). Net interstate migration contributed only 10 additional persons.

POPULATION GROWTH, 1998–1999



BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 1999, there were 24,849 births registered where the mother's State of usual residence was Western Australia. The Western Australian crude birth rate of 13.4 births per 1,000 estimated resident population was slightly higher than the national rate (13.1) and the fourth highest of the States/Territories after the Northern Territory (18.5), the Australian Capital (13.7) and New South Wales (13.5).

In Western Australia, the median age of mothers for all confinements in 1999 was 29.4 years. This compares with the national figure of 29.7 years. The State/Territory with the highest median age was Victoria with 30.4 years; the lowest was the Northern Territory (27.5 years).

DEATHS

In 1999, there were 10,877 deaths registered where the deceased was usually resident in Western Australia. The crude death rate was 5.9 deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population, the third lowest of all the States/Territories and lower than the national rate of 6.8.

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. Western Australia's standardised death rate of 5.7 compares with a national rate of 5.9.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 1999, there were 33,616 overseas arrivals and 19,624 departures. Western Australia received 12% of all overseas arrivals to Australia and contributed 11% of all overseas departures.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The net interstate migration for Western Australia in 1999 (10 persons) resulted from 31,453 arrivals and 31,443 departures. Two other States, Victoria and Queensland, recorded positive net interstate migration, both much higher than Western Australia at 5,348 and 17,585 respectively.

MARRIAGES

There were 10,197 marriages registered in Western Australia during 1999. The crude marriage rate was 5.5, lower than the national rate of 6.0. The median age of bridegrooms was 30.5 years, equal highest with Tasmania and marginally higher than the national rate of 30.1 years. The median age of brides in Western Australia was 28.2 years, slightly higher than the national rate of 27.9 years.

DIVORCES

In Western Australia in 1999, there were 5,301 divorces granted. The crude divorce rate was 2.8 as was the national rate. The median duration of marriage was 11.7 years, slightly longer than the national figure of 11.3 years.

STATISTICAL AREAS

Estimated Resident Population

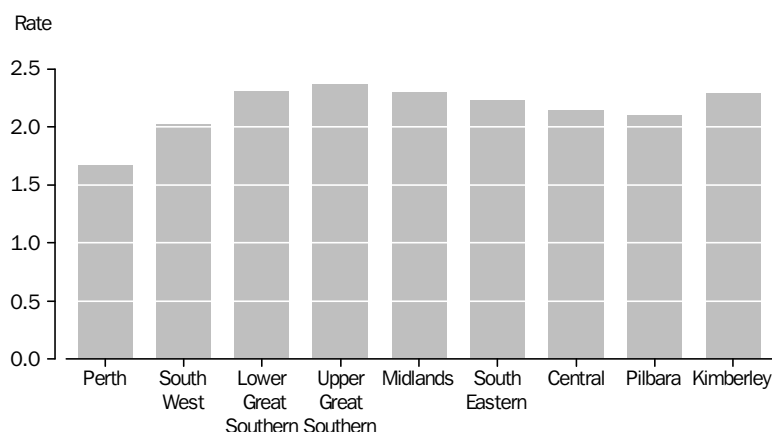
At June 1999, the South West Statistical Division had the second highest estimated resident population (182,500) after the Perth Statistical Division (1,361,675). Over 80% of the population of Western Australia lived in these two Statistical Divisions.

The most populous Statistical Local Area (SLA) outside the Perth Statistical Division was Mandurah, with an estimated resident population of 43,957. Murchison, with an estimated resident population of 145 was the least populous in Western Australia.

Births

The Upper Great Southern Statistical Division had the highest total fertility rate (2.373) in Western Australia compared with the Perth Statistical Division which had the lowest (1.665).

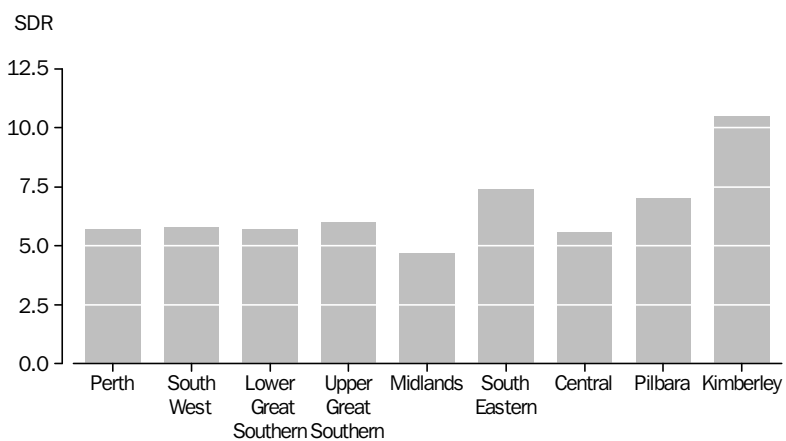
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE. Statistical Divisions



Deaths

The highest death rate in Western Australia was in the Kimberley Statistical Division (10.5) followed by the South Eastern Statistical Division with a death rate of 7.4. In the Perth Statistical Division the death rate was 5.7.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES. Statistical Divisions



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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
PERTH (SD)					
Central Metropolitan (SSD)					
Cambridge (T)	24 261	274	1.540	229	5.6
Claremont (T)	9 351	68	1.103	94	4.5
Cottesloe (T)	7 574	60	1.116	55	5.1
Mosman Park (T)	8 101	78	1.282	85	6.6
Nedlands (C)	21 308	199	1.586	227	6.1
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 746	14	2.281	9	4.4
Perth (C)—Inner	479	—	n.p.	6	8.2
Perth (C)—Remainder	5 879	18	0.691	48	8.8
Subiaco (C)	15 444	160	1.195	176	10.0
Vincent (T)	25 747	345	1.301	210	6.1
Total Central Metropolitan (SSD)	119 890	1 217	1.301	1 139	6.3
East Metropolitan (SSD)					
Bassendean (T)	14 004	164	1.794	92	6.7
Bayswater (C)	56 295	666	1.619	374	5.7
Kalamunda (S)	49 108	503	1.712	247	5.4
Mundaring (S)	35 052	422	1.824	145	4.9
Swan (S)	79 931	1 345	2.023	363	6.3
Total East Metropolitan (SSD)	234 390	3 100	1.810	1 221	5.8
North Metropolitan (SSD)					
Joondalup (C)—North	44 926	621	1.801	110	4.5
Joondalup (C)—South	111 268	1 166	1.624	372	4.5
Stirling (C)—Central	97 762	1 313	1.564	625	5.3
Stirling (C)—Coastal	60 952	688	1.399	347	4.6
Stirling (C)—South-Eastern	17 070	186	1.444	247	8.2
Wanneroo (C)—North-East	17 585	283	2.112	85	5.5
Wanneroo (C)—North-West	22 446	436	2.187	83	5.2
Wanneroo (C)—South	35 124	667	2.276	127	5.4
Total North Metropolitan (SSD)	407 133	5 360	1.668	1 996	5.2
South West Metropolitan (SSD)					
Cockburn (C)	65 865	1 072	2.015	285	5.4
East Fremantle (T)	6 637	93	1.444	63	7.1
Fremantle (C)—Inner	748	4	0.862	—	n.p.
Fremantle (C)—Remainder	24 946	295	1.385	240	6.8
Kwinana (T)	21 238	344	2.124	123	6.9
Melville (C)	96 744	863	1.410	568	4.8
Rockingham (C)	68 821	977	2.038	377	5.8
Total South West Metropolitan (SSD)	284 999	3 648	1.726	1 658	5.6
South East Metropolitan (SSD)					
Armadale (C)	53 027	719	1.955	235	5.7
Belmont (C)	29 055	391	1.747	231	6.1
Canning (C)	75 732	903	1.705	380	5.8
Gosnells (C)	81 489	1 292	1.957	335	5.2
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	11 100	125	1.931	35	4.2
South Perth (C)	37 454	324	1.206	357	6.7
Victoria Park (T)	27 406	314	1.349	440	8.1
Total South East Metropolitan (SSD)	315 263	4 068	1.685	2 013	6.2
TOTAL PERTH (SD)	1 361 675	17 393	1.665	8 027	5.7

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
SOUTH WEST (SD)					
Dale (SSD)					
Boddington (S)	1 644	18	1.874	4	4.0
Mandurah (C)	43 957	509	2.011	365	5.9
Murray (S)	10 137	103	1.961	77	6.0
Waroona (S)	3 371	42	2.297	22	4.4
<i>Total Dale (SSD)</i>	<i>59 109</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>2.002</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Preston (SSD)					
Bunbury (C)	28 534	392	1.873	219	6.4
Capel (S)	6 520	89	1.917	15	3.9
Collie (S)	8 772	126	2.208	64	7.3
Dardanup (S)	8 571	132	2.117	16	3.6
Donnybrook–Balingup (S)	4 481	65	2.503	18	5.4
Harvey (S)	17 926	242	1.988	68	5.0
<i>Total Preston (SSD)</i>	<i>74 804</i>	<i>1 046</i>	<i>1.987</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Vasse (SSD)					
Augusta–Margaret River (S)	9 546	130	1.719	46	4.5
Busselton (S)	21 528	281	1.974	178	6.0
<i>Total Vasse (SSD)</i>	<i>31 074</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>1.896</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Blackwood (SSD)					
Boyup Brook (S)	1 665	19	2.669	8	6.2
Bridgetown–Greenbushes (S)	4 110	63	2.792	29	6.3
Manjimup (S)	10 511	150	2.412	59	5.9
Nannup (S)	1 227	20	2.408	6	4.1
<i>Total Blackwood (SSD)</i>	<i>17 513</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>2.509</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>5.9</i>
TOTAL SOUTH WEST (SD)	182 500	2 381	2.029	1 194	5.8
LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN (SD)					
Pallinup (SSD)					
Broomehill (S)	552	8	2.077	—	n.p.
Gnowangerup (S)	1 696	44	3.205	9	5.9
Jerramungup (S)	1 298	27	2.656	5	2.8
Katanning (S)	4 517	66	2.426	35	8.2
Kent (S)	764	18	2.115	—	n.p.
Kojonup (S)	2 351	48	2.489	11	6.3
Tambellup (S)	704	12	2.910	5	6.6
Woodanilling (S)	385	8	2.384	—	n.p.
<i>Total Pallinup (SSD)</i>	<i>12 267</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>2.591</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>6.3</i>
King (SSD)					
Albany (C)—Central	15 951	223	2.273	144	6.2
Albany (C) Balance	13 617	155	2.017	60	4.5
Cranbrook (S)	1 107	19	2.508	5	5.0
Denmark (S)	4 413	64	2.626	22	5.2
Plantagenet (S)	4 392	57	2.487	30	5.6
<i>Total King (SSD)</i>	<i>39 480</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>2.205</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>5.6</i>
TOTAL LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN (SD)	51 747	749	2.309	329	5.7

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN (SD)					
Hotham (SSD)					
Brookton (S)	1 038	22	2.954	8	6.9
Cuballing (S)	774	8	1.821	3	4.2
Dumbleyung (S)	858	13	2.330	6	7.7
Narrogin (T)	4 686	66	2.341	53	8.7
Narrogin (S)	868	9	1.836	3	3.9
Pingelly (S)	1 187	15	3.795	7	5.8
Wagin (S)	1 958	32	2.200	16	7.2
Wandering (S)	363	3	1.343	—	n.p.
West Arthur (S)	950	12	1.938	—	n.p.
Wickepin (S)	850	9	2.273	4	4.8
Williams (S)	998	11	2.662	—	n.p.
<i>Total Hotham (SSD)</i>	<i>14 530</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>2.372</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Lakes (SSD)					
Corrigin (S)	1 247	19	2.158	10	5.2
Kondinin (S)	1 172	26	2.795	—	n.p.
Kulin (S)	918	15	2.385	3	4.4
Lake Grace (S)	1 829	35	2.483	7	5.5
<i>Total Lakes (SSD)</i>	<i>5 166</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>2.378</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>4.8</i>
TOTAL UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN (SD)	19 696	295	2.373	126	6.0
MIDLANDS (SD)					
Moore (SSD)					
Chittering (S)	2 589	26	2.180	13	5.0
Dandaragan (S)	2 947	33	2.615	8	5.2
Gingin (S)	3 877	57	2.483	13	4.7
Moora (S)	2 530	36	2.473	7	4.2
Victoria Plains (S)	1 019	21	2.501	4	6.4
<i>Total Moore (SSD)</i>	<i>12 962</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>2.406</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Avon (SSD)					
Beverley (S)	1 588	18	1.999	10	4.7
Cunderdin (S)	1 416	18	2.455	—	n.p.
Dalwallinu (S)	1 763	33	2.943	6	2.5
Dowerin (S)	818	10	1.781	3	4.3
Goomalling (S)	1 028	13	1.902	4	4.0
Koorda (S)	592	12	4.277	5	3.6
Northam (T)	6 433	89	2.140	55	7.1
Northam (S)	3 343	38	1.880	14	4.1
Quairading (S)	1 247	16	2.564	11	7.1
Tammin (S)	407	11	5.938	—	n.p.
Toodyay (S)	3 633	39	2.005	11	3.6
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 573	24	2.455	4	5.7
Wyalkatchem (S)	630	9	2.156	5	5.5
York (S)	3 044	41	2.347	20	5.6
<i>Total Avon (SSD)</i>	<i>27 515</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>2.252</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>5.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
MIDLANDS (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Campion (SSD)					
Bruce Rock (S)	1 204	21	2.513	16	7.4
Kellerberrin (S)	1 282	19	2.746	7	4.4
Merredin (S)	3 801	71	2.474	26	5.6
Mount Marshall (S)	748	10	2.432	3	2.4
Mukinbudin (S)	719	11	1.817	—	n.p.
Narembeen (S)	1 038	12	1.727	3	2.8
Nungarin (S)	260	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Trayning (S)	501	9	2.094	5	5.3
Westonia (S)	304	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Yilgarn (S)	2 266	41	2.420	6	5.6
<i>Total Campion (SSD)</i>	<i>12 123</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>2.294</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>4.7</i>
TOTAL MIDLANDS (SD)	52 600	742	2.302	264	5.0
SOUTH EASTERN (SD)					
Lefroy (SSD)					
Coolgardie (S)	4 988	101	2.575	9	6.8
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	31 880	628	2.221	170	8.9
Laverton (S)	1 183	16	1.894	9	10.9
Leonora (S)	2 693	45	2.227	5	3.6
Menzies (S)	342	4	2.194	—	n.p.
Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	1 575	25	1.324	9	9.1
<i>Total Lefroy (SSD)</i>	<i>42 661</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>2.204</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Johnston (SSD)					
Dundas (S)	1 486	29	2.426	4	6.5
Esperance (S)	13 049	206	2.418	78	6.4
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 473	18	1.835	7	3.7
<i>Total Johnston (SSD)</i>	<i>16 008</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>2.362</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>6.1</i>
TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN (SD)	58 669	1 072	2.233	292	7.4
CENTRAL (SD)					
Gascoyne (SSD)					
Carnarvon (S)	6 296	105	2.287	44	7.7
Exmouth (S)	2 145	29	1.759	7	4.8
Shark Bay (S)	978	12	1.563	—	n.p.
Upper Gascoyne (S)	334	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Gascoyne (SSD)</i>	<i>9 753</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>2.045</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Carnegie (SSD)					
Cue (S)	398	4	3.534	—	n.p.
Meekatharra (S)	2 149	30	1.890	13	5.6
Mount Magnet (S)	716	14	2.046	5	4.0
Murchison (S)	145	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Sandstone (S)	169	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Wiluna (S)	1 162	9	0.871	4	8.3
Yalgoo (S)	359	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Carnegie (SSD)</i>	<i>5 098</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>1.845</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>5.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
CENTRAL (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Greenough River (SSD)					
Carnamah (S)	898	9	2.543	—	n.p.
Chapman Valley (S)	966	8	3.178	—	n.p.
Coorow (S)	1 523	33	2.342	5	4.0
Geraldton (C)	19 824	336	2.155	154	6.6
Greenough (S)	11 689	175	2.158	30	5.0
Irwin (S)	3 019	40	2.403	10	3.8
Mingenew (S)	611	17	3.370	4	7.1
Morawa (S)	1 061	21	2.273	6	5.0
Mullewa (S)	1 148	26	2.940	6	8.3
Northampton (S)	3 129	37	2.412	13	4.1
Perenjori (S)	619	6	1.840	—	n.p.
Three Springs (S)	811	11	1.615	8	4.1
<i>Total Greenough River (SSD)</i>	<i>45 298</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>2.222</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>5.6</i>
TOTAL CENTRAL (SD)	60 149	926	2.144	315	5.6
PILBARA (SD)					
De Grey (SSD)					
East Pilbara (S)	6 819	98	1.930	23	7.4
Port Hedland (T)	13 248	266	2.237	46	8.4
<i>Total De Grey (SSD)</i>	<i>20 067</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>2.127</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Fortescue (SSD)					
Ashburton (S)	6 503	122	2.295	10	4.8
Roebourne (S)	14 507	265	1.982	29	6.2
<i>Total Fortescue (SSD)</i>	<i>21 010</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>2.065</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>5.7</i>
TOTAL PILBARA (SD)	41 077	751	2.099	108	7.0
KIMBERLEY (SD)					
Ord (SSD)					
Halls Creek (S)	3 546	58	2.147	31	11.9
Wyndham–East Kimberley (S)	7 197	129	2.602	39	10.6
<i>Total Ord (SSD)</i>	<i>10 743</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>2.467</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Fitzroy (SSD)					
Broome (S)	10 961	196	2.193	40	7.5
Derby–West Kimberley (S)	7 769	137	2.207	51	13.2
<i>Total Fitzroy (SSD)</i>	<i>18 730</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>2.205</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>10.1</i>
TOTAL KIMBERLEY (SD)	29 473	520	2.296	161	10.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA(f)	1 857 586	24 849	1.775	10 877	5.8

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

SECTION **2**

POPULATION

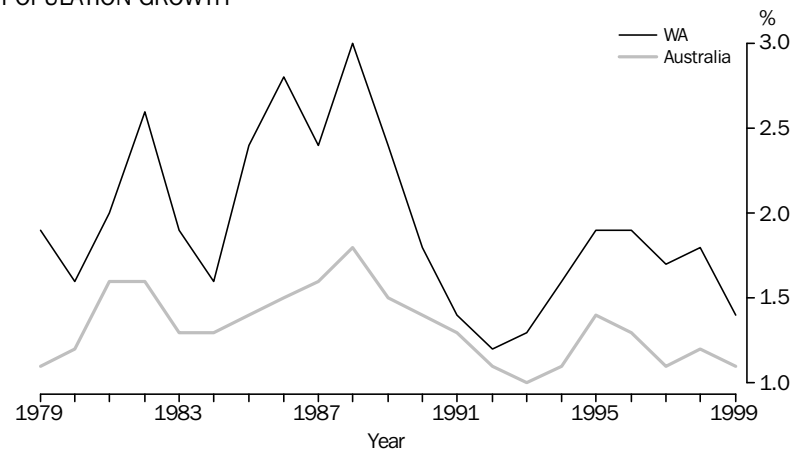
POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Western Australia in December 1999 was 1,871,021 persons, consisting of 941,923 males and 929,098 females.

Western Australia's population increased by 26,301 persons in the twelve months ending December 1999, a growth rate of 1.4%, down on the growth rate of 1.8% in 1998. This was the lowest growth rate since 1993 when it measured 1.3%.

The population growth rate in Western Australia (1.4%) was higher than the national growth rate (1.1%), and has exceeded the national rate for the last 20 years. Over the last 10 years the population of Western Australia has increased by 17% from 1,596,225 persons in 1989.

POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

In 1999, the major contributor to population growth was natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), with a gain of 14,095 persons, representing 54% of total growth. Net overseas migration contributed 46% of growth (12,196 persons) while net interstate migration contributed only 10 persons.

Natural Increase

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

Overseas migration

The 33,616 overseas arrivals in 1999, was the highest recorded figure in the last decade, 1,613 higher than in 1998. Overseas departures were also at their highest level for the past 10 years at 19,624. This represents an increase of 699 from 1998. Included in net overseas migration is an estimate of category jumpers (those persons that changed travel category from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa). In 1999, category jumping resulted in a net loss of 1,796 overseas migrants.

Interstate migration

Western Australia has recorded positive growth from interstate migration over the last seven years, but the net figure of 10 persons in 1999, was the lowest recorded since 1992 when there was a loss of 738 persons. Interstate arrivals decreased for the third consecutive year to 31,453 persons, while interstate departures were at their highest level recorded over the last ten years (31,443).

AGE STRUCTURE

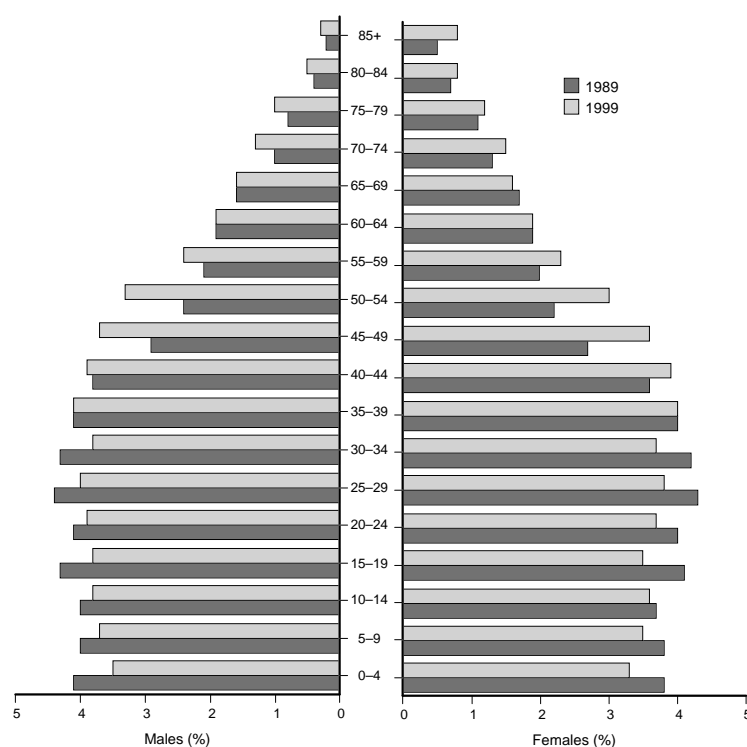
The population of Western Australia has continued to age. In June 1999, 10.5% of the estimated resident population (1,857,586) was 65 years or older, compared with 9.5% in June 1989.

The proportion of the population under 25 years of age has continued to fall. In 1999, people under 25 years constituted 36% of the total population, falling from 40% in 1989.

The 35–39 year age group was the largest of all five-year age groups in 1999, comprising 150,338 persons and representing 8% of the total population. The median age of the population in June 1999 was 33.9 years of age. For males, the median age was 33.3 years and for females 34.5 years.

Males made up 51% of the population under 65 years of age and outnumbered females in all 5 year age groups from 0–64 years. Females made up 56% of the population 65 years and over and 69% of the population aged 85 years and over. Females outnumbered males in all age groups 65 years and over.

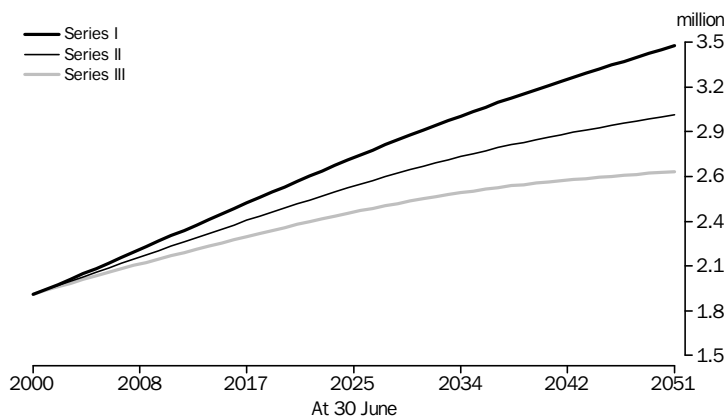
PROPORTION OF POPULATION—Age Groups



PROJECTED POPULATION

Using different sets of assumptions (Series I, II and III) about births, deaths and migration (Explanatory Notes 5–7) the Western Australian population has been projected out to the year 2051. Under Series I the Western Australian population is projected to increase to 3,477,677 by the year 2051. Under Series II the population is projected to increase to 3,037,777 while under Series III it is projected to increase to 2,674,510. In each series, Western Australia is the fourth most populous state, behind New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA – PROJECTED POPULATION



PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of Western Australian households has been projected out to the year 2021. Under Series A the number of Western Australian households is projected to increase to 1,043,900 by the year 2021. Under Series II the number of households is projected to increase to 1,073,000 while under Series III it is projected to increase to 1,135,200.

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

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
.....							
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	803.9	863.2	879.6	896.1	911.3	928.4	941.9
Females	792.3	853.4	869.8	885.8	900.2	916.3	929.1
Persons	1 596.2	1 716.6	1 749.3	1 781.9	1 811.6	1 844.7	1 871.0
.....							
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	25 051	24 929	24 817	24 905	24 514	25 145	24 960
Deaths	9 543	10 280	10 403	10 925	10 839	10 687	10 865
Net	15 508	14 649	14 414	13 980	13 675	14 458	14 095
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	31 887	26 179	29 367	30 470	31 130	32 003	33 616
Departures	14 610	15 286	16 549	17 447	18 982	18 925	19 624
Category jumping	1 452	-2 932	230	-689	-1 387	1 714	-1 796
Net	18 729	7 961	13 048	12 334	10 761	14 792	12 196
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	32 243	29 409	32 524	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453
Departures	28 031	24 758	28 011	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443
Net	4 212	4 651	4 513	5 683	5 292	3 874	10
Total population growth(d)							
Number	37 311	27 588	32 724	32 549	29 728	33 124	26 301
Annual growth rate (%)	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4
.....							
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Perth	n.a.	466.2	483.0	486.5	508.1	515.6	535.5
Balance of WA	n.a.	166.8	166.3	166.5	173.9	178.3	183.5
Total	n.a.	633.0	649.3	653.0	682.1	694.0	719.0
.....							

(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 in Sections 3 and 4.

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	12 825	12 314	25 139	50	12 934	12 199	25 133
1	12 803	11 992	24 795	51	13 167	12 129	25 296
2	13 005	12 121	25 126	52	13 371	12 466	25 837
3	13 324	12 603	25 927	53	10 722	9 782	20 504
4	13 477	12 712	26 189	54	10 427	9 689	20 116
0–4	65 434	61 742	127 176	50–54	60 621	56 265	116 886
5	13 473	12 680	26 153	55	10 203	9 419	19 622
6	13 417	12 679	26 096	56	9 220	8 440	17 660
7	13 474	12 753	26 227	57	8 970	8 426	17 396
8	13 923	13 234	27 157	58	8 389	8 040	16 429
9	14 158	13 432	27 590	59	8 094	7 658	15 752
5–9	68 445	64 778	133 223	55–59	44 876	41 983	86 859
10	14 007	13 346	27 353	60	7 744	7 434	15 178
11	14 005	13 229	27 234	61	7 537	7 315	14 852
12	14 066	13 226	27 292	62	7 071	6 859	13 930
13	14 222	13 600	27 822	63	6 638	6 547	13 185
14	13 945	13 382	27 327	64	6 362	6 486	12 848
10–14	70 245	66 783	137 028	60–64	35 352	34 641	69 993
15	14 219	13 430	27 649	65	5 989	6 187	12 176
16	14 247	13 276	27 523	66	5 916	6 143	12 059
17	14 024	13 126	27 150	67	5 891	5 902	11 793
18	13 776	13 078	26 854	68	6 180	6 205	12 385
19	13 648	13 030	26 678	69	5 661	5 942	11 603
15–19	69 914	65 940	135 854	65–69	29 637	30 379	60 016
20	13 825	13 366	27 191	70	5 404	5 686	11 090
21	14 228	13 389	27 617	71	5 219	5 657	10 876
22	14 484	13 615	28 099	72	4 990	5 552	10 542
23	14 688	13 774	28 462	73	4 828	5 358	10 186
24	14 580	13 741	28 321	74	4 308	4 927	9 235
20–24	71 805	67 885	139 690	70–74	24 749	27 180	51 929
25	14 512	13 476	27 988	75	4 133	4 937	9 070
26	15 033	14 046	29 079	76	3 886	4 730	8 616
27	15 357	14 798	30 155	77	3 510	4 658	8 168
28	15 541	14 962	30 503	78	3 226	4 337	7 563
29	14 390	14 081	28 471	79	2 930	4 170	7 100
25–29	74 833	71 363	146 196	75–79	17 685	22 832	40 517
30	14 480	14 131	28 611	80	2 070	3 026	5 096
31	14 178	13 466	27 644	81	1 906	2 910	4 816
32	13 947	13 798	27 745	82	1 822	2 789	4 611
33	13 896	13 836	27 732	83	1 641	2 933	4 574
34	14 188	14 072	28 260	84	1 469	2 671	4 140
30–34	70 689	69 303	139 992	80–84	8 908	14 329	23 237
35	14 830	14 747	29 577	85	1 309	2 516	3 825
36	15 444	14 950	30 394	86	1 098	2 129	3 227
37	14 886	14 947	29 833	87	895	1 893	2 788
38	15 427	15 088	30 515	88	772	1 591	2 363
39	15 091	14 928	30 019	89	536	1 388	1 924
35–39	75 678	74 660	150 338	85–89	4 610	9 517	14 127
40	14 609	14 515	29 124	90	451	1 098	1 549
41	14 511	14 468	28 979	91	342	882	1 224
42	14 533	14 193	28 726	92	268	646	914
43	14 486	14 449	28 935	93	197	531	728
44	13 883	14 179	28 062	94	135	404	539
40–44	72 022	71 804	143 826	90–94	1 393	3 561	4 954
45	14 089	13 957	28 046	95 and over	399	1 074	1 473
46	13 864	13 677	27 541				
47	13 377	12 953	26 330	Total	935 288	922 298	1 857 586
48	13 496	13 032	26 528				
49	13 167	12 660	25 827				
45–49	67 993	66 279	134 272				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

SERIES I.....				SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
At 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	952 513	939 171	1 891 684	952 277	938 948	1 891 225	952 277	938 948	1 891 225
2001	968 366	954 645	1 923 011	966 761	953 090	1 919 851	965 726	952 086	1 917 812
2002	984 306	970 163	1 954 469	980 421	966 402	1 946 823	977 263	963 315	1 940 578
2003	1 001 047	986 440	1 987 487	994 541	980 140	1 974 681	988 856	974 594	1 963 450
2004	1 018 553	1 003 433	2 021 986	1 009 130	994 302	2 003 432	1 000 402	985 824	1 986 226
2005	1 036 090	1 020 492	2 056 582	1 023 601	1 008 380	2 031 981	1 011 777	996 919	2 008 696
2006	1 053 651	1 037 607	2 091 258	1 037 948	1 022 367	2 060 315	1 022 977	1 007 876	2 030 853
2007	1 071 238	1 054 777	2 126 015	1 052 159	1 036 268	2 088 427	1 033 999	1 018 692	2 052 691
2008	1 088 829	1 071 970	2 160 799	1 066 215	1 050 038	2 116 253	1 044 828	1 029 322	2 074 150
2009	1 106 401	1 089 199	2 195 600	1 080 170	1 063 730	2 143 900	1 055 505	1 039 833	2 095 338
2010	1 123 962	1 106 459	2 230 421	1 094 071	1 077 404	2 171 475	1 066 090	1 050 275	2 116 365
2011	1 141 533	1 123 725	2 265 258	1 107 924	1 091 054	2 198 978	1 076 581	1 060 651	2 137 232
2012	1 159 089	1 141 018	2 300 107	1 121 728	1 104 680	2 226 408	1 086 983	1 070 960	2 157 943
2013	1 176 634	1 158 326	2 334 960	1 135 480	1 118 278	2 253 758	1 097 298	1 081 195	2 178 493
2014	1 194 169	1 175 638	2 369 807	1 149 186	1 131 838	2 281 024	1 107 530	1 091 353	2 198 883
2015	1 211 693	1 192 949	2 404 642	1 162 835	1 145 365	2 308 200	1 117 670	1 101 442	2 219 112
2016	1 229 192	1 210 262	2 439 454	1 176 424	1 158 857	2 335 281	1 127 717	1 111 460	2 239 177
2017	1 246 652	1 227 583	2 474 235	1 189 950	1 172 309	2 362 259	1 137 670	1 121 406	2 259 076
2018	1 264 031	1 244 878	2 508 909	1 203 342	1 185 719	2 389 061	1 147 471	1 131 268	2 278 739
2019	1 281 309	1 262 153	2 543 462	1 216 621	1 199 048	2 415 669	1 157 115	1 141 039	2 298 154
2020	1 298 481	1 279 387	2 577 868	1 229 747	1 212 312	2 442 059	1 166 590	1 150 712	2 317 302
2021	1 315 519	1 296 584	2 612 103	1 242 715	1 225 490	2 468 205	1 175 890	1 160 267	2 336 157
2022	1 332 416	1 313 725	2 646 141	1 255 498	1 238 580	2 494 078	1 184 976	1 169 715	2 354 691
2023	1 349 164	1 330 785	2 679 949	1 268 092	1 251 551	2 519 643	1 193 866	1 179 007	2 372 873
2024	1 365 744	1 347 756	2 713 500	1 280 477	1 264 392	2 544 869	1 202 530	1 188 144	2 390 674
2025	1 382 137	1 364 625	2 746 762	1 292 630	1 277 088	2 569 718	1 210 953	1 197 105	2 408 058
2026	1 398 333	1 381 364	2 779 697	1 304 546	1 289 605	2 594 151	1 219 111	1 205 875	2 424 986
2027	1 414 320	1 397 959	2 812 279	1 316 207	1 301 920	2 618 127	1 227 000	1 214 424	2 441 424
2028	1 430 087	1 414 373	2 844 460	1 327 587	1 314 007	2 641 594	1 234 602	1 222 717	2 457 319
2029	1 445 615	1 430 604	2 876 219	1 338 669	1 325 852	2 664 521	1 241 887	1 230 756	2 472 643
2030	1 460 912	1 446 626	2 907 538	1 349 445	1 337 434	2 686 879	1 248 859	1 238 508	2 487 367
2031	1 475 966	1 462 440	2 938 406	1 359 919	1 348 729	2 708 648	1 255 512	1 245 963	2 501 475
2032	1 490 774	1 478 050	2 968 824	1 370 094	1 359 723	2 729 817	1 261 841	1 253 114	2 514 955
2033	1 505 363	1 493 425	2 998 788	1 379 955	1 370 417	2 750 372	1 267 866	1 259 932	2 527 798
2034	1 519 722	1 508 583	3 028 305	1 389 512	1 380 807	2 770 319	1 273 570	1 266 440	2 540 010
2035	1 533 871	1 523 512	3 057 383	1 398 777	1 390 882	2 789 659	1 278 983	1 272 612	2 551 595
2036	1 547 830	1 538 207	3 086 037	1 407 774	1 400 636	2 808 410	1 284 105	1 278 463	2 562 568
2037	1 561 612	1 552 667	3 114 279	1 416 503	1 410 084	2 826 587	1 288 975	1 283 974	2 572 949
2038	1 575 225	1 566 905	3 142 130	1 424 981	1 419 236	2 844 217	1 293 581	1 289 184	2 582 765
2039	1 588 671	1 580 936	3 169 607	1 433 226	1 428 098	2 861 324	1 297 957	1 294 090	2 592 047
2040	1 601 974	1 594 756	3 196 730	1 441 260	1 436 681	2 877 941	1 302 110	1 298 719	2 600 829
2041	1 615 134	1 608 384	3 223 518	1 449 092	1 445 009	2 894 101	1 306 068	1 303 076	2 609 144
2042	1 628 165	1 621 828	3 249 993	1 456 752	1 453 087	2 909 839	1 309 841	1 307 189	2 617 030
2043	1 641 077	1 635 100	3 276 177	1 464 238	1 460 950	2 925 188	1 313 449	1 311 078	2 624 527
2044	1 653 879	1 648 213	3 302 092	1 471 566	1 468 620	2 940 186	1 316 908	1 314 762	2 631 670
2045	1 666 590	1 661 169	3 327 759	1 478 759	1 476 107	2 954 866	1 320 241	1 318 255	2 638 496
2046	1 679 197	1 674 002	3 353 199	1 485 831	1 483 425	2 969 256	1 323 464	1 321 575	2 645 039
2047	1 691 726	1 686 706	3 378 432	1 492 796	1 490 590	2 983 386	1 326 571	1 324 757	2 651 328
2048	1 704 172	1 699 305	3 403 477	1 499 665	1 497 613	2 997 278	1 329 586	1 327 808	2 657 394
2049	1 716 564	1 711 792	3 428 356	1 506 442	1 504 521	3 010 963	1 332 527	1 330 739	2 663 266
2050	1 728 895	1 724 191	3 453 086	1 513 144	1 511 313	3 024 457	1 335 404	1 333 560	2 668 964
2051	1 741 158	1 736 519	3 477 677	1 519 771	1 518 006	3 037 777	1 338 208	1 336 302	2 674 510

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

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

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

SECTION **3**

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

In 1999, there were 24,849 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia, 202 fewer than in 1989.

The sex ratio for births in 1999 was 104.3 males per 100 females. Over the ten years to 1999, the number of males born has been consistently higher than the number of females. The largest difference occurred in 1997 when males born exceeded females by 844 (107.1 males to 100 females).

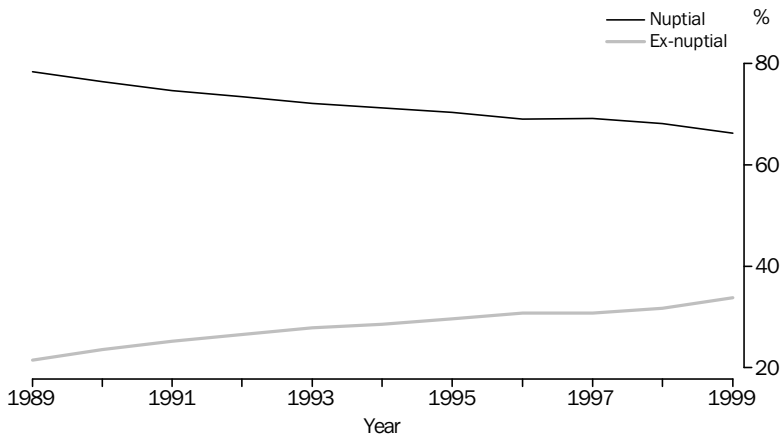
Indigenous Births

In 1999, there were 1,558 Indigenous births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia. The sex ratio for Indigenous births in 1999 was 98.0 males for every 100 females.

WHETHER MOTHERS ARE MARRIED

In 1999, almost two thirds of all mothers were in a registered marriage. Since 1979 the proportion of births that were ex-nuptial has more than doubled from 14% of all births to 34% in 1999. The proportion of these, however, that were paternity-acknowledged has also increased from 55% in 1979 to 89% in 1999.

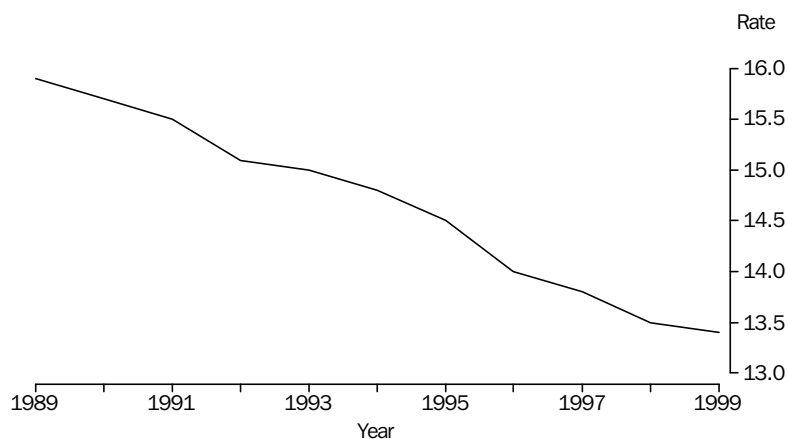
NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS



CRUDE BIRTH RATE

Between 1989 and 1999, the crude birth rate (the number of live births registered per 1,000 estimated resident population) for Western Australia fell from 15.9 to 13.4. In 1999, the national crude birth rate was 13.1.

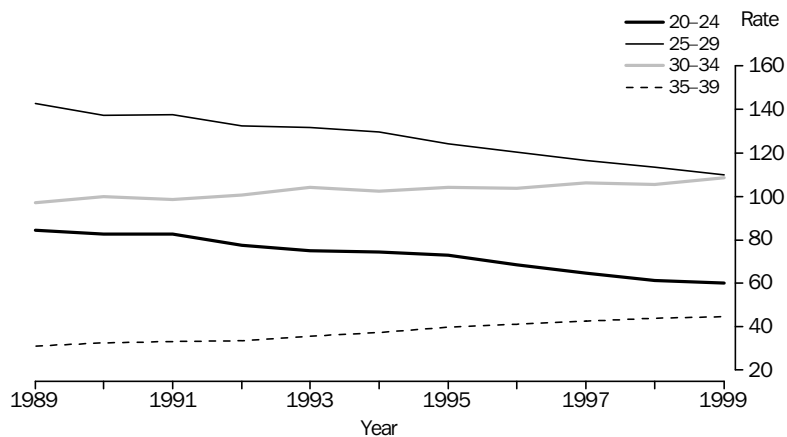
CRUDE BIRTH RATE



AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Age-specific fertility rates (the number of live births per 1,000 women in each age group) indicate that more women are postponing childbirth until their thirties and later. Since 1989, age-specific fertility rates in the 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29 age groups have decreased. The largest of these decreases was in the 25–29 age group for which the rate fell from 142.5 in 1989 to 109.7 in 1999. However this age group retained the highest rate of all the age groups in 1999. Birth rates continued to increase in all of the older age groups. In the last ten years the 30–34 group's rate has increased from 97.2 to 108.6.

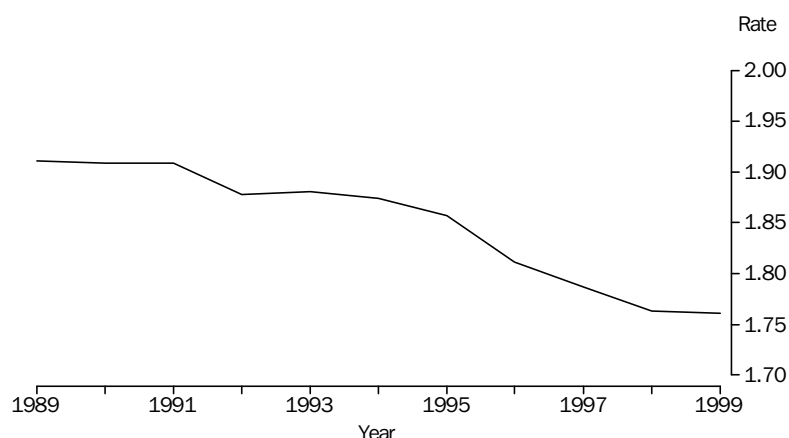
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The total fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific birth rates at each age of her reproductive life. The rate has continued its slow decline from 1.911 in 1989 to 1.761 in 1999. This is slightly higher than the Australian rate of 1.745 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



NET REPRODUCTION RATE

On current rates, a baby girl born in Western Australia today can expect to have, on average, 0.855 daughters in her lifetime. This net reproduction rate takes into account the current fertility rates, the sex ratio of babies, and the chance of dying before finishing her reproductive life. The sex ratio is stable and mortality rates are falling; hence the proportion of girls surviving to reproductive age is increasing. The decline in the net reproductive rate is therefore entirely due to the fall in fertility over the last decade.

In the ten years to 1999, Western Australia's net reproduction rate declined from 0.920 to 0.855. It remains, however, slightly higher than the national net reproduction rate which was 0.842 in 1999.

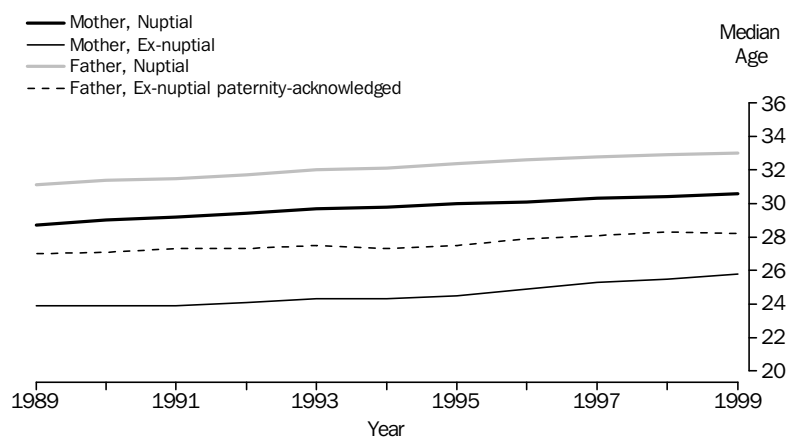
CONFINEMENTS

Age of parents

The median age of mothers at confinement has increased from 28.0 years in 1989 to 29.4 years in 1999 and for fathers from 30.6 to 31.8 years respectively. Women who registered a birth outside of marriage in 1999 had a median age around five years younger (25.8) than women who registered a nuptial birth (30.6). Married women are starting families later, with the median age of mothers having their first child increasing from 27.3 years in 1989 to 29.3 years in 1999.

For nuptial confinements, the median age of all fathers increased from 31.1 years in 1989 to 33.0 years in 1999. The median age for unmarried fathers increased from 27.0 years to 28.2 years over the same period.

MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS



Previous births of current relationship

The number of previous births provides an indication of the size of families being created. In 1999, 41% of married women who registered a birth were first-time mothers, 37% had one previous birth and 22% had two or more previous births. In 1989, these proportions were slightly lower at 40%, 35% and 25% respectively.

Plural births

In Western Australia in 1999, there were 24,485 confinements, resulting in 24,130 single births, 340 cases of twins and 15 cases of triplets and other multiple births.

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BIRTHS(b)							
Total births	25 051	25 138	25 139	24 793	24 776	24 717	24 849
Males	12 783	12 867	12 942	12 813	12 810	12 655	12 686
Females	12 268	12 271	12 197	11 980	11 966	12 062	12 163
Sex ratio	104.2	104.9	106.1	107.0	107.1	104.9	104.3
Indigenous births	n.p.	1 578	1 492	1 538	1 474	1 468	1 558
Males	n.p.	858	744	815	776	756	771
Females	n.p.	720	748	723	698	712	787
Sex ratio	n.p.	119.2	99.5	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	104	97	98	93	92	97
Nuptial births	19 636	17 918	17 664	17 128	17 134	16 861	16 458
Ex-nuptial births	5 415	7 220	7 475	7 665	7 642	7 856	8 391
Proportion of total live births (%)	21.6	28.7	29.7	30.9	30.8	31.8	33.8
Paternity-acknowledged births	4 170	5 951	6 304	6 473	6 490	6 745	7 500
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	77.0	82.4	84.3	84.4	84.9	85.9	89.4
Crude birth rate	15.9	14.8	14.5	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.4
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	22.3	25.1	24.5	22.8	21.2	20.9	21.2
20–24	84.4	74.4	72.8	68.3	64.5	61.4	60.3
25–29	142.5	129.5	124.1	120.3	116.3	113.7	109.7
30–34	97.2	102.2	104.1	103.5	106.0	105.6	108.6
35–39	31.1	37.4	39.7	41.0	42.5	44.1	44.8
40–44	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.2
45–49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total fertility rate	1.911	1.874	1.857	1.811	1.788	1.767	1.761
Female net reproduction rate	0.920	0.901	0.888	0.864	0.854	0.852	0.855

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	24 694	24 794	24 791	24 434	24 407	24 345	24 485
First nuptial	7 695	6 961	6 968	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624
All nuptial	19 317	17 639	17 396	16 849	16 839	16 583	16 189
Paternity-acknowledged	4 136	5 902	6 230	6 408	6 428	6 663	7 420
All ex-nuptial	5 377	7 155	7 395	7 585	7 568	7 762	8 296
Median age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	27.3	28.3	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.3
All nuptial	28.7	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6
Paternity-acknowledged	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.8	25.9
All ex-nuptial	23.9	24.3	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.5	25.8
All confinements	28.0	28.7	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.4
Median age of father (years)							
Nuptial	31.1	32.1	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0
Paternity-acknowledged	27.0	27.3	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.3	28.2
All fathers where age is known	30.6	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8
Median duration of marriage (years)							
First nuptial	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
All nuptial	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	7 695	6 961	6 968	6 605	6 737	6 601	6 624
1	6 813	6 401	6 335	6 304	6 264	6 264	6 046
2	3 370	2 928	2 878	2 768	2 662	2 577	2 507
3	1 050	935	841	823	809	758	685
4	252	268	229	215	232	255	204
5 and over	137	146	145	134	135	128	123
Average number of births	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							
Confinements	19 and under	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total(a)
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	92	1 579	5 477	5 865	2 538	376	15 927
Twins	—	13	78	105	43	11	250
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total	92	1 592	5 556	5 979	2 583	387	16 189
Ex-nuptial							
Single	1 285	2 474	2 196	1 421	688	136	8 203
Twins	12	21	19	18	15	5	90
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	1 297	2 496	2 216	1 440	703	141	8 296
Total confinements	1 389	4 088	7 772	7 419	3 286	528	24 485
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	6.6	38.9	71.5	80.6	78.6	73.3	66.1
Ex-nuptial	93.4	61.1	28.5	19.4	21.4	26.7	33.9

(a) Includes not stated.

SECTION **4**

DEATHS

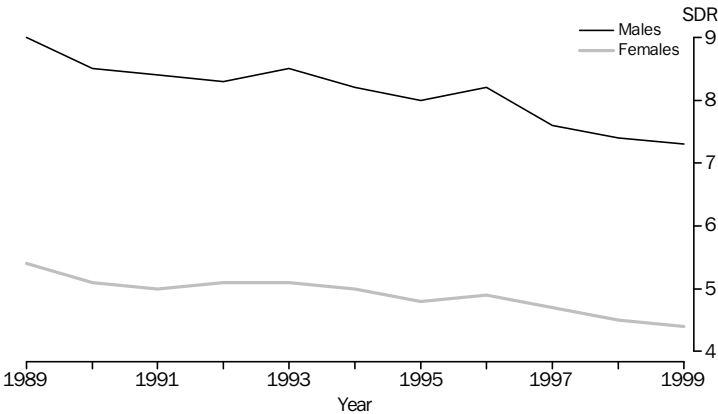
DEATHS

In 1999, there were 10,877 registered deaths of persons usually resident in Western Australia. This represented an increase of 213 from 1998. Male deaths (5,843) in 1999 outnumbered female deaths (5,034) such that the sex ratio was 116.1 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

The standardised death rate allows a comparison of death rates between different age structures by relating them to a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population). The standardised death rate in 1999 was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population. This rate has fallen from 6.4 in 1996, and 6.9 in 1989. For males, the rate has declined from 8.9 in 1989 to 7.3 in 1999 and for females from 5.4 to 4.4 in the same period.

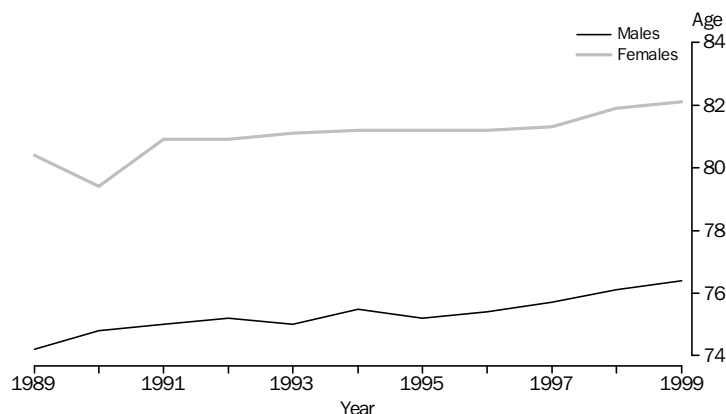
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining to a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. For 1997–99, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose usual place of residence was Western Australia was 76.4 years for males and 82.1 years for females. In Western Australia, females at birth could expect to live 5.7 years longer than males. Expectation of life has increased by 2.2 years for males and by 1.7 years for females since 1989.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

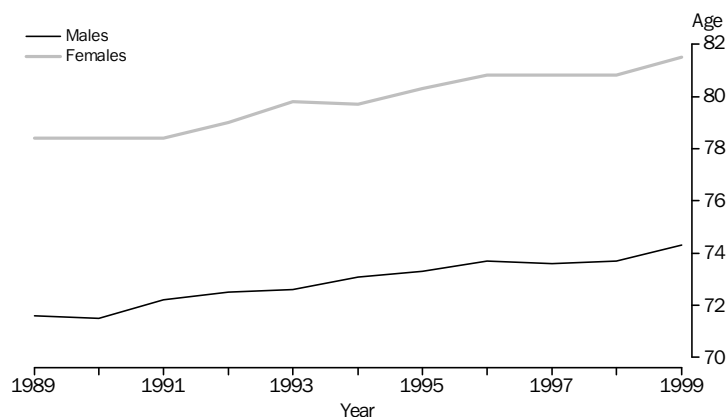


AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death for males in Western Australia in 1999 was 74.3 years representing an increase of 2.7 years since 1989. This was below the national median age of death for males of 74.8 years and was the fourth lowest in the country, after the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland with 55.5 years, 72.3 years and 74.2 years respectively.

For females, the median age at death increased to 81.5 years after remaining steady at 80.8 for the previous three years. Since 1989, the median age at death for females has increased by 3.1 years. In 1999, the median age at death for Western Australian females was marginally higher than the national figure of 81.4 years.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



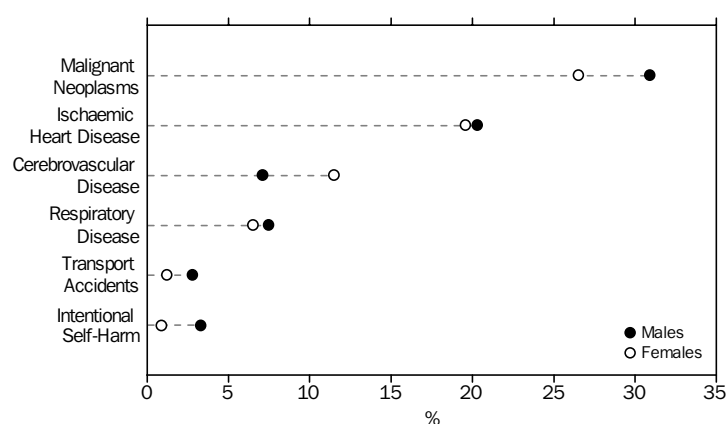
AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. In Western Australia in 1999, age-specific death rates for males exceeded those for females in all age groups. Over the last decade, the rates for adult males have declined in all age groups except 1–4 years and 25–34 years. Compared with age-specific death rates in 1989, the rates for females in 1999 were higher in the 25–34 years and 35–44 year age group.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system accounted for two-thirds (67%) of all deaths in Western Australia in 1999. Some 29% of deaths were from malignant neoplasms (cancer), 20% were due to ischaemic heart disease and 9% were due to cerebrovascular diseases (including strokes). External causes (including accidents and suicides) and respiratory diseases accounted for a further 8% and 7% respectively. For most leading causes of death, including malignant neoplasms, ischaemic heart disease and external causes, male deaths exceeded female deaths. However, for cerebrovascular diseases, female deaths exceeded male deaths by a considerable margin (578 to 412). Cerebrovascular diseases caused nearly 12% of all female deaths, compared with only 7% of male deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH



Malignant neoplasms

In Western Australia in 1999, 3,139 deaths were due to malignant neoplasms, an increase of 199 deaths on 1998. Male deaths constituted 57% of all deaths from this cause.

Ischaemic heart disease

Ischaemic heart disease was second to cancer as the leading cause of death in Western Australia in 1999. Of the 2,173 deaths due to ischaemic heart disease, 55% (1,185) were male. Deaths from this cause accounted for 54% of all deaths ascribed to diseases of the circulatory system.

Cerebrovascular disease

Cerebrovascular disease accounted for 24% of all deaths from diseases of the circulatory system. Of the 990 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, 58% were female.

Respiratory disease

Diseases of the respiratory system caused 764 deaths in Western Australia in 1999. This is a decrease of 22% (217 deaths) since 1998 and 35% (410 deaths) since 1997. Male deaths constituted 57% of all deaths attributed to respiratory disease.

Transport accidents

There were 228 deaths from transport accidents in Western Australia in 1999, 31 more than in 1998. Deaths from transport accidents were predominantly male (73%).

Intentional self-harm

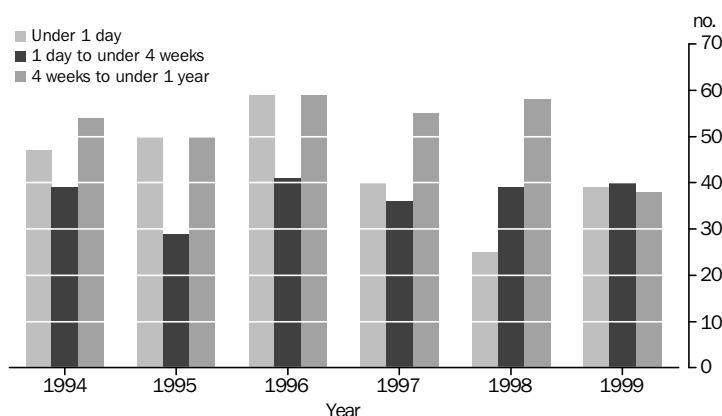
The number of deaths from suicide fell from 287 in 1998 to 236 in 1999. Suicides accounted for 3% of all deaths in 1998 compared with 2% in 1999. The rate of suicide was lower in 1999 (12.7 deaths per 100,000 population) than it was in 1998 (15.7). The small number of suicides means that rates may show greater variability from year to year than death rates for the major causes.

Of the 236 deaths attributed to suicide, 81% were male.

INFANT DEATHS

There were 117 infant deaths in Western Australia in 1999 compared with 195 in 1989. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births) decreased from 7.8 in 1989 to 4.7 in 1999. The rate for males was 5.5 and females 3.9. The infant mortality rate for Western Australia in 1999 was lower than the national rate of 5.7 and was the second lowest in the country behind South Australia with 4.3. The age at death for 33% of infant deaths registered was under 1 day; a further 34% were at least 1 day old but less than 4 weeks old; and 33% were between 4 weeks and under 1 year.

TOTAL INFANT DEATHS



4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Total deaths	9 543	10 293	10 364	11 027	10 807	10,664	10 877
Males	5 271	5 598	5 617	5 978	5 774	5,750	5 843
Females	4 272	4 695	4 747	5 049	5 033	4,914	5 034
Sex ratio	123.4	119.2	118.3	118.4	114.7	117.0	116.1
Indigenous deaths	329	377	384	370	351	378	350
Males	195	212	219	222	207	230	208
Females	134	165	165	148	144	148	142
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	78	79	75	70	74	68
Crude death rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9
Males	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2
Females	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5
Standardised death rate	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7
Males	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3
Females	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Median age at death (years)							
Males	71.6	73.1	73.3	73.7	73.6	73.7	74.3
Females	78.4	79.7	80.3	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.5
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	8.7	5.4	6.1	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.5
1–4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
5–14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
15–24	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
25–34	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
35–44	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
45–54	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1
55–64	12.0	10.9	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.0
65–74	31.3	27.5	29.1	26.4	25.9	25.2	23.9
75–84	80.1	75.6	72.2	75.1	68.4	64.5	65.2
85 and over	174.5	175.1	170.0	190.8	169.2	166.7	163.7
Females							
0	7.0	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.8
1–4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
5–14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
25–34	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
35–44	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
45–54	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
55–64	6.6	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.5
65–74	16.4	15.9	14.9	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.9
75–84	50.2	44.9	44.5	44.5	42.9	41.4	40.8
85 and over	140.4	136.7	138.4	147.3	138.4	129.8	132.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	74.2	75.5	75.2	75.4	75.7	76.1	76.4
Age 1	73.9	74.9	74.7	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.8
Age 25	50.8	51.8	51.5	51.8	52.0	52.4	52.7
Age 45	32.1	33.0	32.8	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.1
Age 65	15.4	16.1	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.6	16.8
Females							
Age 0	80.4	81.2	81.2	81.3	81.3	81.9	82.1
Age 1	80.0	80.6	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.2	81.5
Age 25	56.4	57.1	57.0	57.2	57.3	57.6	57.9
Age 45	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.6
Age 65	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.5
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	235	238	230	238	222	215	225
Diseases of the circulatory system	388	328	320	306	277	267	258
Diseases of the respiratory system	88	72	66	77	88	73	57
Diseases of the digestive system	32	24	26	23	23	21	23
All other diseases	83	95	92	113	96	95	99
External causes	66	66	62	67	61	72	65
Females							
Neoplasms	146	141	141	139	139	129	132
Diseases of the circulatory system	244	209	195	195	170	170	169
Diseases of the respiratory system	38	32	34	37	49	40	28
Diseases of the digestive system	19	18	16	15	16	15	17
All other diseases	69	72	71	79	75	69	73
External causes	20	23	23	24	24	25	25
INFANT DEATHS(b)							
Total infant deaths	195	140	129	160	131	123	117
Males	110	70	79	103	71	75	70
Females	85	70	50	57	60	48	47
Indigenous infant deaths	30	31	27	37	20	25	26
Males	18	15	11	23	10	16	10
Females	12	16	16	14	10	9	16
Infant mortality rate	7.8	5.6	5.1	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.7
Males	8.6	5.4	6.1	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.5
Females	6.9	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.9
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	38	28	27	40	19	17	20
1 day to under 1 week	25	10	11	15	9	12	15
1 week to under 4 weeks	10	10	12	10	11	10	12
4 weeks to under 1 year	37	22	29	38	32	36	23
Females							
Under 1 day	30	19	23	19	21	8	19
1 day to under 1 week	17	12	—	8	8	8	6
1 week to under 4 weeks	9	7	6	9	8	10	7
4 weeks to under 1 year	29	32	21	21	23	22	15

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on a year of registration basis.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	70	47	117	50	41	18	59
1	10	5	15	51	55	32	87
2	10	—	12	52	41	34	75
3	6	—	7	53	41	30	71
4	4	4	8	54	51	31	82
0–4	100	59	159	50–54	229	145	374
5	—	—	—	55	51	25	76
6	—	5	7	56	46	22	68
7	—	—	—	57	53	34	87
8	3	—	4	58	62	27	89
9	—	—	—	59	52	30	82
5–9	8	9	17	55–59	264	138	402
10	4	—	6	60	71	30	101
11	—	—	3	61	72	45	117
12	—	—	—	62	75	31	106
13	3	—	5	63	76	49	125
14	4	—	6	64	80	48	128
10–14	13	8	21	60–64	374	203	577
15	8	4	12	65	80	30	110
16	14	4	18	66	91	44	135
17	22	4	26	67	110	62	172
18	19	3	22	68	116	63	179
19	14	7	21	69	123	73	196
15–19	77	22	99	65–69	520	272	792
20	20	3	23	70	146	86	232
21	22	5	27	71	134	88	222
22	23	3	26	72	163	91	254
23	18	4	22	73	145	101	246
24	17	7	24	74	192	106	298
20–24	100	22	122	70–74	780	472	1 252
25	15	7	22	75	184	109	293
26	26	5	31	76	176	137	313
27	21	15	36	77	172	126	298
28	28	7	35	78	193	142	335
29	21	7	28	79	201	152	353
25–29	111	41	152	75–79	926	666	1 592
30	16	5	21	80	165	140	305
31	15	6	21	81	152	143	295
32	23	6	29	82	145	176	321
33	23	10	33	83	161	164	325
34	17	7	24	84	185	227	412
30–34	94	34	128	80–84	808	850	1 658
35	22	7	29	85	161	228	389
36	20	7	27	86	157	194	351
37	22	6	28	87	134	197	331
38	16	6	22	88	119	175	294
39	20	15	35	89	101	193	294
35–39	100	41	141	85–89	672	987	1 659
40	27	14	41	90	86	177	263
41	19	17	36	91	78	147	225
42	28	24	52	92	51	109	160
43	20	22	42	93	44	110	154
44	29	14	43	94	38	94	132
40–44	123	91	214	90–94	297	637	934
45	31	16	47	95–99	69	208	277
46	31	16	47	100 and over	10	40	50
47	34	17	51	Not stated	—	—	—
48	30	15	45				
49	41	25	66				
45–49	167	89	256	Total	5 843	5 034	10 877

4.3 Life Table(a), Sex—1997–1999

MALES.....:

WA.....						Aust.					
WA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^o x
0	100 000	0.00544	99 528	76.41	76.22	50	93 826	0.00302	93 686	29.45	29.16
1	99 456	0.00078	99 415	75.83	75.68	51	93 542	0.00333	93 389	28.54	28.25
2	99 378	0.00043	99 357	74.89	74.72	52	93 230	0.00370	93 061	27.63	27.36
3	99 336	0.00032	99 319	73.92	73.75	53	92 885	0.00412	92 698	26.73	26.47
4	99 304	0.00024	99 292	72.94	72.77	54	92 503	0.00460	92 294	25.84	25.58
5	99 281	0.00017	99 272	71.96	71.78	55	92 078	0.00515	91 845	24.96	24.71
6	99 264	0.00013	99 257	70.97	70.80	56	91 604	0.00577	91 344	24.09	23.85
7	99 251	0.00012	99 245	69.98	69.81	57	91 075	0.00646	90 786	23.22	22.99
8	99 239	0.00012	99 232	68.99	68.82	58	90 487	0.00724	90 165	22.37	22.15
9	99 226	0.00012	99 220	68.00	67.83	59	89 831	0.00811	89 473	21.53	21.32
10	99 214	0.00013	99 208	67.01	66.84	60	89 103	0.00907	88 706	20.70	20.50
11	99 201	0.00015	99 194	66.02	65.84	61	88 295	0.01012	87 856	19.89	19.69
12	99 186	0.00017	99 178	65.03	64.85	62	87 401	0.01129	86 916	19.09	18.90
13	99 169	0.00023	99 158	64.04	63.86	63	86 414	0.01259	85 879	18.30	18.12
14	99 146	0.00034	99 131	63.05	62.88	64	85 326	0.01403	84 737	17.52	17.36
15	99 113	0.00049	99 090	62.07	61.89	65	84 129	0.01564	83 481	16.77	16.61
16	99 064	0.00069	99 032	61.10	60.92	66	82 814	0.01741	82 103	16.02	15.87
17	98 996	0.00089	98 953	60.14	59.96	67	81 371	0.01938	80 594	15.30	15.15
18	98 908	0.00108	98 856	59.20	59.00	68	79 794	0.02155	78 947	14.59	14.45
19	98 801	0.00123	98 741	58.26	58.06	69	78 074	0.02395	77 152	13.90	13.77
20	98 679	0.00133	98 615	57.33	57.12	70	76 205	0.02657	75 205	13.23	13.10
21	98 549	0.00138	98 481	56.41	56.19	71	74 180	0.02945	73 101	12.58	12.46
22	98 413	0.00140	98 344	55.49	55.26	72	71 995	0.03258	70 836	11.94	11.83
23	98 275	0.00142	98 205	54.56	54.33	73	69 649	0.03600	68 409	11.33	11.22
24	98 135	0.00144	98 065	53.64	53.39	74	67 142	0.03975	65 821	10.73	10.63
25	97 994	0.00147	97 922	52.72	52.46	75	64 473	0.04388	63 072	10.16	10.06
26	97 849	0.00149	97 776	51.79	51.53	76	61 644	0.04845	60 164	9.60	9.50
27	97 703	0.00150	97 630	50.87	50.59	77	58 658	0.05351	57 101	9.06	8.97
28	97 556	0.00151	97 483	49.95	49.66	78	55 519	0.05911	53 890	8.55	8.46
29	97 409	0.00151	97 336	49.02	48.73	79	52 238	0.06529	50 542	8.05	7.96
30	97 262	0.00151	97 189	48.09	47.79	80	48 827	0.07211	47 075	7.58	7.50
31	97 116	0.00151	97 042	47.17	46.86	81	45 306	0.07959	43 509	7.13	7.05
32	96 969	0.00151	96 896	46.24	45.92	82	41 700	0.08778	39 873	6.70	6.62
33	96 823	0.00151	96 750	45.31	44.98	83	38 040	0.09670	36 200	6.30	6.22
34	96 677	0.00151	96 604	44.37	44.04	84	34 361	0.10637	32 530	5.92	5.84
35	96 531	0.00151	96 459	43.44	43.11	85	30 706	0.11684	28 905	5.57	5.49
36	96 386	0.00152	96 313	42.50	42.17	86	27 119	0.12810	25 370	5.24	5.16
37	96 239	0.00154	96 166	41.57	41.23	87	23 645	0.14018	21 972	4.93	4.86
38	96 092	0.00156	96 017	40.63	40.29	88	20 330	0.15307	18 756	4.66	4.58
39	95 942	0.00160	95 865	39.69	39.35	89	17 218	0.16668	15 761	4.41	4.34
40	95 789	0.00164	95 710	38.76	38.41	90	14 348	0.18044	13 029	4.20	4.12
41	95 632	0.00169	95 551	37.82	37.48	91	11 759	0.19374	10 594	4.01	3.93
42	95 470	0.00176	95 386	36.88	36.54	92	9 481	0.20625	8 476	3.86	3.78
43	95 302	0.00184	95 215	35.95	35.61	93	7 526	0.21644	6 684	3.73	3.65
44	95 127	0.00193	95 036	35.01	34.68	94	5 897	0.22363	5 213	3.63	3.54
45	94 943	0.00204	94 847	34.08	33.75	95	4 578	0.22889	4 034	3.54	3.45
46	94 750	0.00217	94 648	33.15	32.82	96	3 530	0.23425	3 100	3.45	3.36
47	94 544	0.00233	94 435	32.22	31.90	97	2 703	0.24086	2 364	3.35	3.26
48	94 323	0.00253	94 205	31.29	30.98	98	2 052	0.24712	1 788	3.26	3.17
49	94 085	0.00275	93 957	30.37	30.07	99	1 545	0.25336	1 341	3.18	3.09

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age x

qx probability of dying between exact age 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)—1997–1999 *continued*

FEMALES.....

WA.....						Aust.					
WA.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^ox</i>
0	100 000	0.00433	99 620	82.14	81.77	50	96 770	0.00204	96 673	33.86	33.53
1	99 567	0.00044	99 542	81.50	81.17	51	96 573	0.00222	96 467	32.93	32.60
2	99 523	0.00022	99 511	80.54	80.21	52	96 358	0.00243	96 243	32.00	31.68
3	99 500	0.00018	99 491	79.55	79.23	53	96 124	0.00266	95 998	31.08	30.76
4	99 483	0.00015	99 475	78.57	78.24	54	95 868	0.00292	95 731	30.16	29.84
5	99 467	0.00013	99 461	77.58	77.26	55	95 589	0.00320	95 438	29.25	28.94
6	99 455	0.00010	99 449	76.59	76.27	56	95 283	0.00351	95 118	28.34	28.03
7	99 444	0.00009	99 440	75.60	75.28	57	94 948	0.00386	94 768	27.44	27.14
8	99 436	0.00008	99 432	74.60	74.29	58	94 582	0.00424	94 385	26.54	26.25
9	99 428	0.00007	99 424	73.61	73.29	59	94 181	0.00465	93 965	25.65	25.37
10	99 421	0.00007	99 417	72.61	72.30	60	93 743	0.00511	93 507	24.77	24.49
11	99 414	0.00009	99 409	71.62	71.31	61	93 264	0.00561	93 006	23.90	23.62
12	99 405	0.00011	99 399	70.63	70.31	62	92 741	0.00616	92 459	23.03	22.76
13	99 394	0.00015	99 386	69.63	69.32	63	92 170	0.00676	91 863	22.17	21.91
14	99 378	0.00021	99 369	68.64	68.33	64	91 547	0.00742	91 212	21.32	21.07
15	99 358	0.00027	99 345	67.66	67.35	65	90 868	0.00815	90 503	20.47	20.23
16	99 332	0.00032	99 316	66.68	66.36	66	90 127	0.00897	89 729	19.64	19.40
17	99 300	0.00037	99 281	65.70	65.38	67	89 319	0.00991	88 883	18.81	18.59
18	99 263	0.00041	99 243	64.72	64.41	68	88 434	0.01098	87 956	17.99	17.78
19	99 222	0.00043	99 201	63.75	63.43	69	87 462	0.01222	86 936	17.19	16.98
20	99 180	0.00044	99 158	62.78	62.46	70	86 393	0.01364	85 814	16.39	16.20
21	99 137	0.00043	99 115	61.80	61.48	71	85 215	0.01528	84 574	15.61	15.43
22	99 094	0.00043	99 073	60.83	60.51	72	83 913	0.01714	83 206	14.85	14.67
23	99 051	0.00042	99 030	59.85	59.53	73	82 475	0.01925	81 694	14.10	13.93
24	99 009	0.00043	98 988	58.88	58.56	74	80 887	0.02165	80 025	13.36	13.21
25	98 967	0.00044	98 945	57.91	57.58	75	79 136	0.02433	78 188	12.65	12.50
26	98 923	0.00045	98 901	56.93	56.60	76	77 210	0.02735	76 170	11.95	11.81
27	98 879	0.00047	98 856	55.96	55.63	77	75 098	0.03077	73 960	11.27	11.14
28	98 832	0.00048	98 809	54.98	54.65	78	72 787	0.03467	71 544	10.61	10.49
29	98 785	0.00050	98 760	54.01	53.68	79	70 263	0.03914	68 908	9.98	9.86
30	98 735	0.00052	98 710	53.04	52.70	80	67 514	0.04423	66 041	9.36	9.26
31	98 684	0.00055	98 657	52.06	51.73	81	64 527	0.05004	62 933	8.77	8.68
32	98 629	0.00057	98 601	51.09	50.75	82	61 298	0.05663	59 583	8.21	8.12
33	98 573	0.00060	98 543	50.12	49.78	83	57 827	0.06406	55 994	7.67	7.59
34	98 513	0.00064	98 482	49.15	48.81	84	54 122	0.07240	52 180	7.16	7.08
35	98 450	0.00068	98 417	48.18	47.84	85	50 204	0.08170	48 167	6.68	6.61
36	98 384	0.00072	98 349	47.21	46.87	86	46 102	0.09201	43 991	6.23	6.16
37	98 313	0.00076	98 276	46.25	45.90	87	41 860	0.10337	39 701	5.81	5.75
38	98 238	0.00081	98 199	45.28	44.93	88	37 533	0.11582	35 358	5.42	5.36
39	98 158	0.00087	98 116	44.32	43.97	89	33 186	0.12930	31 032	5.07	5.01
40	98 073	0.00093	98 028	43.36	43.01	90	28 895	0.14350	26 806	4.75	4.69
41	97 982	0.00100	97 933	42.40	42.05	91	24 748	0.15803	22 770	4.46	4.41
42	97 884	0.00107	97 832	41.44	41.09	92	20 837	0.17270	19 009	4.20	4.15
43	97 779	0.00115	97 723	40.48	40.13	93	17 239	0.18681	15 595	3.98	3.93
44	97 666	0.00124	97 606	39.53	39.18	94	14 018	0.19968	12 583	3.78	3.73
45	97 545	0.00134	97 480	38.58	38.23	95	11 219	0.21129	9 999	3.60	3.55
46	97 414	0.00146	97 344	37.63	37.28	96	8 849	0.22219	7 834	3.43	3.39
47	97 272	0.00158	97 196	36.68	36.34	97	6 883	0.23311	6 052	3.28	3.23
48	97 118	0.00172	97 036	35.74	35.40	98	5 278	0.24468	4 608	3.12	3.08
49	96 952	0.00187	96 862	34.80	34.46	99	3 987	0.25695	3 454	2.98	2.94

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age *x*

qx proportion dying between exact age and exact age + 1

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

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

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i> no.	<i>Females</i> no.	<i>Persons</i> no.	<i>Proportion of all deaths</i> (%)	<i>Rate</i> (b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	55	39	94	0.9	5.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	1 835	1 359	3 194	29.4	171.9
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1 803	1 336	3 139	28.9	169.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	154	176	330	3.0	17.8
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	116	138	254	2.3	13.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	192	208	400	3.7	21.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	1 999	2 060	4 059	37.3	218.5
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	1 459	1 323	2 782	25.6	149.8
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	1 185	988	2 173	20.0	117.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	412	578	990	9.1	53.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	439	325	764	7.0	41.1
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	184	199	383	3.5	20.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	24	47	71	0.7	3.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	90	102	192	1.8	10.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	32	21	53	0.5	2.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	36	27	63	0.6	3.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	80	53	133	1.2	7.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	590	248	838	7.7	45.1
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	166	62	228	2.1	12.3
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	192	44	236	2.2	12.7
All causes of death	5 843	5 034	10 877	100.0	585.5

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

	CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....						
	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro-vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Numbers							
Males	1 803	1 459	412	439	166	192	5 843
Females	1 336	1 323	578	325	62	44	5 034
Persons	3 139	2 782	990	764	228	236	10 877
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	57.4	52.4	41.6	57.5	72.8	81.4	53.7
Females	42.6	47.6	58.4	42.5	27.2	18.6	46.3
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	30.9	25.0	7.1	7.5	2.8	3.3	100.0
Females	26.5	26.3	11.5	6.5	1.2	0.9	100.0
Persons	28.9	25.6	9.1	7.0	2.1	2.2	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	192.8	156.0	44.1	46.9	17.7	20.5	624.7
Females	144.9	143.4	62.7	35.2	6.7	4.8	545.8
Persons	169.0	149.8	53.3	41.1	12.3	12.7	585.5
Standardised death rate(d)							
WA	169.4	144.0	50.1	40.1	12.6	12.7	571.8
Australia	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

SECTION **5**

MIGRATION

MIGRATION

In 1999, net overseas migration contributed 12,196 additional persons to the Western Australian population, 2,596 fewer than in 1998. In the last decade, net overseas migration has fluctuated annually, the highest figure (18,729) being in 1989 and the lowest in 1994 (7,961).

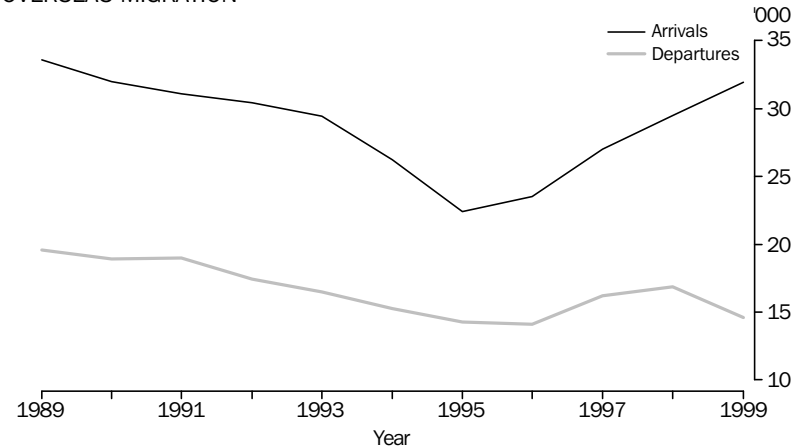
Net interstate migration, after peaking in 1996 (5,683) has since been falling, culminating in a gain of only 10 persons in 1999.

The largest positive movement occurred in the 20–24 age group which made a net contribution to the Western Australian population of 312 additional persons from other States and 2,081 from overseas. The highest negative movement occurred in the 35–39 year age group with a net loss of 134 persons to other States. All age groups made a positive contribution to migration from overseas.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Overseas migration includes permanent and long-term (over 12 months) movement plus an adjustment for category jumping (the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia). The overseas arrivals figure of 33,616, in 1999, was the highest recorded figure in the last 10 years, 1,613 higher than in 1998, and 1,765 higher than in 1989. Overseas departures were also at their highest level for the past 10 years (19,624), rising by 699 from 1998.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION



Net long-term movement (6,999) was marginally higher than net permanent movement (6,993) for the second consecutive year. In most years during the last decade, permanent movement has contributed more to population growth.

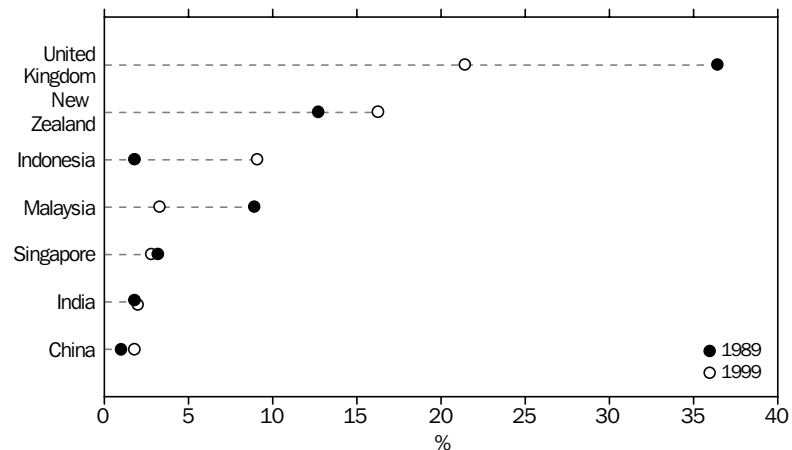
Category jumping

In 1999, the number of people changing category from permanent/long-term movers to short-term movers exceeded those changing from short to permanent/long-term movers by 1,796. In three of the last four years, category jumping had a negative impact on net overseas migration.

Birthplace

The number of permanent arrivals in 1999 was 11,350, an increase of 1,147 from 1998 and the highest since 1991 (13,934). The United Kingdom born accounted for 21% of the arrivals, while New Zealand born accounted for 16%, and South African born 16%. Over the ten year period to 1999, the United Kingdom has seen its share of arrivals decrease from 36% to 21%. During the same period, Indonesia increased its share of permanent arrivals from 2% to 9%.

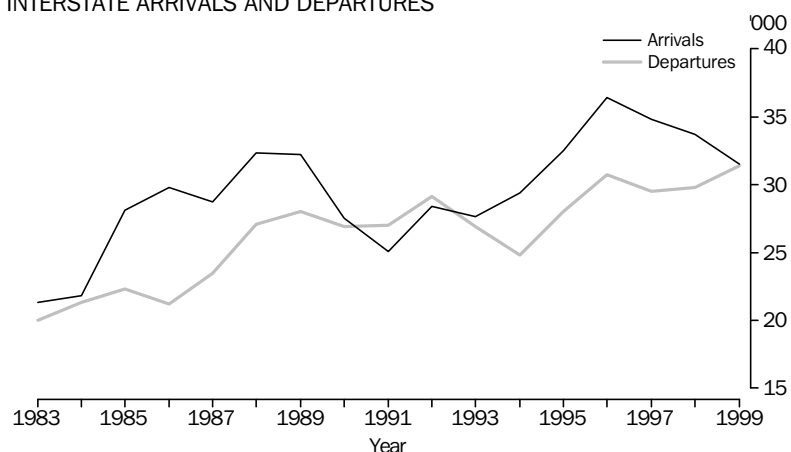
PERMANENT ARRIVALS BORN OVERSEAS



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Western Australia has recorded positive growth from interstate migration over the last seven years, but the net figure of 10 persons in 1999 was the lowest recorded since 1992, when there was a loss of 738 persons. Interstate arrivals decreased for the third consecutive year to 31,453, while interstate departures were at their highest level in the last 15 years (31,443).

INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	19 286	9 132	11 299	10 916	9 729	10 203	11 350
Departures(b)	3 652	3 448	3 733	3 743	3 637	3 974	4 357
Former settlers	2 137	1 819	1 901	1 938	1 883	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	1 515	1 629	1 832	1 805	1 754	n.a.	n.a.
Net	15 634	5 684	7 566	7 173	6 092	6 229	6 993
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	12 565	17 047	18 063	19 550	21 384	21 800	22 266
Australian residents returning	6 038	9 096	8 757	8 798	8 894	8 602	8 877
Overseas visitors arriving	6 527	7 951	9 306	10 752	12 490	13 198	13 389
Departures	10 837	11 838	12 796	13 686	15 323	14 951	15 267
Australian residents departing	6 812	7 428	7 589	7 893	8 337	8 719	9 006
Overseas visitors departing	4 025	4 410	5 207	5 793	6 986	6 232	6 261
Net	1 728	5 209	5 267	5 864	6 061	6 849	6 999
Category jumping	1 452	-2 932	230	-689	-1 387	1 714	-1 796
Net overseas migration(c)	18 729	7 961	13 048	12 334	10 761	14 792	12 196
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals	409.0	615.2	639.2	704.7	762.0	797.6	824.6
Australian residents returning	226.1	286.1	294.7	321.8	356.6	400.3	390.1
Overseas visitors arriving	182.8	329.2	344.5	382.9	405.5	397.4	434.4
Departures	416.4	616.0	642.6	705.9	764.2	803.4	824.2
Australian residents departing	235.0	287.3	295.2	323.5	364.1	400.8	395.2
Overseas visitors departing	181.3	328.7	347.4	382.4	400.1	402.6	428.9
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	32 243	29 409	32 524	36 400	34 780	33 656	31 453
Departures	28 031	24 758	28 011	30 717	29 488	29 782	31 443
Net interstate migration	4 212	4 651	4 513	5 683	5 292	3 874	10

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

Age group (years)	Overseas	Interstate
0-4	820	-96
5-9	1 196	-7
10-14	1 079	25
15-19	1 955	—
20-24	2 081	312
25-29	1 121	-73
30-34	950	58
35-39	1 365	-134
40-44	744	-4
45-49	435	-67
50-54	178	8
55-59	81	-95
60-64	90	-9
65-69	50	—
70-74	35	27
75-79	8	44
80-84	3	27
85 and over	5	-6
Total	12 196	10

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Arrivals.....</i>		<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>age</i>
			<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>years</i>
Selected countries					
United Kingdom	2 429	21.4	53.1	46.9	31.4
New Zealand	1 849	16.3	51.8	48.2	26.1
South Africa	1 784	15.7	50.8	49.2	27.0
Indonesia	1 031	9.1	49.4	50.6	22.5
Malaysia	376	3.3	48.9	51.1	28.2
Singapore	321	2.8	48.3	51.7	25.9
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	277	2.4	48.0	52.0	31.6
India	225	2.0	49.3	50.7	31.0
Zimbabwe	210	1.9	51.9	48.1	33.5
China	204	1.8	39.7	60.3	31.5
Regions					
Oceania and Antarctica	1 897	16.7	51.8	48.2	25.9
North-West Europe	2 829	24.9	52.6	47.4	31.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	781	6.9	47.6	52.4	30.3
North Africa and the Middle East	253	2.2	50.2	49.8	22.1
South-East Asia	2 142	18.9	44.8	55.2	25.9
North-East Asia	389	3.4	42.9	57.1	30.1
Southern and Central Asia	446	3.9	50.9	49.1	29.6
Americas	237	2.1	44.7	55.3	28.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 361	20.8	50.7	49.3	28.1
Total	11 350	100.0	49.7	50.3	28.7

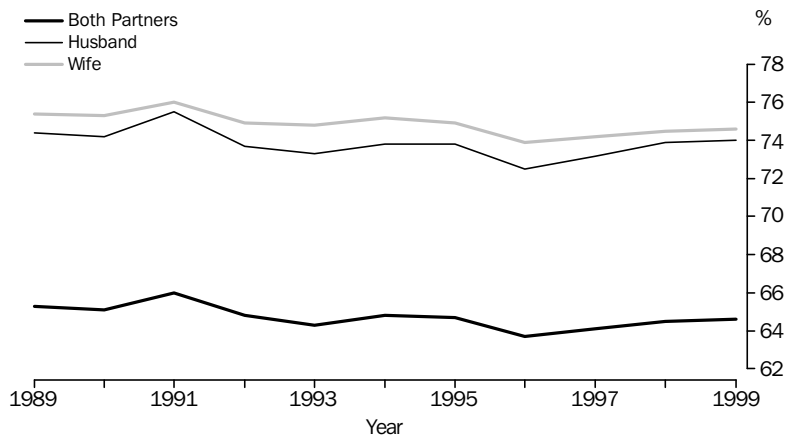
SECTION **6**

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

In 1999, the number of marriages registered in Western Australia fell to 10,197, the lowest figure since 1992 (10,118). Of all marriages registered in 1999, almost two thirds (65%) involved persons who had not been previously married, 19% were marriages in which one party had been married before and 16% were marriages in which both parties had previously been married.

FIRST MARRIAGE



CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE

In 1999, the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 estimated resident population) was 5.5 compared with 5.8 in the previous three years and 6.8 in 1989. The national rate for 1999 was slightly higher at 6.0. The highest crude marriage rate ever recorded for Western Australia was 11.4 in 1942 and the lowest rate was 5.2 in 1918.

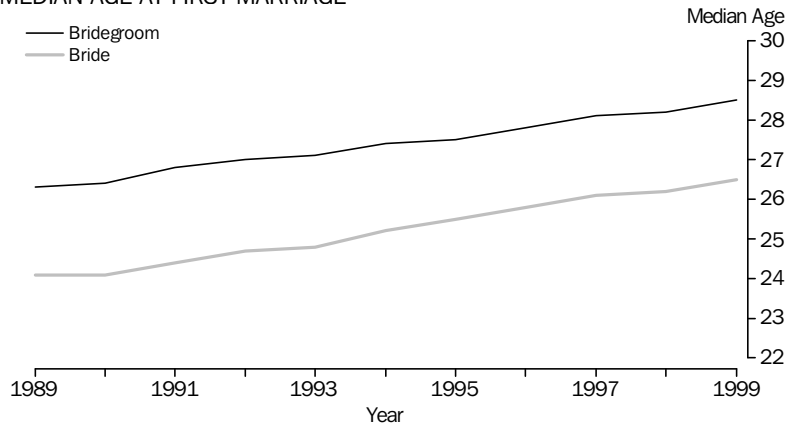
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE



MEDIAN AGES

Among people marrying for the first time in 1999, the median age for bridegrooms was 28.5 years and for brides it was 26.5 years. This compares with 26.3 years and 24.1 years respectively in 1989 and reflects a continuing tendency to marry later in life. The median age for all bridegrooms in 1999 was 30.5 years and for all brides 28.2 years.

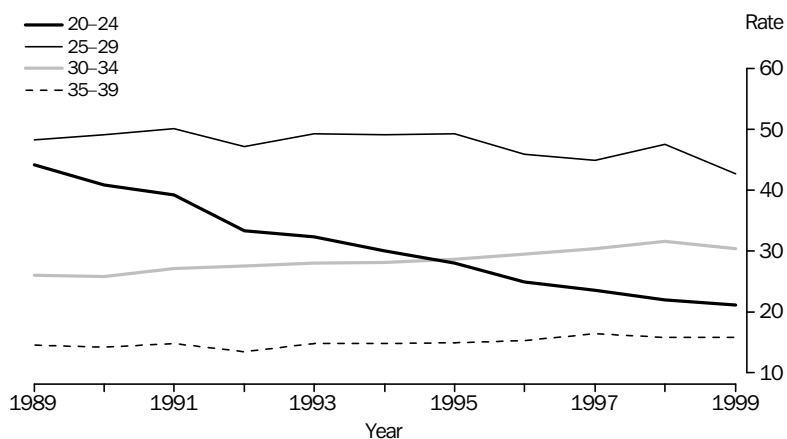
MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

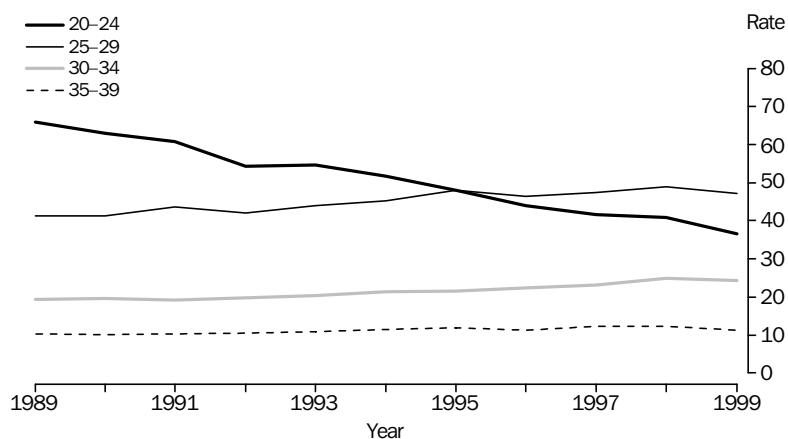
Amongst males, the highest rate of marriage has remained with the 25–29 age group, continuing the trend from 1989. From 1995, the 30–34 year age group had the second highest rate of marriage amongst males. Prior to 1995, the 20–24 age group held that position.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—Men



In 1999, the peak age group for brides was 25–29 years while 10 years earlier it was 20–24 years. The marriage rate for 20–24 year old females has been declining steadily for over a decade. Since 1995, the 25–29 year age group has continued to be the peak age group for brides. For brides aged 19 years and under, the marriage rate has declined from 10.8 in 1989 to 4.0 in 1999.

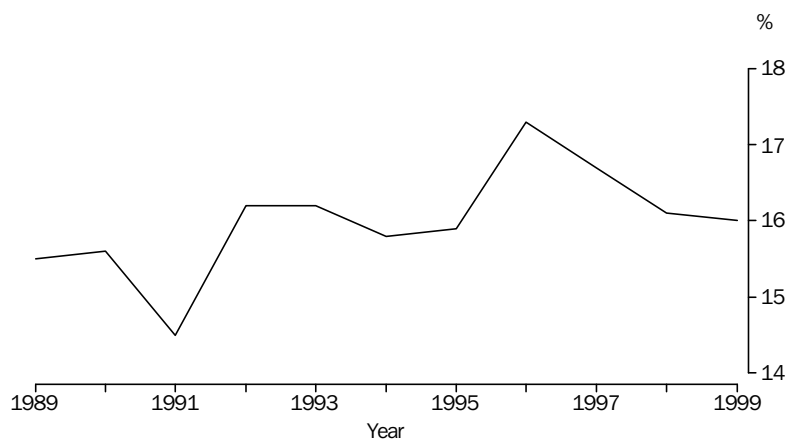
AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES—Women



REMARRIAGES

In 1999, 16% of all marriages were remarriages for both partners. More than a third of marriages (35%) involved a second marriage for at least one partner, with 24% of males and 23% of females having previously been divorced. The number of divorced persons marrying as a proportion of total marriages has shown little change after the sharp increases following the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1976.

REMARRIAGES—Both partners

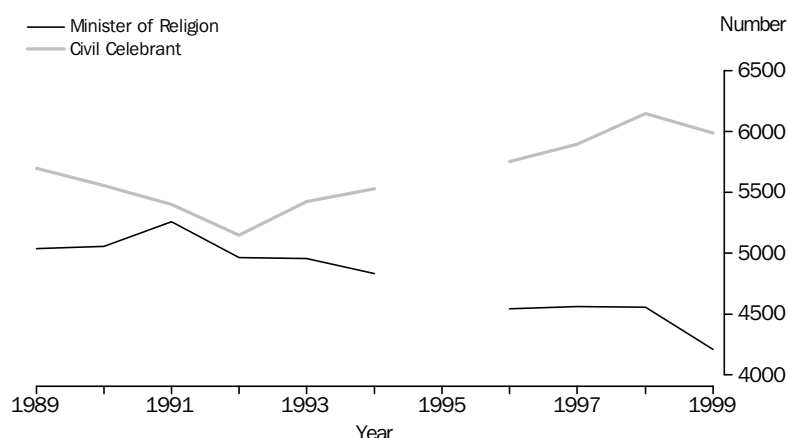


CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

Since 1986, the majority of marriages have been performed by civil celebrants. In 1999, 5,987 marriages were performed by a civil celebrant while 4,210 were performed by a minister of religion. The proportion of civil ceremonies has steadily increased from 53% in 1989 to 59% in 1999. Nationally, the proportion of civil ceremonies in 1999 was 51%.

Of the 4,210 marriages performed in Western Australia by a minister of religion in 1999, 35% were conducted under Catholic rites and a further 25% Anglican. Catholic and Anglican marriage rites accounted for 14% and 10% respectively of all marriages.

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT(a)



(a) Data unavailable for 1995.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE

The majority of Western Australian couples marrying in 1999 cohabited before marriage (75% compared with 69% nationally). According to the 1992 Family Survey, the comparable proportion in Australia ten years ago was 44% while twenty years ago the proportion was 23%.

Of the 7,663 marriages preceded by cohabitation, 62% were first marriages for both partners. This compares with a national figure of 63%. Of the 7,663 couples, 68% were married in civil ceremonies. The remainder were married by a minister of religion, 11% under Anglican rites and 9% under Catholic rites.

The median age for bridegrooms who cohabited before marriage was 31.0 years, and for brides, 28.7 years.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, Summary (a)

	<i>Cohabitors</i>	<i>All marriages</i>
Marriages registered	7 633	10 197
Previous marital status		
First marriage both partners	4 766	6 591
First marriage one partner	1 594	1 969
Remarriage both partners	1 273	1 637
Marriages performed by		
Ministers of religion		
Number	2 462	4 210
Proportion (%)	32.3	41.3
Civil celebrants		
Number	5 171	5 987
Proportion (%)	67.7	58.7
Median age (years)		
Bridegroom	31.0	30.5
Bride	28.7	28.2

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	10 739	10 366	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197
Crude marriage rate	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	7 017	6 714	6 729	6 562	6 700	6 910	6 591
First marriage one partner	2 054	2 015	2 019	1 947	2 006	2 070	1 969
Remarriage both partners	1 668	1 637	1 656	1 785	1 750	1 725	1 637
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	5 039	4 835	n.a.	4 543	4 561	4 555	4 210
Proportion (%)	46.9	46.6	n.a.	44.1	43.6	42.6	41.3
Civil celebrants							
Number	5 700	5 531	n.a.	5 751	5 895	6 150	5 987
Proportion (%)	53.1	53.4	n.a.	55.9	56.4	57.4	58.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
20–24	44.2	30.0	28.1	24.9	23.6	22.0	21.1
25–29	48.3	49.1	49.3	45.9	45.0	47.5	42.7
30–34	26.1	28.2	28.7	29.5	30.4	31.6	30.4
35–39	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.9
40–44	10.1	10.2	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	8.8
45–49	8.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.7	7.7
50 and over	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	7 995	7 652	7 681	7 468	7 649	7 914	7 549
Widowed	244	250	203	207	230	238	214
Divorced	2 500	2 464	2 520	2 619	2 577	2 553	2 434
Total	10 739	10 366	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	26.3	27.4	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.5
Widowed	61.7	62.3	62.7	64.8	62.8	62.8	60.6
Divorced	40.0	41.6	41.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9
All bridegrooms	28.2	29.5	29.6	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.5
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	10.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.0
20–24	65.9	51.7	47.9	44.1	41.7	40.9	36.6
25–29	41.2	45.2	48.1	46.5	47.4	49.0	47.3
30–34	19.5	21.3	21.5	22.4	23.2	24.9	24.4
35–39	10.4	11.4	11.9	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.3
40–44	8.6	7.9	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.7
45–49	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1
50 and over	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Marital status of bride							
Never married	8 093	7 791	7 796	7 603	7 757	7 976	7 602
Widowed	308	277	236	257	233	241	246
Divorced	2 338	2 298	2 372	2 434	2 466	2 488	2 349
Total	10 739	10 366	10 404	10 294	10 456	10 705	10 197
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5
Widowed	54.2	53.7	52.2	53.9	54.4	54.3	54.4
Divorced	35.9	37.8	38.0	39.1	39.2	38.8	39.1
All brides	25.8	26.9	27.2	27.6	27.9	27.9	28.2

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	16.0	10.9	6.1	2.3	2.3	1.1
20–24	164.0	124.8	93.8	66.0	47.3	28.4
25–29	161.1	137.2	118.3	108.8	94.6	73.0
30–34	92.6	87.2	77.8	77.4	77.7	70.1
35–39	48.1	49.4	44.0	41.8	48.0	40.7
40–44	25.7	27.1	26.6	24.6	24.8	22.1
45 and over	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	5.3	6.7	8.0
Age of bride						
15–19	78.0	55.1	35.1	16.2	10.9	5.5
20–24	296.5	196.6	149.9	117.0	84.2	54.8
25–29	191.3	150.1	129.8	124.9	114.0	95.4
30–34	102.9	87.5	72.7	83.2	72.3	69.7
35–39	46.5	55.5	35.0	41.3	37.6	33.9
40–44	30.6	27.7	24.4	21.0	17.9	17.9
45 and over	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.1
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	111.1	325.2	217.6	106.3	33.0	50.5
25–29	332.6	338.0	239.5	188.3	136.1	102.6
30–34	247.8	204.8	197.7	161.7	137.9	127.4
35–39	162.9	229.0	160.1	125.6	112.8	98.6
40–44	131.8	187.8	142.0	109.1	73.9	72.0
45–49	85.1	148.3	98.1	93.9	73.4	61.4
50–54	80.0	94.8	76.9	62.9	53.0	55.0
55–59	40.5	70.3	51.5	45.5	45.7	44.7
60 and over	15.6	24.0	17.9	7.8	16.3	9.9
Age of bride						
15–19	95.2	111.1	148.1	—	—	—
20–24	313.9	334.0	249.7	222.8	104.8	90.7
25–29	276.9	313.4	203.4	182.1	163.9	118.6
30–34	195.1	185.5	146.5	121.5	112.0	102.8
35–39	120.8	153.6	102.8	90.8	76.3	68.7
40–44	86.4	105.8	73.6	65.9	54.9	52.7
45–49	52.2	66.7	50.1	41.3	44.1	41.1
50–54	29.2	34.9	31.2	25.9	28.1	27.1
55–59	14.4	19.8	15.1	14.0	11.3	14.0
60 and over	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.1

(a) 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	6 591	38	920	7 549
Widowed	34	72	108	214
Divorced	977	136	1 321	2 434
Total	7 602	246	2 349	10 197

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	64.6	0.4	9.0	74.0
Widowed	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.1
Divorced	9.6	1.3	13.0	23.9
Total	74.6	2.4	23.0	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	869	21	169	904	16	139	1 059	10.4
Baptist	122	3	30	122	5	28	155	1.5
Catholic	1 403	15	46	1 412	16	36	1 464	14.4
Churches of Christ	151	—	39	158	5	28	191	1.9
Islam	49	—	10	48	—	9	59	0.6
Lutheran	35	—	7	33	—	8	42	0.4
Orthodox	86	—	6	84	—	8	93	0.9
Presbyterian	18	3	5	23	—	—	26	0.3
Uniting Church	303	11	85	310	12	77	399	3.9
Other denominations	541	22	159	536	15	171	722	7.1
All religious rites	3 577	77	556	3 630	74	506	4 210	41.3
Civil								
Official registrars	552	28	285	575	30	260	865	8.5
Other civil celebrants	3 420	109	1 593	3 397	142	1 583	5 122	50.2
All civil rites	3 972	137	1 878	3 972	172	1 843	5 987	58.7
All marriages	7 549	214	2 434	7 602	246	2 349	10 197	100.0

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

SECTION **7**

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 1999, there were 5,301 divorces granted in Western Australia. This was almost 30% more than the number granted in 1989 and the highest number granted for the past 15 years. However, the crude divorce rate (2.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population) has remained relatively steady for the last six years.

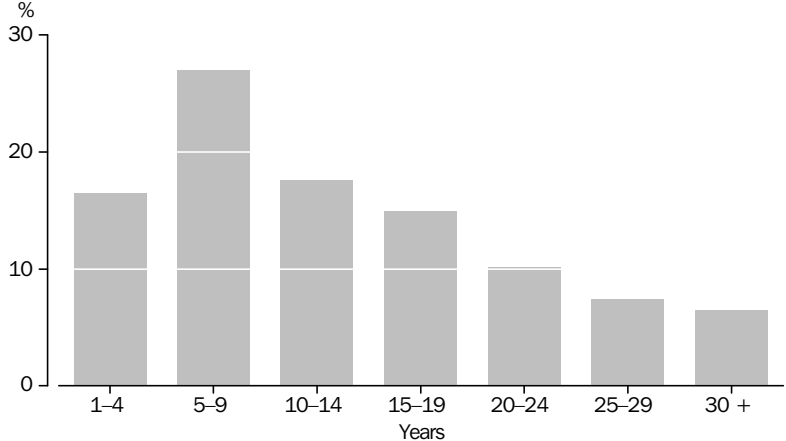
CRUDE DIVORCE RATE



DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. In 1999, the median duration of marriage in Western Australia was 11.7 years, a slight decrease on the previous four years. In 1989, the median duration of marriage was 11.0 years.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE—1999



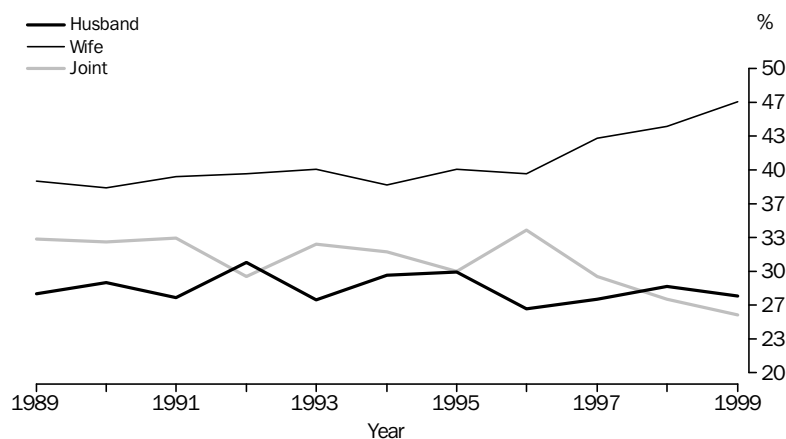
Of the couples who divorced in 1999, 27% had been married for 5–9 years. Just over 16% of divorcing couples had divorced within the first four years of marriage.

The median interval between marriage and final separation has fluctuated between 1989 and 1999. In 1999, this interval was 8.1 years compared with 7.8 years in 1989.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

Over the past ten years, wives have consistently lodged more divorce applications than husbands. In 1999, wives lodged 47% of all divorce applications granted, compared with 28% by husbands. The comparable proportions for 1989 were 39% and 28% respectively. Joint applications accounted for approximately one-quarter (26%) of divorces in 1999, compared with 33% in 1989.

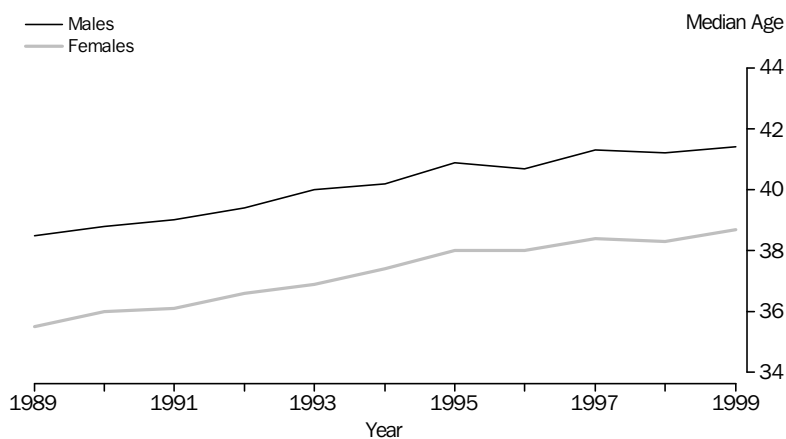
DIVORCES BY APPLICANT



AGE AT DIVORCE

During the ten years to 1999, the median age at divorce rose from 38.5 to 41.4 years for men and from 35.5 to 38.7 years for women. A corresponding rise in the median age at separation occurred over the same period for both men and women.

MEDIAN AGE AT DIVORCE



Between 1989 and 1999, age-specific divorce rates increased in all age groups for men and women aged 30 years and over. In that time, the peak age group for divorce for men changed from 30–34 years to 35–39 years. The age-specific divorce rates for men increased from 12.2 to 12.7 per 1,000 men for the age group 30–34 years, and from 12.0 to 13.0 per 1,000 men for the age group 35–39 years.

In 1989, the peak age groups for divorce amongst women were 25–29 years and 30–34 years, both with rates of 12.5 per 1,000 women. In 1999, the peak age group was 30–34 years, the rate having increased to 14.2 per 1,000 women. By 1999, the divorce rate of the 25–29 year age group had declined to 10.7 per 1,000 women.

CHILDREN OF DIVORCING COUPLES

Between 1989 and 1999, the proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years fell from 58% to 51%. However, because the number of divorces increased by 30% over this ten-year period, the actual number of children involved also increased, from 4,464 in 1989 to 5,140 in 1999.

In 1999, the average number of children of divorcing couples with one or more children was 1.9. Divorcing couples married for 10–19 years had the highest (2.1) average number of children.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	4 089	5 024	5 040	4 959	5 046	5 268	5 301
Crude divorce rate	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.0	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1
Divorces involving children							
Number	2 374	2 548	n.a.	2 651	2 717	2 811	2 713
Proportion of total divorces (%)	58.1	50.7	n.a.	53.5	53.8	53.4	51.2
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	1 138	1 486	1 508	1 306	1 379	1 499	1 462
Wife	1 592	1 935	2 021	1 964	2 177	2 333	2 474
Joint	1 359	1 603	1 511	1 689	1 490	1 436	1 365
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
25–29	8.4	7.9	6.4	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.2
30–34	12.2	13.6	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.7
35–39	12.0	13.1	13.1	13.7	13.1	13.8	13.0
40–44	11.5	13.5	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.7
45–49	10.4	12.1	13.0	11.2	11.7	12.4	11.3
50–54	7.9	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.6
55 and over	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.5	25.9	25.9	26.2
At final separation	35.3	36.8	37.3	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.8
At decree made absolute	38.5	40.2	40.9	40.7	41.3	41.2	41.4
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1
25–29	12.5	12.5	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.7
30–34	12.5	14.3	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.8	14.2
35–39	12.4	14.0	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.2
40–44	10.6	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0
45–49	8.5	10.4	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.1
50–54	5.7	7.7	7.6	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.2
55 and over	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.8	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.8
At final separation	32.3	34.0	34.4	34.4	34.9	34.9	35.0
At decree made absolute	35.5	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

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

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(a)
24 and under	36	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
25-29	73	303	71	9	—	—	—	—	—	461
30-34	21	328	427	92	17	5	—	—	—	894
35-39	6	80	355	421	92	15	8	—	—	979
40-44	—	27	80	340	371	66	21	3	—	912
45-49	—	8	20	77	297	298	51	11	3	768
50-54	—	6	11	24	92	195	214	23	10	578
55-59	—	—	5	12	34	54	125	65	14	311
60 and over	—	—	—	9	16	33	42	73	140	318
Total (a)	138	767	983	986	927	670	462	176	168	5 301

(a) Includes not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>All children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	32	5	5	—	—	42	15	1.5
2	137	27	14	7	—	187	85	1.7
3	222	55	36	8	—	322	155	1.5
4	203	61	45	12	—	323	196	1.6
5	181	80	49	8	—	320	210	1.5
6	151	60	51	16	4	282	226	1.7
7	133	54	83	16	4	290	288	1.8
8	115	56	89	17	5	282	305	1.8
9	109	43	73	27	6	258	297	2.0
10-14	284	147	325	124	54	934	1 394	2.1
15-19	187	141	304	124	32	788	1 256	2.1
20-24	223	139	126	41	9	538	553	1.8
25-29	283	82	24	—	—	392	142	1.3
30 and over	328	12	3	—	—	343	18	1.2
Total	2 588	962	1 227	402	122	5 301	5 140	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

SECTION **8**

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

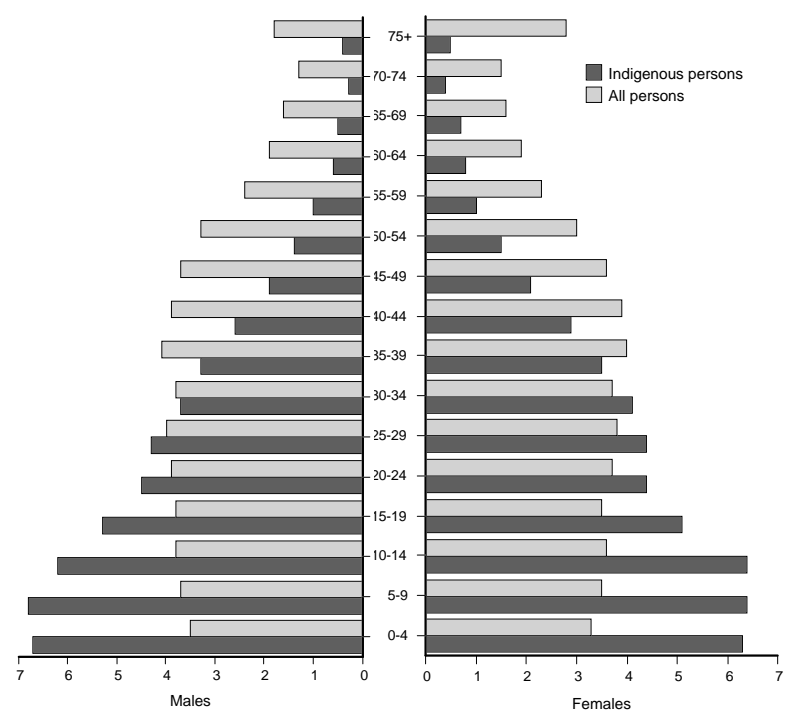
INDIGENOUS POPULATION

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

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

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

PROPORTION OF POPULATION, Age groups—30 June 1999



In June 1999, the Indigenous population of Western Australia, which constituted just over 3% of the State's population at the time of the 1996 Census, was projected to be 59,382 under the low series and 62,744 under the high series. Under the low projection series, the proportion of the Indigenous population in Western Australia aged under 15 years in June 1999 was 39%. The proportion aged 65 years and over in Western Australia was slightly under 3%, as was the national figure.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Of the 24,849 births registered to mothers usually resident in Western Australia in 1999, 1,558 or 6% were Indigenous births. Of these, 78% were to Indigenous mothers. Although the number of Indigenous births in Western Australia gradually fell in the five years to 1998, the number increased by 6% (90 persons) between 1998 and 1999.

Of these 1,558 Indigenous births, 771 were males and 787 females, a ratio of 98.0 males to every 100 females born in 1999. This is the first year since 1995 that female Indigenous births have outnumbered male Indigenous births.

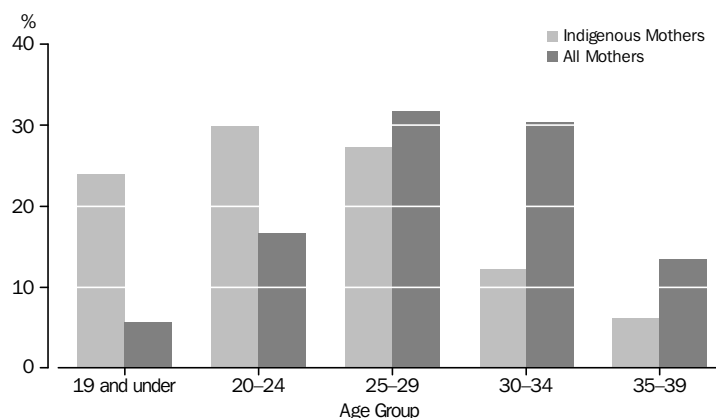
The median age of mothers of Indigenous babies at confinement was 24.3 years, and for fathers, 27.0 years.

INDIGENOUS MOTHERS

The largest number of births to Indigenous mothers in 1999 was in the 20–24 year age group (30%), followed by the 25–29 year age group (27%) and the 19 years and under age group (24%). This is in contrast to the total births for Western Australia, where mothers in the 20–24 year age group accounted for a smaller proportion (17%), and the largest proportions were to mothers in the 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups (32% and 30% respectively).

In 1999, the median age of Indigenous mothers at confinement was 24.4 years compared with 29.4 years for all mothers in Western Australia.

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER



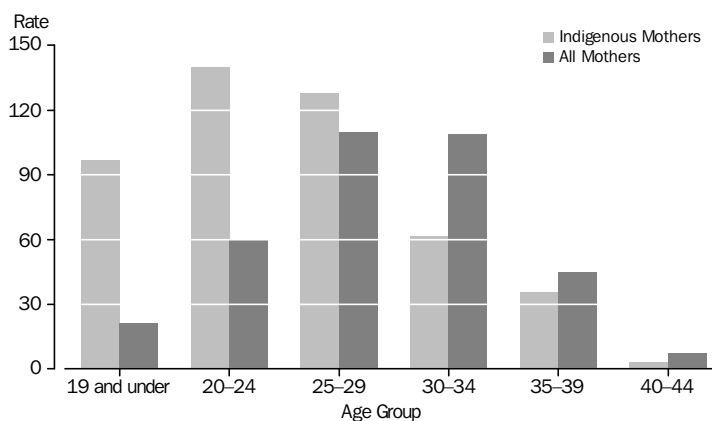
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Between 1998 and 1999, age-specific fertility rates for Indigenous mothers decreased for those aged 19 years and under, 20–24 years and 40 years and over. The largest decrease was in the 20–24 year age group (143.7 to 139.8 births per 1,000 women in that age

group). Increases in fertility rates were recorded for those aged 25–29, 30–34 and 35–39 years. The largest increase was in the 25–29 year age group (114.5 to 128.1).

The 20–24 year age group recorded the highest age-specific fertility rate for Indigenous women for each year between 1994 and 1999. Despite this, the rate for this age group declined during that five year period from 217.7 to 139.8. In comparison, amongst all Western Australian women, the 25–29 year age group recorded the highest age-specific fertility rate for each year between 1994 and 1999.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Of the 10,877 deaths registered in Western Australia in 1999, 350 (3%) were Indigenous deaths, which is the lowest number recorded over the last 5 years. For the Indigenous population, there were 146.5 male deaths for every 100 female deaths, compared with 116.1 male for every 100 female deaths in the total Western Australian population.

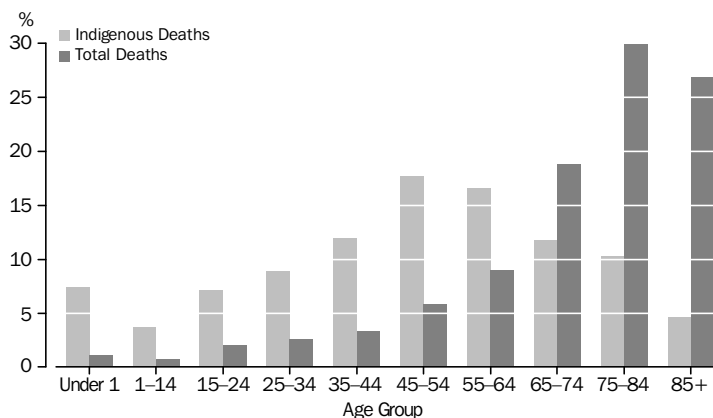
Infant deaths

Of the 117 infant deaths recorded in Western Australia in 1999, 26 (22%) were Indigenous, which is the highest figure recorded since 1996 (37).

Age at death

In 1999, the median age at death was 49.3 years for Indigenous males and 55.3 years for Indigenous females. These ages were considerably lower than for all Western Australians, the comparable figures being 74.3 years for males and 81.5 years for females.

AGE AT DEATH



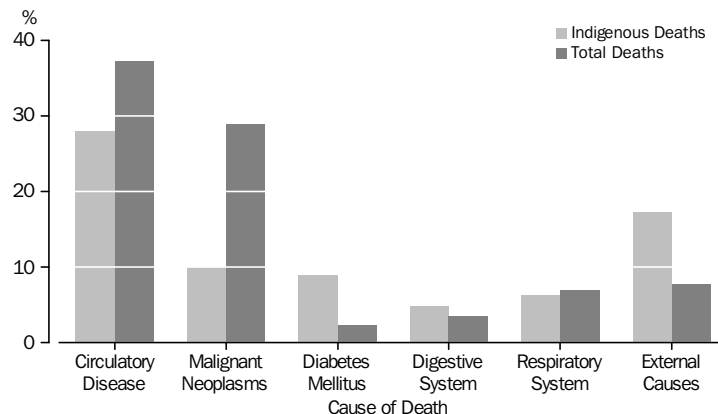
Age at death varied noticeably between Indigenous people and the total population. Deaths of infants under 1 year of age constituted 7% of all deaths for the Indigenous population, compared with 1% for the total Western Australian population. In 1999, 73% of all Indigenous deaths occurred below the age of 65 years, compared with 24% in the total Western Australian population.

Cause of death

In 1999, the leading medical causes of death for the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms and diabetes mellitus. These accounted for 28%, 10% and 9% of Indigenous deaths respectively, compared with 37%, 29% and 2% respectively in the total population. Amongst the Indigenous population, male deaths exceeded female deaths for both circulatory diseases and malignant neoplasms. However, females accounted for a larger proportion (61%) of deaths resulting from diabetes mellitus.

Deaths resulting from external causes, including transport accidents and suicide, were approximately twice as high in the Indigenous population, accounting for 17% of all Indigenous deaths but only 8% of all Western Australian deaths. Almost three quarters (72%) of Indigenous deaths resulting from external causes were male.

CAUSE OF DEATH



8.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age group (years)	LOW SERIES.....			HIGH SERIES.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	4 000	3 765	7 765	4 222	3 970	8 192
5-9	4 033	3 775	7 808	4 265	3 986	8 251
10-14	3 704	3 790	7 494	3 912	4 001	7 913
15-19	3 119	3 045	6 164	3 296	3 212	6 508
20-24	2 643	2 632	5 275	2 797	2 783	5 580
25-29	2 555	2 637	5 192	2 709	2 787	5 496
30-34	2 209	2 450	4 659	2 344	2 593	4 937
35-39	1 968	2 107	4 075	2 080	2 228	4 308
40-44	1 519	1 699	3 218	1 607	1 793	3 400
45-49	1 116	1 235	2 351	1 171	1 303	2 474
50-54	819	906	1 725	860	961	1 821
55-59	608	594	1 202	644	625	1 269
60-64	373	454	827	395	483	878
65-69	320	394	714	337	419	756
70-74	172	232	404	187	242	429
75 and over	212	297	509	222	310	532
Total	29 370	30 012	59 382	31 048	31 696	62 744

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

	INDIGENOUS BIRTHS.....						TOTAL BIRTHS
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 578	1 492	1 538	1 474	1 468	1 558	24 849
Males	858	744	815	776	756	771	12 686
Females	720	748	723	698	712	787	12 163
Sex ratio	119.2	99.5	112.7	111.2	106.2	98.0	104.3
Estimated coverage(b) (%)	104	97	98	93	92	97	..
Both parents Indigenous	744	660	719	621	643	714	..
Mother only(c)	572	565	553	565	522	499	..
Father only	262	267	266	288	303	345	..
Age of mother							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	401	367	341	338	339	382	1 401
20–24	572	537	489	488	473	464	4 123
25–29	375	353	413	382	381	414	7 871
30–34	173	172	210	189	190	194	7 559
35–39	45	61	73	69	73	93	3 348
40–44	11	—	10	7	10	7	520
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 564	1 478	1 522	1 457	1 454	1 536	24 485
Median age of mother (years)	23.3	23.4	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.3	29.4
Median age of father (years)	26.1	26.3	27.1	26.9	27.2	27.0	31.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) Includes paternity-not-acknowledged.

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

	INDIGENOUS MOTHERS.....						ALL MOTHERS
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 316	1 225	1 272	1 186	1 165	1 232	24 849
Males	716	618	674	627	596	602	12 686
Females	600	607	598	559	569	630	12 163
Sex ratio	119.3	101.8	112.7	112.2	104.7	95.6	104.3
Age of mother							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	353	318	288	285	284	294	1 401
20–24	494	439	411	390	376	367	4 123
25–29	299	293	336	309	307	337	7 871
30–34	125	130	169	143	136	150	7 559
35–39	38	44	60	53	53	75	3 348
40–44	6	—	6	5	8	5	520
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Age-specific fertility rates(b)							
Age group (years)							
15–19(c)	148.4	124.6	110.9	102.9	96.9	96.8	21.2
20–24	217.7	171.5	162.6	148.6	143.7	139.8	60.3
25–29	134.8	118.5	132.4	115.4	114.5	128.1	109.7
30–34	69.5	61.5	77.8	61.4	57.3	61.4	108.6
35–39	26.7	25.2	33.4	27.2	26.0	35.7	44.8
40–44	5.2	0.8	4.3	3.2	4.9	3.0	7.2
45–49(d)	—	—	1.0	—	0.9	0.8	0.4
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 304	1 217	1 256	1 176	1 155	1 217	24 485
Median age of mother (years)	22.9	23.2	24.0	23.9	23.8	24.4	29.4
Median age of father (years)	25.8	26.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.0	31.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) 1994 and 1995 rates were calculated on 1991 Census-based projected population. 1996 rates were calculated on 1996 Census-based estimated population. From 1997 rates were calculated on 1996 Census-based projected population, low series.

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

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

8.4 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS, Summary(a)

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						TOTAL DEATHS
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
Total deaths	377	384	370	351	378	350	10 877
Males	212	219	222	207	230	208	5 843
Females	165	165	148	144	148	142	5 034
Sex ratio	128.5	132.7	150.0	143.8	155.4	146.5	116.1
Estimated coverage(b) (%)	78	79	75	70	74	68	..
Median age at death (years)	57.8	53.5	53.7	51.4	51.3	52.1	77.4
Males	51.8	49.3	48.5	48.6	45.0	49.3	74.3
Females	62.7	59.3	58.0	57.8	57.0	55.3	81.5
Infant deaths	31	27	37	20	25	26	117
Males	15	11	23	10	16	10	70
Females	16	16	14	10	9	16	47

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

8.5 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years) Males Females Persons

NUMBER

0	10	16	26
1–14	9	4	13
15–24	21	4	25
25–34	21	10	31
35–44	27	15	42
45–54	41	21	62
55–64	34	24	58
65–74	22	19	41
75–84	17	19	36
85 and over	6	10	16

Total **208** **142** **350**

PROPORTION (%)

0	4.8	11.3	7.4
1–14	4.3	2.8	3.7
15–24	10.1	2.8	7.1
25–34	10.1	7.0	8.9
35–44	13.0	10.6	12.0
45–54	19.7	14.8	17.7
55–64	16.3	16.9	16.6
65–74	10.6	13.4	11.7
75–84	8.2	13.4	10.3
85 and over	2.9	7.0	4.6

Total **100.0** **100.0** **100.0**

8.6 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						TOTAL DEATHS
<i>Cause of death(b)</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	38	44	36	45	45	35	3 139
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	6	14	11	21	15	12	889
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	6	5	11	6	7	8	652
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	22	26	31	26	20	31	246
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	10	16	16	14	15	13	254
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	125	111	94	107	106	98	4 059
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	67	61	50	55	65	49	2 173
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	35	20	20	19	19	21	990
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	28	44	48	34	41	22	764
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	9	9	19	7	16	17	486
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	19	16	22	21	17	17	383
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	14	6	15	15	11	12	96
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	8	8	8	8	6	17	53
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	9	3	11	6	2	7	63
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	56	49	44	41	62	49	1 078
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	62	67	60	49	64	61	838
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	21	23	26	16	23	27	240
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	9	11	12	9	20	12	236
Assault (X85–Y09)	10	8	3	3	4	4	26
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	22	25	19	21	17	18	336
All causes of death	377	384	370	351	378	350	10 877

(a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used from 1997. For more information see Causes of Death, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

8.7 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

<i>Cause of death(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	22	13	35
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	6	6	12
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	5	3	8
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	12	19	31
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	10	3	13
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	57	41	98
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	29	20	49
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	14	7	21
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	14	8	22
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	11	6	17
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	10	7	17
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	8	4	12
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	7	10	17
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	—	5	7
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	30	19	49
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	44	17	61
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	16	11	27
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	11	—	12
Assault (X85–Y09)	3	—	4
Other external causes (remainder of V01–Y98)	14	4	18
All causes of death	208	142	350

(a) A new Cause of Death coding structure has been used from 1997. For more information see Causes of Death, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

Population projections

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

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

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

17 The 1997–1999 life tables are produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this bulletin in a number of important respects. They are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates, and further, the age-specific death rates are graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

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

Causes of death

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

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

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

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

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

DIVORCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

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

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)

Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)

Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia (Cat. no. 3235.5)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)

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

Western Australian Statistical Indicators (Cat. no. 1367.5)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

HISTORICAL SUMMARY(a)

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

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

APPENDIX **3** 1996 CENSUS

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	862 645	863 450	1 726 095	..
Persons counted in private dwellings	821 354	837 701	1 659 055	96.1
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	38 571	25 445	64 016	3.7
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	800 481	815 247	1 615 728	93.6
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	6 838	6 255	13 093	0.8
Elsewhere within WA	37 484	25 939	63 423	3.7
Interstate	18 499	15 373	33 872	2.0
Overseas	6 181	6 891	13 072	0.8
Total visitors	69 002	54 458	123 460	7.2
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	349 566	359 484	709 050	41.1
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	106 961	110 650	217 611	12.6
Elsewhere within WA	187 315	194 806	382 121	22.1
Interstate	33 848	31 777	65 625	3.8
Overseas	33 659	35 534	69 193	4.0
Not stated(c)	3 131	2 638	5 769	0.3
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	198 048	188 177	386 225	22.4
15–54	515 364	505 816	1 021 180	59.2
55–64	69 580	68 176	137 756	8.0
65 or more	79 653	101 281	180 934	10.5
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	233 048	186 081	419 129	24.3
Married	355 594	354 874	710 468	41.2
Separated but not divorced	22 675	25 697	48 372	2.8
Divorced	39 624	48 986	88 610	5.1
Widowed	13 656	59 635	73 291	4.2
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	588 189	590 142	1 178 331	68.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	21 920	19 345	41 265	2.4
Europe and the former USSR	154 412	150 884	305 296	17.7
Middle East and North Africa	3 917	3 330	7 247	0.4
South-East Asia	25 806	31 474	57 280	3.3
North-East Asia	5 705	6 489	12 194	0.7
Southern Asia	8 442	8 600	17 042	1.0
Northern America	4 737	4 183	8 920	0.5
Southern and Central America	2 300	2 508	4 808	0.3
Africa (excl. North Africa)	10 239	10 658	20 897	1.2
Other(e)	421	484	905	0.0

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>The concept of estimated resident population links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.</p> <p>A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library</i>, ABS website; www.abs.gov.au</p>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
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.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p>

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.

Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death information form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	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 Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married'.

Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person with whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.

Marriage Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.

Median value For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.

Multiple birth A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.

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

Nuptiality Nuptiality relates to the marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy.

Paternity-acknowledged birth A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.

Perinatal death A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.

Perinatal death rate The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.

Permanent arrivals (settlers) Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).

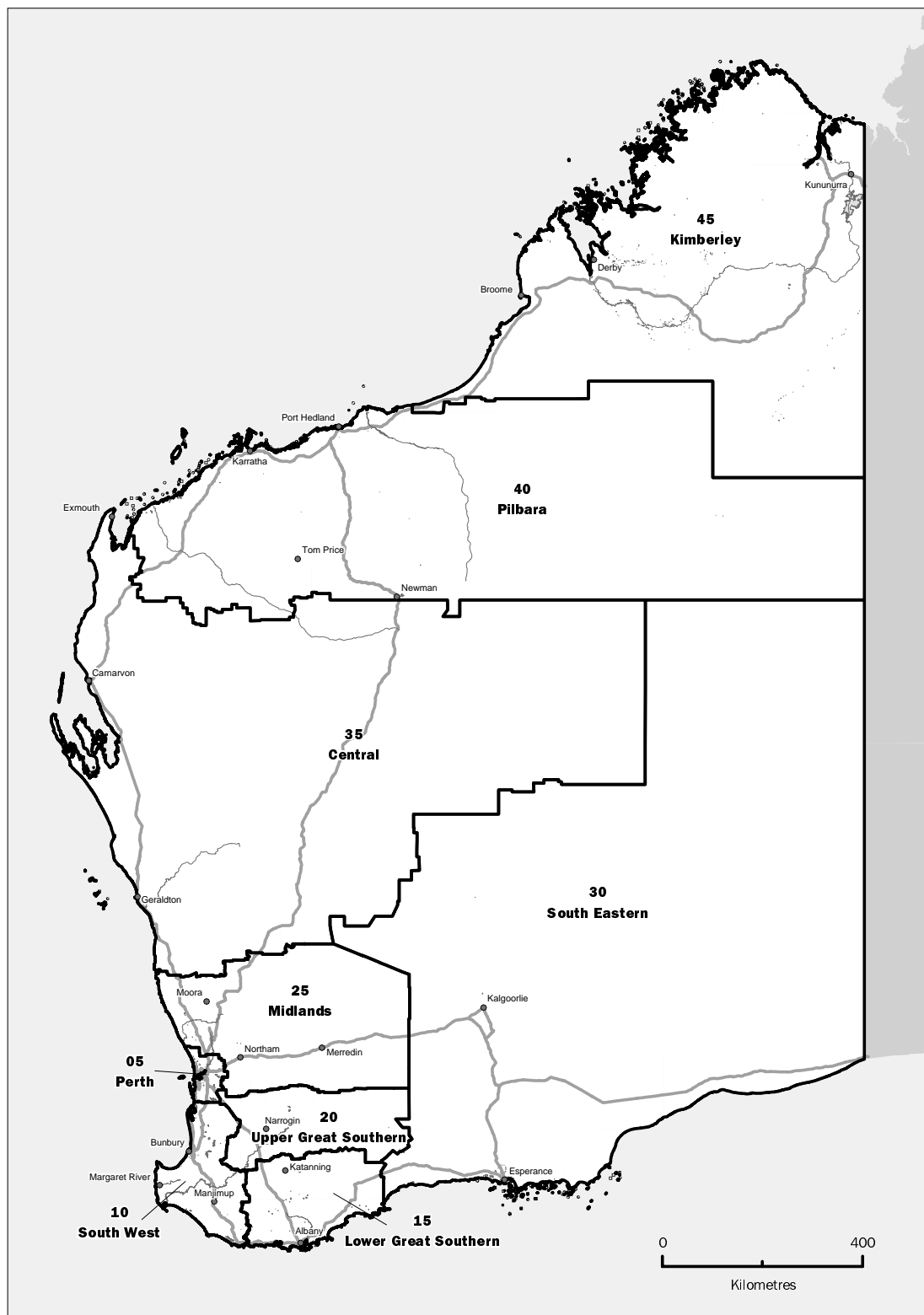
This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) referred only to the stated intention of the traveller. Numerically the effect of the change in definition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

Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics standard populations relate to the years ending in '1' (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the

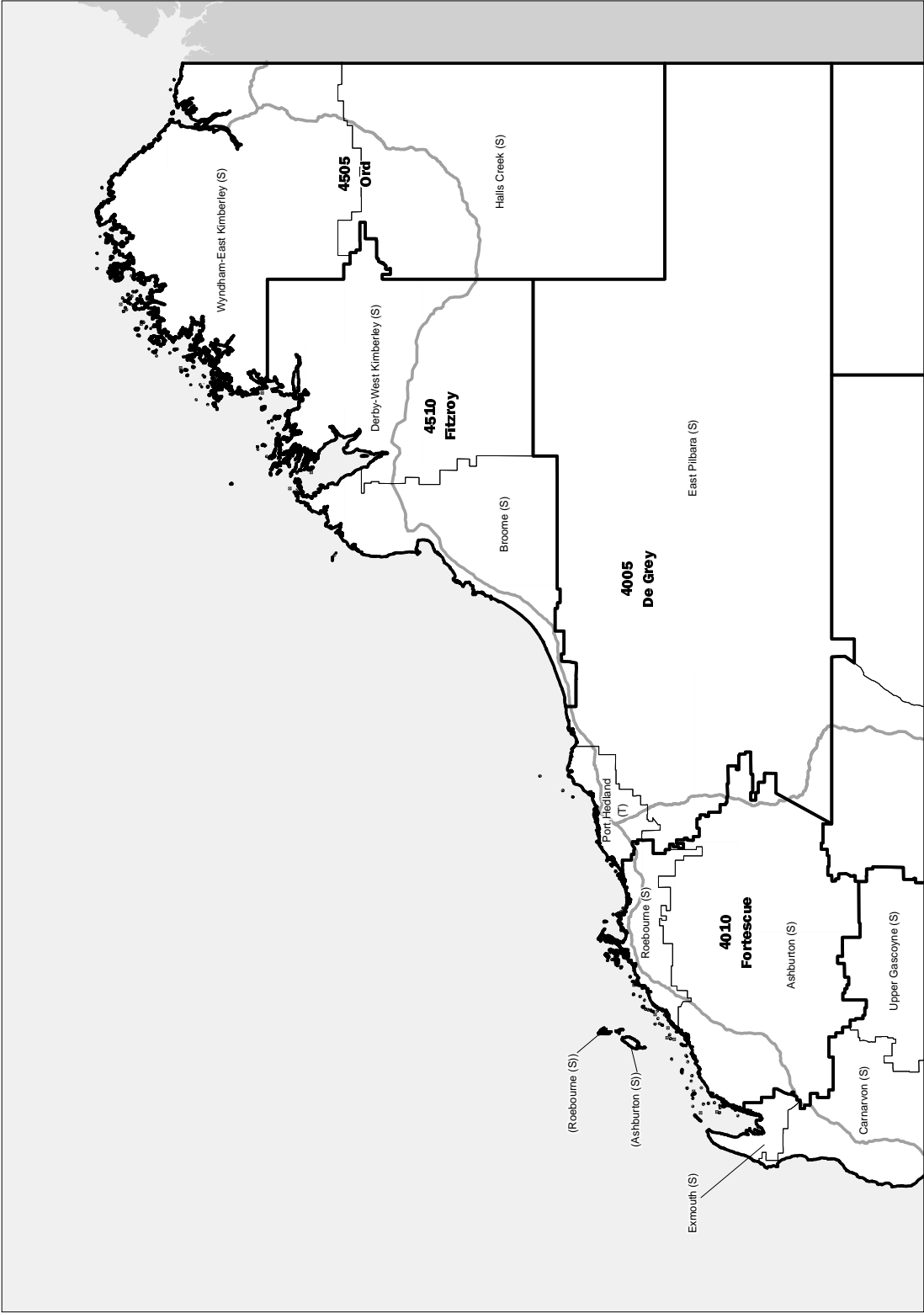
standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.

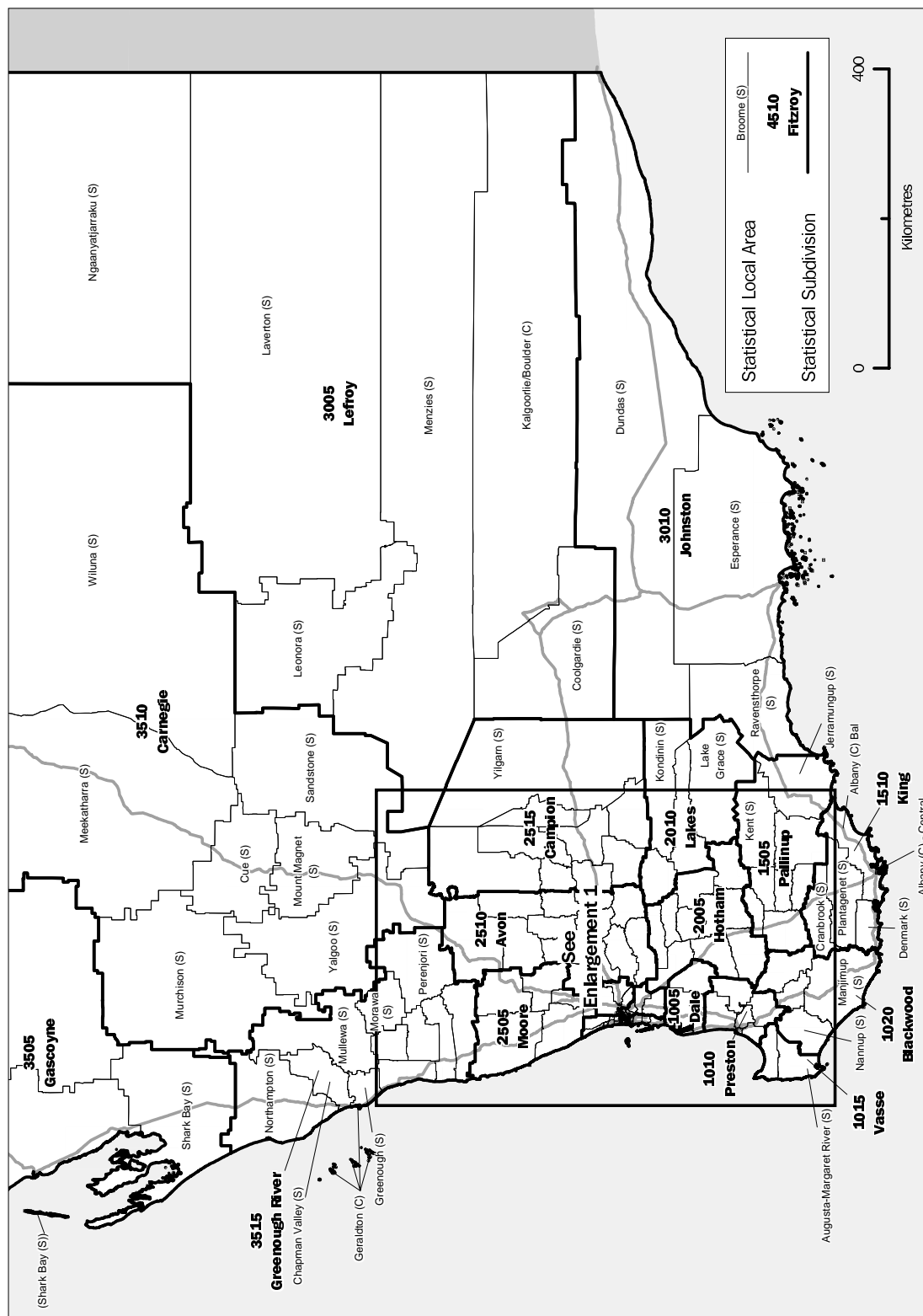
State or Territory of registration	State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the birth, death, or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted.
State or Territory of usual residence	<p>State or Territory of usual residence refers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

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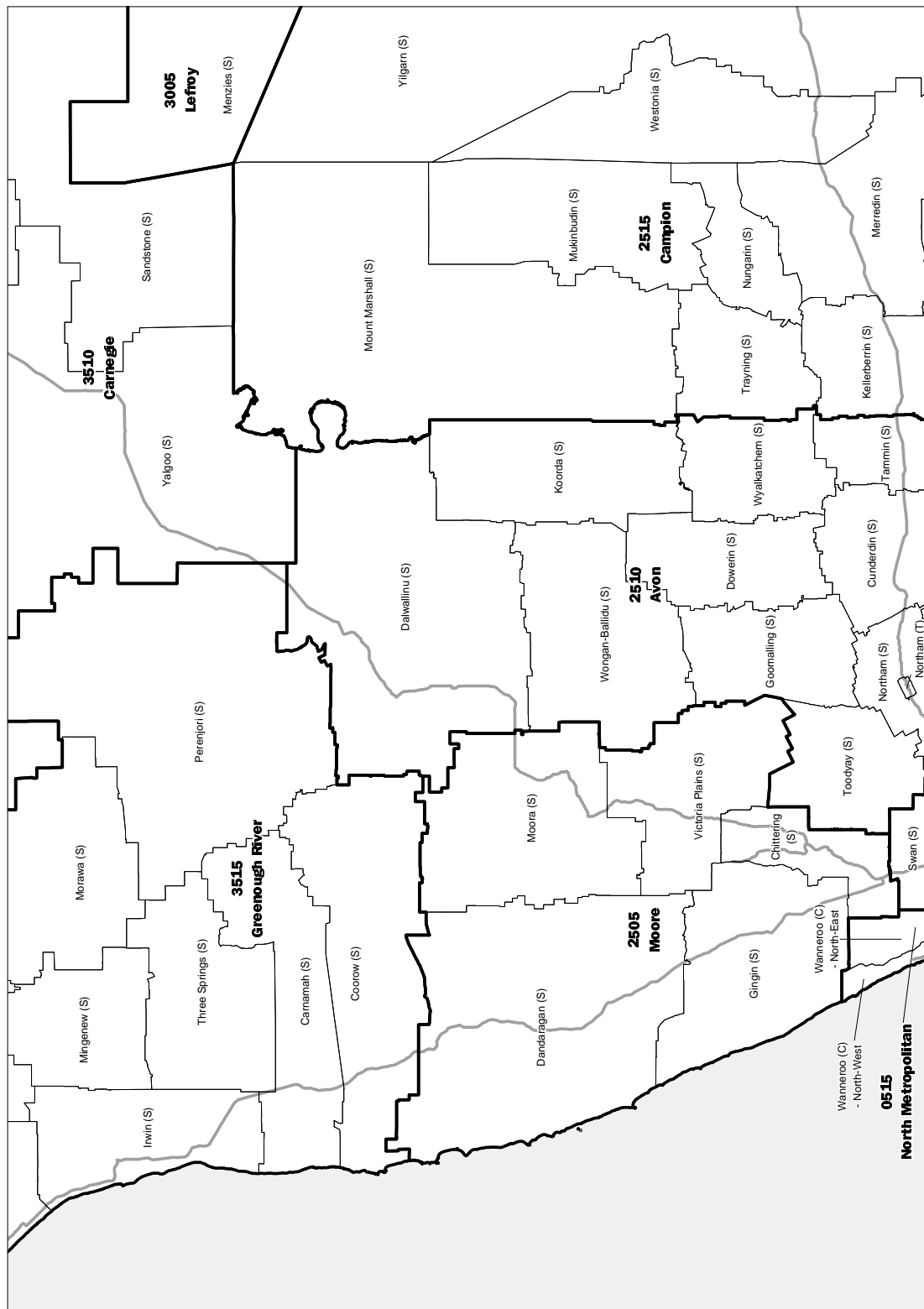


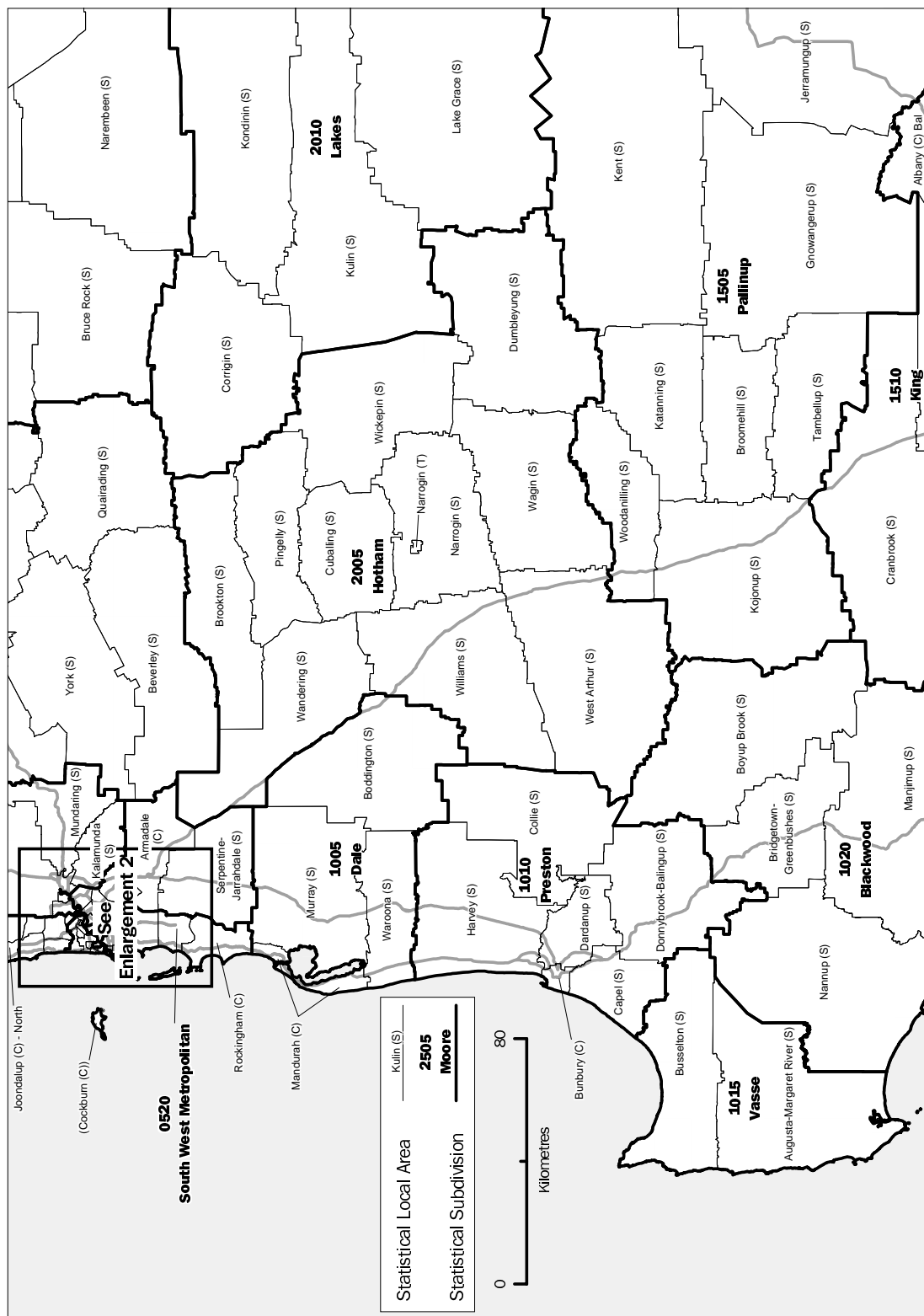
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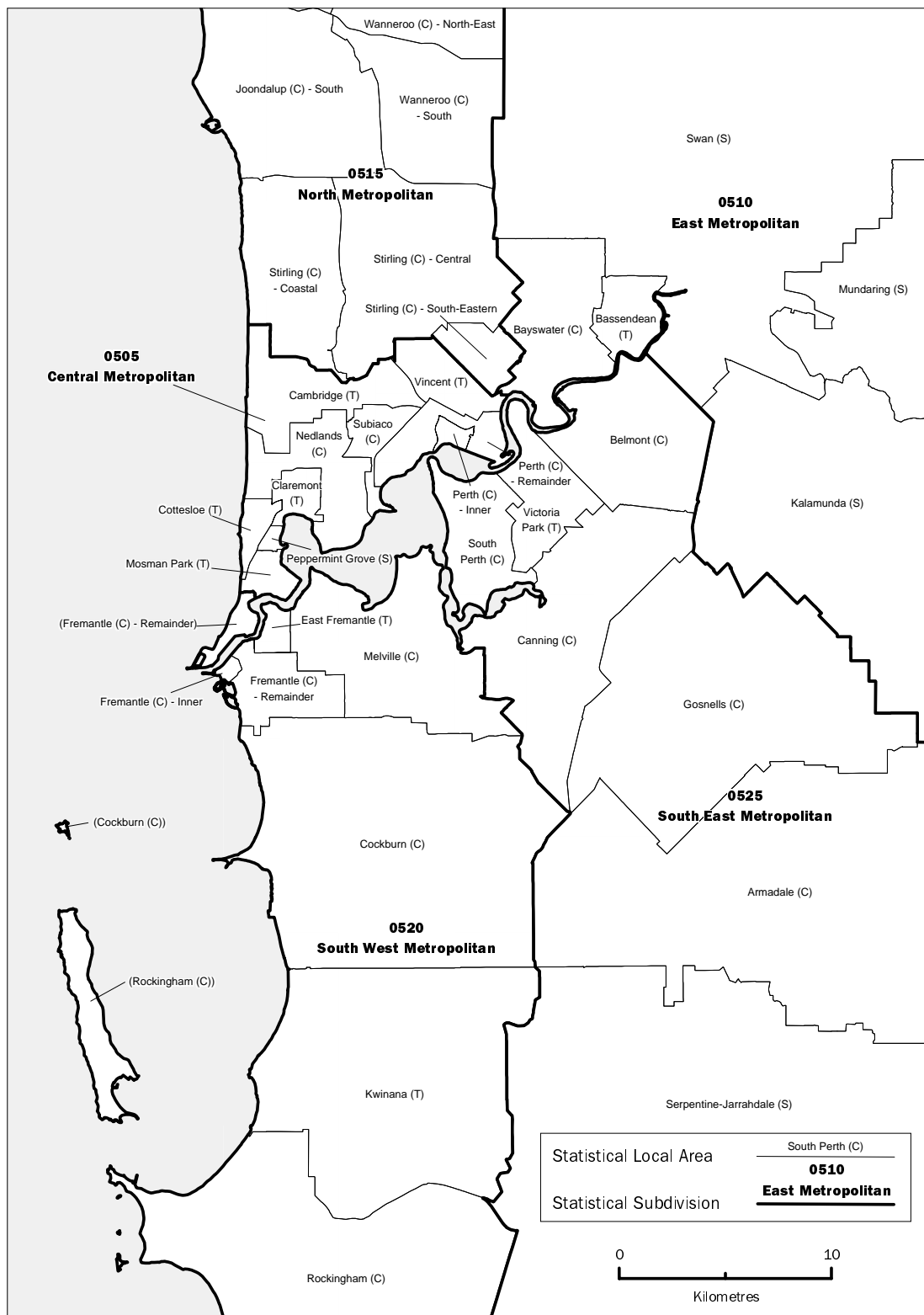


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