

BIRTHS

AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
List of tables and graphs	3

CHAPTERS

1 Main features	6
2 Summary of findings	7
3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births	19
4 A closer look at 2004 fertility rates	25

DETAILED TABLES

5 Fertility tables	29
6 Births tables	39
7 Confinements tables	45
8 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births tables	59

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	69
Appendix 1 Differences between collections	73
Appendix 2 Characteristics available	76
Appendix 3 Special articles list	77
Appendix 4 Estimated resident population	78
Appendix 5 Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population	79
Glossary	80
Bibliography	84

INQUIRIES

For further information
about these and related
statistics, contact the
National Information and
Referral Service on
1300 135 070 or
Joanna Forster-Jones on
Canberra (02) 6252 5117.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	This publication brings together statistics and indicators for births in Australia.																																																						
DATA IN THIS PUBLICATION	This publication contains birth registration data for live births, except where otherwise stated. Populations used in the calculation of rates for 2004 are the revised estimated resident population by age and sex at 30 June 2004. Unless otherwise stated, state or territory relates to the state or territory of usual residence.																																																						
ROUNDING	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. Birth registration data are also affected by delays in registration. These data have had small values suppressed or randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.																																																						
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:</p> <table> <tr><td>ABS</td><td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td></tr> <tr><td>ACT</td><td>Australian Capital Territory</td></tr> <tr><td>AIHW</td><td>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</td></tr> <tr><td>ASFR</td><td>age-specific fertility rate</td></tr> <tr><td>ASGC</td><td>Australian Standard Geographical Classification</td></tr> <tr><td>Aust.</td><td>Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>Bal</td><td>balance</td></tr> <tr><td>ERP</td><td>estimated resident population</td></tr> <tr><td>LGA</td><td>Local Government Area</td></tr> <tr><td>NMDS</td><td>National Minimum Dataset</td></tr> <tr><td>no.</td><td>number</td></tr> <tr><td>np</td><td>not available for publication but included in totals where applicable</td></tr> <tr><td>NSW</td><td>New South Wales</td></tr> <tr><td>NT</td><td>Northern Territory</td></tr> <tr><td>p</td><td>preliminary</td></tr> <tr><td>Qld</td><td>Queensland</td></tr> <tr><td>r</td><td>revised</td></tr> <tr><td>SA</td><td>South Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>SD</td><td>Statistical Division</td></tr> <tr><td>SEIFA</td><td>Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas</td></tr> <tr><td>SLA</td><td>Statistical Local Area</td></tr> <tr><td>SSD</td><td>Statistical Subdivision</td></tr> <tr><td>Tas.</td><td>Tasmania</td></tr> <tr><td>TFR</td><td>total fertility rate</td></tr> <tr><td>Vic.</td><td>Victoria</td></tr> <tr><td>WA</td><td>Western Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>–</td><td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</td></tr> </table>	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	ACT	Australian Capital Territory	AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	ASFR	age-specific fertility rate	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification	Aust.	Australia	Bal	balance	ERP	estimated resident population	LGA	Local Government Area	NMDS	National Minimum Dataset	no.	number	np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable	NSW	New South Wales	NT	Northern Territory	p	preliminary	Qld	Queensland	r	revised	SA	South Australia	SD	Statistical Division	SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas	SLA	Statistical Local Area	SSD	Statistical Subdivision	Tas.	Tasmania	TFR	total fertility rate	Vic.	Victoria	WA	Western Australia	–	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
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Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

page

CHAPTER 2—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2.1	Total fertility rate, 1924–2004 (graph)	7
2.2	Age-specific fertility rates, selected age groups, 1924–2004 (graph)	8
2.3	Registered births, 1904–2004 (graph)	10
2.4	Median age of mothers, 1924–2004 (graph)	12
2.5	Components of population change by year, 1984–2004	13
2.6	Actual and projected births and deaths, 1951–2051 (graph)	13
2.7	International total fertility rates, 1960–1965 to 2000–2005	15
2.8	Summary, Australia, selected years	16
2.9	Summary, states and territories, 2004	17

CHAPTER 3—ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS

3.1	Total fertility rates, 1961–2004 (graph)	20
3.2	Total fertility rates, Indigenous women and all women (graph)	20
3.3	Age-specific fertility rates, Indigenous women and all women (graph)	21
3.4	Age-specific fertility rates, Indigenous women, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Australia (graph)	21
3.5	Age-specific fertility rates, Indigenous women, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australia (graph)	22
3.6	Indigenous fertility rates, selected countries	24

CHAPTER 4—A CLOSER LOOK AT 2004 FERTILITY RATES

4.1	Registered births—1989 to 2004 (graph)	25
4.2	Expected number of births in 2004 with 2003 ASFR	26
4.3	Change in age-specific fertility rates—2003 to 2004 (graph)	27
4.4	Total fertility rate—1989 to 2004 (graph)	27

CHAPTER 5—FERTILITY TABLES

5.1	Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates, 1921–2004	30
5.2	Age-specific fertility rates, states and territories	32
5.3	Contribution of age-specific fertility rates to total fertility rate, states and territories	32
5.4	Total fertility rates, states and territories, 1984–2004	33
5.5	Net reproduction rates, states and territories, 1984–2004	33
5.6	Regional patterns of fertility, Statistical Divisions	34
5.7	Fertility, selected countries of birth	36
5.8	Completed fertility, year of birth of woman, 1909–2004	38

CHAPTER 6—BIRTHS TABLES

6.1	Births registered, nuptiality, states and territories, 1984–2004	40
6.2	Births registered, sex of child, states and territories, 1984–2004	41
6.3	Births registered, nuptiality and age of parents	42
6.4	Births registered, month of birth, 1984–2004	43

CHAPTER 7—CONFINEMENTS TABLES

7.1	Confinements, age of parents, nuptiality	46
7.2	Confinements, age of mother, states and territories	47
7.3	Confinements, median age of parents, nuptiality, 1984–2004	47
7.4	Confinements, median age of parents, nuptiality, states and territories	48
7.5	Confinements, median age of mother, states and territories, 1984–2004	48
7.6	Nuptial confinements, age of mother, 1984–2004	49
7.7	Exnuptial confinements, age of mother, 1984–2004	50
7.8	Confinements, plurality, 1984–2004	51
7.9	Confinements resulting in a multiple birth, states and territories, 1984–2004	51
7.10	Confinements, plurality, nuptiality, 1984–2004	52
7.11	Nuptial confinements, previous children, duration of current marriage	52
7.12	Nuptial first confinements, duration of current marriage, 1984–2004	53
7.13	Nuptial first confinements, age of mother, 1984–2004	53
7.14	Country of birth of mother, summary	54
7.15	Country of birth of father, summary	56

CHAPTER 8—ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS TABLES

8.1	Indigenous registered births, Australia	60
8.2	Indigenous registered births, New South Wales	61
8.3	Indigenous registered births, Victoria	62
8.4	Indigenous registered births, Queensland	63
8.5	Indigenous registered births, South Australia	64
8.6	Indigenous registered births, Western Australia	65
8.7	Indigenous registered births, Tasmania	66
8.8	Indigenous registered births, Northern Territory	67
8.9	Indigenous births, Implied coverage	68

EXPLANATORY NOTES

E1	Year of occurrence of births registered in 2004	69
E2	Births, state or territory of usual residence of mother and state or territory of registration	70
E3	Births, babies born in Australia to non-resident mothers	70

page

APPENDIXES

A1.1	Live births, type of collection, 1992–2002 (graph)	73
A1.2	Confinements, difference between collections by age of mother, 2002	74
A1.3	Live births, type of collection by state/territory, 2002	74
A1.4	Live births to Indigenous mothers, type of collection, 1997–2002 (graph)	75
A3.4	Estimated resident population, 30 June 2004	78
A4.5	Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 30 June 2004 (low series)	79

ADDITIONAL TABLES AVAILABLE ON AUSSTATS

AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL POPULATION STATISTICS (CAT. NO.
3105.0.65.001)

Population and components of change, states and territories, year ended 30 June, 1971 onwards	Table 3
Births registered by sex, states and territories, 1824 onwards	Table 36
Median age of mother, all confinements, Australia, 1921 onwards	Table 37
Median age of mother, first nuptial confinement, Australia, 1975 onwards . . .	Table 38
Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates, Australia, 1921 onwards . . .	Table 39
Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates, states and territories, 1947 onwards	Table 40
Net reproduction rates, states and territories, 1930 onwards	Table 41
Crude birth rates, states and territories, 1860 onwards	Table 42

CHAPTER 1

MAIN FEATURES

SMALL INCREASE IN FERTILITY

- Australia's total fertility rate (TFR) in 2004 was 1.77 babies per woman, slightly higher than in 2003 (1.75). Over recent years the TFR has been relatively stable, varying between 1.73 and 1.78 since 1997.
- The increase in the TFR was largely due to births to women aged 30 to 39 years, with age-specific fertility rates in this age range returning to levels last observed at the end of the post-war baby boom in the mid 1960s.
- Women aged 30–34 years experienced the highest fertility of all age groups, increasing from 112.5 babies per 1,000 women in 2003 to 114.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004.
- Fertility of women aged 35–39 years increased from 54.3 babies per 1,000 women in 2003 to 57.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004, exceeding fertility of women aged 20–24 years for the first time.
- Fertility of women aged 20 to 29 years continued to decline. In 2004 women aged 25–29 years gave birth to 102.5 babies per 1,000 women, down from 102.9 babies per 1,000 women in 2003. Women aged 25–29 years continued to record the second highest fertility of all age groups.
- Fertility rates for 20–24 year olds decreased from 54.5 babies per 1,000 women in 2003 to 53.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004.
- The Northern Territory recorded the highest TFR in 2004 (2.24 babies per woman) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (1.64).

BIRTHS INCREASE

- In 2004 there were 254,200 births registered in Australia. This was an increase of 3,100 births on the number registered in 2003, and the highest since 1995.
- Queensland recorded the largest increase in births in 2004 (up 1,600 over the number registered in 2003) followed by Victoria (up 1,400) and Western Australia (up 1,000). Small increases were recorded in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, while there were fewer births in New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

- There were 12,000 births registered in Australia during 2004 (5% of all births registered) where at least one parent was identified as Indigenous.
- Indigenous women had a higher TFR in 2004 (2.11 babies per woman) than all women (1.77 babies).
- High fertility at younger ages contributes to the relatively high fertility of Indigenous women. In 2004, women under 30 years of age accounted for almost three-quarters of the Indigenous total fertility rate, compared to half of the fertility rate for all women in Australia.

INTRODUCTION

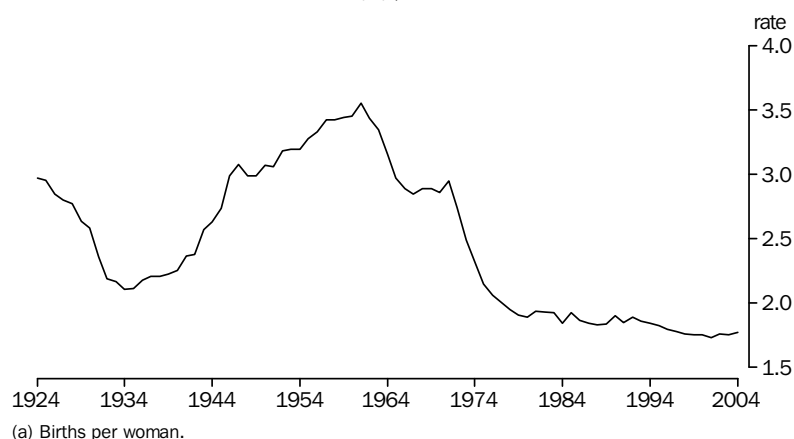
During 2004 there were 254,200 births registered in Australia, born to 250,000 mothers. This was 3,100 (1.2%) more than the number registered during 2003 and the highest number since 1995, when 256,200 births were registered.

TRENDS IN NATIONAL FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime, assuming current age-specific fertility rates apply. In 2004 Australia's TFR was 1.77 babies per woman, slightly higher than the 2003 figure of 1.75 and the highest since 1997 (1.78).

Having reached a TFR of 3.1 during the early 1920s, Australian fertility was relatively low during the Great Depression of the 1930s, falling to 2.1 babies per woman in 1934. In 1961, at the height of the 'baby boom', it peaked at 3.5 babies per woman. Since then, fertility has declined, falling sharply during the early 1960s as the oral contraceptive pill became available, before hovering at around 2.9 babies per woman in the years 1966–1971. The reinterpretation of abortion law in New South Wales in late 1971, in a ruling by Justice Levine in the case of *R v Wall et al.*, had a substantial impact on women's ability to control their fertility. Subsequently a fall in births to young women contributed to a further decrease in the TFR and an increase in the median age of mothers (Carmichael, 1998). The TFR reached replacement level (2.1) in 1976. Fertility subsequently continued to fall as increasing numbers of women chose to delay or forego having children. The TFR then stabilised somewhat during the 1980s, before resuming a more gradual decline during the 1990s. Since 1997 the TFR has been relatively stable, varying between 1.73 and 1.78 babies per woman, a range of 0.05 babies per woman.

2.1 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a), Australia



Age-specific fertility

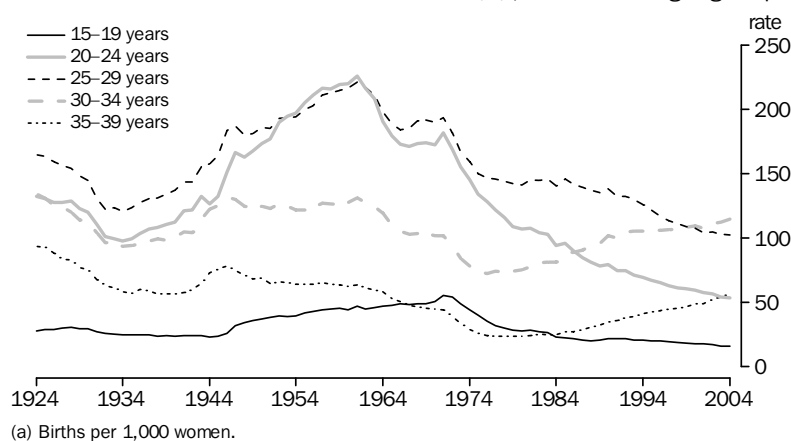
In 2004 women aged 30–34 years experienced the highest fertility for the fifth year in a row, with a rate of 114.4 babies per 1,000 women, followed by women aged 25–29 years with a rate of 102.5 babies per 1,000 women. Women aged 35–39 years and 20–24 years experienced fertility rates of 57.4 and 53.4 babies per 1,000 women respectively.

With some fluctuations, there has been a fairly stable distribution of fertility across age groups since 1921, with each age group peaking and troughing together, although the peaks have been more pronounced in some age groups than in others. Women aged 25–29 years had the highest fertility for most of this period, followed by women aged 20–24 years. However, women aged 30–34 years have experienced increasing fertility since the mid-1970s and now have the highest fertility, having overtaken 20–24 year olds in 1987 and 25–29 year olds in 2000. In 2002, women aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years reattained the fertility rates experienced in 1965 and 1966 respectively, at the end of the baby boom. In 2004, women aged 35–39 years recorded the third highest fertility rate for the first time, overtaking 20–24 year olds.

Declines in fertility rates have occurred amongst younger women over the period 1980 to 2004. The 20–24 year age group experienced the greatest decrease, with fertility halving over the period (from 107.0 babies per 1,000 women in 1980 to 53.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004), while teenage fertility decreased by 41% (from 27.6 to 16.3) and fertility of women aged 25–29 years by 27% (from 141.0 to 102.5). At 16.3 babies per woman, the teenage fertility rate in 2004 remained the same as recorded in 2003.

Fertility rates for the older age groups increased from 1980 to 2004. The fertility rate for women aged 30–34 years increased by 52% (from 75.1 babies per 1,000 women in 1980 to 114.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004) while the rate for women aged 35–39 years more than doubled (from 23.7 to 57.4). The fertility of women aged 40–44 years more than doubled over this period, from 4.4 babies per 1,000 women to 10.6 babies, as the trend towards older motherhood continued. However, the fertility rates of women in each age group above 30–34 years have not yet attained the highest levels observed in the baby boom (1946–1965), nor the higher rates observed in the 1920s.

2.2 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), Selected age groups



Replacement fertility

Since 1976, Australia has experienced fertility rates below replacement level. That is, the average number of babies born to a woman throughout her reproductive life (the TFR) has been insufficient to replace herself and her partner. Although the TFR required for replacement is currently around 2.1 babies per woman, this number is not constant. Because the level of fertility required for replacement is dependent on the number of women who survive to reproductive ages, replacement fertility has declined in parallel with falls in female mortality. In 1921, when mortality rates were high, replacement fertility was 2.4 babies per woman. By 1954, it had fallen to 2.1, and in 1996 replacement fertility was 2.08. Even if female mortality declined to zero for women up to the end of their reproductive lives, the replacement level would still be 2.05 (1.05 male and 1.0 female babies)—considerably higher than the 2004 TFR of 1.77 babies per woman.

STATE AND TERRITORY

Fertility

The TFR in 2004 varied substantially across the states and territories, from 1.64 babies per woman in the Australian Capital Territory to 2.24 in the Northern Territory. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory all recorded TFRs higher than the national level of 1.77, while Victoria, South Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory recorded rates less than the national level.

The low fertility rates for 2004 in the Australian Capital Territory (1.64) and Victoria (1.70) are related to low first birth fertility (see *Births, Australia, 2000*, cat. no. 3301.0) and higher median ages of mothers at the birth of their children in each of these states and territories.

Younger mothers

In 2004 most states and territories recorded low levels of fertility among women aged 15–19 years and 20–24 years, with the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria recording the lowest rates. In contrast, the Northern Territory recorded the highest levels of fertility for these age groups. The teenage fertility rate (that is, for women aged 15–19 years) in the Northern Territory was 57.8 babies per 1,000 women, over seven times the teenage fertility rate for the Australian Capital Territory (8.1 babies per 1,000 women) and over five times the Victorian rate (10.6 babies). Tasmania and Queensland also had relatively high teenage fertility rates, at 24.8 and 21.7 babies per 1,000 women respectively.

Median age of parents at confinement

Of the states and territories, the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria had the oldest mothers giving birth in 2004, with median ages of 31.6 years and 31.3 years respectively. The Northern Territory and Tasmania had the youngest mothers, with median ages of 28.3 years and 29.2 years respectively. The national median age of mothers in 2004 was 30.6 years.

Tasmania and the Northern Territory also had the youngest fathers in 2004, with median ages of 31.6 years and 31.8 years respectively, while the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria had the oldest fathers, with median ages of 33.4 years and 33.3 years respectively.

INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

For 2004 it was estimated that the TFR for Indigenous women was 2.11 babies each, compared to 1.77 for all women. The TFR for Indigenous women was derived using the number of births registered to Indigenous mothers in 2004 and the projected 2004 population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females (low series) (see Appendix 5).

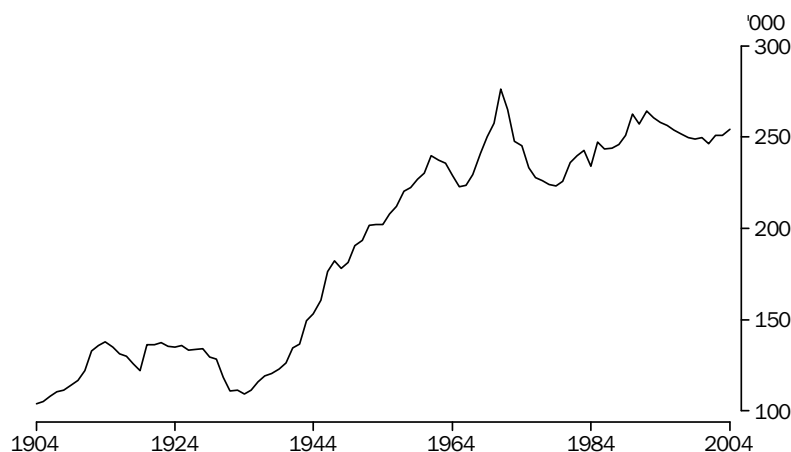
INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

continued

Indigenous women in the Northern Territory had the highest TFR of any state or territory in 2004, at 2.60 babies per woman. For all women in the Northern Territory the TFR was 2.24. For further information see Chapter 3, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births.

BIRTHS

For most of the first half of last century the number of births registered in Australia each year remained under 140,000, with a trough occurring in the early 1930s during the Great Depression. The number of births then increased, reaching a peak of 276,400 in 1971, fell sharply during the remainder of the 1970s, then increased from the early 1980s to reach another peak in 1992 of 264,200 births. Following 1992 the number of births registered each year decreased, until 2000 when there was an increase of 770 births on the previous year due to increasing numbers of women moving into childbearing age groups. In the past three years the number of births has increased.

2.3 REGISTERED BIRTHS

Just over half (51%) of all births registered in 2004 were male babies, with the overall sex ratio at birth being 105.6 male babies for every 100 female babies.

State and territory

The three most populous states accounted for over three-quarters (78%) of births registered in 2004: 85,900 in New South Wales (34% of all births), 62,400 in Victoria (25% of all births) and 49,900 in Queensland (20% of all births). These proportions reflect the proportions of the Australian female population in reproductive ages living in these states.

Queensland and Victoria recorded the largest increase in births between 2003 and 2004 (up 1,600 and 1,400 births respectively) followed by Western Australia (up 1,000). Tasmania, with an increase of 60 births over the number registered in 2003, and the Australian Capital Territory, up 150, also recorded increases. New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory recorded fewer births.

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

In 2004, 68% of births were to mothers who were married (marriage in this publication refers to a registered marriage unless otherwise indicated). Exnuptial births accounted for the remaining 32% of births, although many of these births may have been to mothers in de facto relationships. The proportion of exnuptial births has been increasing since the 1950s, and has risen sharply over the last two decades.

Acknowledgment of paternity

With exnuptial births comes the possibility that the father may not acknowledge the birth (that is, the father has not signed the birth registration statement). However, while the number of exnuptial births has increased greatly over the past twenty years, the proportion of these births being paternity-not-acknowledged has decreased. In 1984 around 33% of all exnuptial births were paternity-not-acknowledged, but by 2004 this proportion had decreased to 11%. In terms of total births, paternity-not-acknowledged births have decreased from 5% of all births in 1984 to 3% in 2004.

Age of parents at confinement

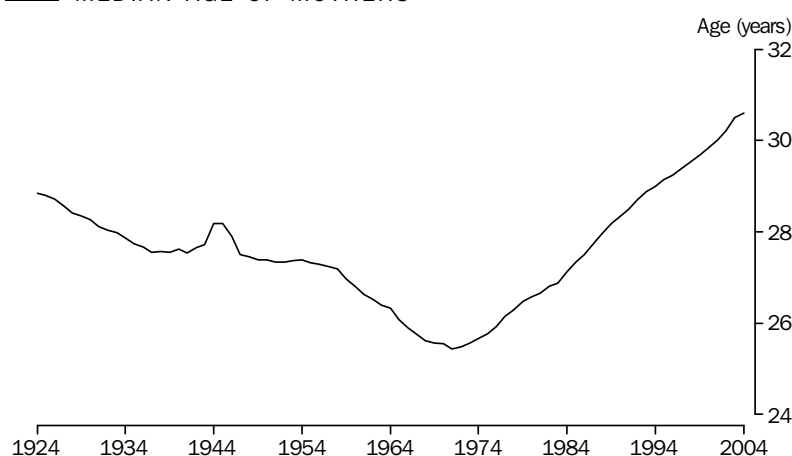
In 2004, the median age of all mothers was 30.6 years. Women who registered an exnuptial birth in 2004 (26.9 years) had median age almost five years younger than women who registered a nuptial birth (31.6 years). The median age of mothers registering the first child of their current marriage was 30.4 years. In 2004, the median age of women who gave birth outside a registered marriage where paternity was not acknowledged (25.0 years) was lower than the median age of women where paternity was acknowledged (27.1 years).

Prior to the 1930s the median age of mothers giving birth had been in decline. During the 1930s the median age stabilised, then rose briefly at the end of the Second World War, with an equally sharp decline immediately following the war. The median age of mothers fell substantially over the following three decades, reaching a low of 25.4 years in 1971. The reinterpretation of abortion law in New South Wales in 1971 was associated with a substantial fall in births to young women and an increase in the median age of mothers from 1972. Since then the median age of mothers has consistently increased, reaching 30.6 years in 2004, the highest on record.

As age-specific fertility rates indicate, the median age of mothers is affected by current trends towards delayed partnering and childbearing, and repartnering and subsequent family formation following separation or divorce.

Age of parents at
confinement continued

2.4 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHERS



The median age of all fathers in 2004 was 32.8 years, continuing the upward trend of the past two decades. Between 1984 and 2004, the median age of married fathers increased by over three years from 30.2 years to 33.6 years, while the median age of unmarried fathers who acknowledged the birth of their child also increased, from 26.3 years to 29.7 years.

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A MULTIPLE BIRTH

The number of confinements resulting in a multiple birth has continued to increase since the 1970s. In 2004 the number was 4,200, 75% more than the number recorded in 1984 and 20% more than in 1994. An increase of 3% (120 confinements) was recorded between 2003 and 2004.

BIRTHS AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

Births form an important component of population growth. Currently around a quarter of a million births occur in Australia annually. This is roughly twice the number of deaths, resulting in natural increase of around 120,000 people each year. Since 1976, Australian fertility has been below replacement level; that is, below the number of births required to replace a woman and her partner (currently around 2.1). On current fertility rates, each woman can expect, on average, to have 1.77 babies over her lifetime. Despite this, natural increase is still positive because of the relatively young age structure of Australia's population. While the number of births per woman is low, there are enough women currently in childbearing ages to keep the total number of births relatively high. Conversely, there are relatively few people at older ages, resulting in a relatively low number of deaths per year. As the population ages, the difference between numbers of births and deaths will decrease. Based on the last Series B ABS population projections, the number of births is projected to fall below the number of deaths in 2036; that is, natural increase is projected to fall below zero in 2036. A new issue of *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0) will be released on 23 November 2005, taking account of recent changes in fertility.

BIRTHS AS A COMPONENT
OF POPULATION GROWTH
continued

2.5 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY YEAR(a)

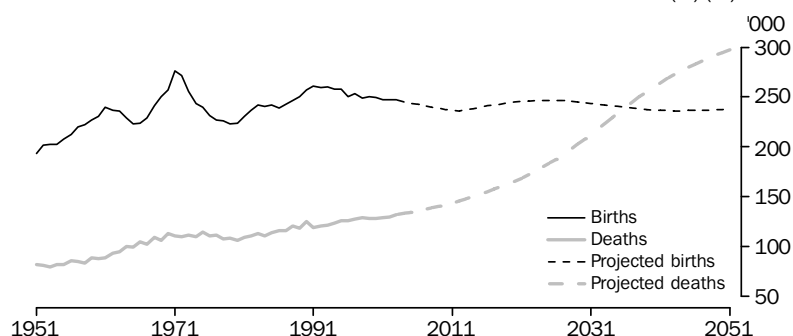
	LIVE BIRTHS(b)	DEATHS(b)	NATURAL INCREASE	NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION	POPULATION AT END OF PERIOD	POPULATION INCREASE(c)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1984	238.5	111.9	126.6	59.8	15 677.3	193.8	1.3
1985	242.9	116.8	126.1	89.3	15 900.6	223.3	1.4
1986	243.4	115.0	128.4	110.7	16 138.8	238.2	1.5
1987	244.0	117.3	126.6	136.1	16 394.6	255.9	1.6
1988	246.2	119.9	126.3	172.8	16 687.1	292.4	1.8
1989	250.9	124.2	126.6	129.5	16 936.7	249.6	1.5
1990	262.6	120.1	142.6	97.1	17 169.8	233.0	1.4
1991	259.1	119.7	139.4	81.7	17 387.0	217.3	1.3
1992	262.1	122.9	139.2	51.4	17 581.3	194.3	1.1
1993	258.6	120.8	137.8	34.8	17 760.0	178.7	1.0
1994	258.4	127.0	131.4	55.5	17 951.5	191.5	1.1
1995	254.9	125.1	129.8	106.9	18 196.1	244.6	1.4
1996	252.9	128.2	124.7	97.4	18 420.3	224.3	1.2
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	72.4	18 609.1	188.8	1.0
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.1
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.2
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.2
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.3
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.2
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.2
2004	255.2	133.0	122.2	105.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.1

(a) Calendar year.

(b) Births and deaths in this table are based on year of occurrence (which include late registrations of births and deaths) for population estimation purposes and may differ from data elsewhere in this publication based on year of registration.

(c) Population increase will not necessarily equal the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration due to the inclusion of intercensal discrepancy. See Glossary for more information.

2.6 ACTUAL AND PROJECTED BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)(b)



(a) At year ended 30 June.

(b) Based on year of occurrence.

Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2002-2101* (cat. no. 3222.0) (series B).
Australian Historical Population Statistics, Table 3 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS
BIRTHS

In registering births, all states and territories collect information on the number of previous children of the *current* relationship. However, only some states and territories collect information on *all* children born to a mother. Consequently, in this publication data relating to previous births is provided for nuptial births only, and refers to previous children of the current relationship.

Previous children of the current relationship data overestimates the number of first order births and underestimates the number of second and higher order births. This issue is increasingly important because of the increasing level of exnuptial births, and because of relationship and marriage dissolution and subsequent repartnering. However, consistent true birth order data is not currently available in the birth registrations collection.

The number of nuptial confinements where there were two or more previous births has declined steadily over the past two decades, from 25% of nuptial confinements in 1984 to 24% in 1994 and 21% in 2004.

INTERNATIONAL FERTILITY

According to the United Nations, the projected world average TFR for 2000–2005 stands at 2.7 babies per woman, declining from the relatively constant 5.0 births per woman that existed until the late 1960s. However, TFRs for individual countries vary considerably. There are many factors that can influence a country's fertility rate, such as differences in social and economic development and contraceptive prevalence. In general, developing countries have higher fertility rates while developed countries have lower rates.

Australia's TFR for 2004 of 1.77 babies per woman is well below the world's average, although compared to other developed countries it is among the middle ranked nations. According to United Nations projections, in 2000–2005 the lowest fertility for developed countries will be in European countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Germany (each with a projected fertility rate of 1.3). Hong Kong's projected fertility rate of 0.9 is one of the lowest in the world. Middle Eastern and African countries have the highest fertility rates, with Niger (7.9), Afghanistan (7.5) and Uganda (7.1) some of the highest. The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste also has a high fertility rate, of 7.8 babies per woman.

Projected fertility rates for the United States of America and New Zealand (both 2.0) are higher than Australia, rates for the United Kingdom (1.7) and Canada (1.5) are lower, while Japan's projected TFR of 1.3 for 2000–2005 is considerably lower than Australia's.

2.7 INTERNATIONAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, Selected years

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-05(a)
Australia	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Canada	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
China	5.7	6.1	4.9	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
France	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Germany	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Greece	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Hong Kong	5.3	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
India	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.1
Indonesia	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.8
Italy	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Japan	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Korea, Republic of	5.6	4.7	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8
Malaysia	6.7	5.9	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9
New Zealand	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Niger	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9
Papua New Guinea	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.1
Singapore	4.9	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Somalia	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.4
Spain	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Sweden	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
United States of America	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Viet Nam	7.3	7.3	6.7	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.5	2.3
Yemen	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.3	6.2
World	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7

(a) Projected 2000–05 total fertility rates use the medium variant.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.

2.8 SUMMARY, Australia—Selected years

	1984	1989	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FERTILITY									
Age-specific fertility rate(a)									
15–19 years(b)	23.2	20.6	20.7	18.5	17.7	17.7	17.4	16.3	16.3
20–24 years	94.3	78.4	69.7	60.8	59.2	58.0	56.5	54.5	53.4
25–29 years	140.4	135.4	125.8	108.6	107.9	104.4	104.7	102.9	102.5
30–34 years	81.2	96.1	105.0	108.0	109.5	107.9	111.3	112.5	114.4
35–39 years	25.0	32.6	41.1	46.8	48.7	49.0	52.2	54.3	57.4
40–44 years	4.3	5.0	6.7	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.6
45–49 years(c)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total fertility rate(d)	1.840	1.838	1.842	1.755	1.756	1.729	1.759	1.754	1.774
Net reproduction rate(e)	0.883	0.882	0.884	0.846	0.844	0.833	0.848	0.842	0.820
BIRTHS									
Total births	234 034	250 853	258 051	248 870	249 636	246 394	250 988	251 161	254 246
Males	119 816	128 510	132 625	127 357	128 190	126 298	128 623	129 193	130 600
Females	114 218	122 343	125 426	121 513	121 446	120 096	122 365	121 968	123 646
Sex ratio	104.9	105.0	105.7	104.8	105.6	105.2	105.1	105.9	105.6
Indigenous births registered(f)	654	2 234	6 310	10 580	10 895	11 405	11 488	11 740	12 006
Nuptial births (%)	85.2	79.8	74.4	70.8	70.8	69.3	68.7	68.4	67.8
Exnuptial births (%)	14.8	20.2	25.6	29.2	29.2	30.7	31.3	31.6	32.2
Exnuptial paternity not acknowledged (%)	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5
Crude birth rate	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7
CONFINEMENTS									
Total confinements	231 643	247 623	254 547	245 108	245 697	242 340	246 821	247 089	250 045
Nuptial	197 306	197 302	189 160	173 263	173 571	167 572	169 385	168 777	169 312
First nuptial	79 295	81 357	77 166	72 828	74 648	70 861	71 691	72 164	72 808
Exnuptial	34 337	50 321	65 387	71 845	72 126	74 768	77 436	78 312	80 733
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	22 995	38 204	53 742	63 402	63 634	65 710	68 179	69 055	72 002
Median age of mother (years)									
All confinements	27.1	28.2	29.0	29.7	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.5	30.6
Nuptial	27.6	28.8	29.9	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6
First nuptial	26.0	27.3	28.5	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.1	30.3	30.4
Exnuptial	22.8	23.9	24.6	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.9
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	23.3	24.5	24.9	26.1	26.4	26.5	26.7	26.9	27.1
Median age of father (years)									
All fathers where age is known	29.9	30.8	31.6	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.8
Nuptial	30.2	31.2	32.3	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.6
First nuptial	28.4	29.6	30.8	31.5	31.6	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	26.3	27.2	27.6	28.5	28.9	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.7
Median duration of marriage (years)									
Nuptial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
First nuptial	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Previous confinements of the current relationship(g)									
0	79 295	81 357	77 166	72 828	74 648	70 861	71 691	72 164	72 808
1	69 312	67 459	67 123	62 417	61 807	61 076	62 069	61 693	61 484
2	33 027	33 066	31 118	26 567	25 592	24 785	25 575	25 200	25 275
3	10 802	10 856	9 598	7 760	7 832	7 259	6 829	6 585	6 524
4	3 013	2 874	2 500	2 220	2 205	2 110	1 916	1 835	1 879
5 and over	1 825	1 687	1 655	1 471	1 487	1 481	1 305	1 300	1 342
Average number of confinements of the current relationship(g)	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.87

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

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

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

(f) Due to changing capture of Indigenous status of births over time, care should be taken in time series comparisons.

(g) Nuptial confinements only.

2.9 SUMMARY, States and territories—2004

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
FERTILITY									
Age-specific fertility rate(a)									
15–19 years(b)	15.1	10.6	21.7	13.8	19.7	24.8	57.8	8.1	16.3
20–24 years	54.8	40.3	63.6	49.1	58.7	76.2	104.6	30.0	53.4
25–29 years	104.3	94.2	108.8	100.4	105.1	122.4	114.4	81.5	102.5
30–34 years	114.1	121.4	107.3	112.7	114.4	104.9	99.4	120.3	114.4
35–39 years	59.0	62.5	50.9	54.0	53.8	47.2	58.9	70.7	57.4
40–44 years	11.2	11.3	9.3	10.4	9.1	7.5	12.1	15.4	10.6
45–49 years(c)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.5
Total fertility rate(d)	1.794	1.701	1.811	1.708	1.807	1.923	2.239	1.637	1.774
Net reproduction rate(e)	0.859	0.816	0.863	0.799	0.851	0.869	1.058	0.779	0.820
BIRTHS									
Total births	85 894	62 417	49 940	17 140	25 295	5 809	3 551	4 174	254 246
Males	44 339	31 925	25 586	8 793	12 968	3 022	1 801	2 156	130 600
Females	41 555	30 492	24 354	8 347	12 327	2 787	1 750	2 018	123 646
Sex ratio	106.7	104.7	105.1	105.3	105.2	108.4	102.9	106.8	105.6
Indigenous births registered	3 533	719	3 424	653	1 719	357	1 509	91	12 006
Nuptial births (%)	71.5	73.2	62.2	64.4	62.7	53.7	35.7	72.2	67.8
Exnuptial births (%)	28.5	26.8	37.8	35.6	37.3	46.3	64.3	27.8	32.2
Exnuptial paternity not acknowledged (%)	3.4	1.9	3.9	3.2	3.8	6.8	22.5	2.4	3.5
Crude birth rate	12.8	12.6	12.8	11.2	12.8	12.0	17.8	12.9	12.7
CONFINEMENTS									
Total confinements	84 568	61 286	49 102	16 869	24 896	5 702	3 510	4 086	250 045
Nuptial	60 385	44 784	30 448	10 848	15 592	3 043	1 247	2 943	169 312
First nuptial	25 680	20 115	12 630	4 840	6 460	1 264	532	1 279	72 808
Exnuptial	24 183	16 502	18 654	6 021	9 304	2 659	2 263	1 143	80 733
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	21 335	15 330	16 725	5 476	8 354	2 270	1 466	1 042	72 002
Median age of mother (years)									
All confinements	30.6	31.3	29.8	30.8	30.2	29.2	28.3	31.6	30.6
Nuptial	31.4	32.0	31.2	32.0	31.6	30.9	31.8	32.3	31.6
First nuptial	30.2	30.8	30.0	30.9	30.4	29.7	30.8	31.1	30.4
Exnuptial	26.9	28.4	26.0	27.0	26.3	25.4	25.6	28.8	26.9
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	27.0	28.5	26.2	27.1	26.5	25.5	26.7	28.9	27.1
Median age of father (years)									
All fathers where age is known	32.9	33.3	32.0	33.0	32.6	31.6	31.8	33.4	32.8
Nuptial	33.6	33.9	33.1	33.9	33.7	33.1	33.8	34.0	33.6
First nuptial	32.3	32.6	31.9	32.7	32.5	31.4	32.8	32.8	32.4
Exnuptial paternity acknowledged	29.7	30.8	28.9	30.1	29.2	28.4	29.4	30.9	29.7
Median duration of marriage (years)									
Nuptial	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4
First nuptial	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Previous confinements of the current relationship(f)									
0	25 680	30 464	12 630	4 840	6 460	1 264	532	1 279	72 808
1	21 871	20 115	11 211	4 022	5 937	1 128	432	1 104	61 484
2	8 990	6 379	4 505	1 454	2 877	432	213	419	25 275
3	2 592	1 683	1 354	357	255	132	52	99	6 524
4	743	485	432	96	42	43	11	26	1 879
5 and over	509	350	316	79	21	44	7	16	1 342
Average number of confinements of the current relationship(f)	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.81	1.82	1.93	1.88	1.83	1.87

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

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

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

(f) Nuptial confinements only.

CHAPTER 3

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS

INTRODUCTION

Birth registrations classify a birth as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous) where at least one parent identified as being of Indigenous origin. Indigenous fertility, on the other hand, refers to births to Indigenous mothers. This chapter reports on the numbers and characteristics of Indigenous births and fertility in each state and territory, where the quality of Indigenous birth registrations data is regarded as satisfactory for broad analysis. Data for the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories are not analysed separately because of small numbers and poor coverage, but are included in total Australia.

Implied coverage of Indigenous births

Implied coverage of Indigenous births, presented in table 8.9, is defined as the ratio of the number of Indigenous births registered for the period 2000–2004 to the corresponding number of projected Indigenous births obtained from the low series of *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

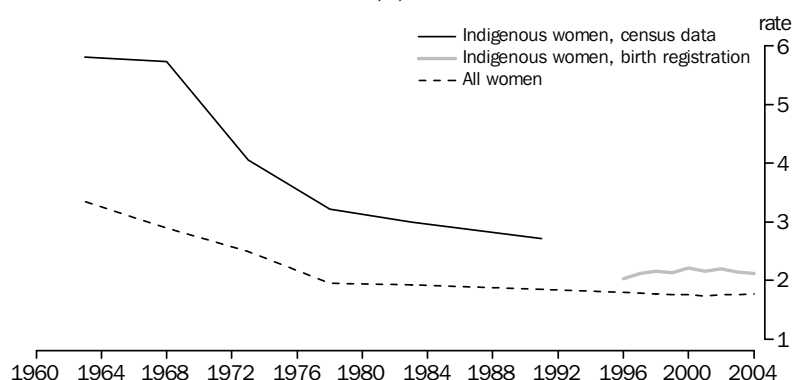
The implied coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for the period 2000–2004 was 94%. Coverage for the states and territories ranged from 69% in the Australian Capital Territory to 108% in the Northern Territory.

TRENDS IN INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

In the early 1960s, the fertility of Indigenous women (5.8 babies per woman) was around two-thirds higher than the rate recorded for all women in Australia (3.5 babies). Since then, fertility levels of both Indigenous and all women have declined substantially, with the largest decreases being recorded during the 1970s. While the fertility of all women began a decline in the 1960s, the fertility levels of Indigenous women remained relatively stable during the 1960s, to be followed by a sharp decline during the 1970s. While the apparent fertility of Indigenous women declined to a low of 2.0 babies per woman in 1996 based on registered Indigenous births, the lower coverage of Indigenous births in that year (at around 80%) may distort analysis. Compared to 1.77 babies for all women in 2004, the rate of 2.11 for Indigenous women based on 94% coverage understates the gap between fertility for the two populations.

Due to the poor quality of historical Indigenous birth registration data, fertility rates of Indigenous women up to 1996 were derived using data collected in the censuses (Gray, 1997). With improvements in coverage from 1996, birth registrations data has been used for 1996 onwards (graph 3.1).

The 2004 TFR for Indigenous women was derived using the number of births registered to Indigenous mothers in 2004 and the projected 2004 population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females (low series).

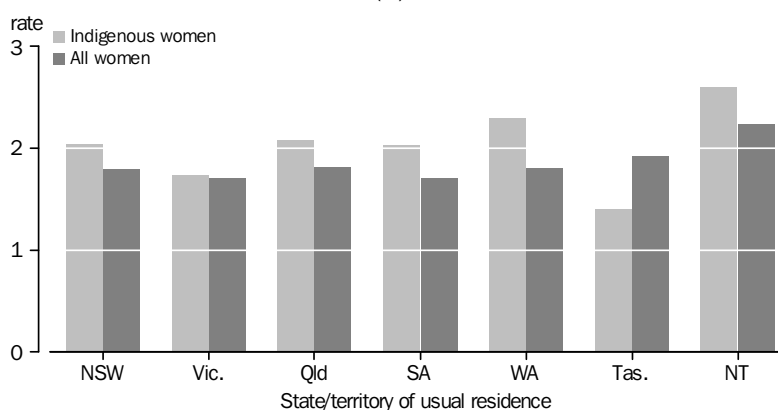
TRENDS IN INDIGENOUS
FERTILITY *continued***3.1** TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

(a) Births per woman.

Source: Gray (1997).

STATE VARIATIONS IN
FERTILITY

Indigenous TFRs vary across the states and territories. The highest Indigenous fertility in 2004 was recorded in the Northern Territory (2.6 babies per woman), followed by Western Australia (2.3), Queensland (2.1) and New South Wales and South Australia (each 2.0). The lower fertility rates observed for Victoria (1.7) and Tasmania (1.4) in part reflect the lower coverage of Indigenous births in these states/territories.

3.2 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

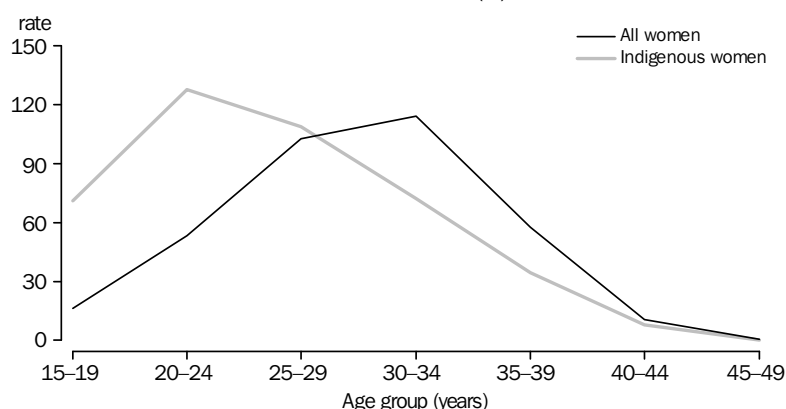
(a) Births per woman.

Age-specific fertility

High fertility at younger ages contributes to the relatively high fertility of Indigenous women. In 2004, almost three-quarters of the total fertility of Indigenous women was accounted for by women under 30 years of age, compared to half of the fertility for all women.

Age-specific fertility
continued

3.3 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a)

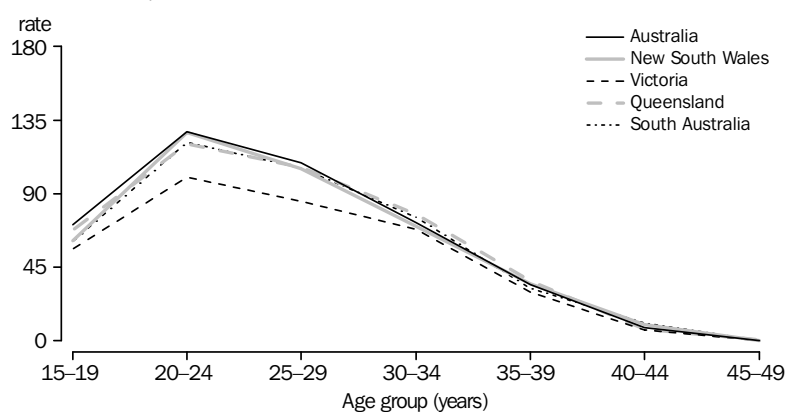


(a) Births per 1,000 women.

For Indigenous women, the peak age group for births is the 20–24 year age group (with 128 babies per 1,000 women), followed by those aged 25–29 years (109 babies). In contrast, the peak age group for all women is 30–34 years (114 babies).

In 2004 the teenage fertility rate of Indigenous women (71 babies per 1,000 women) was more than four times the fertility rate of all teenage women (16 babies), while fertility of Indigenous women aged 20–24 years (128 babies) was more than twice the fertility of all women in this age group (53 babies). Conversely, fertility of Indigenous women aged 30 years and over was lower than that of all women.

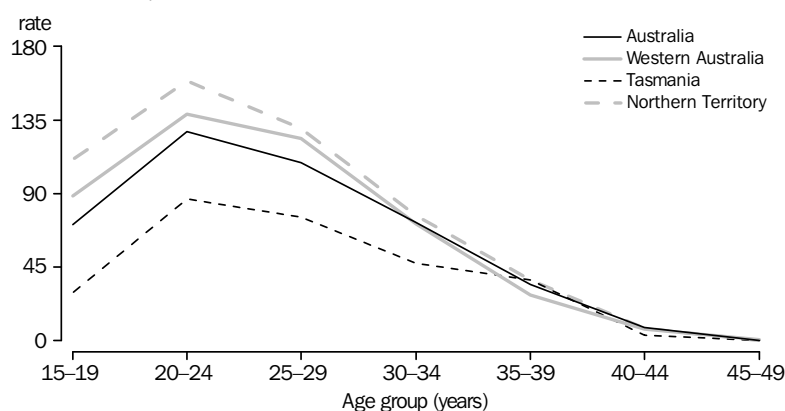
3.4 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a), Indigenous women—Selected states/territories



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

Age-specific fertility
continued

3.5 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a), Indigenous women—Selected states/territories



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

In general, Indigenous women in the Northern Territory experienced higher age-specific fertility than Indigenous women in other states and territories, with rates for the 15–19 year (111 babies per 1,000 women), 20–24 year (159 babies) and 25–29 year (130 babies) age groups the highest of all the states and territories. The Northern Territory's fertility rate for the 30–34 year age group (76 babies per 1,000 women) was the second highest, after Queensland (78 babies).

Indigenous teenage fertility rates for the states and territories

In 2004 the teenage fertility rate of Indigenous women living in the Northern Territory was 111 babies per 1,000 women, nearly twice that of all teenage women in the Northern Territory (58 babies). Western Australian Indigenous teenagers experienced the second highest fertility rate of the states and territories (88 babies), followed by Queensland (68 babies).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

There were 12,000 births registered in Australia during 2004 where at least one parent was of Indigenous origin, accounting for 5% of total births. New South Wales and Queensland, the two most populous states in terms of Indigenous population, registered the highest number of Indigenous births in 2004 (3,500 and 3,400 births respectively), followed by Western Australia and the Northern Territory (1,700 and 1,500 births respectively). It is important to keep in mind the issue of coverage of Indigenous births (table 8.9) when using these figures.

Median age of parents

Overall, Indigenous women have children at younger ages than all women. In 2004, the median age of Indigenous mothers was 24.6 years, six years lower than the median age of all mothers (30.6 years). Of the states and territories, Indigenous mothers living in the Northern Territory (24.0 years) and Western Australia (24.1 years) had the lowest median age, followed by Indigenous mothers in Tasmania and New South Wales (both 24.7 years).

Fathers of Indigenous births (with a median age of 27.9 years) were also younger than fathers of all births (32.8 years). Western Australia recorded the lowest median age of fathers of Indigenous births (27.1 years), followed by New South Wales (27.9 years).

Indigenous status of parents

In 2004, around one-third (30%) of Indigenous births occurred in which both parents were Indigenous, while 42% of Indigenous births occurred where only the mother was Indigenous (including births where paternity was not acknowledged and those where the father's Indigenous status was unknown). The remaining 28% of Indigenous births involved an Indigenous father only (including births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated).

Of the states and territories, Western Australia (46%) and the Northern Territory (40%) had the highest proportions of Indigenous births where both parents were Indigenous, while Tasmania (10%) and Victoria (16%) had the lowest. The Northern Territory also had the lowest proportion of births where only the father was Indigenous (6%), while Tasmania had the highest (44%).

Nuptiality

Indigenous births are predominantly exnuptial. In 2004, just over eight out of every ten Indigenous births registered in Australia were exnuptial (83%), compared to three out of every ten for all births (32%). Exnuptial Indigenous births in which paternity was acknowledged accounted for around two-thirds (68%) of all Indigenous births.

At the state and territory level the highest proportions of exnuptial Indigenous births occurred in the Northern Territory (96%) and Western Australia (89%). In the Northern Territory, nearly half of all Indigenous births (45%) were paternity-not-acknowledged exnuptial births.

BIRTH WEIGHT

Birth weight is a key indicator of the relative health status of babies. A comparison of the average birth weight of babies of Indigenous mothers with all babies shows that Indigenous babies are generally smaller. According to the Perinatal Data Collection (AIHW, 2005), the average birth weight of babies of Indigenous mothers in 2002 was 3,165 grams, 206 grams lower than the national average for all babies (3,371 grams). The average birth weight of babies to Indigenous mothers varied across the states and territories, ranging from 3,035 grams in the South Australia to 3,200 grams in Queensland.

Babies are defined as being of low birthweight if their birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. In 2002, 13% of babies to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight, more than twice that of babies of non-Indigenous mothers (6%).

**INTERNATIONAL
INDIGENOUS FERTILITY**

In 2004 the TFR for Australian Indigenous mothers (2.1 babies per woman) was lower than that for New Zealand Maori women (2.6). In 2003, the latest year for which American Indian fertility rates are available, the TFR for Australian Indigenous women was 0.4 babies per woman higher than that of American Indian women.

The differences are reflected in age-specific fertility rates for the different populations, with Australian Indigenous women having lower rates than Maori women in all age groups except 15–19 years (in 2004), and higher rates than American Indian women in all age groups (in 2003).

INTERNATIONAL
INDIGENOUS FERTILITY
continued

3.6 INDIGENOUS FERTILITY RATES, Selected countries

	AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN	NEW ZEALAND MAORI WOMEN	AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS WOMEN	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Age-specific fertility rates(a)				
15–19 years(b)	53.1	70.0	73.2	70.9
20–24 years	110.0	151.8	132.7	127.7
25–29 years	93.5	132.8	111.4	108.9
30–34 years	57.4	103.7	69.8	72.4
35–39 years	25.4	54.3	33.5	34.4
40–44 years	5.5	13.8	7.8	7.9
45–49 years(c)	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3
Total fertility rate(d)	1.732	2.648	2.145	2.113

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years for Australian Indigenous women.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman. Includes births to women aged 10–14 years for American Indian and New Zealand Maori women.

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centre for Health Statistics,
<<http://www.cdc.gov>> for American Indian data. Statistics New Zealand
<<http://www.stats.govt.nz>> for New Zealand Maori data.

CHAPTER 4

A CLOSER LOOK AT 2004 FERTILITY RATES

INTRODUCTION

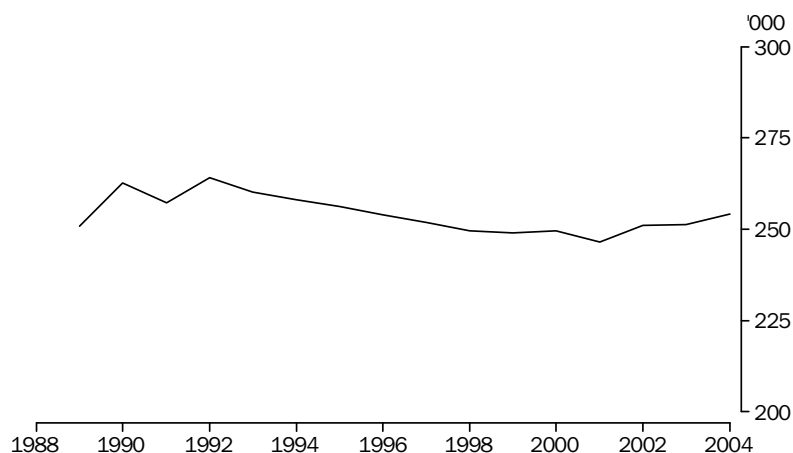
Preliminary births figures for the calendar year 2004, published in the December quarter 2004 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), showed a 1.4% increase on the number of births registered in 2003. This increase raised interest and discussion of fertility levels in Australia, with a number of commentators and media outlets interpreting it as the beginning of a change to Australia's low and historically declining fertility level, perhaps the beginning of a baby boom.

This chapter examines recent trends in births, age-specific fertility rates and the TFR, the magnitude of changes observed, and whether it can be realistically concluded that Australia's level of fertility is increasing.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Over the past 15 years the number of births registered in Australia has gradually decreased, from a high of 264,200 in 1992 to a low of 246,400 in 2001, while the last three years have seen small annual increases. In 2004 the final number of births registered was 254,200, 1.3% (3,100 births) more than the number registered in 2003 (251,200).

4.1 REGISTERED BIRTHS



AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY
RATES

Although numbers of births have increased recently, Australia's population, and in particular the number of women in reproductive ages, is also increasing. It is therefore more appropriate to consider age-specific fertility rates and the overall total fertility rate to assess whether there has been a change in fertility trends.

By applying age-specific fertility rates for 2003 to the female population in 2004 (table 4.2), it is possible to estimate how much of the increase in births in 2004 can be attributed to population size and/or changes in fertility.

4.2 EXPECTED NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2004 WITH 2003 ASFR

Age group (years)	2003 ASFR(a)	Female population in 2004	Expected births(b)	2004	
				ASFR(a)	Difference(a)(c)
15–19	16.3	668 445	10 878	16.3	—
20–24	54.5	678 268	36 947	53.4	–1.1
25–29	102.9	672 576	69 175	102.5	–0.4
30–34	112.5	765 164	86 117	114.4	1.9
35–39	54.3	735 150	39 953	57.4	3.1
40–44	10.0	774 055	7 759	10.6	0.6
45–49	0.5	721 236	338	0.5	—
Total	..	5 014 894	251 167

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(b) Expected births if 2003 age-specific fertility rates are applied to the 2004 female population. These differ from recently published figures (M^cDonald, 2005) as revised 2004 female ERP and unrounded ASFRs are used in these calculations.

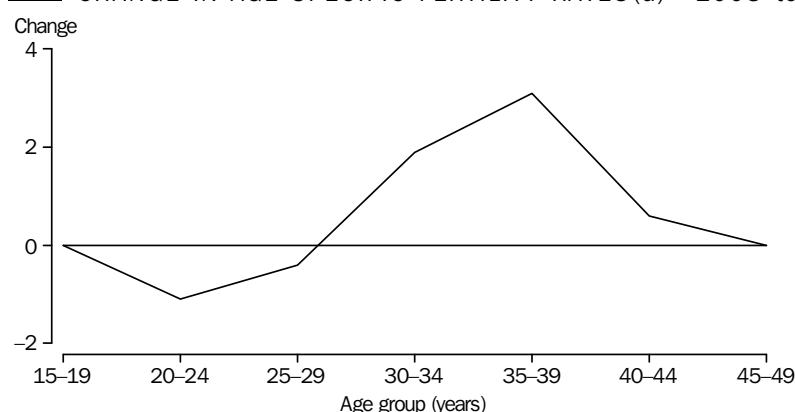
(c) Difference between 2003 and 2004 age-specific fertility rates.

If there had been no change in age-specific fertility rates between 2003 and 2004, Australia would have registered 251,167 births in 2004, only six more births than in 2003. The increase in the number of births can therefore be solely attributed to changes in fertility.

Age-specific fertility rates for women aged 30 to 44 years continued to increase in 2004, outweighing the continuing declines recorded for women aged 20 to 29 years. For women aged 15–19 and 45–49 years, rates in 2004 were the same as in 2003 (figure 4.3). The increase in the number of births in 2004 was therefore the result of increasing fertility of women aged 30 years and older.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES *continued*

4.3 CHANGE IN AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a)—2003 to 2004



(a) Births per 1,000 women.

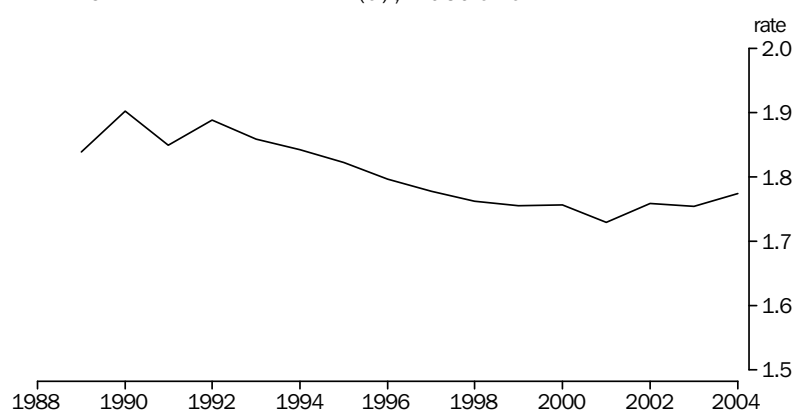
Between 2003 and 2004 age-specific fertility rates for women aged 35–39 years increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory. Similarly, fertility for women aged 30–34 years increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory and Tasmania. Notable increases were also recorded for women aged 25–29 in Queensland and Tasmania, and for women aged 40–44 in the Australian Capital Territory.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

Over the past 15 years, Australia's TFR has gradually declined, from a high of 1.90 babies per woman in 1990 to a low of 1.73 in 2001. Since 1997 the TFR has been relatively stable, varying between 1.73 and 1.78 babies per woman.

The net effect of changes in age-specific fertility rates between 2003 and 2004 was a small increase in the TFR, from 1.75 to 1.77 babies per woman. This represents an increase of only 20 babies per 1,000 women over their reproductive lifetimes.

4.4 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a), Australia



(a) Births per woman.

Between 2003 and 2004 Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest increases in TFR (0.07 and 0.04 babies per woman respectively). Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania all recorded increases of 0.03 babies per woman, while New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory recorded declines.

HAS THE MATERNITY PAYMENT HAD AN EFFECT ON FERTILITY?

The 2004–05 Budget announced the introduction of a new Maternity Payment of \$3,000 to parents of babies born after 1 July 2004. Given the human gestation period of 9 months and the lag between the occurrence and registration of a birth, there has been insufficient time for the Maternity Payment to have contributed to the small increase in fertility between 2003 and 2004.

It is worth noting that babies conceived after the 2004–05 Budget announcement will not appear in the birth registration statistics until June quarter 2005 and subsequent quarters. Preliminary birth registration figures for June quarter 2005 are due to be released in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 9 December 2005. Complete births registration data for the calendar year 2005 are scheduled for release in November 2006 in *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

CONCLUSION

There is evidence that the declines in fertility recorded in Australia since the 1970s have halted, given the continued stability of the TFR in a small range (1.73 to 1.77 babies per woman) over the last 6 years. Birth registrations data for 2004 record a small increase in fertility. Further years of data will be required to determine whether this is an ongoing trend.

CHAPTER **5** **FERTILITY TABLES**

5.1 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a)

	15-19(c)	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49(d)	Total fertility rate(b)
1921	26.6	135.9	169.0	142.5	101.9	43.6	4.3	3.119
1922	26.2	136.4	170.8	141.1	100.9	41.9	3.9	3.106
1923	26.5	133.1	167.1	136.1	95.7	40.2	4.5	3.016
1924	27.9	132.2	164.7	134.2	93.3	38.1	4.0	2.972
1925	29.1	130.8	163.4	131.3	92.8	38.4	4.1	2.950
1926	29.2	127.4	159.4	125.4	88.2	36.2	3.8	2.848
1927	29.9	127.7	156.2	124.1	83.5	34.9	3.6	2.800
1928	30.6	128.5	153.9	120.2	82.8	33.6	3.9	2.768
1929	29.4	122.7	148.2	114.3	76.9	32.0	3.4	2.635
1930	29.3	120.2	144.9	112.2	75.6	30.9	3.1	2.581
1931	27.2	110.8	130.7	104.4	67.9	27.7	3.1	2.359
1932	25.9	101.0	122.2	96.3	63.2	25.8	2.9	2.187
1933	25.6	99.6	123.6	96.0	61.3	24.5	2.6	2.166
1934	24.6	97.9	120.7	93.3	58.4	24.1	2.3	2.107
1935	24.6	99.6	123.2	94.0	57.3	21.9	2.3	2.115
1936	24.9	103.5	127.5	95.5	60.3	21.6	2.2	2.178
1937	24.6	107.1	130.7	97.9	58.6	20.7	2.0	2.208
1938	23.8	108.4	130.9	99.2	56.3	20.2	2.1	2.205
1939	24.3	110.5	133.9	98.3	56.4	19.0	1.9	2.222
1940	23.6	112.5	136.8	100.5	56.6	19.4	1.7	2.256
1941	24.3	121.0	143.5	104.9	57.8	19.6	1.7	2.364
1942	24.0	121.8	143.6	104.2	60.0	19.6	1.7	2.375
1943	24.3	132.5	155.4	114.8	64.5	20.6	1.6	2.569
1944	22.9	126.7	157.3	122.5	72.9	22.1	1.6	2.630
1945	23.8	132.4	164.2	125.2	76.1	23.7	1.8	2.736
1946	26.1	151.1	183.2	131.7	78.3	24.6	2.1	2.986
1947	32.1	166.2	186.6	130.0	75.0	23.5	1.8	3.076
1948	34.2	163.0	179.8	124.6	71.2	22.5	1.7	2.985
1949	35.8	167.4	180.9	121.9	68.4	21.2	1.6	2.986
1950	37.0	173.5	186.0	124.6	68.8	21.8	1.6	3.067
1951	38.6	177.2	185.3	123.1	65.0	21.0	1.6	3.059
1952	39.3	189.7	192.7	126.1	66.1	20.5	1.7	3.181
1953	38.8	194.7	193.2	124.6	65.3	20.5	1.4	3.193
1954	39.2	197.1	194.0	121.8	64.4	20.2	1.5	3.191
1955	41.8	205.4	199.6	122.0	64.4	20.4	1.4	3.275
1956	43.0	210.9	203.0	123.5	64.2	19.7	1.6	3.330
1957	44.0	216.2	210.7	127.2	65.1	19.5	1.4	3.421
1958	44.6	215.9	212.9	126.4	64.3	18.5	1.5	3.421
1959	45.2	219.0	214.4	125.7	63.6	18.6	1.5	3.440
1960	44.3	220.1	216.3	127.5	62.3	18.4	1.3	3.451
1961	47.4	225.8	221.2	131.1	63.4	19.2	1.4	3.548
1962	44.7	216.0	216.7	127.7	61.4	18.4	1.2	3.431
1963	45.9	208.2	211.2	123.9	59.7	18.6	1.1	3.343
1964	47.0	190.5	198.1	119.1	58.4	16.5	1.2	3.154
1965	47.5	179.3	188.5	110.1	53.0	15.0	1.1	2.973
1966	48.9	173.1	183.9	105.1	50.6	14.2	1.1	2.885
1967	48.4	170.8	185.0	102.8	47.8	13.5	1.1	2.847
1968	48.9	173.6	190.8	103.3	46.7	12.9	1.0	2.886
1969	49.0	174.2	191.8	103.5	45.6	12.2	1.0	2.887
1970	50.9	172.0	189.6	101.8	44.9	11.7	0.8	2.859

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

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

(b) Births per woman. From 1975 onwards, total fertility rate is calculated from single year of age of mother, and may differ from previously published figures.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

5.1**AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES** *continued*

	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a)							Total fertility rate(b)
	15-19(c)	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49(d)	
1971	55.5	181.9	193.5	101.8	44.2	11.3	0.8	2.945
1972	54.5	168.7	181.7	94.0	38.9	10.0	0.8	2.743
1973	49.1	155.4	166.9	84.2	33.6	8.4	0.6	2.491
1974	44.2	145.4	159.3	78.5	29.1	7.2	0.4	2.321
1975	40.1	133.9	149.6	74.1	26.0	6.1	0.4	2.148
1976	35.2	128.2	146.2	72.5	24.1	5.5	0.4	2.060
1977	32.1	122.0	145.7	74.1	23.9	5.0	0.3	2.007
1978	29.9	115.8	144.0	73.4	23.5	4.5	0.2	1.949
1979	28.5	109.1	142.5	73.9	23.6	4.6	0.3	1.907
1980	27.6	107.0	141.0	75.1	23.7	4.4	0.3	1.891
1981	28.2	107.5	145.2	77.6	24.5	4.5	0.3	1.935
1982	27.4	103.9	144.9	80.6	25.6	4.5	0.3	1.929
1983	26.6	102.7	145.9	81.5	25.0	4.3	0.2	1.924
1984	23.2	94.3	140.4	81.2	25.0	4.3	0.3	1.840
1985	22.8	95.8	146.0	89.0	26.9	4.5	0.2	1.923
1986	21.8	90.0	141.9	88.7	27.2	4.3	0.2	1.868
1987	20.6	85.0	139.6	90.6	28.9	4.8	0.3	1.845
1988	20.3	81.5	136.9	93.3	30.5	4.6	0.2	1.831
1989	20.6	78.4	135.4	96.1	32.6	5.0	0.2	1.838
1990	22.1	79.4	137.9	101.7	34.7	5.5	0.2	1.902
1991	22.1	75.0	132.0	100.2	36.0	5.5	0.2	1.849
1992	22.0	74.9	132.3	104.6	38.3	6.1	0.3	1.888
1993	20.9	71.3	129.8	105.4	38.9	6.3	0.2	1.859
1994	20.7	69.7	125.8	105.0	41.1	6.7	0.3	1.842
1995	20.4	67.1	121.7	106.0	42.3	7.2	0.3	1.822
1996	20.1	65.2	117.1	105.7	43.7	7.5	0.3	1.796
1997	19.8	62.8	113.7	106.5	44.8	7.5	0.3	1.778
1998	18.9	61.4	111.4	107.0	45.5	8.0	0.3	1.762
1999	18.5	60.8	108.6	108.0	46.8	8.5	0.3	1.755
2000	17.7	59.2	107.9	109.5	48.7	8.7	0.4	1.756
2001	17.7	58.0	104.4	107.9	49.0	9.2	0.4	1.729
2002	17.4	56.5	104.7	111.3	52.2	9.7	0.4	1.759
2003	16.3	54.5	102.9	112.5	54.3	10.0	0.5	1.754
2004	16.3	53.4	102.5	114.4	57.4	10.6	0.5	1.774

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

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

(b) Births per woman. From 1975 onwards, total fertility rate is calculated from single year of age of mother, and may differ from previously published figures.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

5.2**AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (a)**

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
15–19(c)	15.1	10.6	21.7	13.8	19.7	24.8	57.8	8.1	16.3
20–24	54.8	40.3	63.6	49.1	58.7	76.2	104.6	30.0	53.4
25–29	104.3	94.2	108.8	100.4	105.1	122.4	114.4	81.5	102.5
30–34	114.1	121.4	107.3	112.7	114.4	104.9	99.4	120.3	114.4
35–39	59.0	62.5	50.9	54.0	53.8	47.2	58.9	70.7	57.4
40–44	11.2	11.3	9.3	10.4	9.1	7.5	12.1	15.4	10.6
45–49(d)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.5
Total fertility rate(e)	1.794	1.701	1.811	1.708	1.807	1.923	2.239	1.637	1.774

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(e) Births per woman.

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

5.3**CONTRIBUTION OF AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES TO TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Age group (years)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15–19(b)	4.2	3.1	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.4	12.9	2.5	4.6
20–24	15.3	11.9	17.6	14.4	16.3	19.8	23.4	9.2	15.0
25–29	29.1	27.7	30.0	29.4	29.1	31.8	25.6	24.9	28.9
30–34	31.8	35.7	29.6	33.0	31.7	27.3	22.2	36.7	32.2
35–39	16.5	18.4	14.1	15.8	14.9	12.3	13.2	21.6	16.2
40–44	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.7	4.7	3.0
45–49(c)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total fertility rate(d)	1.794	1.701	1.811	1.708	1.807	1.923	2.239	1.637	1.774

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Births per woman.

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

5.4**TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)**

<i>Selected years</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (b)</i>
1984	1.794	1.789	1.981	1.809	1.842	1.997	2.316	1.824	1.840
1989	1.859	1.806	1.852	1.733	1.907	1.898	2.175	1.677	1.838
1994	1.874	1.785	1.863	1.743	1.872	1.950	2.294	1.708	1.842
1999	1.823	1.628	1.774	1.700	1.788	1.882	2.158	1.652	1.755
2000	1.815	1.631	1.791	1.710	1.807	1.808	2.214	1.576	1.756
2001	1.762	1.610	1.795	1.677	1.726	2.079	2.297	1.518	1.729
2002	1.801	1.682	1.785	1.731	1.698	1.973	2.284	1.589	1.759
2003	1.796	1.666	1.776	1.725	1.741	1.895	2.376	1.601	1.754
2004	1.794	1.701	1.811	1.708	1.807	1.923	2.239	1.637	1.774

(a) Births per woman.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

5.5**NET REPRODUCTION RATES (a)**

<i>Selected years</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (b)</i>
1984	0.862	0.861	0.944	0.868	0.876	0.976	1.099	0.895	0.883
1989	0.892	0.866	0.892	0.819	0.920	0.906	1.021	0.812	0.882
1994	0.899	0.857	0.885	0.838	0.901	0.941	1.115	0.844	0.884
1999	0.878	0.785	0.851	0.821	0.865	0.915	1.031	0.816	0.846
2000	0.869	0.785	0.859	0.823	0.877	0.849	1.066	0.764	0.844
2001	0.845	0.779	0.867	0.820	0.830	0.975	1.072	0.743	0.833
2002	0.869	0.809	0.861	0.834	0.817	0.974	1.071	0.778	0.848
2003	0.861	0.805	0.852	0.823	0.838	0.903	1.091	0.769	0.842
2004	0.859	0.823	0.873	0.823	0.871	0.913	1.072	0.779	0.853

(a) Daughters surviving to reproductive age per woman.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS.

See glossary for more information.

5.6

REGIONAL PATTERNS OF FERTILITY

	SEIFA(b)				NUPTIALITY		
	Births	Total fertility rate(a)	Advantage/Disadvantage	Education/Occupation	Median age of mother	Nuptial	Exnuptial
New South Wales							
Sydney	57 185	1.736	1 051	1 039	31.1	76.9	23.1
Balance of state							
Hunter	6 783	1.810	961	960	29.6	62.1	37.9
Illawarra	4 750	1.861	978	978	30.2	66.3	33.7
Richmond-Tweed	2 268	1.889	939	967	29.9	51.2	48.8
Mid-North Coast	2 837	1.942	923	948	29.3	53.6	46.4
Northern	2 182	2.036	946	958	28.6	58.1	41.9
North Western	1 544	2.174	940	945	28.6	55.6	44.4
Central West	2 113	2.010	954	953	29.3	61.0	39.0
South Eastern	2 229	1.934	979	984	30.0	63.2	36.8
Murrumbidgee	2 018	2.086	956	949	29.1	64.7	35.3
Murray	1 290	1.987	959	956	29.4	61.6	38.4
Far West	260	2.002	909	923	27.6	45.4	54.6
Total	28 274	1.922	955	961	29.5	60.4	39.6
Total(c)	85 894	1.797	1 015	1 010	30.6	71.5	28.5
Victoria							
Melbourne	46 583	1.622	1 032	1 026	31.7	76.1	23.9
Balance of state							
Barwon	3 119	1.800	975	976	30.9	67.7	32.3
Western District	1 153	2.043	956	961	30.2	65.6	34.4
Central Highlands	1 632	1.759	964	976	30.1	62.2	37.8
Wimmera	535	1.978	950	963	29.7	68.6	31.4
Mallee	1 064	2.057	937	943	29.3	65.9	34.1
Loddon	2 016	1.925	966	977	30.6	65.9	34.1
Goulburn	2 440	2.046	950	947	30.2	65.0	35.0
Ovens-Murray	1 094	1.956	972	980	30.1	66.9	33.1
East Gippsland	865	2.070	946	960	29.6	59.4	40.6
Gippsland	1 890	1.961	948	953	29.8	59.3	40.7
Total	15 808	1.924	959	965	30.2	64.7	35.3
Total(c)	62 417	1.685	1 012	1 009	31.4	73.2	26.8
Queensland							
Brisbane	23 841	1.723	1 015	1 010	30.4	66.7	33.3
Balance of state							
Moreton	8 837	1.666	972	979	30.4	61.4	38.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 819	2.031	904	923	28.2	52.5	47.5
Darling Downs	2 896	1.997	952	959	28.8	64.4	35.6
South West	352	2.107	946	939	28.9	60.5	39.5
Fitzroy	2 655	2.040	961	944	28.5	57.6	42.4
Central West	154	2.019	959	943	29.8	56.5	43.5
Mackay	1 981	2.004	956	933	29.0	60.4	39.6
Northern	2 514	1.802	977	967	28.7	56.9	43.1
Far North	3 243	1.932	968	971	29.3	49.2	50.8
North West	580	2.292	978	931	28.3	46.9	53.1
Total	26 031	1.859	959	960	29.3	58.0	42.0
Total(c)	49 940	1.790	985	983	29.8	62.2	37.8

(a) Births per woman. Average total fertility rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes. SEIFA indices are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level.

(c) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode.

5.6REGIONAL PATTERNS OF FERTILITY *continued*

	SEIFA(b)				NUPTIALITY		
	Births	Total fertility rate (a)	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Education/ Occupation	Median age of mother	Nuptial	Exnuptial
South Australia							
Adelaide	12 324	1.626	991	996	31.2	66.3	33.7
Balance of state							
Outer Adelaide	1 327	1.874	964	966	31.1	70.5	29.5
Yorke and Lower North	423	2.182	913	927	29.4	65.5	34.5
Murray Lands	824	2.129	904	901	28.9	55.0	45.0
South East	772	2.153	934	915	29.5	64.1	35.9
Eyre	448	2.161	935	939	29.4	56.9	43.1
Northern	1 013	2.094	922	921	28.5	44.3	55.7
Total	3 480	1.525	933	931	29.1	55.4	44.6
Total(c)	17 140	1.716	976	978	30.8	64.4	35.6
Western Australia							
Perth	18 125	1.666	1 024	1 018	30.7	67.0	33.0
Balance of state							
South West	2 440	1.879	948	936	29.5	54.4	45.6
Lower Great Southern	729	2.183	948	964	28.9	58.6	41.4
Upper Great Southern	258	2.395	948	958	29.1	64.3	35.7
Midlands	659	2.238	943	944	29.4	59.0	41.0
South Eastern	934	2.174	986	939	28.8	50.7	49.3
Central	798	2.071	947	942	28.9	50.6	49.4
Pilbara	725	2.097	1 040	952	28.9	47.6	52.4
Kimberley	591	1.985	973	969	27.5	30.5	69.5
Total	7 134	2.032	961	945	29.0	52.0	48.0
Total(c)	25 295	1.745	1 007	999	30.3	62.7	37.3
Tasmania							
Greater Hobart	2 450	1.857	985	1 003	29.8	54.6	45.4
Balance of state							
Southern	408	2.409	899	919	29.4	45.6	54.4
Northern	1 658	1.883	938	951	29.1	56.3	43.7
Mersey-Lyell	1 278	2.014	907	915	28.4	51.3	48.7
Total	3 344	1.983	921	933	28.9	53.1	46.9
Total(c)	5 809	1.927	948	962	29.3	53.7	46.3
Northern Territory							
Darwin	1 765	2.047	1 045	1 023	30.0	50.9	49.1
Balance of state							
Northern Territory - Bal	1 783	2.547	985	978	26.3	20.6	79.4
Total(c)	3 551	2.300	1 018	1 003	28.3	35.7	64.3
Australian Capital Territory							
Canberra	4 168	1.609	1 122	1 113	31.7	72.2	27.8
Total(c)(d)	4 174	1.612	1 122	1 113	31.7	72.2	27.8
Australia(e)	254 246	1.762	1 005	1 001	30.6	67.8	32.2

(a) Births per woman. Average total fertility rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(b) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 8 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes. SEIFA indices are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level.

(c) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode.

(d) Includes Australian Capital Territory - Bal.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

5.7

FERTILITY, Selected countries of birth

Country of birth of mother	Average births(a)	Estimated resident female population(b)	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(c)							Total fertility rate(d)
			15-19 years(e)	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years(f)	
no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
Oceania and Antarctica										
Australia	192 651	3 779 713	17.0	54.9	103.9	111.6	52.9	9.2	0.4	1.750
Fiji	1 092	20 231	16.5	73.0	115.5	96.1	46.1	12.1	0.7	1.800
New Zealand	6 946	134 352	27.4	72.3	94.1	95.6	54.2	11.0	0.8	1.777
Papua New Guinea	773	10 986	21.0	66.6	113.8	126.7	67.4	16.5	1.0	2.065
Other	1 436	13 112.0	45.6	174.6	233.8	182.6	117.4	31.9	3.4	3.946
Total	202 898	3 958 394	17.3	55.7	104.0	111.3	53.3	9.4	0.4	1.757
North-West Europe										
Austria	96	2 397	15.9	37.8	87.0	98.5	65.7	11.0	—	1.579
Denmark	117	2 307	—	35.6	81.9	132.8	59.6	13.6	0.8	1.622
France	280	5 081	3.4	26.5	100.5	133.7	62.6	13.9	0.8	1.707
Germany	740	15 931	7.9	42.1	85.1	127.1	69.0	12.6	0.4	1.722
Ireland	553	13 003	4.2	23.3	42.2	103.4	73.9	14.8	1.0	1.314
Netherlands	403	9 493	7.3	51.3	109.0	132.3	74.7	9.3	0.6	1.922
Switzerland	152	3 032	5.3	19.1	86.8	138.1	67.2	14.0	0.6	1.656
United Kingdom	9 088	228 732	11.1	44.9	91.1	114.6	57.5	10.4	0.5	1.650
Other	324	7 207	7.7	27.8	57.8	127.2	60.7	15.6	0.5	1.487
Total	11 754	287 183	10.1	41.8	85.5	116.3	59.6	10.8	0.5	1.623
Southern and Eastern Europe										
Bosnia and Herzegovina	374	8 855	8.0	68.1	141.0	94.8	39.2	6.5	0.8	1.791
Croatia	366	10 325	6.9	59.1	147.0	102.5	48.3	10.6	0.4	1.874
Cyprus	148	4 283	16.7	34.7	118.8	95.8	54.2	6.5	0.3	1.635
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	484	11 996	20.6	98.1	143.9	93.2	26.9	6.1	0.5	1.946
Greece	278	12 646	1.0	29.6	97.4	93.6	40.3	8.2	0.1	1.351
Hungary	79	2 726	3.2	38.3	70.0	87.4	41.7	5.6	—	1.231
Italy	439	19 025	3.6	28.5	98.0	121.7	47.2	8.2	0.6	1.539
Malta	125	5 745	14.8	62.5	135.2	117.1	37.3	6.0	0.1	1.865
Poland	391	12 411	4.7	31.4	81.7	102.9	42.6	7.4	0.2	1.355
Portugal	174	4 746	13.2	48.1	108.5	106.6	32.7	7.0	—	1.580
Romania	211	4 460	16.6	64.9	97.6	88.9	44.6	11.8	0.9	1.627
Russian Federation	244	5 552	4.1	42.5	87.4	91.8	47.5	10.3	0.5	1.420
Serbia and Montenegro	379	15 071	4.2	36.1	74.4	65.6	29.1	5.6	0.4	1.077
Spain	145	2 957	10.6	37.3	96.4	109.1	67.8	16.2	1.0	1.692
Other	522	9 626	3.8	40.8	119.8	102.8	57.6	10.2	0.6	1.678
Total	4 360	130 424	7.9	52.4	104.4	97.1	41.6	8.0	0.4	1.558
North Africa and the Middle East										
Egypt	302	6 614	7.4	68.2	196.8	122.9	57.0	11.4	0.5	2.321
Iran	280	6 814	3.7	30.4	84.7	107.5	57.2	12.1	1.6	1.486
Israel	146	1 913	3.5	38.9	132.4	190.6	95.6	18.8	—	2.399
Lebanon	2 305	26 238	88.7	217.3	211.1	136.0	63.6	14.1	0.7	3.657
Syria	262	2 710	50.8	254.9	192.4	144.3	79.8	22.0	—	3.721
Turkey	714	11 651	37.7	141.5	136.3	93.3	40.9	7.1	0.5	2.287
Other	1 841	18 009	20.4	140.6	204.0	179.2	91.3	22.1	2.6	3.301
Total	5 850	73 949	34.0	147.6	182.2	136.0	64.9	14.3	1.0	2.900

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(b) Estimated resident female population aged 15–49 years, at 30 June 2003.

(c) Births per 1,000 women.

(d) Births per woman.

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

(f) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

5.7

FERTILITY, Selected countries of birth *continued*

Country of birth of mother	Average births(a)	Estimated resident female population(b)	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(c)							Total fertility rate(d)
			15-19 years(e)	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years(f)	
no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
South-East Asia										
Cambodia	705	10 075	21.9	94.4	144.3	119.8	58.5	15.5	0.9	2.276
Indonesia	1 030	23 335	5.0	17.6	84.6	112.5	57.2	13.1	0.5	1.453
Laos	226	4 001	29.5	63.3	115.9	106.1	43.7	8.5	0.6	1.838
Malaysia	1 118	32 896	2.7	9.8	51.4	118.3	65.1	10.3	0.7	1.291
Philippines	2 532	54 267	16.2	63.5	111.8	107.1	56.1	13.2	0.6	1.842
Singapore	444	14 360	2.6	7.8	41.5	92.7	58.2	11.3	1.3	1.078
Thailand	669	14 889	25.4	52.4	63.9	77.1	52.5	15.7	0.8	1.439
Viet Nam	4 572	67 930	18.2	73.6	123.1	121.7	65.6	14.2	0.9	2.087
Other	389	7 781	9.8	38.6	93.9	108.2	68.2	11.4	0.3	1.651
Total	11 685	229 534	12.7	43.1	96.5	111.9	60.4	13.0	0.8	1.693
North-East Asia										
China	2 970	59 634	3.0	28.4	101.0	114.1	68.4	19.4	0.9	1.676
Hong Kong	426	27 580	2.0	2.5	18.8	64.1	43.3	7.1	0.4	0.691
Japan	764	13 251	1.4	15.2	63.6	107.1	79.5	20.4	1.9	1.446
Korea, Republic of	731	17 339	2.0	11.5	79.9	109.6	51.5	8.2	—	1.313
Other	267	12 612	0.9	4.7	36.9	82.0	45.8	7.6	0.2	0.890
Total	5 158	130 416	2.2	12.5	65.3	103.9	63.2	15.0	0.7	1.314
Southern and Central Asia										
India	1 796	32 912	3.9	52.0	122.8	108.5	45.3	7.8	0.7	1.705
Pakistan	465	4 382	12.8	139.3	225.9	170.9	80.7	20.1	—	3.249
Sri Lanka	925	18 986	3.8	27.4	106.0	137.6	62.6	11.8	0.3	1.747
Other	787	9 991	9.4	97.9	156.8	135.7	61.5	15.0	—	2.381
Total	3 974	66 271	6.0	62.1	133.4	124.2	54.6	10.6	0.5	1.957
Americas										
Argentina	211	3 590	10.7	66.9	101.6	119.0	64.6	10.6	2.3	1.878
Canada	643	10 846	4.9	30.7	85.5	132.9	86.5	19.0	0.8	1.802
Caribbean	57	968	13.1	37.7	154.5	113.2	97.2	20.2	—	2.179
Central America	243	5 156	17.8	55.5	89.6	99.1	58.8	9.0	0.9	1.654
Chile	431	8 088	7.9	54.2	119.2	114.0	59.1	9.0	0.2	1.818
United States of America	984	17 730	7.1	39.7	96.8	129.7	86.3	21.0	1.0	1.908
Uruguay	137	2 586	34.8	67.3	116.8	104.2	51.1	8.7	—	1.915
Other	404	8 174	8.1	37.3	77.5	98.5	76.4	16.3	0.8	1.575
Total	3 110	57 138	9.2	44.0	95.0	118.9	75.9	16.1	0.8	1.800
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Kenya	98	2 567	6.4	14.8	61.5	111.1	85.0	11.5	0.7	1.455
Mauritius	190	5 315	10.0	34.5	88.5	113.7	51.3	11.4	0.3	1.549
South Africa	1 426	30 830	4.6	27.1	88.1	131.0	53.7	8.6	0.3	1.566
Zimbabwe	229	5 547	2.8	25.9	99.5	115.7	43.5	10.4	0.4	1.491
Other	1 013	11 228	14.9	83.9	168.3	178.3	98.1	21.5	2.7	2.838
Total	2 956	55 487	6.7	39.5	107.7	138.8	62.4	11.6	0.7	1.837
Total overseas born	59 093	1 209 083	13.5	53.0	101.7	113.5	59.1	12.0	0.6	1.767
Total(g)	252 132	4 988 796	16.6	54.6	103.6	112.2	54.8	10.1	0.5	1.762

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(b) Estimated resident female population aged 15–49 years, at 30 June 2003.

(c) Births per 1,000 women.

(d) Births per woman.

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

(f) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(g) Includes country of birth of mother not stated.

5.8**COMPLETED FERTILITY(a), Year of birth of woman**

Year of birth	PROPORTION BASED ON		
	AVERAGE	PROJECTED	MEDIAN
	ISSUE	BIRTHS (b)	AGE
	no.	%	years
1909	2.3	—	28.6
1914	2.4	—	28.9
1919	2.6	—	28.3
1924	2.8	—	27.7
1929	3.0	—	27.1
1934	3.1	—	26.1
1939	2.9	—	25.6
1944	2.5	—	25.6
1949	2.3	—	25.7
1954	2.3	—	26.7
1959	2.2	0.1	27.7
1964	2.1	3.0	28.6
1969	2.0	18.0	29.3
1974	1.9	49.4	29.9
1979	1.8	77.9	30.2
1984	1.7	94.9	30.7
1989	1.6	100.0	30.9
1994	1.6	100.0	31.0
1999	1.6	100.0	31.0
2004	1.6	100.0	31.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on age-specific fertility rates derived from birth registrations. Women who have not yet completed their fertility are assumed to experience a total fertility rate declining to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011, and then remaining constant (medium fertility assumption).

(b) Proportion of the estimated average derived from projected fertility.

CHAPTER **6**

BIRTHS TABLES

6.1**BIRTHS REGISTERED, Nuptiality**

Selected years *NSW* *Vic.* *Qld* *SA* *WA* *Tas.* *NT* *ACT* *Aust. (a)*

NUPTIAL

1984	66 123	52 966	33 509	17 148	18 136	6 046	1 767	3 710	199 405
1989	68 445	53 868	32 185	15 495	19 636	5 308	1 634	3 494	200 065
1994	66 429	50 860	32 727	14 261	17 918	4 725	1 583	3 419	191 959
1999	63 188	45 106	30 877	12 362	16 458	3 616	1 432	3 106	176 179
2000	63 797	45 075	31 244	12 045	16 561	3 393	1 450	3 028	176 625
2001	61 131	43 604	30 784	11 475	15 700	3 675	1 405	2 870	170 675
2002	62 321	45 353	30 294	11 595	15 325	3 192	1 414	3 011	172 550
2003	62 316	44 796	30 370	11 357	15 511	3 105	1 370	3 001	171 853
2004	61 399	45 708	31 044	11 042	15 868	3 118	1 267	3 013	172 481

TOTAL EXNUPTIAL

1984	11 871	6 519	6 937	2 904	3 489	1 086	1 424	399	34 629
1989	17 345	10 134	9 886	4 115	5 415	1 505	1 745	643	50 788
1994	21 548	13 114	13 851	5 148	7 220	2 119	2 043	1 042	66 092
1999	23 596	13 769	15 626	5 596	8 391	2 416	2 144	1 147	72 691
2000	22 955	14 096	16 034	5 814	8 532	2 299	2 235	1 037	73 011
2001	23 447	15 022	16 894	5 806	8 302	2 755	2 417	1 068	75 719
2002	24 262	16 125	17 477	6 070	8 276	2 811	2 310	1 101	78 438
2003	24 028	16 262	17 972	6 086	8 762	2 647	2 420	1 127	79 308
2004	24 495	16 709	18 896	6 098	9 427	2 691	2 284	1 161	81 765

EXNUPTIAL PATERNITY ACKNOWLEDGED

1984	8 477	4 132	4 354	2 042	2 198	675	1 051	271	23 200
1989	13 596	7 907	6 869	3 172	4 170	1 179	1 173	506	38 572
1994	17 777	11 034	11 228	4 328	5 951	1 808	1 347	855	54 333
1999	20 722	12 843	13 486	5 026	7 500	2 143	1 439	979	64 144
2000	20 070	13 092	13 937	5 227	7 716	2 050	1 397	899	64 396
2001	20 449	13 781	14 692	5 249	7 407	2 544	1 530	880	66 539
2002	21 227	14 863	15 214	5 457	7 477	2 344	1 490	971	69 048
2003	21 074	15 114	15 555	5 530	7 836	2 258	1 543	1 038	69 952
2004	21 612	15 520	16 939	5 543	8 457	2 297	1 484	1 059	72 915

EXNUPTIAL PATERNITY NOT ACKNOWLEDGED

1984	3 394	2 387	2 583	862	1 291	411	373	128	11 429
1989	3 749	2 227	3 017	943	1 245	326	572	137	12 216
1994	3 771	2 080	2 623	820	1 269	311	696	187	11 759
1999	2 874	926	2 140	570	891	273	705	168	8 547
2000	2 885	1 004	2 097	587	816	249	838	138	8 615
2001	2 998	1 241	2 202	557	895	211	887	188	9 180
2002	3 035	1 262	2 263	613	799	467	820	130	9 390
2003	2 954	1 148	2 417	556	926	389	877	89	9 356
2004	2 883	1 189	1 957	555	970	394	800	102	8 850

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.2**BIRTHS REGISTERED, Sex of child**

Selected years *NSW* *Vic.* *Qld* *SA* *WA* *Tas.* *NT* *ACT* *Aust. (a)*

MALES

1984	39 885	30 404	20 840	10 276	11 152	3 582	1 629	2 048	119 816
1989	43 948	32 841	21 428	10 152	12 783	3 506	1 740	2 112	128 510
1994	45 187	32 904	24 148	9 951	12 867	3 497	1 818	2 232	132 625
1999	44 438	30 101	23 919	9 184	12 686	3 056	1 823	2 129	127 357
2000	44 705	30 326	24 291	9 164	12 763	2 985	1 862	2 074	128 190
2001	43 529	29 943	24 377	8 730	12 329	3 376	1 997	1 995	126 298
2002	44 369	31 605	24 454	9 051	12 102	3 018	1 919	2 082	128 623
2003	44 531	31 257	24 847	9 001	12 447	2 982	1 988	2 128	129 193
2004	44 339	31 925	25 586	8 793	12 968	3 022	1 801	2 156	130 600

FEMALES

1984	38 109	29 081	19 606	9 776	10 473	3 550	1 562	2 061	114 218
1989	41 842	31 161	20 643	9 458	12 268	3 307	1 639	2 025	122 343
1994	42 790	31 070	22 430	9 458	12 271	3 347	1 808	2 229	125 426
1999	42 346	28 774	22 584	8 774	12 163	2 976	1 753	2 124	121 513
2000	42 047	28 845	22 987	8 695	12 330	2 707	1 823	1 991	121 446
2001	41 049	28 683	23 301	8 551	11 673	3 054	1 825	1 943	120 096
2002	42 214	29 873	23 317	8 614	11 499	2 985	1 805	2 030	122 365
2003	41 813	29 801	23 495	8 442	11 826	2 770	1 802	2 000	121 968
2004	41 555	30 492	24 354	8 347	12 327	2 787	1 750	2 018	123 646

PERSONS

1984	77 994	59 485	40 446	20 052	21 625	7 132	3 191	4 109	234 034
1989	85 790	64 002	42 071	19 610	25 051	6 813	3 379	4 137	250 853
1994	87 977	63 974	46 578	19 409	25 138	6 844	3 626	4 461	258 051
1999	86 784	58 875	46 503	17 958	24 849	6 032	3 576	4 253	248 870
2000	86 752	59 171	47 278	17 859	25 093	5 692	3 685	4 065	249 636
2001	84 578	58 626	47 678	17 281	24 002	6 430	3 822	3 938	246 394
2002	86 583	61 478	47 771	17 665	23 601	6 003	3 724	4 112	250 988
2003	86 344	61 058	48 342	17 443	24 273	5 752	3 790	4 128	251 161
2004	85 894	62 417	49 940	17 140	25 295	5 809	3 551	4 174	254 246

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.3**BIRTHS REGISTERED, Nuptiality and age of parents**

Age of parent (years)	MOTHER				FATHER		
	Nuptial	Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged	Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged	Total	Nuptial	Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged	Total
15 and under	—	230	126	356	—	58	58
16	7	673	206	886	—	173	173
17	26	1 534	380	1 940	np	np	460
18	234	2 433	502	3 169	27	962	989
19	567	3 367	572	4 506	107	1 638	1 745
20	998	3 788	572	5 358	219	2 251	2 470
21	1 682	4 121	534	6 337	466	2 908	3 374
22	2 438	4 204	486	7 128	869	3 135	4 004
23	3 557	4 271	448	8 276	1 497	3 519	5 016
24	4 730	3 879	438	9 047	2 290	3 498	5 788
25	6 448	3 839	395	10 682	3 357	3 706	7 063
26	8 018	3 791	394	12 203	4 786	3 783	8 569
27	9 597	3 700	374	13 671	6 285	3 889	10 174
28	11 396	3 589	315	15 300	8 148	3 725	11 873
29	13 253	3 386	351	16 990	10 125	3 734	13 859
30	14 106	3 375	308	17 789	11 774	3 695	15 469
31	14 979	3 266	298	18 543	13 081	3 747	16 828
32	15 088	3 242	284	18 614	14 203	3 618	17 821
33	14 174	3 010	259	17 443	13 955	3 339	17 294
34	12 224	2 558	224	15 006	12 729	2 923	15 652
35	10 371	2 382	217	12 970	11 753	2 693	14 446
36	8 032	2 057	184	10 273	10 031	2 380	12 411
37	6 195	1 597	159	7 951	8 720	2 067	10 787
38	4 774	1 335	140	6 249	7 474	1 770	9 244
39	3 472	1 094	130	4 696	6 259	1 633	7 892
40	2 495	806	96	3 397	5 390	1 379	6 769
41	1 511	550	66	2 127	4 307	1 212	5 519
42	1 003	386	51	1 440	3 368	957	4 325
43	545	248	32	825	2 578	764	3 342
44	274	102	18	394	2 018	640	2 658
45	138	46	13	197	1 562	499	2 061
46	68	22	3	93	1 102	411	1 513
47	21	np	np	33	875	377	1 252
48	14	4	—	18	640	291	931
49	10	5	—	15	506	219	725
50	np	np	—	14	369	161	530
51	3	—	—	3	313	123	436
52	3	—	—	3	234	107	341
53	—	—	—	—	180	90	270
54	3	—	—	3	159	80	239
55–59	—	—	—	—	508	182	690
60 and over	—	—	—	—	181	82	263
Not stated	16	13	272	301	34	39	73
Total	172 481	72 915	8 850	254 246	172 481	72 915	245 396

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

6.4**BIRTHS REGISTERED, Month of birth**

	1984	1989	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	19 824	20 392	21 707	21 106	21 145	20 228	21 185	20 649	21 427
February	19 463	19 260	20 234	19 634	19 843	19 350	19 678	19 229	20 042
March	21 587	21 499	23 418	22 124	21 843	21 706	21 457	21 145	22 221
April	19 909	20 132	21 175	20 838	20 184	20 299	20 463	20 323	21 359
May	20 630	21 643	21 897	20 999	21 388	20 995	21 100	21 119	20 972
June	19 700	21 134	20 982	20 816	20 479	20 275	20 053	20 978	19 721
July	20 190	21 392	21 723	21 158	20 561	20 867	21 277	21 638	22 448
August	20 673	21 875	21 963	21 073	21 412	21 548	21 080	21 404	21 349
September	19 840	21 808	22 286	21 545	21 362	21 393	21 422	21 917	21 899
October	19 529	21 813	22 028	20 693	21 888	21 263	21 853	22 284	21 610
November	15 842	19 658	20 070	19 190	19 938	19 580	20 430	19 778	20 674
December	16 847	20 247	20 568	19 694	19 593	18 890	20 990	20 697	20 524
Total	234 034	250 853	258 051	248 870	249 636	246 394	250 988	251 161	254 246

CHAPTER **7**

CONFINEMENTS TABLES

7.1 CONFINEMENTS, Age of parents

Age of parent (years)	MOTHER				FATHER		
	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged</i>	<i>Total</i>
15 and under	—	228	124	352	—	58	58
16	7	668	204	879	—	173	173
17	26	1 530	378	1 934	np	np	458
18	232	2 415	500	3 147	27	956	983
19	561	3 338	568	4 467	106	1 622	1 728
20	986	3 763	569	5 318	217	2 234	2 451
21	1 660	4 083	530	6 273	457	2 887	3 344
22	2 416	4 164	484	7 064	861	3 110	3 971
23	3 517	4 222	442	8 181	1 472	3 478	4 950
24	4 682	3 846	433	8 961	2 261	3 461	5 722
25	6 359	3 800	385	10 544	3 318	3 675	6 993
26	7 900	3 737	386	12 023	4 730	3 734	8 464
27	9 457	3 660	368	13 485	6 201	3 838	10 039
28	11 229	3 548	309	15 086	8 036	3 686	11 722
29	13 039	3 340	347	16 726	9 974	3 690	13 664
30	13 863	3 330	301	17 494	11 600	3 657	15 257
31	14 682	3 209	294	18 185	12 831	3 685	16 516
32	14 802	3 194	278	18 274	13 942	3 574	17 516
33	13 884	2 960	253	17 097	13 659	3 300	16 959
34	11 970	2 513	218	14 701	12 486	2 879	15 365
35	10 139	2 337	213	12 689	11 543	2 644	14 187
36	7 837	2 021	181	10 039	9 821	2 347	12 168
37	6 046	1 570	158	7 774	8 535	2 021	10 556
38	4 639	1 306	135	6 080	7 318	1 744	9 062
39	3 400	1 069	129	4 598	6 119	1 615	7 734
40	2 445	795	92	3 332	5 261	1 345	6 606
41	1 480	538	66	2 084	4 221	1 195	5 416
42	984	378	49	1 411	3 299	946	4 245
43	532	242	29	803	2 509	751	3 260
44	266	100	18	384	1 982	633	2 615
45	134	45	13	192	1 527	489	2 016
46	65	21	3	89	1 085	404	1 489
47	21	np	np	32	858	369	1 227
48	10	3	—	13	625	285	910
49	9	4	—	13	498	213	711
50	np	np	—	11	366	156	522
51	3	—	—	3	303	120	423
52	3	—	—	3	228	105	333
53	—	—	—	—	175	87	262
54	3	—	—	3	151	80	231
55–59	—	—	—	—	495	179	674
60 and over	—	—	—	—	179	82	261
Not stated	16	13	272	301	34	39	73
Total	169 312	72 002	8 731	250 045	169 312	72 002	241 314

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

7.2**CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (a)</i>
19 and under	3 290	1 701	2 860	682	1 358	394	399	94	10 779
20–24	12 000	6 820	8 447	2 391	3 926	1 056	754	399	35 797
25–29	23 417	15 834	13 852	4 498	6 778	1 548	916	1 012	67 864
30–34	28 910	23 266	15 487	5 817	8 253	1 594	887	1 527	85 751
35–39	13 972	11 462	7 031	2 835	3 851	730	459	838	41 180
40–44	2 827	2 109	1 370	600	697	129	90	192	8 014
45 and over	135	88	52	38	27	3	4	13	359
Total (b)	84 568	61 286	49 102	16 869	24 896	5 702	3 510	4 086	250 045

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes age of mother not stated.

7.3**CONFINEMENTS, Median age of parents(a)—Selected years**

<i>Selected years</i>	<i>MOTHER</i>				<i>FATHER</i>		
	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity not acknowledged</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial, paternity acknowledged</i>	<i>Total</i>
1984	27.6	23.3	21.7	27.1	30.2	26.3	29.9
1989	28.8	24.5	22.4	28.2	31.2	27.2	30.8
1994	29.9	24.9	23.2	29.0	32.3	27.6	31.6
1999	30.6	26.1	24.2	29.7	33.0	28.5	32.1
2000	30.8	26.4	24.4	29.8	33.1	28.9	32.2
2001	31.0	26.5	24.4	30.0	33.2	29.0	32.3
2002	31.2	26.7	24.8	30.2	33.3	29.3	32.5
2003	31.4	26.9	24.8	30.5	33.5	29.6	32.6
2004	31.6	27.1	25.0	30.6	33.6	29.7	32.8

(a) Excludes confinements where age of parent is not stated.

7.4 CONFINEMENTS, Median age of parents(a)—States and territories

State/territory	MOTHER				FATHER		
	Nuptial	Exnuptial, paternity		Total	Nuptial	Exnuptial, paternity	
		acknowledged	paternity not acknowledged			acknowledged	Total
New South Wales	31.4	27.0	25.7	30.6	33.6	29.7	32.9
Victoria	32.0	28.5	27.1	31.3	33.9	30.8	33.3
Queensland	31.2	26.2	23.7	29.8	33.1	28.9	32.0
South Australia	32.0	27.1	25.1	30.8	33.9	30.1	33.0
Western Australia	31.6	26.5	24.3	30.2	33.7	29.2	32.6
Tasmania	30.9	25.5	25.1	29.2	33.1	28.4	31.6
Northern Territory	31.8	26.7	23.7	28.3	33.8	29.4	31.8
Australian Capital Territory	32.3	28.9	27.1	31.6	34.0	30.9	33.4
Australia(b)	31.6	27.1	25.0	30.6	33.6	29.7	32.8

(a) Excludes confinements where age of parent is not stated.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

7.5 CONFINEMENTS, Median age of mother(a)—States and territories

Selected years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
1984	27.2	27.6	26.6	26.8	26.9	26.3	25.7	28.4	27.1
1989	28.2	28.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	27.4	26.5	28.8	28.2
1994	29.0	29.5	28.4	29.2	28.7	28.1	26.7	29.4	29.0
1999	29.6	30.4	28.9	29.9	29.4	28.6	27.5	30.2	29.7
2000	29.8	30.5	29.1	30.1	29.6	28.7	27.7	30.2	29.8
2001	30.0	30.7	29.3	30.3	29.8	29.1	27.9	30.4	30.0
2002	30.3	31.0	29.5	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.1	30.7	30.2
2003	30.5	31.2	29.7	30.6	30.2	29.3	28.2	31.0	30.5
2004	30.6	31.3	29.8	30.8	30.2	29.2	28.3	31.6	30.6

(a) Excludes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

7.6 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

Age of mother (years)	1984	1989	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
15 and under	6	5	—	np	3	np	3	np	—
16	140	71	19	11	7	12	8	np	7
17	516	334	54	53	36	46	39	31	26
18	1 445	899	325	268	239	234	214	213	232
19	2 886	1 784	1 069	735	704	700	666	594	561
20	4 935	3 098	1 927	1 294	1 224	1 204	1 082	1 026	986
21	7 346	4 572	3 202	2 087	2 077	1 889	1 794	1 784	1 660
22	10 017	6 581	4 960	3 029	2 970	2 802	2 591	2 597	2 416
23	12 680	8 690	6 964	4 472	4 263	3 975	3 812	3 571	3 517
24	14 785	11 084	8 989	6 061	5 793	5 242	5 030	4 882	4 682
25	16 283	13 975	11 035	7 921	7 686	6 932	6 447	6 339	6 359
26	17 300	16 079	12 766	10 020	9 443	8 706	8 450	8 224	7 900
27	17 222	17 272	13 934	12 327	11 858	10 603	10 402	9 729	9 457
28	16 057	17 799	15 019	14 288	13 943	12 544	12 089	11 514	11 229
29	14 776	17 178	15 883	14 656	15 218	14 477	13 879	13 167	13 039
30	12 856	15 319	15 784	14 767	15 053	14 793	15 095	14 216	13 863
31	11 178	13 503	15 002	13 953	14 454	14 335	15 241	15 425	14 682
32	9 065	11 479	13 535	12 741	12 971	13 489	13 828	14 658	14 802
33	7 320	9 490	11 805	11 565	11 704	11 779	12 517	12 901	13 884
34	5 685	7 565	9 653	10 259	10 157	10 047	10 788	11 422	11 970
35	4 372	5 862	7 628	8 747	8 783	8 509	9 108	9 283	10 139
36	3 438	4 661	5 959	7 064	7 262	7 066	7 215	7 464	7 837
37	2 501	3 259	4 532	5 515	5 599	5 573	5 770	5 958	6 046
38	1 584	2 441	3 185	3 999	4 271	4 286	4 509	4 587	4 639
39	1 105	1 720	2 342	2 755	3 000	3 138	3 247	3 386	3 400
40	726	1 058	1 516	1 950	1 983	2 063	2 254	2 307	2 445
41	430	695	884	1 217	1 273	1 381	1 401	1 514	1 480
42	317	418	577	738	776	858	847	916	984
43	164	193	296	392	412	454	475	471	532
44	84	121	135	205	226	225	249	252	266
45	38	47	67	94	104	100	109	122	134
46	27	15	35	44	41	48	60	49	65
47	7	10	11	13	15	26	21	27	21
48	5	3	np	6	10	10	8	10	10
49	np	3	4	5	5	6	5	9	9
50 and over	4	—	np	np	8	13	10	8	17
Not stated	np	21	56	6	3	np	122	113	16
Total	197 306	197 302	189 160	173 263	173 571	167 572	169 385	168 777	169 312

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

7.7 EXNUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

<i>Age of mother (years)</i>	1984	1989	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
15 and under	495	477	491	418	382	420	380	374	352
16	1 126	1 141	1 072	972	977	951	976	942	872
17	2 162	2 349	2 225	2 105	2 055	2 014	1 941	1 875	1 908
18	2 789	3 361	3 174	3 068	2 998	3 052	3 048	2 788	2 915
19	2 957	3 732	4 336	4 061	4 013	4 196	4 148	3 918	3 906
20	2 888	3 951	4 670	4 388	4 159	4 479	4 480	4 352	4 332
21	2 746	3 683	4 832	4 414	4 244	4 261	4 671	4 474	4 613
22	2 510	3 357	4 800	4 411	4 203	4 485	4 387	4 519	4 648
23	2 294	3 290	4 536	4 294	4 183	4 259	4 214	4 354	4 664
24	2 039	2 891	4 027	4 118	4 100	4 254	4 345	4 354	4 279
25	1 759	2 814	3 700	4 183	4 135	4 048	4 073	4 216	4 185
26	1 552	2 729	3 342	4 021	3 878	3 900	3 874	3 993	4 123
27	1 435	2 433	3 110	3 860	3 832	3 881	3 938	3 801	4 028
28	1 319	2 159	2 899	3 783	3 731	3 790	3 795	3 903	3 857
29	1 094	2 025	2 613	3 368	3 552	3 750	3 788	3 727	3 687
30	987	1 777	2 408	2 975	3 042	3 512	3 680	3 651	3 631
31	795	1 477	2 264	2 669	2 906	2 960	3 362	3 518	3 503
32	736	1 306	2 049	2 328	2 610	2 738	3 005	3 202	3 472
33	568	1 162	1 791	2 155	2 307	2 432	2 671	2 854	3 213
34	502	944	1 513	2 019	2 025	2 194	2 303	2 613	2 731
35	402	810	1 313	1 826	1 878	1 958	2 108	2 300	2 550
36	320	667	1 074	1 617	1 673	1 700	1 811	1 961	2 202
37	249	534	863	1 257	1 441	1 476	1 572	1 591	1 728
38	209	421	666	1 103	1 170	1 218	1 249	1 380	1 441
39	147	284	535	844	918	935	1 145	1 126	1 198
40	96	199	395	597	640	678	777	833	887
41	56	134	265	404	431	468	579	614	604
42	38	93	150	231	263	292	332	366	427
43	20	36	90	146	158	174	206	190	271
44	10	16	34	62	82	82	93	89	118
45	9	12	16	26	42	37	49	57	58
46	3	4	3	18	10	21	15	18	24
47	3	—	6	9	5	7	8	8	11
48	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	6	3
49	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	4
50 and over	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	3	3
Not stated	22	52	121	91	76	140	409	340	285
Total	34 337	50 321	65 387	71 845	72 126	74 768	77 436	78 312	80 733

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

7.8**CONFINEMENTS, Plurality**

Selected years	SINGLE		TWINS	TRIPLETS AND HIGHER ORDER	TOTAL MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS		TOTAL CONFINEMENTS
	no.	%			no.	%	
1984	229 248	99.0	2 359	36	2 395	1.0	231 643
1989	244 452	98.7	3 064	107	3 171	1.3	247 623
1994	251 055	98.6	3 409	83	3 492	1.4	254 547
1999	241 370	98.5	3 630	108	3 738	1.5	245 108
2000	241 795	98.4	3 800	102	3 902	1.6	245 697
2001	238 312	98.3	3 938	90	4 028	1.7	242 340
2002	242 668	98.3	4 070	83	4 153	1.7	246 821
2003	243 022	98.4	3 990	77	4 067	1.7	247 089
2004	245 861	98.3	4 105	79	4 184	1.7	250 045

7.9**CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A MULTIPLE BIRTH, States and territories**

Selected years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
NUMBER									
1984	889	598	377	152	231	58	32	58	2 395
1989	1 095	797	508	252	338	85	34	62	3 171
1994	1 189	894	624	272	343	76	48	45	3 492
1999	1 288	979	617	288	355	99	46	65	3 738
2000	1 397	939	719	269	396	86	44	52	3 902
2001	1 447	954	727	260	403	109	48	78	4 028
2002	1 405	1 042	817	312	373	91	50	63	4 153
2003	1 363	1 066	743	302	401	90	47	55	4 067
2004	1 314	1 118	843	273	400	108	41	87	4 184
PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFINEMENTS									
1984	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0
1989	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3
1994	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4
1999	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5
2000	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6
2001	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.7
2002	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
2003	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7
2004	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.7

(a) Includes Other Territories.

7.10 CONFINEMENTS, Plurality—Nuptiality

Selected years	SINGLE			MULTIPLE			TOTAL		
	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Nuptial</i>	<i>Exnuptial</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1984	84.3	14.7	99.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	85.2	14.8	100.0
1989	78.6	20.1	98.7	1.1	0.2	1.3	79.7	20.3	100.0
1994	73.2	25.4	98.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	74.3	25.7	100.0
1999	69.5	29.0	98.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	70.7	29.3	100.0
2000	69.4	29.0	98.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	70.6	29.4	100.0
2001	67.9	30.5	98.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	69.1	30.9	100.0
2002	67.3	31.0	98.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	68.6	31.4	100.0
2003	67.1	31.3	98.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	68.3	31.7	100.0
2004	66.5	31.9	98.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	67.7	32.3	100.0

7.11 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Previous children—Duration of current marriage

PREVIOUS CHILDREN OF THE CURRENT MARRIAGE(a)

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four</i>	<i>Five or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Under 1	12 467	1 992	358	68	24	7	14 916
1	17 377	3 549	566	79	18	8	21 597
2	12 395	6 541	823	112	20	8	19 899
3	9 343	9 575	1 403	152	33	11	20 517
4	6 845	9 855	2 271	276	43	15	19 305
5	4 566	7 918	2 908	375	65	23	15 855
6	2 915	6 151	3 117	541	84	22	12 830
7	2 081	4 692	2 996	632	116	37	10 554
8	1 508	3 446	2 686	718	130	40	8 528
9	1 061	2 477	2 137	676	162	69	6 582
5–9 years	12 131	24 684	13 844	2 942	557	191	54 349
10 and over	2 250	5 288	6 010	2 895	1 184	1 102	18 729
Total	72 808	61 484	25 275	6 524	1 879	1 342	169 312

(a) May include children of current relationship born before marriage of current partners.

7.12**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of current marriage****DURATION OF CURRENT MARRIAGE (YEARS)**

<i>Selected years</i>	<i>Under one</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four</i>	<i>Five to nine</i>	<i>Ten and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Median duration(a)</i>
1984	16 959	18 102	13 488	9 852	6 789	12 320	1 774	79 284	2.3
1989	17 747	18 209	13 256	9 713	7 355	12 982	2 077	81 339	2.4
1994	13 740	17 794	13 402	9 753	7 127	13 108	2 242	77 166	2.5
1999	13 067	16 578	12 293	9 199	6 702	12 773	2 216	72 828	2.6
2000	13 385	17 314	12 705	9 039	6 806	12 998	2 401	74 648	2.5
2001	12 248	16 884	12 018	8 789	6 098	12 406	2 418	70 861	2.5
2002	11 882	16 542	13 101	8 930	6 320	12 571	2 345	71 691	2.6
2003	12 457	16 500	12 636	9 299	6 453	12 465	2 354	72 164	2.6
2004	12 467	17 377	12 395	9 343	6 845	12 131	2 250	72 808	2.5

(a) Excludes confinements where duration of marriage is not stated.

(b) Includes confinements where duration of marriage is not stated.

7.13**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother****AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)**

<i>Selected years</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Median age(a)</i>
1984	3 979	28 146	32 000	11 844	2 928	397	79 295	26.0
1989	2 528	20 492	36 274	16 758	4 567	730	81 357	27.3
1994	1 133	15 351	32 143	21 266	6 248	1 003	77 166	28.5
1999	866	10 139	29 872	22 577	7 956	1 413	72 828	29.3
2000	804	9 912	29 843	24 090	8 484	1 514	74 648	29.5
2001	818	8 949	26 869	24 153	8 467	1 602	70 861	29.8
2002	770	8 378	26 105	25 712	9 001	1 662	71 691	30.1
2003	708	8 296	25 384	26 799	9 184	1 740	72 164	30.3
2004	690	7 915	25 126	27 417	9 806	1 845	72 808	30.4

(a) Excludes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

(b) Includes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

7.14 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER

Country of birth of mother	Total confinements	FATHER BORN IN(a)			NUPTIALITY		Total fertility rate(b)	Median age of mother(c)
		Australia	Same country as mother	Other country	Nuptial	Exnuptial		
	no.	%	%	%	%	%	rate	years
Oceania and Antarctica								
Australia	190 781	86.1	—	13.9	64.4	35.6	1.75	30.3
Fiji	1 131	18.1	67.4	14.6	82.9	17.1	1.80	29.4
New Zealand	6 899	52.0	31.8	16.2	53.4	46.6	1.78	30.5
Papua New Guinea	763	71.1	9.0	19.8	70.5	29.5	2.07	32.0
Other	1 444	14.0	64.0	22.0	66.5	33.5	3.95	31.6
Total	201 018	84.0	1.9	14.0	64.1	35.9	1.76	30.3
North-West Europe								
Austria	84	70.7	4.9	24.4	67.9	32.1	1.58	33.0
Denmark	116	64.7	11.2	24.1	81.9	18.1	1.62	32.5
France	292	54.5	15.3	30.2	76.7	23.3	1.71	32.7
Germany	735	60.4	13.0	26.6	74.1	25.9	1.72	33.9
Ireland	548	54.1	21.9	23.9	83.2	16.8	1.31	34.0
Netherlands	426	66.4	14.7	18.9	72.1	27.9	1.92	33.1
Switzerland	153	57.6	21.2	21.2	77.1	22.9	1.66	33.4
United Kingdom	8 672	63.6	23.6	12.8	72.5	27.5	1.65	33.6
Other	315	63.8	10.9	25.3	67.9	32.1	1.49	32.9
Total	11 341	62.8	21.6	15.6	73.2	26.8	1.62	33.6
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	360	16.0	64.1	19.9	89.2	10.8	1.79	29.7
Croatia	332	43.0	32.0	25.0	82.5	17.5	1.87	33.5
Cyprus	134	55.2	27.6	17.2	91.0	9.0	1.64	33.4
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	454	39.8	51.1	9.1	92.3	7.7	1.95	28.9
Greece	238	63.3	20.3	16.5	90.8	9.2	1.35	34.1
Hungary	84	46.9	32.1	21.0	75.0	25.0	1.23	32.1
Italy	376	65.9	16.4	17.7	81.4	18.6	1.54	34.8
Malta	119	74.1	7.8	18.1	82.4	17.6	1.87	31.9
Poland	407	39.3	43.1	17.6	82.1	17.9	1.36	30.6
Portugal	158	46.2	26.3	27.6	76.6	23.4	1.58	29.8
Romania	207	20.5	62.0	17.6	83.6	16.4	1.63	29.6
Russian Federation	254	38.8	23.2	38.0	87.8	12.2	1.42	31.1
Serbia and Montenegro	350	37.7	37.4	24.9	85.1	14.9	1.08	32.1
Spain	133	61.4	5.3	33.3	85.0	15.0	1.69	33.6
Other	545	36.9	31.4	31.7	81.7	18.3	1.68	30.5
Total	4 151	42.6	35.3	22.1	84.9	15.1	1.56	31.6
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	280	18.3	68.3	13.3	93.2	6.8	2.32	30.3
Iran	274	12.1	74.0	13.9	95.3	4.7	1.49	31.7
Israel	166	36.1	36.1	27.7	90.4	9.6	2.40	31.8
Lebanon	2 252	26.5	65.6	8.0	94.9	5.1	3.66	28.9
Syria	251	17.1	43.0	39.8	98.0	2.0	3.72	29.2
Turkey	704	20.8	71.9	7.3	92.8	7.2	2.29	30.1
Other	2 033	4.9	81.4	13.7	92.5	7.5	3.30	29.1
Total	5 960	17.3	70.4	12.3	93.8	6.2	2.90	29.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Births per woman. Average total fertility rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(a) Paternity-acknowledged births only. Calculation excludes confinements where father's country of birth was not stated.

(c) Excludes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

7.14**COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER** *continued*

Country of birth of mother	FATHER BORN IN(a)				NUPTIALITY		Total fertility rate(b)	Median age of mother(c)
	Total confinements	Australia	Same country as mother	Other country	Nuptial	Exnuptial		
	no.	%	%	%	%	%	rate	years
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	725	8.0	70.4	21.5	74.9	25.1	2.28	30.0
Indonesia	1 096	23.3	53.5	23.2	93.9	6.1	1.45	30.2
Laos	214	19.2	47.1	33.7	69.2	30.8	1.84	30.1
Malaysia	1 144	38.0	27.3	34.7	90.1	9.9	1.29	32.6
Philippines	2 436	41.0	40.8	18.3	80.3	19.7	1.84	31.5
Singapore	448	48.6	17.0	34.3	86.4	13.6	1.08	32.7
Thailand	726	47.4	19.7	33.0	69.0	31.0	1.44	30.4
Viet Nam	4 412	5.4	85.1	9.4	71.5	28.5	2.09	30.9
Other	410	20.6	57.1	22.3	91.2	8.8	1.65	32.5
Total	11 611	23.5	57.1	19.4	78.6	21.4	1.69	31.2
North-East Asia								
China	2 896	8.9	77.1	14.0	90.4	9.6	1.68	32.9
Hong Kong	410	24.4	36.5	39.0	91.0	9.0	0.69	33.1
Japan	806	47.4	21.3	31.3	91.6	8.4	1.45	33.1
Korea, Republic of	769	12.4	75.3	12.3	93.9	6.1	1.31	31.6
Other	273	15.7	47.9	36.3	91.9	8.1	0.89	31.7
Total	5 154	17.1	63.3	19.6	91.2	8.8	1.31	32.7
Southern and Central Asia								
India	1 989	10.2	80.5	9.3	96.6	3.4	1.71	30.2
Pakistan	500	5.4	87.1	7.4	97.4	2.6	3.25	29.0
Sri Lanka	931	12.8	78.4	8.8	95.8	4.2	1.75	32.3
Other	849	3.8	86.1	10.1	94.1	5.9	2.38	29.2
Total	4 269	8.9	81.9	9.2	96.0	4.0	1.96	30.4
Americas								
Argentina	214	50.5	19.5	30.0	78.5	21.5	1.88	32.1
Canada	659	70.7	8.1	21.2	84.4	15.6	1.80	32.7
Caribbean	59	61.0	5.1	33.9	88.1	11.9	2.18	33.9
Central America	265	34.8	32.4	32.8	69.4	30.6	1.65	29.9
Chile	390	41.4	30.7	27.9	73.1	26.9	1.82	31.6
United States of America	975	65.1	15.2	19.6	86.8	13.2	1.91	33.1
Uruguay	131	58.7	19.0	22.2	76.3	23.7	1.92	33.0
Other	406	46.4	23.6	30.1	82.8	17.2	1.58	33.0
Total	3 099	57.0	18.4	24.6	81.5	18.5	1.80	32.5
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	93	41.1	24.4	34.4	83.9	16.1	1.46	32.6
Mauritius	176	36.6	34.3	29.1	83.0	17.0	1.55	33.0
South Africa	1 503	40.5	40.9	18.6	88.6	11.4	1.57	32.0
Zimbabwe	225	46.8	22.3	30.9	82.2	17.8	1.49	31.9
Other	1 084	14.2	65.5	20.4	72.1	27.9	2.84	31.3
Total	3 081	31.7	47.1	21.2	81.9	18.1	1.84	31.8
Total overseas born	58 903	36.0	46.7	17.3	79.0	21.0	1.77	31.7
Total(d)	250 045	74.2	11.1	14.7	67.7	32.3	1.76	30.6

(a) Paternity-acknowledged births only. Calculation excludes confinements where father's country of birth was not stated.

(b) Births per woman. Average total fertility rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(c) Excludes confinements where age of mother is not stated.

(d) Includes mother's country of birth not stated.

7.15

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER(a)

Country of birth of father	Total confinements	MOTHER BORN IN(b)			NUPTIALITY		Total paternity rate(c)	Median age of father(d)
		Australia	Same country as father	Other country	Nuptial	Exnuptial		
	no.	%	%	%	%	%	rate	years
Oceania and Antarctica								
Australia	178 967	88.5	—	11.5	66.9	33.1	1.64	32.3
Fiji	1 154	22.6	64.6	12.8	84.1	15.9	1.97	32.7
New Zealand	7 484	58.3	27.9	13.8	56.6	43.4	1.66	32.6
Papua New Guinea	670	73.9	9.9	16.3	70.0	30.0	1.98	33.0
Other	1 694	24.4	50.6	25.0	66.8	33.2	4.45	33.7
Total	189 969	86.2	2.0	11.8	66.6	33.4	1.66	32.3
North-West Europe								
Austria	85	70.6	4.7	24.7	74.1	25.9	1.41	36.5
Denmark	124	66.9	10.5	22.6	79.0	21.0	1.68	35.4
France	312	54.8	14.1	31.1	83.7	16.3	1.63	34.9
Germany	715	61.1	13.1	25.7	80.6	19.4	1.55	35.8
Ireland	694	60.8	17.1	22.0	78.0	22.0	1.39	35.1
Netherlands	499	69.3	12.4	18.2	76.0	24.0	1.83	35.7
Switzerland	151	54.3	21.2	24.5	80.1	19.9	1.45	36.0
United Kingdom	11 494	68.8	17.5	13.8	75.6	24.4	1.59	36.1
Other	273	64.1	12.5	23.4	75.8	24.2	1.34	36.0
Total	14 347	67.5	16.8	15.7	76.2	23.8	1.57	35.9
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	408	22.1	56.1	21.8	87.5	12.5	2.02	33.4
Croatia	381	49.9	27.6	22.6	82.9	17.1	1.81	36.3
Cyprus	204	65.7	18.1	16.2	85.8	14.2	1.83	34.9
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	573	49.2	40.3	10.5	90.8	9.2	1.92	33.8
Greece	455	76.0	10.5	13.4	87.0	13.0	1.45	37.9
Hungary	83	48.2	31.3	20.5	71.1	28.9	1.25	34.9
Italy	774	74.8	7.9	17.3	82.6	17.4	1.58	37.8
Malta	169	72.2	5.3	22.5	80.5	19.5	1.52	36.9
Poland	347	34.0	49.3	16.7	82.7	17.3	1.26	33.3
Portugal	181	52.5	22.7	24.9	75.7	24.3	1.52	33.3
Romania	206	22.3	61.7	16.0	84.0	16.0	1.69	32.6
Russian Federation	114	13.2	50.9	36.0	81.6	18.4	1.16	33.5
Serbia and Montenegro	426	45.1	30.3	24.6	83.3	16.7	1.12	35.7
Spain	125	68.0	5.6	26.4	74.4	25.6	1.47	35.4
Other	428	30.8	39.5	29.7	80.1	19.9	1.58	34.2
Total	4 874	50.6	29.7	19.7	83.7	16.3	1.53	35.3
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	421	31.1	45.1	23.8	94.3	5.7	2.40	36.8
Iran	334	21.0	60.5	18.6	92.2	7.8	1.39	37.3
Israel	223	44.4	26.9	28.7	88.3	11.7	2.34	34.6
Lebanon	3 235	47.0	45.5	7.5	92.3	7.7	3.84	33.5
Syria	275	34.5	39.3	26.2	93.5	6.5	3.38	35.7
Turkey	889	33.0	56.7	10.3	89.9	10.1	2.33	34.0
Other	2 275	12.8	71.5	15.7	90.9	9.1	2.86	35.4
Total	7 652	32.6	54.4	13.0	91.6	8.4	2.87	34.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Paternity acknowledged confinements only.

(b) Calculation excludes confinements where mother's country of birth was not stated.

(c) Average total paternity rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004. The total paternity rate is calculated in the same way as the total fertility rate.

(d) Excludes confinements where age of father is not stated.

7.15**COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER(a) *continued***

		MOTHER BORN IN(b)			NUPTIALITY		Total paternity rate(c)	Median age of father(d)
		Australia	Same country as father	Other country	Nuptial	Exnuptial		
Country of birth of father	no.	%	%	%	%	%	rate	years
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	665	3.8	71.3	25.0	78.6	21.4	2.21	33.8
Indonesia	773	13.6	75.0	11.4	95.1	4.9	1.47	32.3
Laos	202	13.4	48.5	38.1	76.2	23.8	1.70	33.9
Malaysia	898	30.5	34.4	35.1	90.3	9.7	1.25	34.5
Philippines	1 338	20.3	72.6	7.2	78.7	21.3	1.70	32.3
Singapore	405	43.7	18.5	37.8	86.4	13.6	1.12	33.8
Thailand	274	25.5	50.4	24.1	60.6	39.4	1.16	30.4
Viet Nam	3 919	3.8	87.7	8.5	76.5	23.5	1.92	34.2
Other	408	16.7	57.2	26.0	85.8	14.2	1.55	34.9
Total	8 882	13.1	71.1	15.8	80.4	19.6	1.63	33.7
North-East Asia								
China	2 542	2.8	86.6	10.6	92.4	7.6	1.69	36.6
Hong Kong	447	21.5	33.1	45.4	90.8	9.2	0.76	35.4
Japan	276	26.1	62.3	11.6	93.5	6.5	1.26	34.8
Korea, Republic of	629	2.7	91.6	5.7	96.8	3.2	1.37	33.5
Other	211	4.3	60.7	35.1	95.3	4.7	0.97	32.1
Total	4 105	6.5	78.6	15.0	93.2	6.8	1.35	35.5
Southern and Central Asia								
India	2 199	14.9	72.7	12.4	95.2	4.8	1.47	34.1
Pakistan	616	12.5	70.5	17.0	95.9	4.1	2.52	35.6
Sri Lanka	1 011	17.9	72.0	10.1	95.4	4.6	1.61	36.1
Other	897	7.6	81.4	11.0	90.6	9.4	1.92	34.6
Total	4 723	13.8	73.9	12.3	94.5	5.5	1.66	34.9
Americas								
Argentina	196	52.6	20.9	26.5	79.1	20.9	1.73	33.4
Canada	620	72.9	8.5	18.5	81.6	18.4	1.78	34.4
Caribbean	75	72.0	4.0	24.0	77.3	22.7	2.36	36.3
Central America	248	40.7	33.5	25.8	66.5	33.5	1.61	31.1
Chile	430	50.7	27.4	21.9	70.0	30.0	1.74	33.2
United States of America	1 150	66.2	12.8	21.0	85.0	15.0	2.18	34.8
Uruguay	155	55.5	15.5	29.0	80.0	20.0	1.85	34.8
Other	341	49.3	27.6	23.2	72.4	27.6	1.56	34.5
Total	3 215	60.4	17.5	22.1	78.8	21.2	1.87	34.2
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	145	49.7	15.2	35.2	81.4	18.6	1.72	35.8
Mauritius	210	51.9	28.1	20.0	77.6	22.4	1.53	37.5
South Africa	1 581	42.4	38.5	19.2	87.0	13.0	1.58	33.8
Zimbabwe	280	51.8	17.5	30.7	82.9	17.1	1.58	33.5
Other	1 221	24.2	55.3	20.5	73.7	26.3	3.00	35.8
Total	3 437	37.6	41.1	21.3	81.1	18.9	1.90	34.7
Total overseas born	62 237	41.0	43.0	16.0	79.7	20.3	1.72	34.7
Total(e)	250 045	76.9	10.8	12.3	67.7	28.8	1.68	32.8

(a) Paternity acknowledged confinements only.

(b) Calculation excludes confinements where mother's country of birth was not stated.

(c) Average total paternity rate for 2002, 2003 and 2004. The total paternity rate is calculated in the same way as the total fertility rate.

(d) Excludes confinements where age of father is not stated.

(e) Includes country of birth of father not stated.

CHAPTER **8**

**ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
BIRTHS TABLES**

8.1**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Australia(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	6 234	4 456	130 600
Females	5 772	4 143	123 646
Total	12 006	8 599	254 246
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	17.5	13.1	67.8
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	67.7	66.2	28.7
paternity not acknowledged	14.8	20.7	3.5
Total	82.5	86.9	32.2
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	29.7	—	—
Mother only(b)	41.9	—	—
Father only(c)	28.4	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	2 351	1 822	10 857
20–24 years	3 686	2 663	36 146
25–29 years	2 855	1 993	68 846
30–34 years	2 062	1 406	87 395
35–39 years	865	583	42 139
40–44 years	171	118	8 183
45–49 years(e)	np	np	379
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	70.9	16.3
20–24 years	—	127.7	53.4
25–29 years	—	108.9	102.5
30–34 years	—	72.4	114.4
35–39 years	—	34.4	57.4
40–44 years	—	7.9	10.6
45–49 years(e)	—	0.3	0.5
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.113	1.774
Total confinements (no.)	11 882	8 510	250 045
Median age of mother (years)	24.9	24.6	30.6
Median age of father (years)	27.9	27.8	32.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 94% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (15%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (10%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (11%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.2**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, New South Wales(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	1 908	1 244	44 339
Females	1 625	1 046	41 555
Total	3 533	2 290	85 894
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	21.1	17.0	71.5
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	69.3	68.1	25.2
paternity not acknowledged	9.7	14.9	3.4
Total	78.9	83.0	28.5
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	20.9	—	—
Mother only(b)	43.9	—	—
Father only(c)	35.2	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	664	463	3 310
20–24 years	1 077	714	12 133
25–29 years	823	513	23 709
30–34 years	636	382	29 423
35–39 years	266	171	14 273
40–44 years	62	43	2 886
45–49 years(e)	—	—	143
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	61.2	15.1
20–24 years	—	127.3	54.8
25–29 years	—	105.1	104.3
30–34 years	—	69.9	114.1
35–39 years	—	34.8	59.0
40–44 years	—	10.0	11.2
45–49 years(e)	—	—	0.6
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.042	1.794
Total confinements (no.)	3 493	2 262	84 568
Median age of mother (years)	25.1	24.7	30.6
Median age of father (years)	27.9	27.7	32.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in New South Wales for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 88% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (10%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (29%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (33%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.3**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Victoria(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	349	203	31 925
Females	370	226	30 492
Total	719	429	62 417
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	21.3	17.9	73.2
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	72.7	72.0	24.9
paternity not acknowledged	6.0	10.0	1.9
Total	78.7	82.1	26.8
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	16.4	—	—
Mother only(b)	43.3	—	—
Father only(c)	40.3	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	132	90	1 713
20–24 years	209	126	6 879
25–29 years	172	95	16 072
30–34 years	134	81	23 754
35–39 years	63	31	11 737
40–44 years	9	6	2 161
45–49 years(e)	—	—	95
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	56.2	10.6
20–24 years	—	100.2	40.3
25–29 years	—	85.2	94.2
30–34 years	—	68.1	121.4
35–39 years	—	29.6	62.5
40–44 years	—	10.0	11.3
45–49 years(e)	—	—	0.5
Total fertility rate(f)	—	1.729	1.701
Total confinements (no.)	709	421	61 286
Median age of mother (years)	25.5	24.9	31.4
Median age of father (years)	28.8	28.8	33.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Victoria for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 85% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (6%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.4**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Queensland(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	1 780	1 239	25 586
Females	1 644	1 137	24 354
Total	3 424	2 376	49 940
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	21.1	16.3	62.2
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	67.9	67.8	33.9
paternity not acknowledged	11.0	15.9	3.9
Total	78.9	83.7	37.8
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	30.1	—	—
Mother only(b)	39.3	—	—
Father only(c)	30.6	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	629	469	2 883
20–24 years	1 023	705	8 517
25–29 years	841	563	14 078
30–34 years	626	434	15 800
35–39 years	254	172	7 208
40–44 years	47	29	1 396
45–49 years(e)	3	3	55
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	67.8	21.7
20–24 years	—	120.6	63.6
25–29 years	—	106.0	108.8
30–34 years	—	77.6	107.3
35–39 years	—	36.8	50.9
40–44 years	—	7.2	9.3
45–49 years(e)	—	0.6	0.4
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.083	1.811
Total confinements (no.)	3 398	2 361	49 102
Median age of mother (years)	25.3	25.1	29.8
Median age of father (years)	28.0	28.0	32.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Queensland for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 97% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (11%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).
- (d) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.
- (e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.
- (f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.5**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, South Australia(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
.....			
Births (no.)			
Males	332	224	8 793
Females	321	237	8 347
Total	653	461	17 140
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	12.9	10.6	64.4
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	74.0	70.7	32.3
paternity not acknowledged	13.2	18.7	3.2
Total	87.1	89.4	35.6
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	32.9	—	—
Mother only(b)	37.7	—	—
Father only(c)	29.4	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	113	90	686
20–24 years	202	139	2 411
25–29 years	151	109	4 567
30–34 years	121	80	5 923
35–39 years	49	31	2 898
40–44 years	13	9	609
45–49 years(e)	3	—	38
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	60.7	13.8
20–24 years	—	121.2	49.1
25–29 years	—	105.7	100.4
30–34 years	—	75.5	112.7
35–39 years	—	32.0	54.0
40–44 years	—	10.7	10.4
45–49 years(e)	—	—	0.7
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.029	1.708
Total confinements (no.)	645	456	16 869
Median age of mother (years)	25.3	25.0	30.8
Median age of father (years)	28.4	27.8	33.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Coverage of Indigenous births in South Australia for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 96% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.
- (b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (13%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).
- (c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (1%).
- (d) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.
- (e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.
- (f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.6**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Western Australia(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	838	670	12 968
Females	881	701	12 327
Total	1 719	1 371	25 295
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	11.3	8.3	62.7
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	74.9	74.3	33.4
paternity not acknowledged	13.8	17.4	3.8
Total	88.7	91.7	37.3
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	46.2	—	—
Mother only(b)	33.5	—	—
Father only(c)	20.2	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	394	333	1 371
20–24 years	547	430	3 969
25–29 years	406	329	6 880
30–34 years	249	193	8 395
35–39 years	102	69	3 939
40–44 years	19	15	708
45–49 years(e)	—	3	27
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	88.4	19.7
20–24 years	—	138.6	58.7
25–29 years	—	123.5	105.1
30–34 years	—	71.2	114.4
35–39 years	—	27.7	53.8
40–44 years	—	7.0	9.1
45–49 years(e)	—	0.6	0.4
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.286	1.807
Total confinements (no.)	1 700	1 354	24 896
Median age of mother (years)	24.2	24.1	30.3
Median age of father (years)	27.1	27.1	32.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Western Australia for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 94% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (14%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (3%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (3%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.7 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Tasmania(a)

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	195	111	3 022
Females	162	89	2 787
Total	357	200	5 809
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	28.3	26.0	53.7
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	69.2	69.5	39.5
paternity not acknowledged	2.5	4.5	6.8
Total	71.7	74.0	46.3
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	10.4	—	—
Mother only(b)	45.7	—	—
Father only(c)	44.0	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	62	31	397
20–24 years	120	71	1 070
25–29 years	85	46	1 576
30–34 years	58	29	1 628
35–39 years	30	21	752
40–44 years	—	3	135
45–49 years(e)	—	—	—
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	29.3	24.8
20–24 years	—	87	76.2
25–29 years	—	76	122.4
30–34 years	—	47	104.9
35–39 years	—	37	47.2
40–44 years	—	3	7.5
45–49 years(e)	—	—	0.1
Total fertility rate(f)	—	1.396	1.923
Total confinements (no.)	349	194	5 702
Median age of mother (years)	24.8	24.7	29.3
Median age of father (years)	28.3	28.5	31.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in Tasmania for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 87% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (3%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (1%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (0%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.8**INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS, Northern Territory(a)**

	<i>All Indigenous births</i>	<i>Births to Indigenous mothers</i>	<i>All births</i>
Births (no.)			
Males	782	732	1 801
Females	727	683	1 750
Total	1 509	1 415	3 551
Nuptiality (%)			
Nuptial	4.4	2.8	35.7
Exnuptial			
paternity acknowledged	50.6	49.2	41.8
paternity not acknowledged	45.0	48.0	22.5
Total	95.6	97.2	64.3
Indigenous parentage (%)			
Both parents Indigenous	40.3	—	—
Mother only(b)	53.5	—	—
Father only(c)	6.2	—	—
Age of mother (no.)			
15–19 years(d)	348	338	402
20–24 years	479	457	758
25–29 years	356	327	926
30–34 years	222	199	903
35–39 years	86	79	466
40–44 years	17	14	91
45–49 years(e)	—	—	4
Age-specific fertility rates			
15–19 years(d)	—	110.6	57.8
20–24 years	—	159.0	104.6
25–29 years	—	129.9	114.4
30–34 years	—	76.4	99.4
35–39 years	—	37.0	58.9
40–44 years	—	7.7	12.1
45–49 years(e)	—	—	0.6
Total fertility rate(f)	—	2.603	2.239
Total confinements (no.)	1 499	1 407	3 510
Median age of mother (years)	24.2	24.0	28.3
Median age of father (years)	28.0	27.8	31.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in the Northern Territory for 2000–2004 has been estimated at 108% on 2001 census-based projections. See table 8.9.

(b) Includes paternity not acknowledged (45%) and Indigenous status of father not stated (0%).

(c) Includes Indigenous status of mother not stated (0%).

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

(e) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(f) Indigenous rates are derived from the 2004 experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

8.9 INDIGENOUS BIRTHS(a), Implied coverage—2000–2004

	<i>Births registered as Indigenous</i>	<i>Projected Indigenous births</i>	<i>Implied coverage of Indigenous births(b)</i>
.....			
New South Wales	16 229	18 363	88.4
Victoria	3 016	3 560	84.7
Queensland	16 690	17 296	96.5
South Australia	3 154	3 276	96.3
Western Australia	8 205	8 767	93.6
Tasmania	1 968	2 254	87.3
Northern Territory	7 896	7 300	108.2
Australian Capital Territory	366	529	69.2
Australia(c)	57 534	61 371	93.7

(a) See paragraphs 12–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Defined as the ratio of births registered to projected Indigenous births.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Registration of births is the responsibility of state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and is based on the data provided on an information form completed by the parents of the child. This form is the basis of the data provided to the ABS, by Registrars, for compilation into the aggregate statistics in this publication. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at the national level are available for most characteristics. Some states, however, collect additional information.

2 In the main, statistics in this publication refer to births registered by state and territory Registrars during the calendar year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and as a result of this delay some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parents in registering the birth, or a delay by the Registrar in registering the birth.

YEAR OF OCCURRENCE OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN 2004

State or territory of usual residence	YEAR IN WHICH BIRTH OCCURRED						
	1998 and earlier	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	10.8	84.8
Victoria	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	9.4	88.4
Queensland	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	11.3	84.6
South Australia	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	9.0	89.1
Western Australia	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	9.0	87.8
Tasmania	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	3.2	93.4
Northern Territory	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	8.4	91.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.8	89.5
Australia(a)	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	10.0	86.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

3 To protect confidentiality, small values are suppressed or randomised.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

4 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to section 17(a) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1973 (Cwlth)* the Indian Ocean territories of Christmas Island and 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 is known as 'Other Territories' and includes Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory.

5 Prior to 1993 births to mothers usually resident in Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were included with Off-Shore Areas and Migratory in Western Australia, while births to mothers usually resident in Jervis Bay Territory were included with the Australian Capital Territory. In 2004 there were 26 births to mothers usually resident in Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

continued

6 In the main, statistics for states and territories have been compiled and presented in respect of the state or territory of usual residence of the mother. However, in the following table data have been presented on a state or territory of registration basis. Births which took place outside Australia are excluded from the statistics. Births to mothers who were usual residents of Australia's Other Territories (Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory) are registered in other Australian states.

BIRTHS, State or territory of usual residence of mother and state or territory of registration

State or territory of usual residence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								Aust.
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
New South Wales	83 555	1 022	430	28	17	3	3	837	85 894
Victoria	105	62 195	35	53	16	7	—	5	62 417
Queensland	666	81	49 126	11	27	14	13	—	49 940
South Australia	19	29	13	17 025	18	3	33	—	17 140
Western Australia	29	16	18	8	25 197	—	25	—	25 295
Tasmania	12	24	5	—	3	5 765	—	—	5 809
Northern Territory	26	18	23	26	23	—	3 434	—	3 551
Australian Capital Territory	76	9	3	3	—	—	—	4 083	4 174
Australia(a)	84 499	63 394	49 653	17 152	25 316	5 795	3 508	4 929	254 246

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

continued

7 In 2004 there were 491 births to women who usually lived overseas. These have been included in this publication with state or territory of usual residence classified according to the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

BIRTHS, Babies born in Australia to non-resident mothers

State or territory of registration	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New South Wales	54	231	312	331	338	398	380
Victoria	13	8	17	19	22	24	20
Queensland	89	111	108	108	116	92	61
South Australia	11	15	8	8	4	5	9
Western Australia	8	16	21	24	16	24	18
Tasmania	4	13	7	6	4	5	—
Northern Territory	—	9	6	8	6	5	3
Australian Capital Territory	4	5	4	7	5	4	—
Australia	184	408	483	511	511	557	491

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001

8 The ABS has developed summary measures, or indexes, derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic areas. Two of these indexes are included in table 5.6:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage; and
- Index of Education and Occupation.

9 The indexes have been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas have high index values. A higher score on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage indicates that an area has attributes such as a relatively high proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled workforce. It also means an area has a low proportion of people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the workforce. Conversely, a low score indicates that an area has a higher proportion of individuals with low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations, etc.; and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001
continued

10 The Index of Education and Occupation is designed to reflect the educational and occupational structure of areas. An area with a high score would have a high concentration of people with higher educational qualifications or undergoing further education, with a high percentage of people employed in skilled occupations. A low score indicates an area with concentrations of either people with low educational attainment, people employed in unskilled occupations, or the unemployed.

11 Further information can be found in the Information Paper: *Census of Population and Housing—Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2039.0).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

12 This publication includes data on the numbers of Indigenous births for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. The data are regarded as being of sufficient quality to publish. Indigenous births for the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories are included in the totals for Australia.

13 The populations used to calculate Indigenous fertility rates for 2000 and 2002 to 2004 are obtained from *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0), low series, based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The populations used to calculate Indigenous fertility rates for 2001 are the final 2001 experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on the 2001 census.

COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

14 There are several data collection forms on which people are asked to state whether they are of Indigenous origin. Due to a number of factors, results collated from these forms are not always consistent. The way in which a person identifies, or is identified, as Indigenous on a specific form can change over time leading to unexpected changes in Indigenous statistics. Responses to Indigenous status questions can be influenced by a range of factors, including the perception of how information will be used, education programs about identifying as Indigenous, who completes the question on behalf of others, and emotional reaction to identifying as Indigenous.

15 The ABS has released experimental estimates and projections of the Indigenous population from 1991 to 2009 based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. These estimates are recommended for analysis of Indigenous demographic indicators instead of previous published estimates.

16 Currently there are four estimates of annual numbers of Indigenous births. Each is based on a different collection, assumptions and methods.

- 2001 census-based population estimates, covering the period 1991 to 2001. After deriving experimental Indigenous resident population as at 30 June 2001 from the 2001 census, estimates were survived back one year at a time to 30 June 1991 using a reverse survival technique based on experimental Indigenous life tables (see *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0 for further information).
- 2001 census-based population projections, covering the period 2002 to 2009. There are two series of projections; a low series and a high series. In the low series, the number of births each year is estimated using the propensity to identify found in the 2001 census. The high series uses an alternative assumption of an increasing propensity to identify based on the change between 1996 and 2001 in propensity to identify (see *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0 for further information).
- Birth registrations: this publication is based on the registration of births with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory.
- Perinatal Data Collection: this data is primarily about babies born in hospitals and their mothers (see Appendix 1 for more information).

COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS*continued*

17 Implied coverage of Indigenous births in table 8.9 is defined as the ratio of the number of Indigenous births registered in a particular year to the corresponding number of projected Indigenous births from the low series of *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009*, (cat. no. 3238.0). Due to the inherent volatility in the number of births registered annually, and the limitations of the assumptions used to derive estimated and projected births, over precise analysis of annual coverage is discouraged. Accordingly, coverage rates are presented as a five year average (2000–2004).

18 On this basis, implied coverage of Indigenous births in Australia for 2000–2004 was 94%, and ranged from 69% in the Australian Capital Territory to 108% in the Northern Territory.

RELATED PRODUCTS

19 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:

AusStats—electronic data (see Explanatory Note 20)

Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0—issued quarterly

Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0

Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0—issued annually

Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0—issued annually

Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods,

Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>

Demography—state and territory specific electronic releases issued annually, cat. no. 3311.1–8.55.001

Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009, cat. no. 3238.0

Population Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3222.0

20 AusStats is a web based information service which provides ABS' full standard product range online. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets. For a list of the related data available on AusStats see page 5.

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

22 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by accessing Themes/Demography.

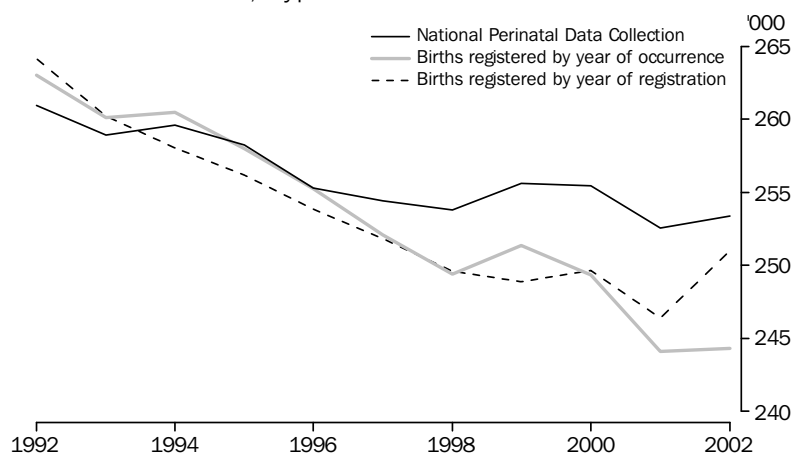
BIRTH REGISTRATIONS
COMPARED TO THE
PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION

Birth registration data in this publication are not the only births data available in Australia. The National Perinatal Statistics Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) also collects birth data from midwives and other health professionals who attend births. This data is published annually in *Australia's Mothers and Babies*.

As information from these two types of collection are from different sources, the statistics obtained vary. For example, the Perinatal Data Collection reported the occurrence of 253,400 live births in Australia in 2002 (the latest available data), 0.9% more than the 251,000 births registered in the same year.

The following graph shows the total number of live births in Australia by type of collection and recording basis from 1992 to 2002. Births from the Perinatal Data Collection are shown on a year of occurrence basis. Registered births are shown on a year of registration basis and on a year of occurrence basis, which includes births that occurred in a particular year but may have been registered up to and including the year 2004. Prior to 1994, the Perinatal Data Collection showed fewer births than births registered. Since then this position has reversed, with the gap between births reported in the Perinatal Data Collection and births registered widening until 1999 (when there were 3% more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than births registered). This figure has declined since 1999, to 0.9% in 2002. While difficult to explain, the change in pattern may be due to improvements in quality and coverage of the Perinatal Data Collection, particularly with the introduction of a perinatal National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) in 1997 which developed national standards for the collection of perinatal statistics. The trends also reflect changing propensities of parents to delay or fail to register the birth of a child. For birth registration data, the proportion of births occurring and being registered in the same year has declined from 90% in 1992 to 87% in 2004.

A1.1 LIVE BIRTHS, Type of collection



To avoid measuring any 'lag effect' the following analysis of the difference between the type of collections is made on live births between the Perinatal Data Collection on a year of occurrence basis and the Birth Registrations collection on a year of registration basis.

AGE OF MOTHER

Age of mother is a factor which contributes to differences between the Perinatal Data Collection and birth registration data. In 2002, a higher number of confinements were recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than in births registrations for mothers in all age groups. For mothers aged 19 years and under, the number of confinements recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection outnumbered births registered by 6.6% in 2002, declining with increasing age of mother to less than one percent at 30–34 years.

A1.2 CONFINEMENTS, Difference between collections by age of mother—2002(a)

	PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION	BIRTH REGISTRATIONS	DIFFERENCE(b)
	no.	no.	%
19 years & under	12 227	11 423	6.6
20–24 years	38 055	36 406	4.3
25–29 years	71 791	70 735	1.5
30–34 years	83 225	82 490	0.9
35–39 years	37 831	37 734	0.3
40 years & over	7 551	7 502	0.6
Total(c)	250 758	246 821	1.6

- (a) Year of occurrence for Perinatal Data Collection and year of registration for Birth Registrations collection.
- (b) Positive figures denote more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than the Birth Registrations collection.
- (c) Includes age of mother not stated.

STATE AND TERRITORY
COMPARISONS

While birth registrations data provides information on state/territory of registration or state/territory of usual residence of mother, the Perinatal Data Collection only provides data on the state/territory in which the birth took place (that is, the state/territory of occurrence). The following analysis therefore compares state/territory of usual residence from birth registrations to state/territory of occurrence from the Perinatal Data Collection. As a small number of births occur in a different state or territory to that of the mother's usual residence, there are some minor differences. For example, some women living in rural New South Wales close to the Australian Capital Territory have their babies in Canberra. As a consequence, the Australian Capital Territory has been excluded from the comparisons below.

In 2002, the Perinatal Data Collection recorded more births in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. In the Northern Territory, the higher number of births registered than were recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection was possibly due to higher numbers of home and remote clinic births not captured in the Perinatal Data Collection.

A1.3 LIVE BIRTHS, Type of collection by state/territory—2002(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Total(b)
Perinatal Data Collection (no.)	85 490	62 681	48 867	17 623	24 609	5 660	3 689	253 388
Birth Registrations (no.)	86 583	61 478	47 771	17 665	23 601	6 003	3 724	250 988
Difference (%) (c)	-1.3	1.9	2.2	-0.2	4.1	-6.1	-0.9	0.9

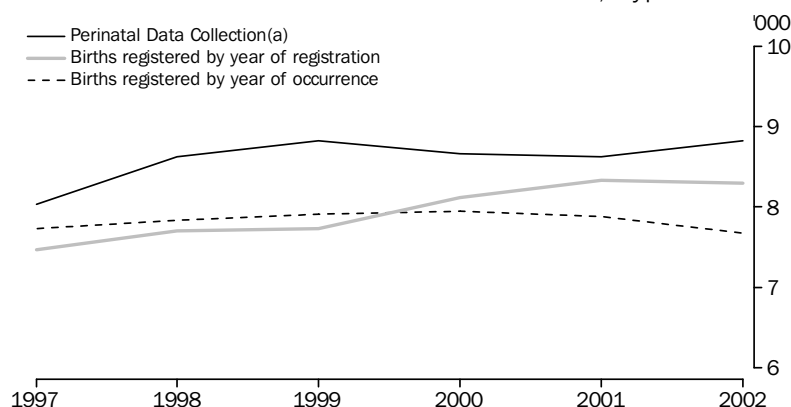
- (a) State and year of occurrence for Perinatal Data Collection, and state of usual residence and year of registration for Birth Registrations collection.
- (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories.
- (c) Positive figures denote more births recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection than the Birth Registrations collection.

BIRTHS TO INDIGENOUS MOTHERS

There are large differences between Indigenous data from the Perinatal Data Collection and Indigenous birth registrations data. In all years from 1997 to 2002 the number of births to Indigenous mothers as recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection exceeded registered births to Indigenous mothers. For 2002 there were 8,800 live births to Indigenous mothers recorded in the Perinatal Data Collection, 500 more (6%) than the number recorded by birth registrations (8,300).

It is important to recognise that data concerning Indigenous status is affected by identification issues. Differences between the Perinatal Data Collection and birth registrations data may in part be due to low coverage of registrations of Indigenous births (for example, the coverage of registered Indigenous births, where at least one parent identified as being of Indigenous origin, was estimated at 94% between 2000 and 2004). However, failure to determine Indigenous status may also affect the Perinatal Data Collection. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting Indigenous births data from either source. Paragraphs 12 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes provide further information about coverage of Indigenous birth registrations.

A1.4 LIVE BIRTHS TO INDIGENOUS MOTHERS, Type of collection



(a) Tasmanian Indigenous data unavailable in 2001.

APPENDIX 2

CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Registration year
 Registration month
 State/territory of registration
 Year/month/day of birth of child
 Sex of child
 Mother's age
 Father's age
 Indigenous status of child/mother/father
 State or territory of usual residence
 Statistical Division of usual residence
 Statistical Subdivision of usual residence
 Statistical Local Area of usual residence
 Country of birth of mother/father
 Nuptiality
 Plurality
 Previous children of the current relationship
 Duration of marriage
 Year of marriage
 Month of marriage
 Country of marriage
 Father's occupation

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

APPENDIX 3

SPECIAL ARTICLES LIST

BIRTHS, AUSTRALIA (cat. no. 3301.0)

- Birth order specific fertility rates in Australia, 1986–1999, 1999 edition, p. 33
- Birth order specific fertility rates, states and territories, 2000 edition, p. 39
- Childlessness, 1998 edition, p. 42
- Echoes of the baby boom, 2002 edition, p. 32
- Fertility by country of birth, 2001 edition, p. 24
- Fertility differentials, 2000 edition, p. 27
- Fertility rates and birth order, 1996 edition, p. 7
- Food and nutrient consumption during pregnancy, 1999 edition, p. 16
- Larger families, 1998 edition, p. 51
- Multiple births, 2000 edition, p. 35
- Older fathers, 2000 edition, p. 23
- Pregnancy in context, 1997 edition, p. 10
- Projected fertility, 2002 edition, p. 24
- Regional fertility differentials, 2001 edition, p. 32.
- Teenage fertility, 1999 edition, p. 28
- Total issue, 2001 edition, p. 39

APPENDIX 4

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

A4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2004

	STATE/TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
FEMALES									
0–4	205 595	149 625	122 182	43 191	60 556	14 589	8 488	9 912	614 285
5–9	215 291	155 508	130 681	46 989	64 935	15 910	7 992	10 288	647 711
10–14	222 956	162 626	136 533	49 152	68 898	16 698	7 857	10 701	675 561
15–19	219 444	161 632	132 641	49 850	69 474	16 702	6 951	11 640	668 445
20–24	221 509	170 633	133 889	49 153	67 585	14 643	7 248	13 552	678 268
25–29	227 326	170 552	129 421	45 521	65 501	13 427	8 095	12 661	672 576
30–34	257 890	195 732	147 220	52 595	73 375	16 180	9 087	12 992	765 164
35–39	241 789	187 763	141 618	53 786	73 300	16 624	7 916	12 248	735 150
40–44	256 887	191 233	150 313	58 791	77 533	18 863	7 529	12 795	774 055
45–49	238 537	177 760	138 312	56 072	73 397	17 981	6 694	12 366	721 236
50–54	218 494	163 673	127 927	53 262	66 854	16 963	5 802	11 671	664 728
55–59	197 638	146 503	116 288	49 110	57 157	15 577	4 183	9 837	596 345
60–64	151 096	110 498	86 505	36 472	42 344	12 066	2 662	6 374	448 058
65–69	129 900	95 697	69 009	31 809	35 107	10 073	1 535	4 820	377 972
70–74	114 224	84 161	57 448	28 464	29 191	8 674	1 024	3 793	326 994
75–79	106 514	78 395	51 750	28 079	25 387	7 822	712	3 442	302 107
80–84	81 273	59 764	39 140	21 831	19 104	6 152	473	2 569	230 308
85 and over	71 322	52 294	34 116	19 356	17 113	5 355	355	2 115	202 029
Total	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991
MALES									
0–4	218 362	156 071	128 688	45 435	63 438	15 564	8 970	10 320	646 962
5–9	226 312	164 596	137 544	49 233	68 582	16 581	8 642	10 696	682 309
10–14	235 617	170 634	144 046	51 750	72 272	17 729	8 451	11 299	711 924
15–19	230 769	168 297	139 779	52 755	73 202	17 464	7 663	11 984	702 012
20–24	233 037	176 556	141 750	52 441	71 586	15 496	8 658	14 430	714 044
25–29	229 974	171 790	131 105	48 397	67 609	13 256	8 685	12 828	683 704
30–34	255 092	189 287	145 587	53 616	74 681	15 067	9 327	12 800	755 563
35–39	241 025	182 873	138 214	54 402	73 329	15 646	8 737	11 947	726 262
40–44	258 495	187 444	147 241	58 704	77 666	18 103	8 646	12 152	768 574
45–49	237 043	174 164	136 674	55 203	72 868	17 737	7 167	11 416	712 380
50–54	217 980	158 572	127 638	51 756	67 378	16 707	6 753	11 061	657 973
55–59	201 691	145 292	120 363	48 237	60 326	15 476	5 277	9 739	606 481
60–64	153 692	110 483	90 193	36 201	44 068	12 298	3 549	6 292	456 836
65–69	125 779	90 711	70 403	30 024	34 843	9 986	2 056	4 569	368 410
70–74	104 452	76 119	55 376	25 689	27 135	8 035	1 206	3 386	301 416
75–79	86 635	62 845	44 117	22 548	21 349	6 506	809	2 776	247 588
80–84	54 399	39 299	27 474	14 204	13 038	3 955	369	1 758	154 502
85 and over	32 752	23 888	16 892	8 649	7 898	2 331	266	890	93 573
Total	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513

(a) Includes Other Territories.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

A5.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION(a)—30 June 2004 (low series)

	STATE/TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
FEMALES									
0-4	8 687	1 732	8 401	1 612	4 261	1 063	3 412	256	29 435
5-9	8 915	1 817	8 645	1 615	4 138	1 083	3 355	287	29 870
10-14	8 639	1 849	8 391	1 673	4 088	1 155	3 204	228	29 243
15-19	7 573	1 602	6 920	1 492	3 770	1 057	3 059	235	25 716
20-24	5 620	1 257	5 851	1 154	3 104	820	2 876	180	20 873
25-29	4 889	1 115	5 316	1 038	2 666	609	2 519	171	18 333
30-34	5 473	1 189	5 598	1 067	2 711	615	2 607	176	19 449
35-39	4 922	1 049	4 676	975	2 492	563	2 139	154	16 980
40-44	4 328	925	4 058	844	2 135	597	1 828	148	14 869
45-49	3 485	701	3 093	694	1 639	466	1 391	118	11 596
50-54	2 663	575	2 447	482	1 351	350	1 094	57	9 023
55-59	2 069	380	1 736	372	892	200	718	39	6 409
60-64	1 303	288	1 186	268	610	162	585	20	4 426
65-69	938	166	822	179	456	121	379	16	3 078
70-74	640	149	492	130	340	67	262	8	2 091
75 and over	656	156	664	136	388	78	318	8	2 405
Total	70 800	14 950	68 296	13 731	35 041	9 006	29 746	2 101	243 796
MALES									
0-4	9 289	1 745	8 783	1 632	4 373	1 140	3 630	259	30 866
5-9	9 457	1 827	8 935	1 639	4 446	1 156	3 435	290	31 196
10-14	9 297	1 932	8 871	1 740	4 457	1 235	3 637	245	31 422
15-19	7 868	1 611	7 241	1 498	3 914	1 148	3 256	234	26 776
20-24	6 003	1 309	5 519	1 228	3 051	796	2 945	176	21 046
25-29	4 680	1 115	4 812	987	2 596	570	2 544	174	17 482
30-34	4 952	1 157	4 763	1 066	2 616	522	2 538	181	17 805
35-39	4 242	928	4 112	829	2 281	523	2 009	139	15 068
40-44	4 039	813	3 616	773	1 907	514	1 684	136	13 491
45-49	3 325	696	2 784	593	1 575	468	1 217	108	10 774
50-54	2 523	605	2 207	492	1 166	379	1 019	63	8 459
55-59	1 950	409	1 587	320	814	235	647	43	6 008
60-64	1 339	238	927	218	534	172	505	19	3 957
65-69	875	148	673	132	356	115	303	18	2 623
70-74	500	108	455	87	252	64	179	10	1 656
75 and over	394	92	432	95	286	44	214	8	1 567
Total	70 733	14 733	65 717	13 329	34 624	9 081	29 762	2 103	240 196

(a) Based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. See paragraphs 13 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

GLOSSARY

Age-sex pyramid	An age-sex pyramid is a bar chart graphically representing the age structure of the population, usually in five-year age groups, for males and females separately. The age structure of the population usually approximates the shape of a pyramid because mortality progressively reduces the number in each birth cohort as it ages. The age pyramid is useful to show the existence of unusually large or small cohorts, and in this way, not only conveys information about a country's past demographic history, but also a great deal about its demographic future.
Ageing of the population	Ageing of the population is the consideration of the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over, and the way this proportion is continuing to increase, mostly due to persistent low fertility rates and declining mortality rates.
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of the mother is not given.
Average annual growth rate	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.</p>
Average issue	Average issue is the mean number of children ever born alive per woman. Average issue varies by age of woman and is influenced by extreme values of the number of children born. Any grouping of children ever born (e.g. 6 plus) should be given a 'mean' value (6.5 or any other value which must be specified) for the calculation of the average issue.
Baby boom	Baby boom refers to the generation born between the end of World War II and the mid-1960s. Baby boomers are usually taken to be those born in the years 1946 to 1965 inclusive.
Balance of state or territory	The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its Capital City SD. See Major Statistical Region in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Capital city	Refers to the Capital City Statistical Divisions of states and territories as defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Completed fertility	The completed fertility rate represents the average number of births a cohort of females have borne. It is obtained by summing the age-specific birth rates experienced by that cohort of females over their reproductive lives.
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.

Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Exnuptial birth	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of the child's birth.
Indigenous	Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
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 origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year 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.
Marital status	<p>Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
Median age at childbearing	The term refers to the age when approximately one-half of the females in a population have their children, either for a birth of particular birth order or for all births. It measures the age at childbearing within the female population, as distinct from the median age of mother at confinement which measures the median age of the females who gave birth in a particular year.
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.
Mortality	Death.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.

Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, plus an adjustment for the effect of differences in duration of stay or absence between initial stated intentions and actual behaviour.
Net population growth	For Australia, net population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, net population growth also includes net interstate migration.
Net reproduction rate	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Nuptial birth	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of the child's birth.
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Part of state	Part of state is used to refer to the remainder of a state outside the Capital City Statistical Division (SD). See also Balance of state or territory.
Paternity acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some states, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across states and territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Registered marital status	Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages for which the partners hold a marriage certificate. In this publication the distinction is between married parents (nuptial births) and unmarried parents (exnuptial births).

Replacement fertility	Replacement level fertility is the number of babies a female would need to have over her reproductive life span to replace herself and her partner. Given the current mortality of females up to age 49 years, replacement fertility is estimated at around 2.1 babies per female.
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.
Social marital status	Social marital status is the consensual union status of a person with reference to another person in the household. In this publication data are only available from midwives' collection. The categories are married/de facto; single; and separated/divorced/widowed.
State or territory of registration	State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered.
State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection) ■ 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 traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	In aggregate, Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained 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 female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.
Year of occurrence	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
Year of registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

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