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Australian Bureau of Statistics

DEMOGRAPHY

NEW SOUTH WALES

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CONTENTS

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for New South Wales (NSW).

All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Registered birth, death, marriage and divorce data are also affected by delays in registration. These data have had small values suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

REVISIONS

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

John Struik
Regional Director, New South Wales

LIST OF TABLES

SECTION 1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of NSW at December 2001 was 6,642,900 persons, an increase of 74,000 persons since December 2000. This corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1.1%, which was slightly lower than the national growth rate of 1.3%.

The increase in the population of NSW comprised a natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 38,700 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 44,750 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 19,000 persons.

The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Sydney - Inner (33.5%) and Newcastle - Inner (7.0%) experienced the highest growth in population during the year, while the SLAs of Bombala (–2.7%) and Urana (–2.1%) experienced the greatest negative growth in population.

BIRTHS

There were 84,578 live births recorded in NSW in 2001, representing a crude birth rate of 12.8 births per 1,000 population.

Exnuptial births contributed 28% of all registered births in 2001. Most exnuptial births were to women aged 20–24 years while most nuptial births were to women aged 30–34 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for NSW in 2001 was 1.76 births per woman, compared to 1.73 for Australia. The ACT had the lowest TFR (1.51) while the NT had the highest (2.26). The NSW average TFR for 1999–2001 was 1.79. Over that period the SLAs with the highest average TFR were Severn (3.19) and Dubbo - Pt B (3.03), while Sydney - Inner (0.68) and Sydney - Remainder (0.69) had the lowest TFRs.

Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. In 2001, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 30–34 years (108 births per 1,000 women), followed closely by women aged 25–29 years (106 births per 1,000 women).

DEATHS

In 2001, there were 44,552 deaths registered in NSW, which corresponds to a crude death rate of 6.7 deaths per 1,000 population.

The average indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) for NSW for the period 1999–2001 was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population. Central Darling (9.4) and Brewarrina (9.0) SLAs had the highest average ISDRs, while Sydney - Remainder (3.1) and Copmanhurst (3.7) had the lowest.

The leading causes of death in 2001 were *Malignant neoplasms* (cancer), *Ischaemic heart disease* and *Cerebrovascular diseases*.

DEATHS *continued*

There were 449 infant deaths in 2001, an increase of two deaths on the previous year. Over two-fifths (41%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life, with nearly three-quarters (73%) occurring within the first 28 days.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2001, net overseas migration to NSW was 44,750 persons, which was the highest of all states and territories in Australia

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2001, the net interstate migration loss from NSW was 19,032 persons. The only states and territories to experience gains from interstate migration were Qld, Vic. and the ACT.

MARRIAGES

NSW recorded 36,109 marriages in 2001, a decrease of 3,214 marriages on the previous year.

The median age of brides and grooms rose in 2001 to 28.3 years and 30.3 years respectively. Between 1991 and 2001, age-specific marriage rates decreased for brides aged 25 years and under and brides aged 45 years and over. Over the same period, age-specific marriage rates also decreased for grooms aged 29 years and under grooms aged and 45 years and under.

Of all NSW marriages, 59% were between partners who were both born in Australia, 23% were between partners one of whom was overseas-born and 18% were between partners who were both born overseas.

DIVORCES

There were 16,057 divorces granted in NSW in 2001, an increase of 1,301 divorces since 2000. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 population in 2000.

Age-specific divorce rates were highest among wives aged 30–34 years (12.8 divorces per 1,000 women) and husbands aged 35–39 years (11.8 divorces per 1,000 men).

Nearly half (46%) of all divorces in NSW involved at least one child aged under eighteen years. In 2001, the median age of the youngest child involved in divorce was 7.8 years.

In 2001, 54% of divorces involved couples where both partners were born in Australia, while 25% involved couples where both partners were born in an overseas country.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001

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

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

(b) From previous year.

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

(d) See paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

(b) See paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, NSW, Statistical areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
SYDNEY					
Inner Sydney					
Botany Bay (C)	37 340	474	1.76	284	5.9
Leichhardt (A)	65 126	917	1.25	394	6.7
Marrickville (A)	77 375	1 130	1.44	472	6.6
South Sydney (C)	90 423	804	0.92	593	7.0
Sydney (C) - Inner	6 769	35	0.68	29	4.2
Sydney (C) - Remainder	25 019	176	0.69	48	3.1
Total Inner Sydney	*302 052*	*3 536*	*1.19*	*1 820*	*6.4*
Eastern Suburbs					
Randwick (C)	126 043	1 474	1.30	785	5.4
Waverley (A)	63 741	817	1.22	444	5.3
Woollahra (A)	54 631	528	1.10	321	4.3
Total Eastern Suburbs	*244 415*	*2 819*	*1.24*	*1 550*	*5.1*
St George-Sutherland					
Hurstville (C)	74 165	916	1.72	511	5.1
Kogarah (A)	52 641	631	1.66	365	4.6
Rockdale (C)	92 869	1 356	1.87	718	5.4
Sutherland Shire (A) - East	100 134	1 268	1.69	549	3.9
Sutherland Shire (A) - West	114 246	1 441	1.72	625	6.3
Total St George-Sutherland	*434 055*	*5 612*	*1.73*	*2 768*	*5.0*
Canterbury-Bankstown					
Bankstown (C)	172 785	2 547	2.05	1 168	5.6
Canterbury (C)	137 258	2 249	2.15	793	5.2
Total Canterbury-Bankstown	*310 043*	*4 796*	*2.10*	*1 961*	*5.4*
Fairfield-Liverpool					
Fairfield (C)	189 784	2 758	1.96	928	5.6
Liverpool (C)	159 627	2 852	2.17	600	6.1
Total Fairfield-Liverpool	*349 411*	*5 610*	*2.06*	*1 528*	*5.8*
Outer South Western Sydney					
Camden (A)	45 685	735	1.97	237	6.3
Campbelltown (C)	150 885	2 273	2.02	582	6.3
Wollondilly (A)	38 639	512	2.01	176	5.3
Total Outer South Western Sydney	*235 209*	*3 520*	*2.02*	*995*	*6.1*
Inner Western Sydney					
Ashfield (A)	41 145	497	1.45	438	6.9
Burwood (A)	30 802	331	1.38	241	5.9
Concord (A)	27 808	332	1.49	175	5.5
Drummoyne (A)	35 052	424	1.29	215	4.6
Strathfield (A)	29 478	295	1.44	233	5.5
Total Inner Western Sydney	*164 285*	*1 879*	*1.40*	*1 302*	*5.8*
Central Western Sydney					
Auburn (A)	58 736	967	2.19	312	5.5
Holroyd (C)	89 295	1 386	1.93	558	5.8
Parramatta (C)	148 854	2 156	1.87	1 024	6.0
Total Central Western Sydney	*296 885*	*4 509*	*1.95*	*1 894*	*5.9*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
SYDNEY *continued*					
Outer Western Sydney					
Blue Mountains (C)	77 015	894	1.83	546	6.1
Hawkesbury (C)	63 548	994	2.09	256	5.2
Penrith (C)	178 405	2 786	2.02	743	5.9
Total Outer Western Sydney	*318 968*	*4 674*	*2.00*	*1 545*	*5.8*
Blacktown					
Blacktown (C) - North	77 536	1 332	2.08	338	7.3
Blacktown (C) - South-East	93 699	1 574	2.22	400	4.8
Blacktown (C) - South-West	94 837	1 616	2.15	411	7.4
Total Blacktown	*266 072*	*4 522*	*2.15*	*1 149*	*6.2*
Lower Northern Sydney					
Hunter's Hill (A)	13 457	131	1.56	165	6.1
Lane Cove (A)	32 333	395	1.47	211	4.7
Mosman (A)	28 027	353	1.36	180	4.9
North Sydney (A)	59 387	666	1.02	290	4.3
Ryde (C)	99 466	1 201	1.51	693	5.4
Willoughby (C)	62 213	874	1.54	375	4.7
Total Lower Northern Sydney	*294 883*	*3 620*	*1.36*	*1 914*	*5.0*
Central Northern Sydney					
Baulkham Hills (A)	146 644	1 637	1.59	513	4.2
Hornsby (A)	153 754	1 665	1.67	961	5.2
Ku-ring-gai (A)	108 290	849	1.44	691	4.3
Total Central Northern Sydney	*408 688*	*4 151*	*1.59*	*2 165*	*4.6*
Northern Beaches					
Manly (A)	39 390	530	1.49	234	4.5
Pittwater (A)	56 642	684	1.79	414	5.2
Warringah (A)	136 662	1 791	1.73	1 054	5.3
Total Northern Beaches	*232 694*	*3 005*	*1.69*	*1 702*	*5.1*
Gosford-Wyong					
Gosford (C)	161 204	1 841	1.91	1 400	5.6
Wyong (A)	135 858	1 673	2.04	1 307	6.3
Total Gosford-Wyong	*297 062*	*3 514*	*1.97*	*2 707*	*5.9*
Total Sydney	*4 154 722*	*55 767*	*1.72*	*25 000*	*5.5*
HUNTER					
Newcastle					
Cessnock (C)	47 243	588	2.02	437	7.5
Lake Macquarie (C)	188 167	2 096	1.88	1 499	5.9
Maitland (C)	56 661	743	2.04	348	5.7
Newcastle (C) - Inner	4 527	46	1.10	35	7.6
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	138 547	1 628	1.62	1 326	6.1
Port Stephens (A)	59 210	645	1.93	354	5.3
Total Newcastle	*494 355*	*5 746*	*1.81*	*3 999*	*6.0*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
HUNTER *continued*					
Hunter SD Bal					
Dungog (A)	8 364	86	1.97	72	6.0
Gloucester (A)	4 877	45	1.74	53	6.2
Great Lakes (A)	32 598	253	1.92	344	5.3
Merriwa (A)	2 403	24	2.63	12	4.9
Murrurundi (A)	2 170	33	2.08	19	6.5
Muswellbrook (A)	15 291	219	2.16	74	6.0
Scone (A)	9 918	121	2.05	78	6.4
Singleton (A)	21 385	266	2.02	107	6.1
Total Hunter SD Bal	*97 006*	*1 047*	*2.03*	*759*	*5.7*
Total Hunter	*591 361*	*6 793*	*1.83*	*4 758*	*6.0*
ILLAWARRA					
Wollongong					
Kiama (A)	20 010	207	1.95	163	5.6
Shellharbour (C)	60 086	793	2.01	330	5.7
Wollongong (C)	191 049	2 324	1.78	1 373	5.7
Total Wollongong	*271 145*	*3 324*	*1.83*	*1 866*	*5.7*
Nowra-Bomaderry					
Shoalhaven (C) - Pt A	30 468	283	1.59	267	7.2
Total Nowra-Bomaderry	*30 468*	*283*	*1.59*	*267*	*7.2*
Illawarra SD Bal					
Shoalhaven (C) - Pt B	57 618	537	2.33	503	5.2
Wingecarribee (A)	42 938	497	2.05	282	5.3
Total Illawarra SD Bal	*100 556*	*1 034*	*2.19*	*785*	*5.2*
Total Illawarra	*402 169*	*4 641*	*1.87*	*2 918*	*5.7*
RICHMOND-TWEED					
Tweed Heads					
Tweed (A) - Pt A	47 144	449	1.98	507	5.3
Total Tweed Heads	*47 144*	*449*	*1.98*	*507*	*5.3*
Lismore					
Lismore (C) - Pt A	30 985	393	1.80	206	5.1
Total Lismore	*30 985*	*393*	*1.80*	*206*	*5.1*
Richmond-Tweed SD Bal					
Ballina (A)	38 236	372	1.85	315	4.8
Byron (A)	29 576	310	1.69	158	5.1
Kyogle (A)	9 766	104	2.12	77	5.7
Lismore (C) - Pt B	12 246	157	2.26	82	8.3
Richmond Valley (A) - Casino	10 608	128	1.91	137	6.4
Richmond Valley (A) Bal	10 442	106	2.12	61	5.2
Tweed (A) - Pt B	27 714	323	2.15	194	5.4
Total Richmond-Tweed SD Bal	*138 588*	*1 500*	*1.95*	*1 024*	*5.4*
Total Richmond-Tweed	*216 717*	*2 342*	*1.91*	*1 737*	*5.3*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
MID-NORTH COAST					
Coffs Harbour					
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt A	46 088	481	1.82	374	5.4
Total Coffs Harbour	*46 088*	*481*	*1.82*	*374*	*5.4*
Port Macquarie					
Hastings (A) - Pt A	38 093	347	1.88	370	5.2
Total Port Macquarie	*38 093*	*347*	*1.88*	*370*	*5.2*
Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)					
Bellingen (A)	12 742	132	2.23	118	6.1
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	15 682	167	2.13	130	6.7
Copmanhurst (A)	4 596	37	1.84	13	3.7
Grafton (C)	17 395	216	2.12	171	6.6
Maclean (A)	17 062	177	2.30	175	5.6
Nambucca (A)	18 213	173	2.08	200	6.2
Pristine Waters (A) - Nymboida	4 423	27	1.87	16	5.4
Pristine Waters (A) - Ulmarra	6 564	54	2.04	36	5.2
Total Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)	*96 677*	*983*	*2.12*	*859*	*6.0*
Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)					
Greater Taree (C)	44 849	450	2.03	401	5.7
Hastings (A) - Pt B	27 388	250	2.15	268	6.0
Kempsey (A)	27 512	285	2.15	262	6.6
Lord Howe Island	380	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Total Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)	*100 129*	*987*	*2.09*	*932*	*6.0*
Total Mid-North Coast	*280 987*	*2 798*	*2.02*	*2 535*	*5.8*
NORTHERN					
Tamworth					
Parry (A) - Pt A	5 711	56	1.73	38	6.3
Tamworth (C)	36 733	435	1.88	311	6.2
Total Tamworth	*42 444*	*491*	*1.86*	*349*	*6.2*
Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)					
Barraba (A)	2 245	31	2.79	31	6.6
Bingara (A)	2 120	24	1.87	25	5.1
Gunnedah (A)	12 632	158	2.21	87	5.7
Inverell (A) - Pt A	4 617	40	2.10	28	5.5
Manilla (A)	3 332	40	2.16	33	6.7
Nundle (A)	1 337	13	2.64	9	6.5
Parry (A) - Pt B	7 084	72	2.07	49	6.6
Quirindi (A)	4 987	41	2.13	59	7.1
Yallaroi (A)	3 279	31	2.26	23	7.0
Total Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)	*41 633*	*450*	*2.18*	*344*	*6.2*
Northern Tablelands					
Armidale Dumaresq (A) - City	20 903	251	1.57	149	6.1
Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal	3 972	31	1.92	18	5.1
Glen Innes (A)	6 016	66	1.91	67	6.6
Guyra (A)	4 446	55	2.37	44	6.8
Inverell (A) - Pt B	11 264	152	2.25	123	6.3
Severn (A)	2 908	30	3.19	25	7.5
Tenterfield (A)	6 816	73	2.25	56	5.9
Uralla (A)	6 071	59	1.94	48	6.1
Walcha (A)	3 306	49	2.57	24	7.3
Total Northern Tablelands	*65 702*	*766*	*1.89*	*554*	*6.3*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
NORTHERN *continued*					
North Central Plain					
Moree Plains (A)	16 275	290	2.45	91	7.9
Narrabri (A)	14 522	192	2.24	125	7.0
Total North Central Plain	*30 797*	*482*	*2.35*	*216*	*7.4*
Total Northern	*180 576*	*2 189*	*2.01*	*1 463*	*6.4*
NORTH WESTERN					
Dubbo					
Dubbo (C) - Pt A	35 167	488	2.00	228	6.2
Total Dubbo	*35 167*	*488*	*2.00*	*228*	*6.2*
Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)					
Coolah (A)	3 977	50	2.46	36	5.7
Coonabarabran (A)	6 872	82	2.39	63	6.3
Dubbo (C) - Pt B	3 615	54	3.03	26	8.7
Gilgandra (A)	4 802	48	1.93	35	5.9
Mudgee (A)	18 346	221	2.11	158	6.7
Narromine (A)	7 084	101	2.47	57	8.0
Wellington (A)	8 835	125	2.42	93	7.8
Total Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	*53 531*	*681*	*2.30*	*468*	*6.9*
Macquarie-Barwon					
Bogan (A)	3 177	47	2.37	43	8.7
Coonamble (A)	4 858	61	2.48	49	7.6
Walgett (A)	8 321	115	2.40	50	8.0
Warren (A)	3 319	54	2.76	18	7.9
Total Macquarie-Barwon	*19 675*	*277*	*2.49*	*160*	*8.0*
Upper Darling					
Bourke (A)	3 905	85	2.81	24	8.5
Brewarrina (A)	2 178	32	2.31	11	9.0
Cobar (A)	5 207	84	2.21	37	7.6
Total Upper Darling	*11 290*	*201*	*2.42*	*72*	*8.2*
Total North Western	*119 663*	*1 647*	*2.23*	*928*	*7.0*
CENTRAL WEST					
Bathurst-Orange					
Bathurst (C)	30 755	422	1.90	179	5.8
Blayney (A) - Pt A	4 741	67	2.22	41	7.9
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	2 220	19	1.76	10	5.0
Evans (A) - Pt A	1 226	8	1.26	4	5.2
Orange (C)	37 021	490	1.96	264	6.1
Total Bathurst-Orange	*75 963*	*1 006*	*1.93*	*498*	*6.1*
Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)					
Blayney (A) - Pt B	1 748	13	1.79	24	7.4
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	895	5	1.21	4	5.0
Evans (A) - Pt B	4 224	40	1.87	20	4.6
Greater Lithgow (C)	20 389	235	2.04	189	7.4
Oberon (A)	5 036	59	2.14	30	5.7
Rylstone (A)	3 900	41	1.96	32	7.1
Total Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)	*36 192*	*393*	*2.00*	*299*	*6.8*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
CENTRAL WEST *continued*					
Lachlan					
Bland (A)	6 634	85	2.39	51	5.5
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	9 443	103	2.16	105	6.9
Cowra (A)	13 081	152	2.19	105	6.0
Forbes (A)	10 160	123	2.22	104	6.8
Lachlan (A)	7 555	95	2.34	70	7.0
Parkes (A)	15 099	204	2.28	127	7.0
Weddin (A)	3 856	44	2.25	32	5.7
Total Lachlan	*65 828*	*806*	*2.25*	*594*	*6.5*
Total Central West	*177 983*	*2 205*	*2.04*	*1 391*	*6.4*
SOUTH EASTERN					
Queanbeyan					
Queanbeyan (C)	32 690	545	1.93	173	6.1
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A	10 406	99	1.58	16	3.8
Total Queanbeyan	*43 096*	*644*	*1.87*	*189*	*5.7*
Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)					
Boorowa (A)	2 466	16	2.15	23	6.3
Crookwell (A)	4 373	44	2.07	30	6.1
Goulburn (C)	21 427	276	1.82	210	6.8
Gunning (A)	2 308	35	1.88	13	5.2
Harden (A)	3 886	51	2.32	37	7.2
Mulwaree (A)	7 007	54	1.61	37	4.9
Tallaganda (A)	2 805	29	1.60	32	6.3
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B	282	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Yass (A)	10 295	114	1.83	64	7.0
Young (A)	11 927	161	2.37	117	6.1
Total Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)	*66 776*	*780*	*1.96*	*563*	*6.4*
Lower South Coast					
Bega Valley (A)	30 782	273	2.01	229	5.5
Eurobodalla (A)	34 131	281	1.97	346	5.9
Total Lower South Coast	*64 913*	*554*	*1.98*	*575*	*5.7*
Snowy					
Bombala (A)	2 640	27	2.13	31	7.8
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 593	95	2.15	86	6.3
Snowy River (A)	7 420	64	1.39	32	4.6
Total Snowy	*19 653*	*186*	*1.81*	*149*	*6.1*
Total South Eastern	*194 438*	*2 164*	*1.93*	*1 476*	*6.0*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
MURRUMBIDGEE					
Wagga Wagga					
Wagga Wagga (C) - Pt A	52 108	709	1.84	337	5.9
Total Wagga Wagga	*52 108*	*709*	*1.84*	*337*	*5.9*
Central Murrumbidgee (excl. Wagga Wagga)					
Coolamon (A)	4 128	51	2.30	40	6.6
Cootamundra (A)	7 666	71	2.18	86	6.9
Gundagai (A)	3 824	57	2.63	28	6.2
Junee (A)	5 890	62	2.04	42	6.9
Lockhart (A)	3 592	45	2.53	26	5.7
Narrandera (A)	6 716	67	2.16	57	6.7
Temora (A)	6 310	101	2.55	69	7.5
Tumut (A)	11 588	117	2.16	91	6.3
Wagga Wagga (C) - Pt B	4 621	64	2.62	31	7.1
Total Central Murrumbidgee (excl. Wagga Wagga)	*54 335*	*635*	*2.30*	*470*	*6.7*
Lower Murrumbidgee					
Carrathool (A)	3 333	48	2.61	16	5.2
Griffith (C)	24 752	397	2.26	153	5.4
Hay (A)	3 571	63	2.60	28	5.7
Leeton (A)	12 054	163	2.32	74	6.3
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 701	40	2.13	13	5.8
Total Lower Murrumbidgee	*46 411*	*711*	*2.31*	*284*	*5.7*
Total Murrumbidgee	*152 854*	*2 055*	*2.10*	*1 091*	*6.2*
MURRAY					
Albury					
Albury (C)	44 079	550	1.82	332	5.7
Hume (A)	7 805	61	1.59	29	4.9
Total Albury	*51 884*	*611*	*1.79*	*361*	*5.6*
Upper Murray (excl. Albury)					
Corowa (A)	8 560	80	2.02	83	5.7
Culcairn (A)	4 100	38	2.10	40	6.6
Holbrook (A)	2 513	34	2.36	28	7.5
Tumbarumba (A)	3 772	33	2.03	28	5.9
Urana (A)	1 425	17	2.61	15	7.3
Total Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	*20 370*	*202*	*2.12*	*194*	*6.3*
Central Murray					
Berrigan (A)	8 089	89	2.03	76	5.6
Conargo (A)	1 428	14	2.44	4	4.3
Deniliquin (A)	8 354	97	1.90	76	5.9
Jerilderie (A)	1 879	20	2.45	9	5.4
Murray (A)	6 129	76	2.02	44	6.5
Wakool (A)	4 917	49	2.34	32	5.8
Windouran (A)	424	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Total Central Murray	*31 220*	*347*	*2.06*	*242*	*5.9*

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	*Estimated mid-year resident population(b)*	*Births(c)*	*Total fertility rate(d)*	*Deaths(c)*	*Indirect standardised death rate(e)*
MURRAY *continued*					
Murray-Darling					
Balranald (A)	2 792	39	2.16	20	7.1
Wentworth (A)	7 078	85	2.18	51	6.2
Total Murray-Darling	*9 870*	*124*	*2.17*	*71*	*6.4*
Total Murray	*113 344*	*1 284*	*1.93*	*868*	*5.9*
FAR WEST					
Far West					
Broken Hill (C)	21 156	238	1.89	216	6.7
Central Darling (A)	2 466	32	2.35	16	9.4
Unincorp. Far West	868	9	1.38	—	n.p.
Total Far West	*24 490*	*279*	*1.91*	*232*	*6.7*
Total Far West	*24 490*	*279*	*1.91*	*232*	*6.7*
NEW SOUTH WALES(f)	**6 609 304**	**84 578**	**1.79**	**44 552**	**5.7**

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

SECTION 2 POPULATION

POPULATION

At 31 December 2001, the estimated resident population of NSW was 6,642,900 persons. There were 3,295,500 males and 3,347,400 females. The NSW population represented 34% of the total Australian population.

POPULATION CHANGE

Since 2000, the population of NSW has increased by 1.1%, adding 74,000 persons to the population. This was lower than the annual rate of increase for Australia (1.3%) and for Qld (1.9%), WA and Vic. (both 1.3%). However, NSW's annual rate of growth exceeded that of Tas. (0.2%), SA (0.5%), the NT (0.7%) and the ACT (1.0%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase contributed 38,657 persons to the NSW population, which accounted for 52% of population growth. Net migration was 25,718 persons, and was made up of a net influx of 44,750 persons from overseas and a net loss of 19,032 persons to other states and territories. The remainder of the growth is accounted for by intercensal discrepancy (see Glossary).

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

In the year ended 30 June 2001, all Statistical Divisions (SDs) in NSW, with the exception of Far West SD (–0.4%) experienced positive growth. Sydney (1.5%), Hunter (1.3%) and Illawarra SDs (1.6%) all showed strong growth, but were outstripped by South Eastern SD (2.2%). In contrast, all inland SDs had a rate of growth below 1.0%.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population of NSW is unevenly distributed across the State. In June 2001, approximately 63% of the population (4.2 million people) lived in Sydney SD, while 78% lived in the region constituted by Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra SDs (an area which covers 6.4% of the State).

At 30 June 2001, the population density of NSW was 8 persons per km^2. Sydney SD was the most densely populated area with 342 persons per km^2 (up from 336 persons per km^2 in 2000), followed by Illawarra (48 persons per km^2) and Richmond-Tweed (22 persons per km^2). Far West SD had the lowest population density (0.2 persons per km^2). The most densely populated SLA was Waverley (6,949 persons per km^2), while Unincorporated Far West had the lowest population density of 0.009 persons per km^2.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The median age of the population reached 35.9 years in 2001, up from 32.9 years in 1991. The SD with the highest median age was Mid-North Coast (41.0 years), while the SD with the lowest median age was Murrumbidgee (34.7 years). The median age of Sydney SD was 34.9 years.

AGE DISTRIBUTION *continued*

Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of persons in NSW aged 0–14 years has decreased from 21.6% to 20.4%, while the proportion aged 65 years and over increased from 11.9% to 13.0%. Sydney SD had the lowest proportion of persons aged 0–14 years (19.8%) and 65 years and over (11.8%) and the highest proportion of people aged 15–64 years (68.4%). Mid-North Coast had the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (18.0%) and the lowest proportion of people aged 15–64 years (60.6%), while North Western had the highest proportion of people aged 0–14 years (24.3%).

SEX RATIO

At June 2001, there were 98.4 males for every 100 females in NSW. This sex ratio generally decreased with age. At birth the sex ratio was 106.0 males for every 100 females. However by the age of 65 years the sex ratio had declined to 96.4 , and by the age of 80 years it had fallen further to 67.8 males for every 100 females.

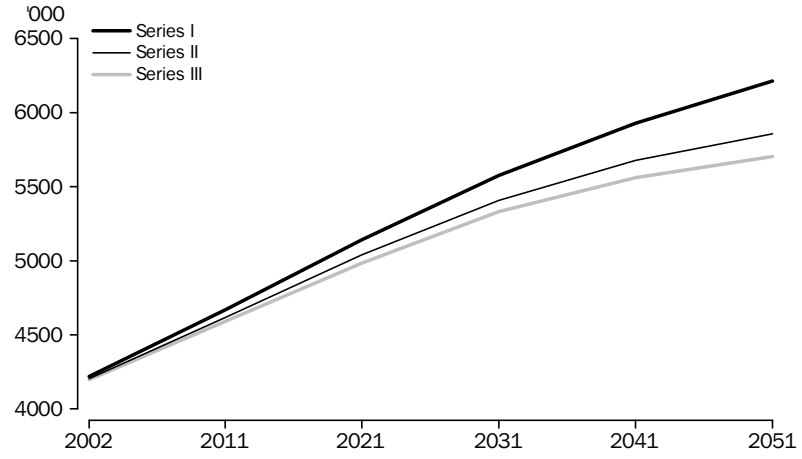
The sex ratio also varied across NSW. Of all SDs in NSW, Richmond-Tweed had the lowest sex ratio (97.1 males per 100 females), while North Western had the highest sex ratio (102.1).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections vary depending on the assumptions made about fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration (see paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes). In Series I, the population of NSW is projected to increase to 9,001,600 persons by 2051. However, according to different assumptions used in Series II and Series III, the population would increase to 8,247,800 or 7,910,700 respectively.

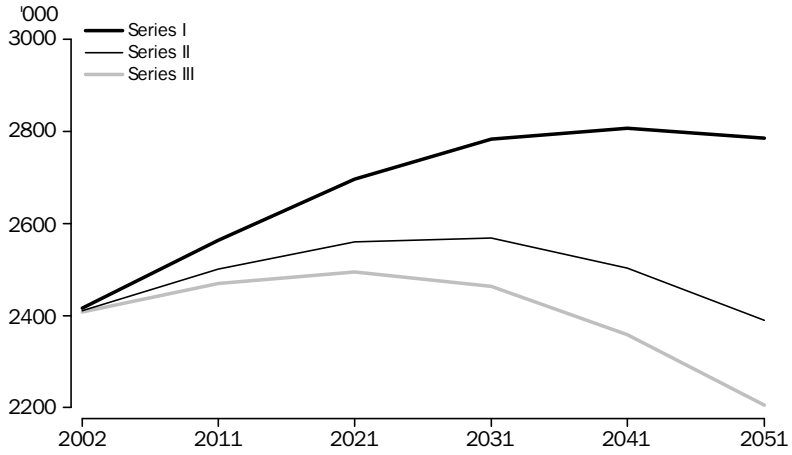
The population of Sydney SD is projected to increase to 6,215,800 in Series I while the Balance of State is projected to peak at 2,806,900 in 2050 then decline to 2,785,800 in 2051. In Series II, Sydney SD would increase to 5,857,800 while the Balance of State would peak at 2,573,600 in 2028 then decline to 2,390,000 in 2051. In Series III, Sydney SD would increase to 5,704,700 while the Balance of State would peak at 2,493,700 in 2021 then decline to 2,206,000 in 2051. In Series, I, II and II, Sydney SD's share of the state population is projected to increase, from 63% in 2001 to 69%, 71% and 72%, respectively in 2051.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Sydney—2001–2051



POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Balance of NSW—2001–2051



HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

2.1 POPULATION, NSW, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated resident population at 31 December								
Males	'000	2 950.9	3 101.1	3 135.7	3 176.0	3 214.2	3 258.3	3 295.5
Females	'000	2 979.5	3 147.6	3 185.2	3 227.2	3 267.1	3 310.6	3 347.4
Persons	*'000*	*5 930.5*	*6 248.7*	*6 320.9*	*6 403.2*	*6 481.4*	*6 568.9*	*6 642.9*
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	88 666	86 678	86 357	84 726	85 526	88 269	83 298
Deaths	no.	42 915	44 914	45 451	44 777	45 222	46 247	44 641
Total	*no.*	*45 751*	*41 764*	*40 906*	*39 949*	*40 304*	*42 022*	*38 657*
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	97 596	109 085	105 830	110 752	120 884	136 584	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	57 272	62 642	71 614	75 524	77 050	88 642	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	–5 183	–2 112	–4 563	6 121	–5 920	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net(c)	*no.*	*35 141*	*44 331*	*29 653*	*41 349*	*37 914*	*43 653*	*44 750*
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	83 933	92 628	93 652	90 778	90 751	96 343	95 467
Departures	no.	96 317	107 669	105 675	104 021	105 933	111 920	114 499
Net	*no.*	*–12 384*	*–15 041*	*–12 023*	*–13 243*	*–15 182*	*–15 577*	*–19 032*
Total population growth(d)								
Number	*no.*	*67 953*	*79 850*	*72 216*	*82 298*	*78 176*	*87 542*	*73 977*
Annual growth rate	*%*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*1.1*
Estimated resident households at 30 June								
Sydney	'000	1 291.6	1 395.1	1 423.5	1 433.4	1 461.2	1 484.2	1 503.7
Balance of New South Wales	'000	806.0	873.5	894.3	897.0	915.6	929.8	930.0
Total	*'000*	*2 097.6*	*2 268.6*	*2 317.8*	*2 330.3*	*2 376.8*	*2 414.0*	*2 433.7*

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

(b) See paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, NSW—at 30 June 2001

Age (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
0	45 809.0	43 370	89 179
1	45 200	42 617	87 817
2	45 029	42 689	87 718
3	44 673	42 464	87 137
4	45 794	43 458	89 252
0–4	*226 505*	*214 598*	*441 103*
5	45 891	43 595	89 486
6	46 546	44 588	91 134
7	46 839	44 258	91 097
8	47 023	44 645	91 668
9	47 497	44 786	92 283
5–9	*233 796*	*221 872*	*455 668*
10	47 437	45 168	92 605
11	47 184	44 643	91 827
12	46 124	44 185	90 309
13	45 694	43 772	89 466
14	45 903	43 778	89 681
10–14	*232 342*	*221 546*	*453 888*
15	46 729	44 069	90 798
16	46 815	44 372	91 187
17	46 179	43 852	90 031
18	46 306	44 150	90 456
19	45 784	43 317	89 101
15–19	*231 813*	*219 760*	*451 573*
20	45 649	43 349	88 998
21	44 374	42 181	86 555
22	43 136	42 029	85 165
23	43 173	42 432	85 605
24	43 773	43 083	86 856
20–24	*220 105*	*213 074*	*433 179*
25	44 458	44 233	88 691
26	46 055	46 088	92 143
27	47 727	48 176	95 903
28	49 396	50 342	99 738
29	51 866	52 786	104 652
25–29	*239 502*	*241 625*	*481 127*
30	52 925	54 124	107 049
31	49 351	50 107	99 458
32	48 851	50 131	98 982
33	47 487	48 452	95 939
34	47 739	47 773	95 512
30–34	*246 353*	*250 587*	*496 940*
35	48 701	48 498	97 199
36	49 520	49 931	99 451
37	51 435	51 442	102 877
38	52 614	52 489	105 103
39	52 560	52 369	104 929
35–39	*254 830*	*254 729*	*509 559*
40	52 363	52 622	104 985
41	50 790	51 172	101 962
42	50 423	50 620	101 043
43	48 942	50 054	98 996
44	47 400	47 494	94 894
40–44	*249 918*	*251 962*	*501 880*
45	47 306.0	47 600	94 906
46	46 313	47 126	93 439
47	45 496	45 577	91 073
48	45 212	45 199	90 411
49	43 922	44 204	88 126
45–49	*228 249*	*229 706*	*457 955*
50	44 639	44 411	89 050
51	43 943	43 378	87 321
52	43 202	42 379	85 581
53	43 928	42 526	86 454
54	44 200	43 258	87 458
50–54	*219 912*	*215 952*	*435 864*
55	38 320	37 428	75 748
56	37 067	36 096	73 163
57	35 641	34 639	70 280
58	32 165	31 592	63 757
59	31 517	30 671	62 188
55–59	*174 710*	*170 426*	*345 136*
60	30 047	30 324	60 371
61	29 178	28 821	57 999
62	28 346	28 375	56 721
63	27 272	27 669	54 941
64	26 928	27 023	53 951
60–64	*141 771*	*142 212*	*283 983*
65	25 655	26 608	52 263
66	23 281	24 622	47 903
67	22 991	23 696	46 687
68	22 356	23 526	45 882
69	22 559	23 691	46 250
65–69	*116 842*	*122 143*	*238 985*
70	22 909	24 981	47 890
71	21 997	23 559	45 556
72	21 887	23 964	45 851
73	21 002	23 576	44 578
74	19 571	22 743	42 314
70–74	*107 366*	*118 823*	*226 189*
75	18 869	22 718	41 587
76	17 536	22 052	39 588
77	15 843	20 518	36 361
78	14 825	19 774	34 599
79	13 762	19 268	33 030
75–79	*80 835*	*104 330*	*185 165*
80	12 581	18 547	31 128
81	10 486	15 643	26 129
82	8 405	13 579	21 984
83	7 530	12 830	20 360
84	6 711	12 097	18 808
80–84	*45 713*	*72 696*	*118 409*
85 and over	28 074	64 627	92 701
Total	**3 278 636**	**3 330 668**	**6 609 304**

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a), NSW

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

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a)(b), NSW, By household type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

At 30 June	*Family* '000	*Group* '000	*Lone person* '000	***Total*** **'000**
		SERIES A		
1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	**2 306.6**
2001	1 801.5	100.3	570.3	**2 472.1**
2006	1 911.6	103.4	616.1	**2 631.0**
2011	2 015.0	106.8	663.8	**2 785.6**
2016	2 109.9	109.4	715.9	**2 935.3**
2021	2 191.1	110.3	772.2	**3 073.6**
		SERIES B		
1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	**2 306.6**
2001	1 773.1	107.4	608.6	**2 489.1**
2006	1 868.4	113.8	677.5	**2 659.6**
2011	1 963.9	118.8	738.8	**2 821.4**
2016	2 058.7	121.3	792.6	**2 972.5**
2021	2 140.9	121.7	849.9	**3 112.6**
		SERIES C		
1996	1 683.0	98.4	525.2	**2 306.6**
2001	1 773.1	107.4	608.6	**2 489.1**
2006	1 854.8	117.0	698.2	**2 670.0**
2011	1 930.4	126.5	793.5	**2 850.4**
2016	1 999.9	134.3	894.3	**3 028.6**
2021	2 059.4	139.1	1 000.0	**3 198.5**

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

(b) See Glossary.

2.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, NSW, By marital status—at 30 June 1996(a)

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

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

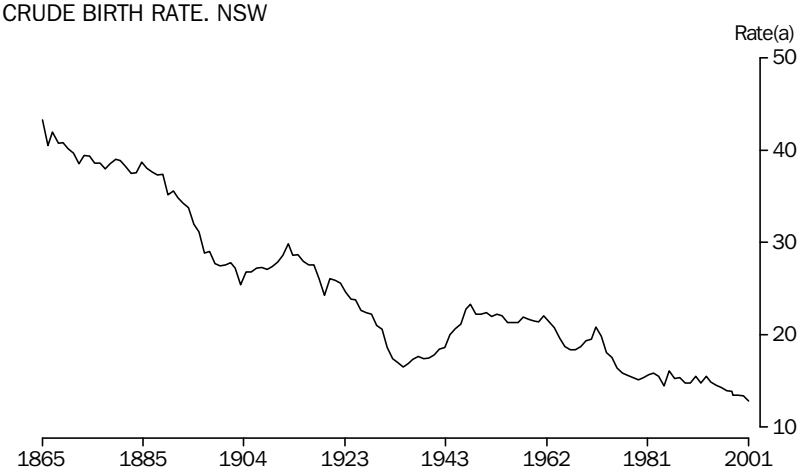
CHAPTER 3 BIRTHS

BIRTHS

In 2001, there were 84,247 live births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 331 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a State total of 84,578 births. This was 2.5% fewer births than there were in 2000. Throughout this Chapter the term births will refer to births registered in Australia to both mothers whose usual residence was in NSW and mothers whose usual residence was overseas.

The crude birth rate in 2001 was 12.8 births per 1,000 population, compared to 13.4 in 2000 and 14.8 in 1991. Normally, there are more males than females born. This was the case in NSW in 2001 where there were 106 male births per 100 female births.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE. NSW



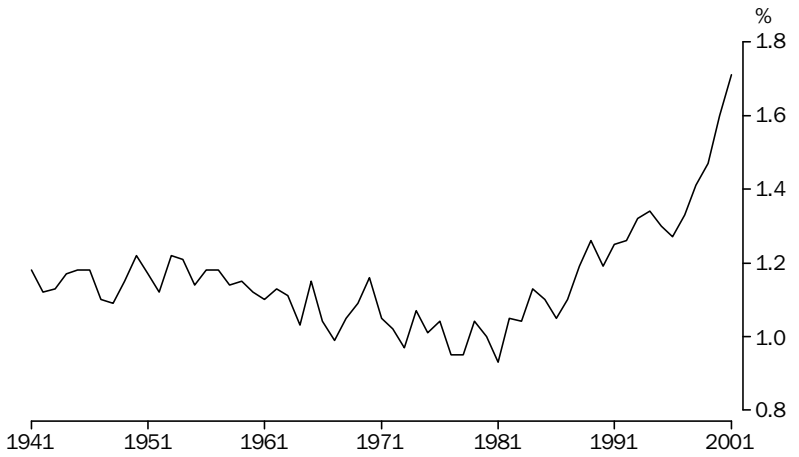
(a) Per 1,000 population.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

In NSW in 2001, 1.7% (1,447) of confinements resulted in multiple births, up from 1.6% in 2000. These multiple births comprised 1,425 sets of twins and 21 sets of triplets. There was one higher order multiple birth in 2001. It is possible that the increased number of multiple births that are occurring over time is a consequence of the introduction and use of assisted reproduction techniques.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS *continued*

TWIN CONFINEMENTS, NSW, Proportion of total confinements



PROPORTION OF EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

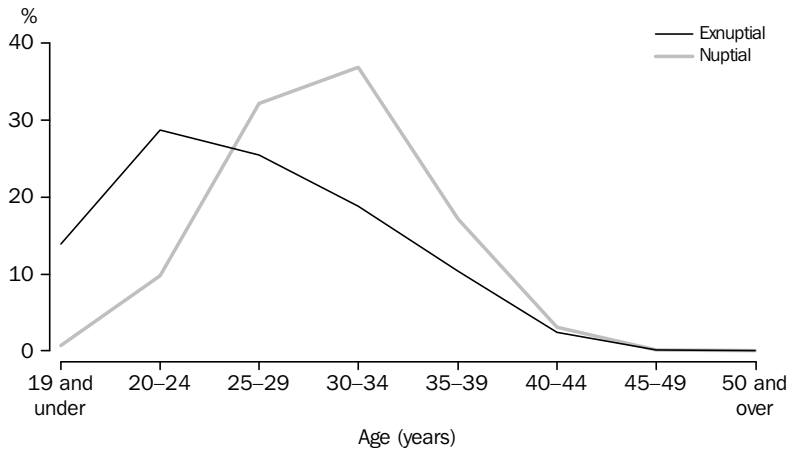
There were 23,447 exnuptial births in NSW in 2001. This represented 28% of all births during the year, compared with 22% in 1991. The proportion of exnuptial births varied considerably between Sydney SD (23%) and the remainder of NSW (38%). The highest proportion of exnuptial births was recorded in Far West SD (52%), followed by Richmond-Tweed SD (45%), Mid-North Coast SD (44%) and North Western (44%).

Since the option of paternity-acknowledgment was first included on the NSW birth registration form, the proportion of exnuptial births for which the father was acknowledged has risen. In 2001, 87% of exnuptial births had an acknowledged father, compared to 81% in 1991 and 64% in 1981.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS

The age distribution of mothers varied by whether their birth was nuptial or exnuptial. Most mothers of nuptial births were aged 25–29 years (32%) and 30–34 years (37%), while most mothers of exnuptial births were aged 20–24 years (29%) and 25–29 years (26%).

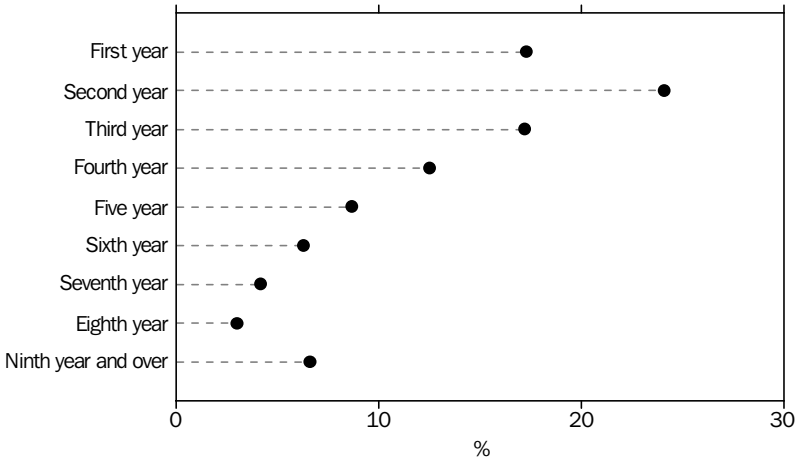
AGE OF MOTHER, NSW, By nuptiality status of birth—2001



NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS (TO CURRENT MARRIAGE)

In NSW, nuptial first confinements (the first confinement of a marriage) (25,703) accounted for 31% of all confinements in 2001. The highest proportion of nuptial first confinements occurred during the second year of marriage (24%), while 17% of nuptial first confinements occurred during each of the first and third years of marriage. Only 7% of mothers had their first confinement after eight years or more of marriage.

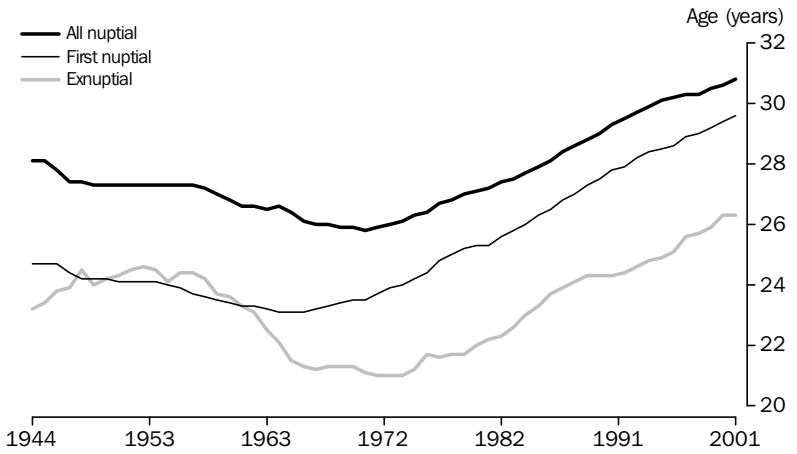
NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, NSW, By year of marriage—2001



MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of both mothers and fathers continued to increase in 2001. The median age of all mothers was 30.0 years, compared with 28.6 years in 1991. The median age of all fathers was 32.5 years in 2001, compared to 31.2 years in 1991. Mothers of nuptial births (30.8 years) had a higher median age than mothers of exnuptial births (26.3 years). The median age of married mothers at the birth of the first child increased to 29.6 years in 2001.

MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER BY NUPTIAL STATUS, NSW



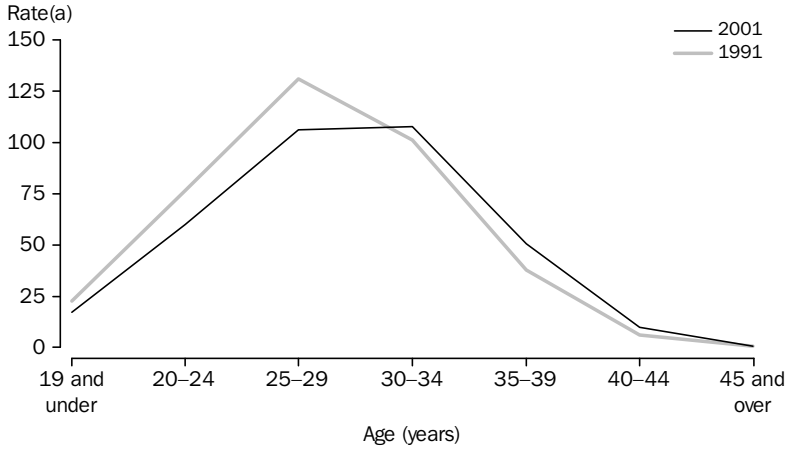
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The total fertility rate is a measure of how many children a women would have in her lifetime, if at each age she experienced the current age-specific birth rates. The total fertility rate of NSW women in 2001 was 1.76. This was above the Austn. level of 1.73. However, the figure was below the replacement fertility level of 2.06 which is the average number of children each woman would need to have to replace herself and her partner. The ACT had the lowest total fertility rate in 2001 (1.51) while the NT had the highest (2.26).

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

In 2001, the rate of child-bearing was highest among women aged 30–34 years (108 births per 1,000 women) closely followed by those aged 25–29 years (106 births per 1,000 women). Age-specific fertility rates have shifted over time as women delay their child-bearing. Since 1991, age-specific fertility rates have decreased among women aged 29 years and under, and increased among women aged 30 years and over.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, NSW—1991 and 2001



(a) Per 1,000 women.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Of births to mothers usually resident in NSW in 2001, 59% were to parents who were both born in Australia, 15% were to parents who were born in the same overseas country, and 18% were to couples of whom one parent was born in Australia and the other parent was born overseas. Some 5% of births were to parents born in different overseas countries, while for 4% of births the country of birth of either one or both of the parents was unknown. These proportions have not changed substantially in the last ten years. In Australia as a whole there were more births to Australian-born parents (63%) and less births to parents born in the same overseas country (11%).

Of all NSW births in 2001, 73% were to Australian-born mothers and 70% were to Australian-born fathers. Among all mothers the most common countries of birth (other than Australia) were the United Kingdom (3.3%), New Zealand (2.5%), China (2.3%), Viet Nam (2.1%) and Lebanon (2.0%). Similarly, among fathers the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (4.6%), Lebanon (2.9%), New Zealand (2.7%), China (2.2%) and Viet Nam (1.9%).

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

In 2001, there were 3,112 births in which one or both parents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin. This represented 3.7% of all NSW births. However, this figure may not represent the true number of Indigenous births. When compared to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1996 Census-based experimental projections (low series), the coverage of Indigenous births in 2001 was 88% of that expected (see paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes).

Over three-quarters (76%) of all Indigenous births were exnuptial, while 81% of births to Indigenous mothers were exnuptial. In comparison, 28% of all NSW births were exnuptial.

Mothers of babies who were identified as Indigenous were younger when compared to mothers of all NSW babies. In 2001, the median age of mothers of Indigenous babies was 25.2 years, 5 years younger than the median age of all mothers in NSW. In 2001, the median age of fathers of Indigenous babies (28.0 years), was younger than the median age of all fathers in NSW (32.5 years). Furthermore, 49% of all Indigenous births were to mothers aged 24 years and under, compared to 19% of all births in NSW.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), NSW, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	22.5	19.8	19.5	18.6	18.6	16.7	17.0
20–24	rate	76.5	67.4	65.8	63.5	62.2	59.5	59.7
25–29	rate	131.0	118.1	116.5	113.7	111.8	110.2	106.3
30–34	rate	101.0	105.7	108.8	107.8	110.3	113.6	107.7
35–39	rate	37.6	45.9	47.4	46.9	49.5	51.7	50.6
40–44	rate	5.9	8.1	8.1	8.7	9.4	9.7	9.8
45–49	rate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total fertility rate	rate	1.900	1.827	1.832	1.797	1.811	1.809	1.757
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.894	0.878	0.882	0.858	0.875	0.864	0.842
BIRTHS								
Total births	*no.*	*87 367*	*86 595*	*87 156*	*85 499*	*86 784*	*86 752*	*84 578*
Males	no.	44 942	44 448	44 647	43 763	44 438	44 705	43 529
Females	no.	42 425	42 147	42 509	41 736	42 346	42 047	41 049
Sex ratio	ratio	105.9	105.5	105.0	104.9	104.9	106.3	106.0
Indigenous births	*no.*	*50*	*2 444*	*2 813*	*3 014*	*3 052*	*2 991*	*3 112*
Males	no.	23	1 252	1 439	1 535	1 537	1 549	1 628
Females	no.	27	1 192	1 374	1 479	1 515	1 442	1 484
Sex ratio	ratio	85.2	105.0	104.7	103.8	101.5	107.4	109.7
Estimated coverage								
1991 Census-based(b)	%	. .	99.0	113.0	119.0	120.0	116.0	120.0
1996 Census-based(c)	%	. .	72.0	82.0	87.0	88.0	86.0	88.0
Nuptial births	no.	67 940	64 595	63 918	62 751	63 188	63 797	61 131
Exnuptial births	no.	19 427	22 000	23 238	22 748	23 596	22 955	23 447
Proportion of total births	%	22.2	25.4	26.7	26.6	27.2	26.5	27.7
Paternity-acknowledged births	no.	15 709	18 545	19 958	19 618	20 722	20 070	20 449
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	80.9	84.3	85.9	86.2	87.8	87.4	87.2
Crude birth rate	rate	14.8	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.8

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) Derived using 1991 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates ('medium' series). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

		1991	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
		CONFINEMENTS						
Total confinements	*no.*	*86 247*	*85 496*	*85 967*	*84 279*	*85 494*	*85 348*	*83 125*
Nuptial	no.	67 001	63 705	62 974	61 780	62 168	62 676	59 970
First nuptial	no.	27 242	26 125	26 275	25 980	26 316	27 059	25 703
Exnuptial	no.	19 246	21 791	22 993	22 499	23 326	22 672	23 155
Paternity-acknowledged	no.	15 561	18 374	19 750	19 405	20 487	19 825	20 203
Median age of mother								
All confinements	*years*	*28.6*	*29.3*	*29.4*	*29.5*	*29.6*	*29.8*	*30.0*
Nuptial	years	29.3	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.8
First nuptial	years	27.8	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6
Exnuptial	years	24.3	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.3	26.3
Paternity-acknowledged	years	24.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.5	26.5
Median age of father								
All fathers, where age is known	*years*	*31.2*	*32.0*	*32.2*	*32.2*	*32.3*	*32.4*	*32.5*
Nuptial	years	31.7	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.2
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	years	27.5	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.6	29.0	29.1
Median duration of marriage elapsed								
Nuptial	years	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
First nuptial	years	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nuptial confinements								
Previous confinements of the current relationship								
0	no.	27 242	26 125	26 275	25 980	26 316	27 059	25 703
1	no.	23 383	22 475	22 534	22 040	22 280	22 302	21 620
2	no.	11 035	10 173	9 717	9 488	9 405	9 045	8 809
3	no.	3 682	3 373	3 059	2 966	2 802	2 897	2 561
4	no.	1 055	989	863	801	849	845	765
5 and over	no.	604	570	526	505	516	528	512
Average number of births of the current relationship	no.	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, NSW, Age of mother

Nuptiality and plurality	AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS) 19 and under	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total(a)
			CONFINEMENTS (no.)				
Nuptial							
Single	454	5 861	19 103	21 626	9 879	1 893	58 816
Twins	2	66	299	458	268	42	1 135
Triplets or higher order	—	—	1	11	6	1	19
Total	456	5 927	19 403	22 095	10 153	1 936	59 970
Exnuptial							
Single	3 231	6 594	5 814	4 283	2 345	570	22 862
Twins	20	62	77	63	52	14	290
Triplets or higher order	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Total	3 251	6 657	5 892	4 347	2 397	584	23 155
Total confinements	3 707	12 584	25 295	26 442	12 550	2 520	83 125
			PROPORTION (%)				
Nuptial	12.3	47.1	76.7	83.6	80.9	76.8	72.1
Exnuptial	87.7	52.9	23.3	16.4	19.1	23.2	27.9

(a) Includes age not stated.

3.3 INDIGENOUS REGISTERED BIRTHS(a), NSW

		All Indigenous births(a)	*Births to Indigenous mothers(a)*	*All NSW births*
Total births	**no.**	**3 112**	**2 009**	**84 578**
Nuptial births	%	23.6	19.2	72.3
Exnuptial births	%	76.4	80.8	27.7
Paternity-acknowledged	%	66.7	65.8	24.2
Paternity-not-acknowledged	%	9.6	15.0	3.5
Age of mother (years)				
19 and under	no.	575	391	3 727
20–24	no.	940	617	12 712
25–29	no.	794	491	25 673
30–34	no.	543	348	26 980
35–39	no.	214	134	12 878
40–44	no.	41	25	2 463
45 and over	no.	3	—	116
Not stated	no.	—	—	29
Age-specific fertility rate(b)				
15–19	rate	. .	61.5	17.0
20–24	rate	. .	122.7	59.7
25–29	rate	. .	98.3	106.3
30–34	rate	. .	74.4	107.7
35–39	rate	. .	32.5	50.6
40–44	rate	. .	7.0	9.8
45–49	rate	. .	0.4	0.5
Total fertility rate	rate	. .	1.984	1.757
Total confinements	no.	3 071	1 978	83 125
Median age of mother	years	25.2	25.0	30.0
Median age of father	years	28.0	27.9	32.5

(a) Coverage of Indigenous births in New South Wales in 2001 has been estimated at 120% using 1991 Census-based projections ('medium series') and 88% using 1996 Census-based projections ('low' series).

(b) Calculated using the 1996 Census-based projected population of Indigenous females ('low' series) for 2001.

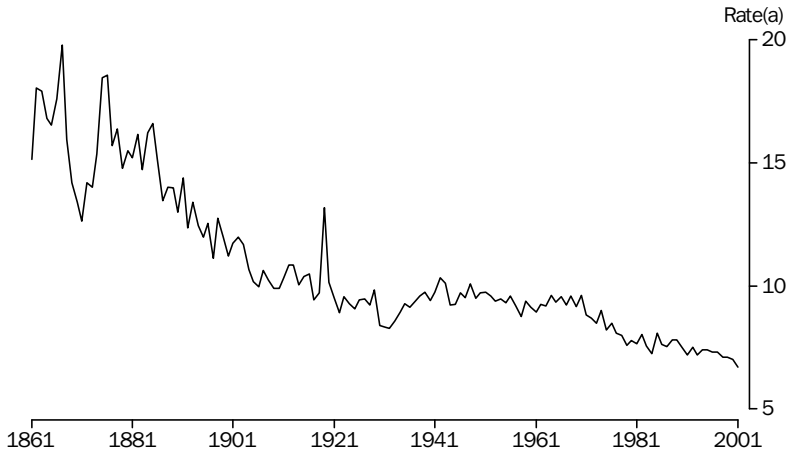
SECTION 4 DEATHS

DEATHS

In 2001 there were 44,438 deaths registered of usual residents of NSW and 114 deaths registered where the deceased was usually resident overseas. This gave a state total of 44,552 deaths, comprising 23,192 male deaths and 21,360 female deaths.

The crude death rate continued its downward trend in 2001, falling to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 population, compared to a rate of 7.2 in 1991 and 7.7 in 1981.

CRUDE DEATH RATE, NSW



(a) Per 1,000 population.

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

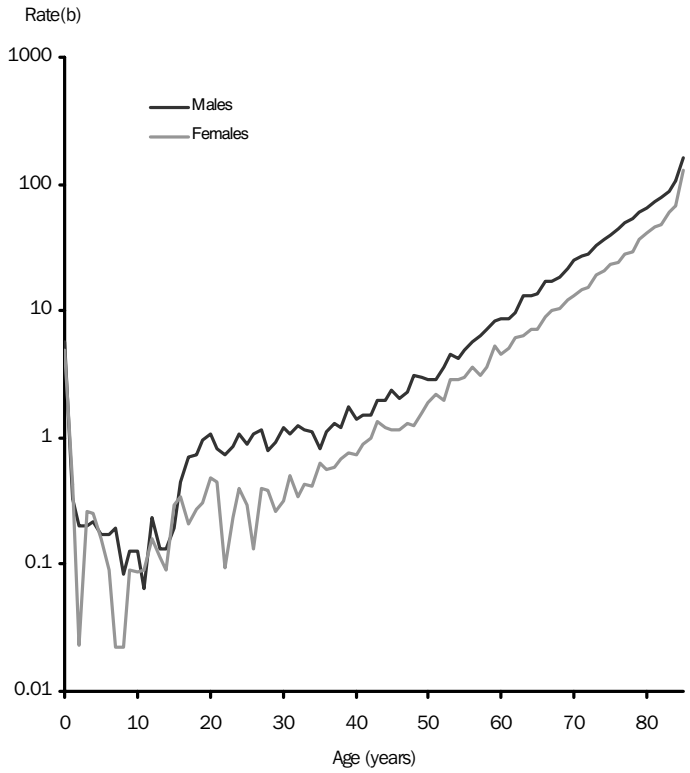
AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

The age-specific deaths rates for males were higher than for females at almost every age in 2001. In the first year of life the age-specific death rates were 5.5 and 4.6 deaths per 1,000 males and females, respectively. These peaks were followed by a decline in death rates, to a low of 0.14 among males aged 10–14 years and 0.08 among females aged 5–9 years. At older ages the age-specific death rates begin to climb, reaching 158.6 for males and 127.6 for females aged 85 years or more.

The greatest difference between male and female deaths occurred in the 25–29 years age groups, where the male age-specific death rate was more than three times higher than that of females. In 2001, the most common causes of death in this age group were suicide (26%), transport accidents (21%) and other accidental injuries (15%).

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES *continued*

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), NSW, By sex—2001



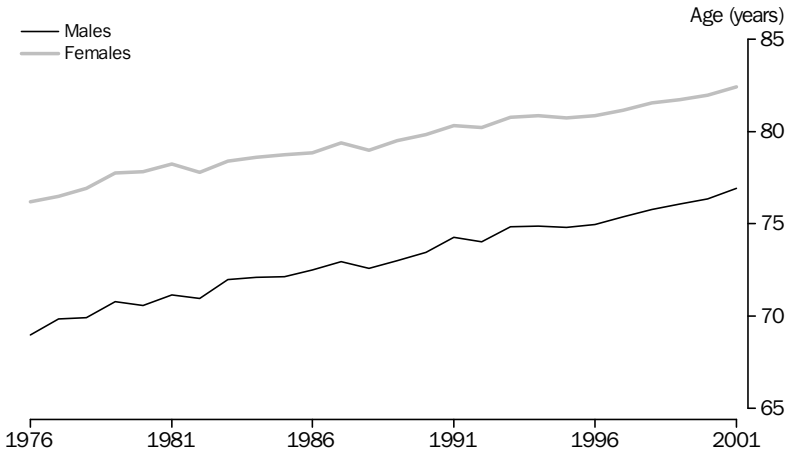
(a) Per 1,000 population.

(b) Logarithmic scale.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In NSW, the life expectancy at birth for the period 1999–2001 was 76.9 years for males and 82.4 years for females. In 1971, the corresponding figures were 68.0 years and 74.4 years, respectively. The increase in life expectancy since 1971 is mainly due to decreasing mortality from diseases of the circulatory system as well as the dramatic decline in infant mortality (particularly during the perinatal period).

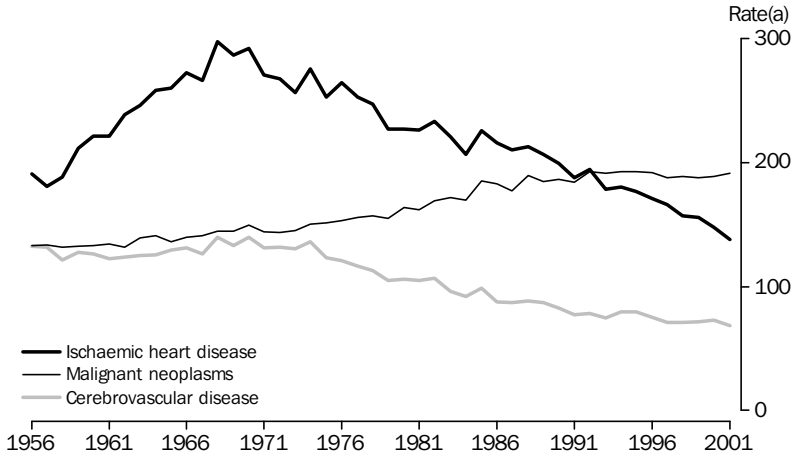
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, NSW



MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading cause of death in NSW in 2001 were *Circulatory diseases* which accounted for 36% of male deaths (8,348) and 44% of female deaths (9,312). *Ischaemic heart disease* (heart attack) was the most common circulatory disease, and accounted for 20% of both male (4,752) and female deaths (4,341). The next most common circulatory disease was *Cerebrovascular disease* (including stroke) which resulted in 8% of male deaths (1,814) and 13% of female deaths (2,684). *Malignant neoplasms* (cancer) caused 31% of all male deaths (7,261) and 25% of all female deaths (5,404) in 2001.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, NSW



(a) Per 100,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS

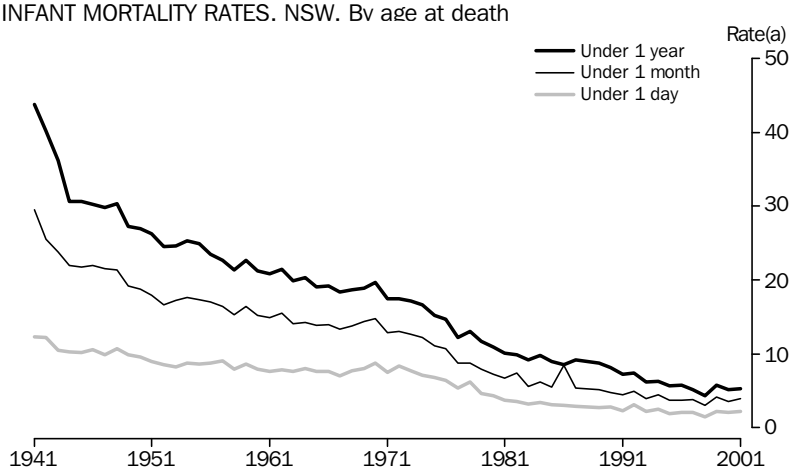
There were 449 infant deaths (aged less than one year) registered in 2001, which was an increase of 2 deaths on the number in 2000 (447), and a decrease of 29% on the number in 1991 (632). The sex ratio of infant deaths was 127 males for every 100 females.

In 2001, the infant mortality rate was 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate first dropped below 100 in 1904, below 50 in 1930, below 20 in 1965 and below 10 in 1983.

Over two-fifths (41%) of infant deaths occurred within the first day of life and a further 33% occurred between one day and 28 days of birth. The major causes of infant deaths in 2001 were *Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* (54%), *Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities* (24%) and *Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified* (8%).

INFANT DEATHS *continued*

INFANT MORTALITY RATES. NSW. By age at death



(a) Per 1,000 live births.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP

Among children aged 1–14 years in 2001, the most common cause of death were *Malignant neoplasms* (21% of all deaths), of which *Malignant neoplasms of the brain* and *Leukaemia* were the most common types. *Transport accidents* (15%) were the next most common causes of death amongst children. Among persons aged 15–29 years the most common causes of death were *Transport accidents* (27% of all deaths) and *Intentional self-harm* (suicide) (22%).

Among 30–44 year olds, *Malignant neoplasms* (25%) were the major cause of death, with *Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs* and *Malignant neoplasm of the breast* being the most common type (both 4%). The second most common cause of death in this age group was *Intentional self-harm* (suicide) (17%).

The major causes of death for persons aged 45–59 years and 60–74 years were similar in 2001. The most common cause of death were *Malignant neoplasms* which accounted for 45% and 43% of deaths respectively. The most common type of cancer was *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* (12% of all deaths for both age groups). The second most common cause of death in these age groups were *Diseases of the circulatory system* which accounted for 24% deaths of persons aged 45–59 years and 32% of deaths of persons aged 60–74 years. The most common type of circulatory disease was *Ischaemic heart diseases* (15% and 19% of all deaths).

Among people aged 75 years and over the most common cause of death were *Diseases of the circulatory system* (48%), of which the most common types were *Ischaemic heart disease* (23% of all deaths) and *Cerebrovascular diseases* (14%). The second most common cause of death were *Malignant neoplasms* (22%), of which *Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs* were the most common (6% of all deaths).

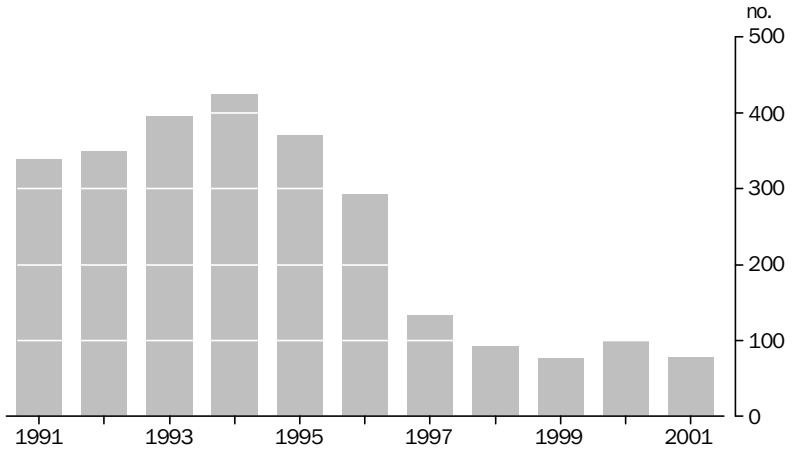
SOME SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease

In 2001, 78 NSW residents died of HIV-related causes, comprising 73 males and 5 females. This was a decrease of 21% from the previous year. Of the HIV-related deaths, 36% were of people aged 35–44 years and 23% were aged 45–54 years. In NSW, the highest number of HIV-related deaths occurred in 1994 (425 deaths).

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease *continued*

HIV RELATED DEATHS, NSW



Intentional self-harm (suicide)

In 2001, there were 785 suicide deaths, comprising 613 males and 172 females. This was an 8% increase from the number of suicide deaths in 2000 (730).

Among males, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 35–39 years (13%), 30–34 years (12%) and 25–29 years (10%). The most common method of suicide for males was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (43%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, including motor vehicle exhaust gas* (18%) and *Rifle, shotgun and large firearm discharge* (14%).

Among females, most suicide deaths occurred in the age groups of 50–54 years (13%), 40–44 years (10%) and 35–39 years (10%). The most common method of suicide for females was *Hanging, strangulation and suffocation* (33%) followed by *Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances* (12%), and *Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, including motor vehicle exhaust gas* (12%).

Transport accidents

In 2001, transport accidents (excluding water, air and space accidents) resulted in the death of 571 people (417 males and 154 females). The most common types of transport accident deaths were *Car occupant injured in transport accident* (54%), followed by *Pedestrian injured in transport accident* (20%).

Deaths due to transport accidents were most common among males and females aged 15–19 years (15% and 11%, respectively), 20–24 years (13% and 10%, respectively) and 25–29 years (13% and 6%, respectively).

Other accidental deaths

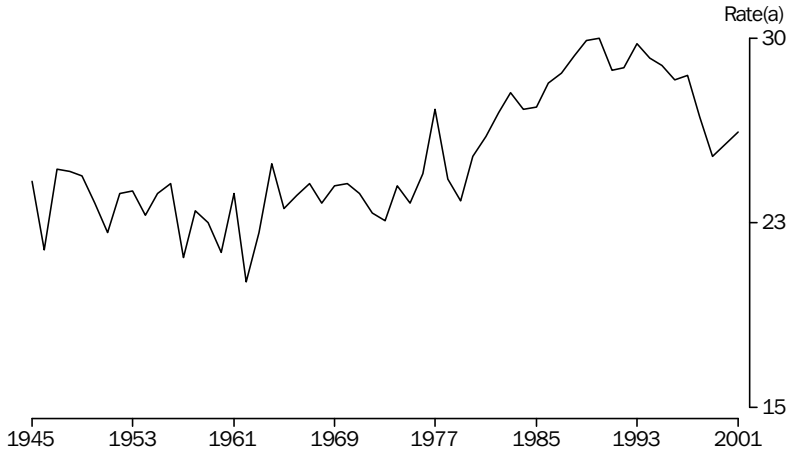
There were 998 other accidental deaths in NSW in 2001, up from 913 deaths in 2000. The main causes included: *Accidental falls* (149 males and 101 females): *Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors* (102 males and 147 females); and *Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances* (160 males and 71 females).

Female breast cancer

In 2001, 872 female NSW residents died from breast cancer, a death rate of 26.2 per 100,000 female population. The female breast cancer death rate peaked in 1990 (30.0 deaths per 100,000 female population) and has generally declined since then.

Most female breast cancer deaths occurred in the age groups of 65–84 years (45%) and 45–64 years (34%). Of the remaining breast cancer deaths, 13% occurred among women aged 85 years and over, and 8% occurred among women aged 30–44 years.

FEMALE DEATHS DUE TO BREAST CANCER, NSW

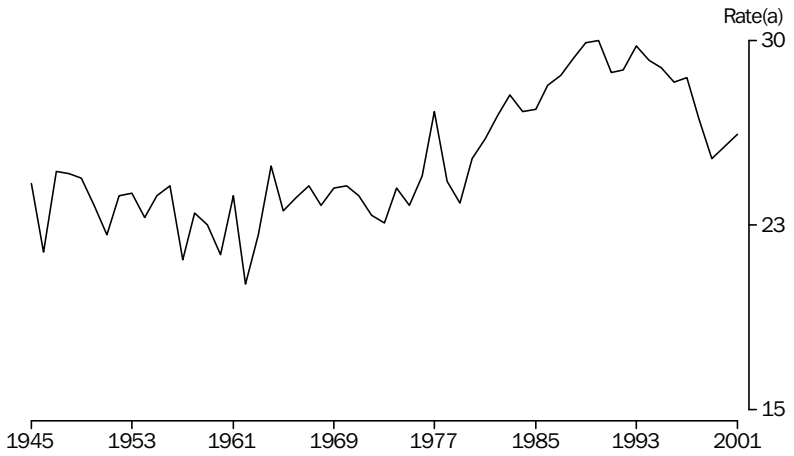


(a) Per 100,000 female population.

Prostate cancer

In 2001, there were 938 male deaths due to prostate cancer, compared to 891 in the previous year. The death rate from prostate cancer peaked in 1994 and 1996 (both 29.8 deaths per 100,000 male population) and in 2001 was 28.6 deaths per 100,000 male population. In 2001, all the prostate cancer deaths occurred among men aged 45 years and over, with 87% of the deaths occurring among men aged 70 years and over.

MALE DEATHS DUE TO PROSTATE CANCER, NSW



(a) Per 100,000 male population.

4.1 DEATHS(a), NSW, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		DEATHS						
Total deaths	**no.**	**42 467**	**45 141**	**45 641**	**44 741**	**45 215**	**45 409**	**44 552**
Males	no.	22 661	23 765	23 746	23 520	23 782	23 445	23 192
Females	no.	19 806	21 376	21 895	21 221	21 433	21 964	21 360
Sex ratio	ratio	114.4	111.2	108.5	110.8	111.0	106.7	108.6
Indigenous deaths(b)	*no.*	*206*	*177*	*88*	*462*	*435*	*473*	*481*
Males	no.	124	97	57	276	257	259	276
Females	no.	82	80	31	186	178	214	205
Sex ratio	ratio	151.2	121.3	183.9	148.4	144.4	121.0	134.6
Estimated coverage(c)								
1991 Census based	%	. .	34	16	84	78	83	83
1996 Census based	%	. .	19	9	47	43	46	45
Standardised death rate	rate	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.4
Males	rate	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.8
Females	rate	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2
Crude death rate	rate	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.7
Males	rate	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1
Females	rate	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
Median age at death								
Males	years	72.0	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.6
Females	years	78.8	80.6	81.1	80.9	81.3	81.9	81.8
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	7.8	6.4	5.4	4.7	6.4	5.9	5.5
1–4	rate	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–14	rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
15–24	rate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
25–34	rate	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
35–44	rate	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
45–54	rate	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
55–64	rate	12.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.3
65–74	rate	31.1	28.3	27.7	26.3	26.4	24.5	23.1
75–84	rate	79.5	74.8	70.6	67.9	65.5	64.0	60.0
85 and over	rate	178.1	181.0	179.2	170.4	170.5	167.8	158.6
Females								
0	rate	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.4	4.5	4.6
1–4	rate	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
25–34	rate	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
35–44	rate	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
45–54	rate	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
55–64	rate	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6
65–74	rate	17.3	15.2	15.3	14.5	14.0	13.8	13.1
75–84	rate	49.4	46.7	44.1	43.6	41.4	40.6	37.8
85 and over	rate	144.4	144.9	147.9	135.1	135.9	141.8	127.6

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

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

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life at(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	74.3	75.0	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.4	76.9
Age 1	years	73.8	74.5	74.8	75.2	75.5	75.8	76.4
Age 25	years	50.6	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.3	52.6	53.1
Age 45	years	32.0	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.9	34.3
Age 65	years	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.1
Age 85	years	n.a.	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Females								
Age 0	years	80.3	80.9	81.2	81.6	81.7	81.9	82.4
Age 1	years	79.8	80.3	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.4	81.8
Age 25	years	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.3	57.5	57.7	58.2
Age 45	years	36.9	37.3	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8
Age 65	years	19.1	19.5	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.7
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8
Principal causes of death(c) (SDR per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	236	229	222	219	218	212	213
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	391	338	312	296	293	271	245
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	77	71	89	79	58	67	58
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	29	25	23	22	24	23	21
All other diseases	rate	101	102	94	94	100	97	88
External causes	rate	61	58	58	62	62	54	54
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	139	139	133	132	129	130	126
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	259	219	207	194	192	182	166
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	35	39	48	44	33	38	33
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	19	15	15	15	15	15	13
All other diseases	rate	68	72	68	65	74	74	67
External causes	rate	23	18	22	20	22	20	19
INFANT DEATHS								
Total infant deaths	**no.**	**632**	**499**	**451**	**371**	**504**	**447**	**449**
Males	no.	354	287	242	205	281	260	251
Females	no.	278	212	209	166	223	187	198
Indigenous infant deaths(d)	*no.*	*25*	*23*	*22*	*29*	*41*	*37*	*22*
Males	no.	13	15	11	18	17	20	15
Females	no.	12	8	11	11	24	17	7
Infant mortality rate	rate	7.2	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.8	5.2	5.3
Males	rate	7.9	6.5	5.4	4.7	6.3	5.8	5.8
Females	rate	6.6	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.3	4.4	4.8
Age at death								
Males								
Under 1 day	no.	105	99	91	75	107	99	103
1 day to under 1 week	no.	61	45	49	39	59	36	61
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	43	31	28	28	43	39	27
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	145	112	74	63	72	86	60
Females								
Under 1 day	no.	98	83	94	57	88	80	79
1 day to under 1 week	no.	58	33	36	26	30	35	31
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	30	31	27	30	27	16	27
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	92	65	52	53	78	56	61

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, NSW, Age at death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	251	198	449
1	15	18	33
2	9	—	10
3	9	11	20
4	10	11	21
0–4	*294*	*239*	*533*
5	8	7	15
6	8	4	12
7	9	—	10
8	4	—	5
9	6	4	10
5–9	*35*	*17*	*52*
10	6	4	10
11	3	4	7
12	11	7	18
13	6	5	11
14	6	4	10
10–14	*32*	*24*	*56*
15	9	13	22
16	21	15	36
17	32	9	41
18	34	12	46
19	43	13	56
15–19	*139*	*62*	*201*
20	48	21	69
21	37	19	56
22	32	4	36
23	37	10	47
24	46	17	63
20–24	*200*	*71*	*271*
25	40	13	53
26	49	6	55
27	56	19	75
28	39	19	58
29	48	14	62
25–29	*232*	*71*	*303*
30	63	17	80
31	53	25	78
32	61	17	78
33	54	21	75
34	54	20	74
30–34	*285*	*100*	*385*
35	40	31	71
36	56	28	84
37	67	30	97
38	64	35	99
39	93	40	133
35–39	*320*	*164*	*484*
40	72	39	111
41	76	45	121
42	76	51	127
43	95	67	162
44	94	57	151
40–44	*413*	*259*	*672*
45	112	54	166
46	96	55	151
47	106	58	164
48	139	57	196
49	129	68	197
45–49	*582*	*292*	*874*
50	130	84	214
51	126	95	221
52	158	82	240
53	201	121	322
54	189	125	314
50–54	*804*	*507*	*1 311*
55	188	112	300
56	214	128	342
57	231	106	337
58	228	113	341
59	259	161	420
55–59	*1 120*	*620*	*1 740*
60	264	136	400
61	256	149	405
62	275	175	450
63	354	175	529
64	349	195	544
60–64	*1 498*	*830*	*2 328*
65	344	194	538
66	397	225	622
67	396	243	639
68	407	248	655
69	478	292	770
65–69	*2 022*	*1 202*	*3 224*
70	567	329	896
71	585	341	926
72	604	372	976
73	680	451	1 131
74	729	465	1 194
70–74	*3 165*	*1 958*	*5 123*
75	748	538	1 286
76	783	533	1 316
77	789	574	1 363
78	801	577	1 378
79	836	707	1 543
75–79	*3 957*	*2 929*	*6 886*
80	827	764	1 591
81	760	734	1 494
82	668	660	1 328
83	660	784	1 444
84	721	828	1 549
80–84	*3 636*	*3 770*	*7 406*
85	658	829	1 487
86	638	883	1 521
87	586	873	1 459
88	568	866	1 434
89	425	741	1 166
85–89	*2 875*	*4 192*	*7 067*
90	396	729	1 125
91	293	640	933
92	234	551	785
93	183	481	664
94	138	450	588
90–94	*1 244*	*2 851*	*4 095*
95–99	299	1 021	1 320
100 and over	34	181	215
Not stated	6	—	6
Total	**23 192**	**21 360**	**44 552**

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

MALES

Age (years)	NSW lx	NSW qx	NSW Lx	NSW $e^{o}x$	Aust. $e^{o}x$
0	100 000	0.0057	99 498	76.90	77.00
1	99 427	0.0005	99 403	76.38	76.49
2	99 382	0.0003	99 365	75.42	75.53
3	99 350	0.0002	99 338	74.44	74.55
4	99 328	0.0002	99 318	73.46	73.57
5	99 309	0.0002	99 301	72.47	72.58
6	99 293	0.0001	99 286	71.48	71.59
7	99 279	0.0001	99 272	70.49	70.60
8	99 266	0.0001	99 260	69.50	69.61
9	99 254	0.0001	99 248	68.51	68.62
10	99 243	0.0001	99 237	67.52	67.63
11	99 231	0.0001	99 225	66.53	66.64
12	99 219	0.0001	99 212	65.54	65.65
13	99 205	0.0002	99 197	64.54	64.66
14	99 189	0.0002	99 178	63.55	63.67
15	99 165	0.0004	99 149	62.57	62.69
16	99 130	0.0005	99 105	61.59	61.71
17	99 077	0.0007	99 044	60.62	60.74
18	99 008	0.0009	98 964	59.67	59.79
19	98 917	0.0010	98 868	58.72	58.84
20	98 818	0.0011	98 766	57.78	57.90
21	98 714	0.0011	98 661	56.84	56.96
22	98 607	0.0011	98 552	55.90	56.03
23	98 497	0.0011	98 441	54.96	55.09
24	98 385	0.0012	98 328	54.02	54.16
25	98 271	0.0012	98 213	53.09	53.22
26	98 156	0.0012	98 097	52.15	52.28
27	98 038	0.0012	97 979	51.21	51.35
28	97 920	0.0012	97 861	50.27	50.41
29	97 802	0.0012	97 741	49.33	49.47
30	97 681	0.0012	97 620	48.39	48.54
31	97 559	0.0013	97 498	47.45	47.60
32	97 436	0.0013	97 374	46.51	46.66
33	97 311	0.0013	97 248	45.57	45.72
34	97 185	0.0013	97 121	44.63	44.78
35	97 058	0.0013	96 993	43.69	43.84
36	96 928	0.0014	96 863	42.74	42.90
37	96 797	0.0014	96 729	41.80	41.96
38	96 661	0.0014	96 592	40.86	41.02
39	96 522	0.0015	96 449	39.92	40.07
40	96 375	0.0016	96 299	38.98	39.14
41	96 222	0.0017	96 140	38.04	38.20
42	96 057	0.0018	95 970	37.10	37.26
43	95 881	0.0020	95 787	36.17	36.33
44	95 690	0.0021	95 589	35.24	35.40
45	95 486	0.0023	95 378	34.32	34.47
46	95 269	0.0024	95 156	33.39	33.55
47	95 041	0.0025	94 922	32.47	32.63
48	94 800	0.0027	94 673	31.55	31.71
49	94 543	0.0029	94 406	30.64	30.79
50	94 265	0.0032	94 115	29.73	29.88
51	93 960	0.0036	93 796	28.82	28.97
52	93 626	0.0039	93 445	27.92	28.07
53	93 258	0.0044	93 058	27.03	27.18
54	92 851	0.0049	92 629	26.15	26.29
55	92 400	0.0054	92 155	25.27	25.41
56	91 902	0.0060	91 631	24.41	24.55
57	91 350	0.0067	91 052	23.55	23.69
58	90 743	0.0074	90 414	22.70	22.84
59	90 075	0.0081	89 714	21.87	22.00
60	89 341	0.0090	88 946	21.04	21.17
61	88 539	0.0099	88 107	20.23	20.35
62	87 662	0.0109	87 190	19.43	19.55
63	86 704	0.0121	86 188	18.64	18.75
64	85 657	0.0134	85 093	17.86	17.97
65	84 513	0.0148	83 897	17.09	17.20
66	83 262	0.0164	82 587	16.34	16.44
67	81 893	0.0183	81 156	15.61	15.70
68	80 397	0.0203	79 592	14.89	14.98
69	78 764	0.0226	77 886	14.19	14.28
70	76 984	0.0251	76 029	13.50	13.59
71	75 048	0.0280	74 013	12.84	12.92
72	72 950	0.0311	71 832	12.19	12.27
73	70 685	0.0345	69 482	11.57	11.64
74	68 250	0.0381	66 963	10.96	11.03
75	65 649	0.0420	64 284	10.38	10.44
76	62 893	0.0462	61 453	9.81	9.87
77	59 990	0.0508	58 479	9.26	9.31
78	56 945	0.0559	55 365	8.73	8.78
79	53 763	0.0616	52 117	8.21	8.26
80	50 450	0.0681	48 742	7.72	7.76
81	47 015	0.0754	45 252	7.25	7.29
82	43 472	0.0836	41 662	6.80	6.83
83	39 840	0.0927	37 996	6.37	6.40
84	36 146	0.1030	34 285	5.97	6.00
85	32 424	0.1143	30 567	5.60	5.62
86	28 717	0.1268	26 888	5.26	5.28
87	25 075	0.1401	23 305	4.95	4.97
88	21 563	0.1537	19 887	4.67	4.69
89	18 250	0.1673	16 699	4.43	4.45
90	15 197	0.1806	13 798	4.22	4.23
91	12 453	0.1932	11 221	4.05	4.06
92	10 047	0.2051	8 988	3.90	3.91
93	7 987	0.2149	7 100	3.78	3.78
94	6 270	0.2218	5 549	3.68	3.69
95	4 879	0.2264	4 305	3.60	3.60
96	3 775	0.2313	3 321	3.51	3.51
97	2 901	0.2376	2 543	3.42	3.42
98	2 212	0.2434	1 932	3.33	3.33
99	1 674	0.2493	1 456	3.25	3.25
100(b)	3 987	0.2553	1 089	3.17	3.17

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100, L_{100+} is shown.

lx number of persons at exact age x

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

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

$e^{o}x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001 *continued*

FEMALES

	NSW				Aust.		NSW				Aust.
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x
0	100 000	0.0050	99 565	82.40	82.40	50	96 952	0.0020	96 856	34.10	34.11
1	99 501	0.0004	99 478	81.83	81.81	51	96 758	0.0022	96 654	33.13	33.18
2	99 461	0.0002	99 450	80.86	80.84	52	96 547	0.0024	96 433	32.20	32.25
3	99 441	0.0002	99 433	79.88	79.86	53	96 315	0.0027	96 190	31.28	31.32
4	99 424	0.0002	99 416	78.89	78.87	54	96 060	0.0029	95 922	30.36	30.40
5	99 408	0.0001	99 401	77.90	77.89	55	95 779	0.0032	95 627	29.44	29.49
6	99 395	0.0001	99 388	76.91	76.90	56	95 470	0.0036	95 302	28.54	28.58
7	99 383	0.0001	99 378	75.92	75.91	57	95 130	0.0039	94 946	27.64	27.68
8	99 373	9E-005	99 369	74.93	74.91	58	94 757	0.0043	94 555	26.75	26.79
9	99 364	8E-005	99 361	73.94	73.92	59	94 348	0.0047	94 129	25.86	25.90
10	99 357	8E-005	99 353	72.94	72.93	60	93 903	0.0052	93 664	24.98	25.02
11	99 349	8E-005	99 345	71.95	71.93	61	93 419	0.0056	93 160	24.11	24.14
12	99 341	0.0001	99 336	70.95	70.94	62	92 894	0.0061	92 614	23.24	23.28
13	99 331	0.0001	99 325	69.96	69.95	63	92 327	0.0066	92 026	22.38	22.41
14	99 319	0.0002	99 312	68.97	68.96	64	91 716	0.0072	91 390	21.52	21.56
15	99 304	0.0002	99 295	67.98	67.97	65	91 054	0.0080	90 697	20.68	20.71
16	99 284	0.0003	99 273	66.99	66.98	66	90 330	0.0088	89 938	19.84	19.87
17	99 260	0.0003	99 246	66.01	66.00	67	89 533	0.0098	89 100	19.01	19.04
18	99 231	0.0003	99 215	65.03	65.02	68	88 651	0.0110	88 171	18.20	18.22
19	99 198	0.0004	99 180	64.05	64.04	69	87 675	0.0123	87 143	17.39	17.41
20	99 162	0.0004	99 144	63.07	63.06	70	86 594	0.0138	86 006	16.60	16.62
21	99 126	0.0004	99 108	62.09	62.09	71	85 398	0.0154	84 749	15.83	15.84
22	99 090	0.0004	99 072	61.12	61.11	72	84 079	0.0172	83 366	15.07	15.08
23	99 054	0.0004	99 036	60.14	60.14	73	82 631	0.0192	81 850	14.32	14.34
24	99 019	0.0004	99 001	59.16	59.16	74	81 046	0.0213	80 195	13.59	13.60
25	98 983	0.0004	98 965	58.18	58.18	75	79 320	0.0236	78 396	12.88	12.89
26	98 947	0.0004	98 929	57.20	57.21	76	77 447	0.0262	76 446	12.18	12.18
27	98 910	0.0004	98 892	56.22	56.23	77	75 418	0.0292	74 333	11.49	11.50
28	98 873	0.0004	98 854	55.24	55.25	78	73 218	0.0327	72 039	10.82	10.82
29	98 834	0.0004	98 814	54.27	54.28	79	70 826	0.0368	69 542	10.17	10.17
30	98 794	0.0004	98 773	53.29	53.30	80	68 220	0.0416	66 821	9.54	9.54
31	98 752	0.0004	98 730	52.31	52.32	81	65 380	0.0473	63 855	8.93	8.93
32	98 708	0.0005	98 686	51.33	51.35	82	62 287	0.0539	60 630	8.35	8.35
33	98 663	0.0005	98 639	50.36	50.38	83	58 929	0.0615	57 138	7.80	7.79
34	98 614	0.0005	98 588	49.38	49.40	84	55 303	0.0701	53 384	7.28	7.27
35	98 562	0.0006	98 534	48.41	48.43	85	51 426	0.0796	49 396	6.79	6.78
36	98 505	0.0006	98 475	47.43	47.46	86	47 333	0.0900	45 215	6.33	6.32
37	98 444	0.0007	98 412	46.46	46.49	87	43 075	0.1011	40 903	5.91	5.89
38	98 378	0.0007	98 343	45.49	45.53	88	38 721	0.1130	36 533	5.51	5.50
39	98 306	0.0008	98 268	44.53	44.56	89	34 348	0.1255	32 184	5.15	5.14
40	98 228	0.0009	98 186	43.56	43.60	90	30 037	0.1387	27 940	4.82	4.80
41	98 143	0.0010	98 097	42.60	42.64	91	25 873	0.1523	23 881	4.51	4.50
42	98 050	0.0010	98 000	41.64	41.68	92	21 932	0.1667	20 078	4.24	4.22
43	97 949	0.0011	97 895	40.68	40.72	93	18 277	0.1813	16 589	3.99	3.97
44	97 839	0.0012	97 780	39.73	39.77	94	14 963	0.1958	13 465	3.76	3.74
45	97 719	0.0013	97 655	38.77	38.82	95	12 033	0.2098	10 736	3.56	3.53
46	97 589	0.0014	97 520	37.83	37.87	96	9 508	0.2232	8 414	3.37	3.35
47	97 448	0.0016	97 373	36.88	36.93	97	7 386	0.2357	6 485	3.20	3.18
48	97 295	0.0017	97 214	35.94	35.98	98	5 645	0.2483	4 918	3.04	3.01
49	97 131	0.0018	97 042	35.00	35.04	99	4 243	0.2624	3 664	2.88	2.86
						100(b)	8 571	0.2766	2 678	2.74	2.72

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) At age 100, L_{100+} is shown.

lx number of persons at exact age x

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

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

e°x complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.4 DEATHS, NSW, Selected causes(a), By sex—2001

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	364	304	668	1.5	10.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	7 383	5 526	12 909	29.0	195.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	7 261	5 404	12 665	28.4	191.6
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	1 633	820	2 453	5.5	37.1
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	283	158	441	1.0	6.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	8	872	880	2.0	13.3
Female genital organs (C51-C58)	. .	511	511	1.1	7.7
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	960	. .	960	2.2	14.5
Malignant neoplasm of the prostate (C61)	938	. .	938	2.1	14.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	657	587	1 244	2.8	18.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	475	361	836	1.9	12.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	389	519	908	2.0	13.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	671	821	1 492	3.3	22.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	8 348	9 312	17 660	39.6	267.2
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	5 909	5 967	11 876	26.7	179.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	4 752	4 341	9 093	20.4	137.6
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	2 506	2 373	4 879	11.0	73.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 814	2 684	4 498	10.1	68.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 981	1 673	3 654	8.2	55.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	374	442	816	1.8	12.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	1 161	888	2 049	4.6	31.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	736	674	1 410	3.2	21.3
Diseases of liver (K70-K77)	328	115	443	1.0	6.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	93	195	288	0.6	4.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	375	529	904	2.0	13.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	145	100	245	0.5	3.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	107	99	206	0.5	3.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	61	73	134	0.3	2.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	1 769	788	2 557	5.7	38.7
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	417	154	571	1.3	8.6
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	613	172	785	1.8	11.9
All causes of death	**23 192**	**21 360**	**44 552**	**100.0**	**674.1**

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). See paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, NSW, Summary, Selected causes(a)—2001

		CAUSE OF DEATH(b)						
		Malignant neoplasms	*All heart diseases*	*Cerebro-vascular diseases*	*Diseases of the respiratory system*	*Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents*	*Intentional self-harm*	*All causes*
Number of deaths								
Males	no.	7 261	5 909	1 814	1 981	417	613	23 192
Females	no.	5 404	5 967	2 684	1 673	154	172	21 360
Persons	no.	*12 665*	*11 876*	*4 498*	*3 654*	*571*	*785*	*44 552*
Proportions by sex								
Males	%	57.3	49.8	40.3	54.2	73.0	78.1	52.1
Females	%	42.7	50.2	59.7	45.8	27.0	21.9	47.9
Persons	%	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Proportions by cause of death								
Males	%	31.3	25.5	7.8	8.5	1.8	2.6	100.0
Females	%	25.3	27.9	12.6	7.8	0.7	0.8	100.0
Persons	%	*28.4*	*26.7*	*10.1*	*8.2*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*100.0*
Crude death rate(c)								
Males	rate	221.5	180.2	55.3	60.4	12.7	18.7	707.4
Females	rate	162.2	179.2	80.6	50.2	4.6	5.2	641.3
Persons	*rate*	*191.6*	*179.7*	*68.1*	*55.3*	*8.6*	*11.9*	*674.1*
Standardised death rate(d)								
NSW	rate	159.9	137.3	50.1	43.1	8.7	11.5	537.8
Australia	*rate*	*162.0*	*135.9*	*47.4*	*43.8*	*9.8*	*12.5*	*542.4*

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). See papragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH..... Males	Females
Sydney		
Inner Sydney	75.1	82.1
Eastern Suburbs	78.7	83.4
St George-Sutherland	79.1	83.7
Canterbury-Bankstown	77.4	82.6
Fairfield-Liverpool	77.3	81.8
Outer South Western Sydney	76.7	81.2
Inner Western Sydney	77.6	82.9
Central Western Sydney	76.6	82.3
Outer Western Sydney	76.6	81.9
Blacktown	76.4	81.4
Lower Northern Sydney	79.6	83.9
Central Northern Sydney	80.4	84.3
Northern Beaches	79.4	83.8
Gosford-Wyong	76.3	82.0
Total Sydney	*77.8*	*82.8*
Hunter		
Newcastle	76.2	82.2
Hunter SD Bal	76.7	82.1
Total Hunter	*76.3*	*82.2*
Illawarra		
Wollongong	76.9	82.6
Nowra-Bomaderry	74.1	80.4
Illawarra SD Bal	77.3	82.4
Total Illawarra	*76.9*	*82.6*
Richmond-Tweed		
Tweed Heads	77.2	82.3
Lismore	76.8	82.8
Richmond-Tweed SD Bal	77.2	82.7
Total Richmond-Tweed	*77.2*	*82.7*
Mid-North Coast		
Coffs Harbour	76.5	82.6
Port Macquarie	76.1	82.7
Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)	76.0	82.1
Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)	76.4	81.2
Total Mid-North Coast	*76.3*	*82.2*
Northern		
Tamworth	75.4	82.1
Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)	75.2	80.7
Northern Tablelands	75.4	81.4
North Central Plain	73.6	81.0
Total Northern	*75.2*	*81.8*

Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH..... Males	Females
North Western		
Dubbo	75.6	80.2
Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	74.9	80.6
Macquarie-Barwon	73.6	78.0
Upper Darling	n.p.	n.p.
Total North Western	*74.7*	*79.9*
Central West		
Bathurst-Orange	76.2	81.6
Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)	75.3	80.1
Lachlan	74.8	81.4
Total Central West	*75.6*	*81.3*
South Eastern		
Queanbeyan	76.2	81.9
Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)	76.0	80.8
Lower South Coast	76.0	82.1
Snowy	n.p.	n.p.
Total South Eastern	*76.2*	*81.8*
Murrumbidgee		
Wagga Wagga	76.4	81.8
Central Murrumbidgee (excl. Wagga Wagga)	76.0	81.1
Lower Murrumbidgee	77.0	82.0
Total Murrumbidgee	*76.5*	*81.9*
Murray		
Albury	76.2	82.4
Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	76.1	80.1
Central Murray	76.3	81.1
Murray-Darling	n.p.	n.p.
Total Murray	*76.3*	*82.1*
Far West		
Far West	74.5	79.7
New South Wales(c)	**76.9**	**82.4**

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

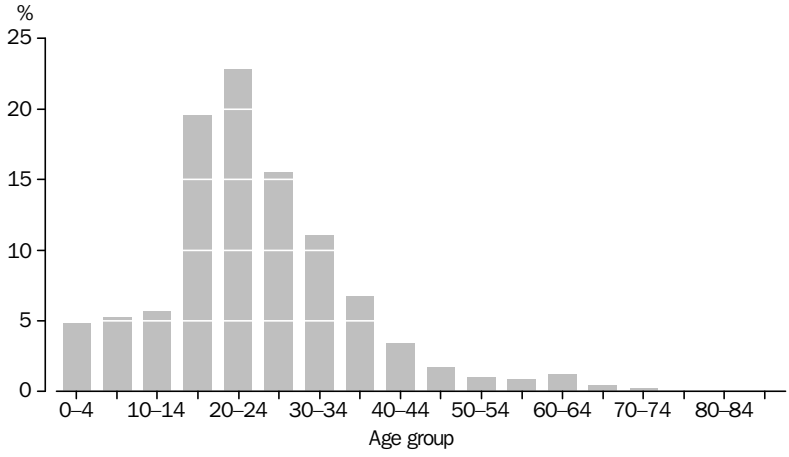
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2001, net overseas migration to NSW was 44,750 persons. This is 2.5% higher than the figure for 2000. Over the last five years, net overseas migration to NSW was lowest in 1997 (29,653) and highest in 2001.

NSW had the highest net overseas migration in 2001, followed by Vic. with 27,534 migrants and Qld with 18,665 migrants. The ACT (136), Tas. (154) and NT (351) had the lowest net overseas migration. Proportionally, however, the largest increase in net overseas migration between 2000 and 2001 occurred in Qld (up by 20%) followed by WA (15%). These figures compared to 6% at the Australian level.

Net overseas migration was highest among young adults, with 23% of migrants being aged 20–24 years. In contrast, migrants aged 65 years and over accounted for 0.4% of all migrants. SA, Tas. and NT all experienced their highest overseas migration levels in the 15–19 year age group. All other states and territories experienced their highest level of overseas migration in the 20–24 year age group.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, NSW, By age group—2001



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Arrivals

In 2001, 95,467 persons arrived in NSW from other states and territories. The number of persons arriving from interstate has increased by 5% since 1999 and by 14% since 1991, but has declined by 0.9% since 2000. Qld had the highest number of arrivals from interstate (102,499), followed by NSW and Vic. (75,042).

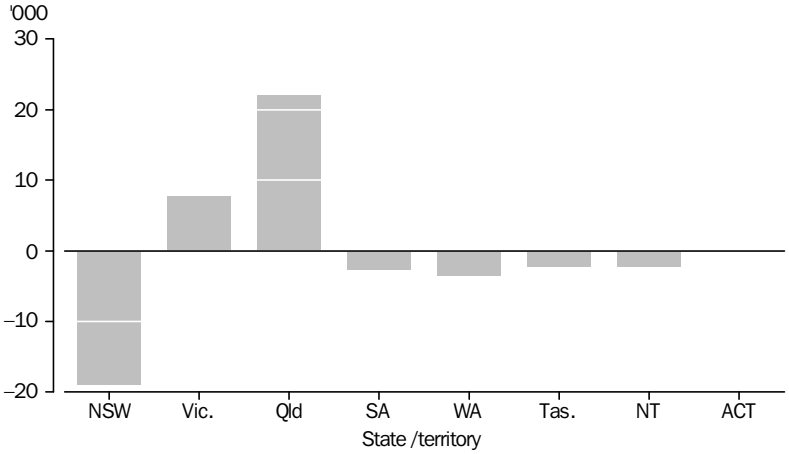
Departures

Departures from NSW to other states and territories numbered 114,499 in 2001. This was 2% higher than the figure for 2000 and 19% higher than the number of departures in 1991. Of all states and territories, NSW had the highest number of departures followed by Qld (80,504) and Vic. (67,324).

Net interstate migration

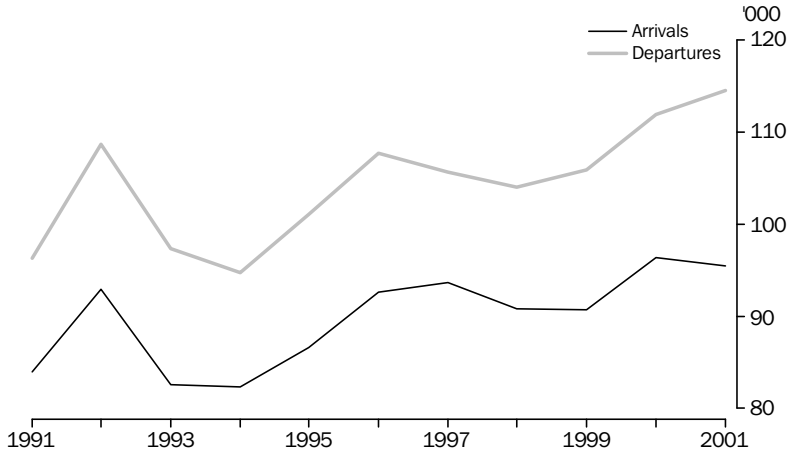
In 2001, NSW had a net loss of 19,032 persons through interstate migration. The only states and territories to experience a net gain of people were Qld, Vic. and the ACT. Qld was the only state that experienced positive net interstate migration in all years of the last decade.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories—2001



During 1991–2001, net interstate migration has remained relatively stable. The average number of arrivals that occurred during this decade was 89,821 persons, with the lowest level occurring in 1994 (82,343 persons) and the highest occurring in 2000 (96,343 persons). The average number of departures that occurred during this period was 104,349 persons, with the lowest level occurring in 1994 (94,700 persons) and the highest occurring in 2001 (114,499 persons).

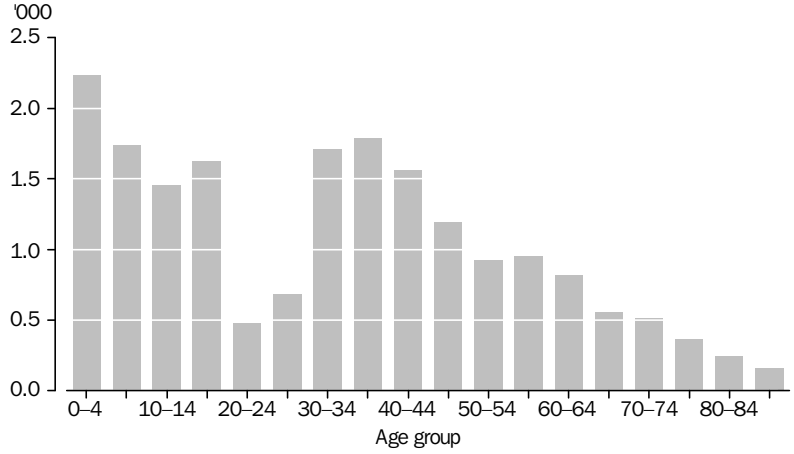
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, NSW—1991–2001



Net interstate migration *continued*

In 2001, net interstate migration from NSW was highest amongst children aged 0–4 years (2,239 persons) and 5–9 years (1,738 persons) and among adults aged 30–34 years (1,713 persons) and 35–39 years (1,792 persons). This may reflect the movement of families with young children. The lowest number of net migrants occurred in the 85 years and over age group (160 persons).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION LOSS, NSW, By age group—2001



5.1 MIGRATION, NSW, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION								
Permanent movement								
Arrivals	no.	46 496	41 211	32 762	33 493	36 798	41 832	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	10 525	10 722	11 841	13 839	16 602	19 687	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	5 329	4 873	5 511	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	5 196	5 849	6 330	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	*no.*	*35 971*	*30 489*	*20 921*	*19 654*	*20 196*	*22 145*	*n.y.a.*
Long-term movement								
Arrivals	no.	49 972	67 870	73 060	77 259	84 086	99 616	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	23 733	31 324	31 814	28 399	28 365	37 538	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	26 239	36 546	41 246	48 860	55 721	62 078	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	46 539	51 913	59 761	61 685	60 448	74 416	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	23 683	25 513	28 314	29 544	29 922	32 496	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	22 856	26 400	31 447	32 141	30 526	41 920	n.y.a.
Net	*no.*	*3 433*	*15 957*	*13 299*	*15 574*	*23 638*	*25 200*	*n.y.a.*
Category jumping	no.	–5 183	–2 112	–4 563	6 121	–5 920	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(c)	**no.**	**35 141**	**44 331**	**29 653**	**41 349**	**37 914**	**43 653**	**44 750**
INTERSTATE MIGRATION								
Arrivals	no.	83 933	92 628	93 652	90 778	90 751	96 343	95 467
Departures	no.	96 317	107 669	105 675	104 021	105 933	111 920	114 499
Net interstate migration	**no.**	**–12 384**	**–15 041**	**–12 023**	**–13 243**	**–15 182**	**–15 577**	**–19 032**

(a) See paragraphs 28 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, NSW, By age

	NET MIGRATION.....	
Age group (years)	*Overseas*	*Interstate*
0–4	2 153	–2 239
5–9	2 356	–1 738
10–14	2 514	–1 456
15–19	8 749	–1 622
20–24	10 209	–477
25–29	6 953	–687
30–34	4 959	–1 713
35–39	3 034	–1 792
40–44	1 524	–1 564
45–49	759	–1 189
50–54	455	–929
55–59	388	–951
60–64	529	–822
65–69	193	–558
70–74	74	–518
75–79	–35	–368
80–84	–27	–249
85 and over	–37	–160
Total	**44 750**	**–19 032**

SECTION 6 MARRIAGES

INTRODUCTION

This Section examines a variety of issues associated with marriages in NSW during 2001, including age at marriage, cohabitation, same sex partnerships and marriage rites. With the release of data from the 2001 Census and in recognition of the rapidly changing nature of marriages in Australia, an extended version of this Section has been included in this publication.

MARRIAGES

There were 36,109 marriages in NSW in 2001. This is a decrease of 3,214 marriages since 2000 and 3,485 marriages since 1991.

In 2001, the crude marriage rate declined to 5.5 marriages per 1,000 population from 6.1 in 2000 and 6.7 in 1991. Over the past ten years, the NSW crude marriage rate has exceeded the rate for Australia, except in 1996 and 1997 when the rates were the same.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)

Per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGE RITES

In 2001, 18,193 (50.4%) marriages were performed by ministers of religion, while 17,916 (49.6%) were performed by civil celebrants. Marriages performed by ministers of religion accounted for 61% of all marriages in 1991. At the Australian level, 47% of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, while 53% of marriages were performed by civil celebrants.

MONTH OF MARRIAGE

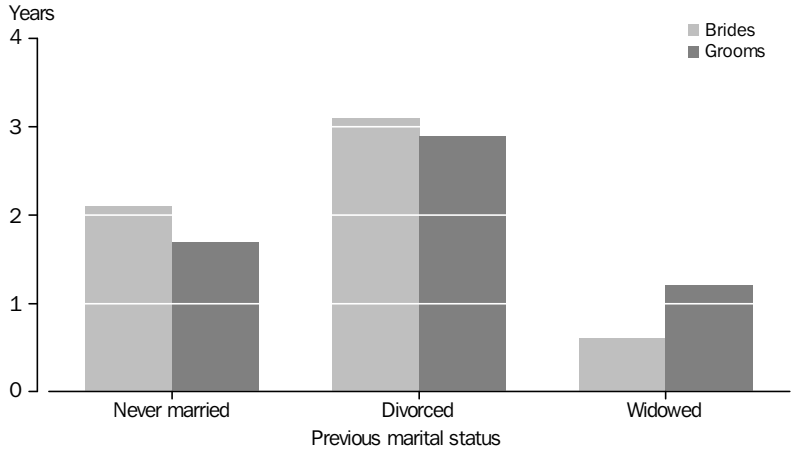
The highest proportion of marriages occurred in September (12%), March (12%), November (11%) and October (11%). The least popular months in which to marry were July (4%), August (5%) and June (5%).

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The median age for both brides and grooms has increased steadily since 1991. By 2001, the median age for grooms had increased to 30.3 years (up from 28.5 years in 1991) while the median age of brides had increased to 28.3 years (up from 26.1 years in 1991). In 2001, the median age for never married persons was 28.6 years for grooms and 26.7 years for brides.

The median age of previously divorced grooms was 42.7 years (up from 39.8 years in 1991) while the median age of previously divorced brides was 39.0 years (up from 35.9 years in 1991). The median age of previously widowed persons has remained fairly constant for both grooms and brides over the past ten years, with the 2001 median ages being 62.4 years and 53.7 years, respectively.

CHANGE IN MEDIAN AGE, NSW, By previous marital status—1991–2001



Country of birth

Median age at marriage varied for brides and grooms according to their country of birth. In 2001, the median age at first marriage for grooms whose birthplace was other than Australia was highest for those born in Italy (33.3 years), Germany (32.6 years) and United Kingdom (31.8 years) and lowest for grooms born in Fiji (25.7 years), India (26.3 years) and Lebanon (26.7 years).

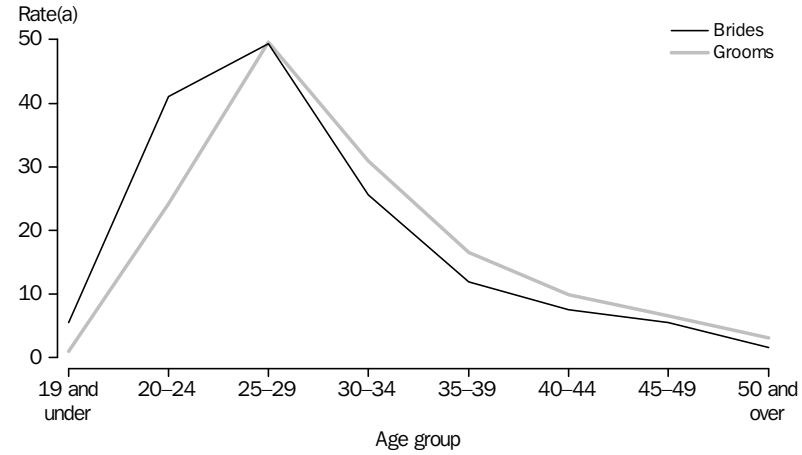
The median age at first marriage for brides whose birthplace was other than Australia was highest for those born in Germany (29.8 years), the United Kingdom (29.7 years) and Japan (29.0 years) and lowest for brides born in Lebanon (21.3 years), Fiji (23.0 years) and Iraq (24.5 years).

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

In 2001, the highest age-specific marriage rates were among brides and grooms aged 25–29 years (49.3 and 49.6 marriages per 1,000 persons, respectively). Age-specific marriage rates for brides exceeded those for grooms in the 19 years and under and 20–24 years age groups. From 25–29 years onwards, age-specific marriage rates for grooms exceeded the rates for brides.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES *continued*

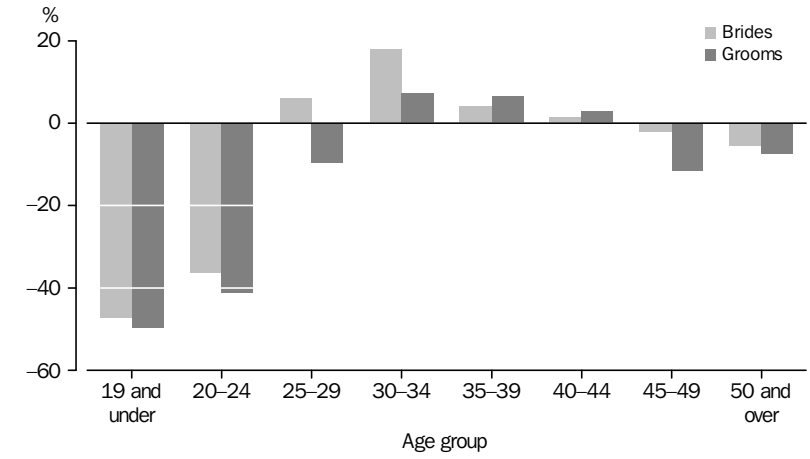
AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES, NSW, 2001



(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

Between 1991 and 2001, age-specific marriage rates changed for both brides and grooms. The largest decrease in age-specific marriage rates was found among brides and grooms aged 19 years and under, where rates declined by 47% and 50% respectively. A sharp decline also occurred for brides and grooms aged 20–24 where rates declined by 36% and 41% respectively. A decline also occurred among both brides and grooms aged 45–49 years and 50 years and over. In the 25–29 years age group, the age-specific marriage rate for grooms declined (–9%), but increased for brides (6%). The rates for both brides and grooms aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years increased. There was only a small change in rates for brides and grooms aged 40–44 years.

CHANGE IN AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES, NSW—1991–2001



CURRENT REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS

The data in the following section refers only to registered marital status as collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Social marital status, which is also available from the Census, is derived from a question on the relationship between people living in a household. The major difference between registered and social marital status is the classification of people who have never been in a registered marriage. Within the registered marital status classification these people can only be classified as never married. However, under the social marital status classification, these people could be defined as either not married, or as being in a de facto marriage. See the Glossary for further information.

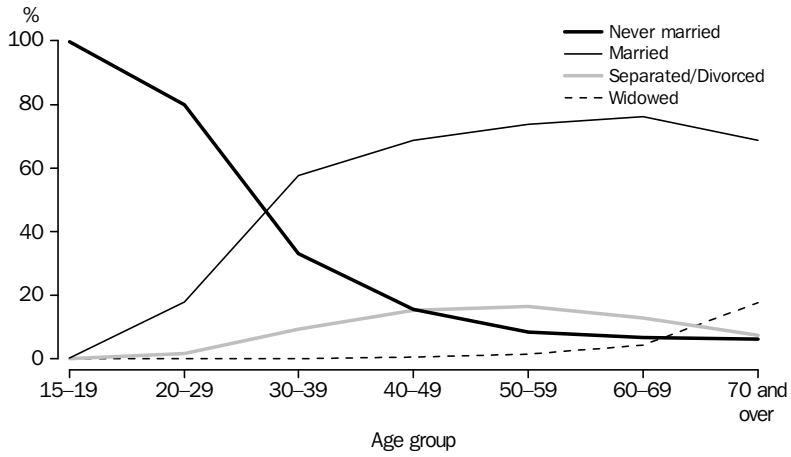
Results from the 2001 Census showed that of people aged 15 years or more, nearly one-third (31%) had never been in a registered marriage, while just over half (52%) were in a registered marriage. Some 3% of people were separated, 7% were divorced and 6% were widowed. In comparison, data from the 1981 Census showed that of people aged 15 years or more, 27% had never married, 59% were in a registered marriage, 3% were separated, 4% were divorced and 7% were widowed.

Age and sex

In 2001, the highest proportion of never married men was found in the 15–19 year age group (99.5%), while the proportion of married men tended to increase with age and peaked in the 60–69 year age group (76%). Men aged 50–59 years had the highest proportion of persons separated or divorced (16%), while the highest proportion of widowed men occurred in the 70 years and over age group (18%).

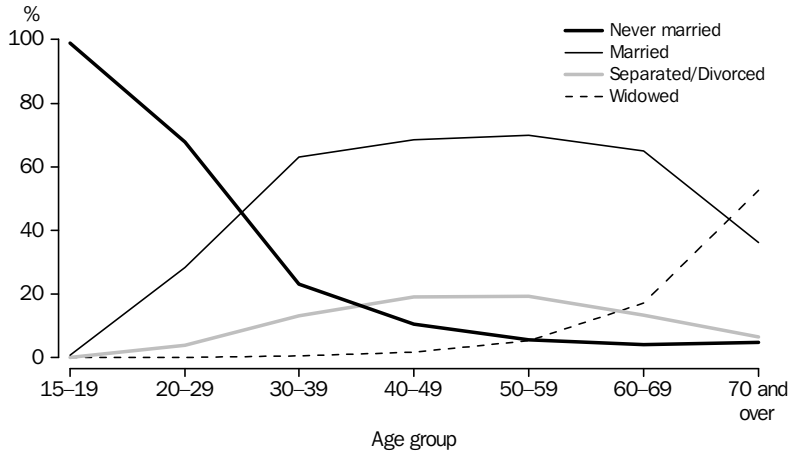
As with men, it was most likely in 2001 that women aged 15–19 years would have never married (99%), while the proportion of married women increased with age and was highest in the 50–59 year age group (70%). The highest proportion of separated or divorced women were found in the 50–59 year (19%) and 40–49 year (19%) age groups and the highest proportion of widowed women was found in the 70 years and over age group (53%).

CURRENT REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS OF MEN, NSW, By age—2001 Census



Age and sex *continued*

CURRENT REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN, NSW, By age—2001 Census



SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS

There are many people who, whilst not being in a registered marriage, consider themselves to be married to their partner. These relationships are identified as de facto marriages. Data from the 2001 Census shows that of people aged 15 years or more who described themselves as being in a couple relationship, around 11% of both men (144,800) and women (146,500) were in a de facto marriage with a partner of the opposite sex. Furthermore, 0.7% of men (9,500) were in same-sex de facto marriages, while 0.5% of women (6,750) were in same-sex de facto marriages. In the 1996 Census, 9% of both men (115,700) and women (117,100) described themselves as being in a de facto marriage with a partner of the opposite sex. At the same time , 0.4% of men (5,300) and 0.3% of women (3,600) described themselves as being in a de facto marriage with a partner of the same sex. The increase in the number of people counted in de facto marriages may be due to an increased willingness to identify, rather than a change in behaviour.

Age and sex

Census data shows that in 2001, the highest proportion of people in an opposite sex de facto marriage were aged 20–29 years (35%) and 30–39 years (30%). Among people in a registered marriage, however, the highest proportion of people were aged 40–49 years (25%) and 30–39 years (22%). Of those in a male same sex de facto marriage, the highest proportions were aged 30–39 years (39%) and 40–49 years (25%), as were those in a female same sex de facto marriage (37% and 27%, respectively).

Age and sex *continued*

SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS, NSW, By age—2001 Census

Median age

In opposite sex relationships, women were likely to be of a younger age than their partners. In the 2001 Census, the median age of women was 46.4 years for those in a registered marriage, and 32.4 years for those in an opposite sex de facto marriage. The corresponding figures for males were 49.5 years and 34.9 years, respectively. Among same sex de facto marriages, the median age of women was 37.9 years while that of men was 38.1 years.

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

In 2001, 68% of marriages involved partners of whom neither had been previously married. In a further 18% of marriages, one partner had never previously been married. Marriages where both the bride and groom had previously been married accounted for 14% of marriages. Of marriages where both partners had been previously married, it was most common that their previous marriage had ended through divorce (82%).

BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

Couples where both the bride and groom were born in Australia accounted for 59% of marriages. Partnerships where the bride was born in Australia and the groom was overseas born accounted for 12% of marriages, while those marriages where the groom was born in Australia and the bride was born overseas accounted for 11% of marriages. At the Australian level, the figures for each of these categories were 62%, 12% and 11%, respectively. Those marriages where both partners were born overseas accounted for 18% of marriages in NSW, compared to 14% at the Australian level. Of those marriages where both partners were born overseas, 60% of couples were born in the same country.

PRE-MARRIAGE COHABITATION

From 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage was coded to indicate whether or not parties lived at the same address. If the address for the bride and groom was the same, they were assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage. In 2001, 68% of all couples cohabited before marriage. This represents an increase of 7 percentage points since 1997. At the Australian level, 72% of couples cohabited before marriage.

Marriage rite

Of couples who cohabited before marriage, 59% were married by civil celebrants and 41% were married by ministers of religion. This differed considerably for couples who did not cohabit before marriage. Among these couples 71% were married by ministers of religion and 29% were married by civil celebrants.

Previous marital status

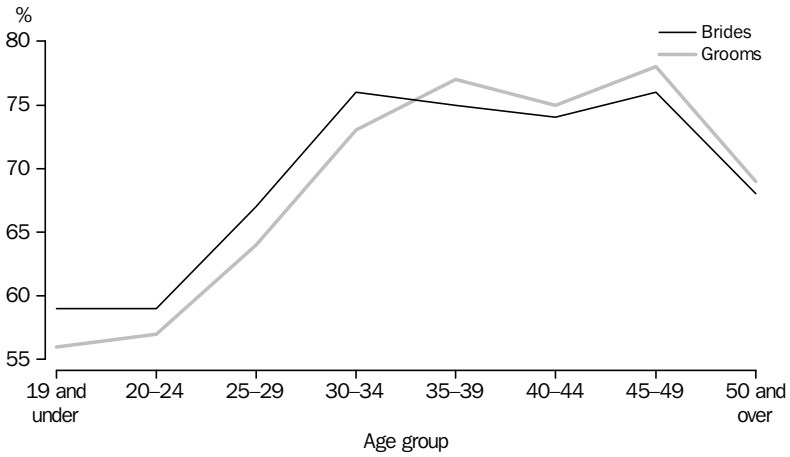
Of all couples who had never been previously married, 64% cohabited before marriage. Of the couples where one partner had been married previously, a larger proportion (77%) cohabited before marriage. Where both partners had been previously married, 76% cohabited before marriage.

Age

In 2001, the median age for grooms who cohabited before marriage was 31.0 years. This was 2.2 years higher than the median age for grooms who did not cohabit before marriage and 0.7 years higher than the median age for all grooms. The proportion of grooms in each age group who cohabited before marriage generally increased with age. Approximately 56% of grooms aged 19 years and under cohabited, while 78% of grooms aged 45–49 years cohabited.

The median age of brides who cohabited before marriage was 29.0 years. This was 2.3 years higher than the median age for brides who did not cohabit before marriage and 0.7 years higher than the median age for all brides. The proportion of brides who cohabited before marriage also tended to increased generally with age, from 59% of brides aged 19 years and under to 76% of brides aged 30–34 years and 45–49 years.

COHABITATION BEFORE MARRIAGE, NSW, By age—2001



Country of birth

Where both parties to a marriage were Australian-born, 69% cohabited prior to marriage. Where one party was Australian-born and the other was born overseas, 68% cohabited prior to marriage, and where both parties were born overseas in the same country, 62% cohabited before marrying. For those cases where both parties were born overseas in different countries, 66% cohabited prior to marriage.

Country of birth *continued*

In 2001, of the overseas born grooms who cohabited before marriage, the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (23%), New Zealand (9%), China (6%) and Viet Nam (5%). For each of these countries, the proportions of grooms cohabiting with a partner born in the same country were 22%, 16%, 86% and 81% respectively. Of overseas born brides who cohabited before marriage, the most common countries of birth were the United Kingdom (18%), China (9%), New Zealand (8%) and Viet Nam (5%). For each of these countries, the proportions of brides cohabiting with a partner born in the same country were 30%, 62%, 20% and 76% respectively.

Number of children

The proportion of grooms who already had children was higher among those who had cohabited prior to marriage (18%) than those who had not (12%). Those grooms who cohabited and had children were more likely to have two children (43%) than one child (26%). Grooms who did not cohabit and had children were most likely to have two children (38%) or three children (24%). Of those grooms who had children, the median age of the youngest child was 15.8 years for grooms who cohabited prior to marriage compared to 17.9 years for grooms who did not.

Brides who cohabited prior to marriage were more likely to have children than brides who did not cohabit (16% and 11%, respectively). Both groups were most likely to have two children (39% and 36%, respectively). Of those brides who had children, the median age of the youngest child was 15.4 years for brides who cohabited prior to marriage compared to 16.4 years for brides who did not.

6.1 MARRIAGES, NSW, Summary

		1991	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
		ALL MARRIAGES						
Marriages registered	**no.**	**39 594**	**35 716**	**36 679**	**39 136**	**41 016**	**39 323**	**36 109**
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.5
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	27 017	23 937	24 829	26 527	27 920	26 639	24 728
First marriage one partner	no.	7 367	6 766	6 928	7 393	7 699	7 385	6 497
Remarriage both partners	no.	5 210	5 013	4 922	5 216	5 397	5 299	4 884
Marriages performed by								
Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	24 009	20 101	20 288	21 119	21 463	20 048	18 193
Proportion	%	60.6	56.3	55.3	54.0	52.3	51.0	50.4
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	15 585	15 615	16 391	18 017	19 553	19 275	17 916
Proportion	%	39.4	43.7	44.7	46.0	47.7	49.0	49.6

6.1 MARRIAGES, NSW, Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
20–24	rate	41.2	28.8	29.0	29.5	29.7	27.0	24.2
25–29	rate	54.7	49.7	50.5	54.1	55.3	52.8	49.6
30–34	rate	28.7	28.4	30.1	32.4	34.5	34.0	30.9
35–39	rate	15.5	15.6	15.7	17.0	18.5	17.0	16.5
40–44	rate	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.6	10.5	9.9
45–49	rate	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.6
50 and over	rate	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	30 500	27 132	28 084	30 026	31 606	30 129	27 781
Widowed	no.	949	789	777	803	777	760	654
Divorced	no.	8 145	7 795	7 818	8 307	8 633	8 434	7 674
Total	*no.*	*39 594*	*35 716*	*36 679*	*39 136*	*41 016*	*39 323*	*36 109*
Median age								
Never married	years	26.9	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.4	28.6
Widowed	years	61.2	62.6	62.6	61.6	62.8	62.0	62.4
Divorced	years	39.8	41.3	41.6	42.0	42.1	42.6	42.7
Total	*years*	*28.5*	*29.5*	*29.6*	*29.7*	*29.9*	*30.0*	*30.3*
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	10.3	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.5
20–24	rate	64.4	47.7	47.7	49.0	49.9	45.1	41.0
25–29	rate	46.5	46.2	47.9	52.0	54.5	52.5	49.3
30–34	rate	21.7	22.0	23.8	25.2	27.2	27.1	25.6
35–39	rate	11.4	11.3	11.6	12.8	13.8	13.4	11.9
40–44	rate	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.2	7.5
45–49	rate	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.5
50 and over	rate	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	30 901	27 508	28 502	30 421	31 933	30 534	28 172
Widowed	no.	1 046	898	867	865	891	800	712
Divorced	no.	7 647	7 310	7 310	7 850	8 192	7 989	7 225
Total	*no.*	*39 594*	*35 716*	*36 679*	*39 136*	*41 016*	*39 323*	*36 109*
Median age								
Never married	years	24.6	25.6	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.7
Widowed	years	53.1	53.6	53.4	54.2	52.9	53.2	53.7
Divorced	years	35.9	37.5	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.8	39.0
Total	*years*	*26.1*	*27.1*	*27.3*	*27.5*	*27.7*	*28.0*	*28.3*

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, NSW, Previous marital status of parties—2001

Previous marital status of bridegroom	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE			
	Never married	*Widowed*	*Divorced*	*Total*
	MARRIAGES (no.)			
Never married	24 728	143	2 910	27 781
Widowed	105	215	334	654
Divorced	3 339	354	3 981	7 674
Total	28 172	712	7 225	36 109
	PROPORTION (%)			
Never married	68.5	0.4	8.1	76.9
Widowed	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.8
Divorced	9.2	1.0	11.0	21.3
Total	78.0	2.0	20.0	100.0

6.4 MARRIAGES, NSW, Previous marital status of parties and category of rite—2001

	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE				
Category of rite	*Never married* no.	*Widowed* no.	*Divorced* no.	*Never married* no.	*Widowed* no.	*Divorced* no.	*All marriages* no.	*Proportion of all marriages* %
Religious(a)								
Anglican	3 647	61	591	3 783	51	465	4 299	11.9
Baptist	437	18	133	442	17	129	588	1.6
Catholic	5 975	71	217	5 985	75	203	6 263	17.3
Churches of Christ	146	7	45	152	5	41	198	0.5
Islam	740	4	96	725	8	107	840	2.3
Lutheran	59	—	18	66	—	11	78	0.2
Orthodox	947	3	101	952	5	94	1 051	2.9
Presbyterian and Reformed	447	10	103	462	12	86	560	1.6
Uniting Church	1 439	48	431	1 491	52	375	1 918	5.3
Other denominations	1 857	40	501	1 896	52	450	2 398	6.6
All religious rites	*15 694*	*263*	*2 236*	*15 954*	*278*	*1 961*	*18 193*	*50.4*
Civil								
Official registrars	1 561	62	743	1 565	65	736	2 366	6.6
Other civil celebrants	10 526	329	4 695	10 653	369	4 528	15 550	43.1
All civil rites	*12 087*	*391*	*5 438*	*12 218*	*434*	*5 264*	*17 916*	*49.6*
All marriages	**27 781**	**654**	**7 674**	**28 172**	**712**	**7 225**	**36 109**	**100.0**

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

SECTION 7 DIVORCES

In 2001 there were 16,057 divorces granted in NSW. This represents an increase of 1,301 divorces from 2000 and 2,906 divorces from 1991. In the last ten years, the crude divorce rate has fluctuated, from 2.2 in 1991 to 2.6 in 1996, and 2.4 in 2001. In the past decade divorce rates in NSW have consistently been lower than the rates for Australia.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE, NSW and Australia—1991–2001

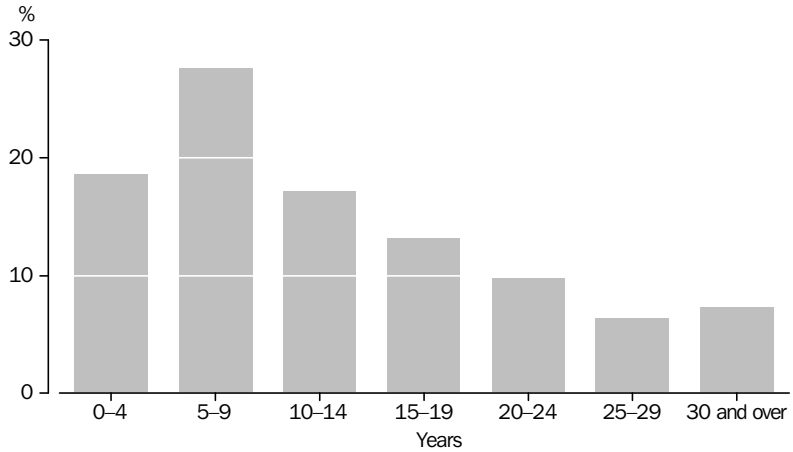
(a) Per 1,000 population.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

Between 1991 and 2001, the median interval between marriage and final separation increased from 6.6 years to 7.5 years. Of all couples who divorced in 2001, 37% had separated in less than 5 years, 22% had separated within 5–9 years of marriage and 14% had separated within 10–14 years of marriage.

In 2001, the median duration between marriage and divorce was 10.9 years, an increase of 1.3 years since 1991. Marriages that lasted less than 5 years accounted for 19% of all divorces, those that lasted between 5–9 years accounted for 28% of divorces and those that lasted 10–14 years accounted for 17% of divorces in 2001.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO DIVORCE, NSW—2001



AGE AT FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

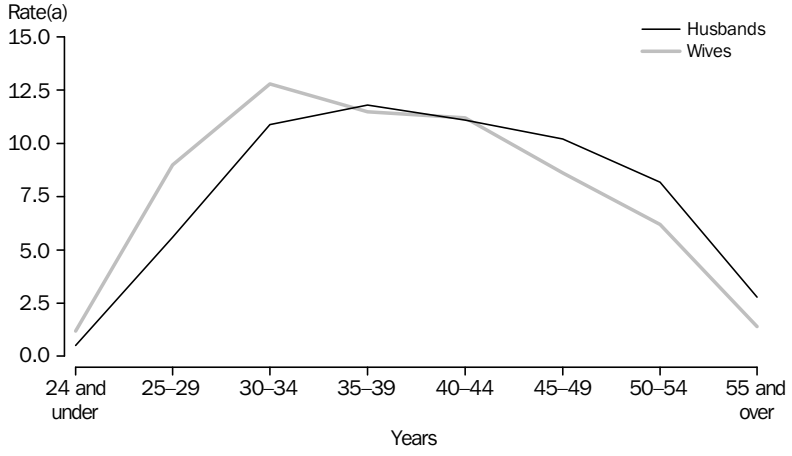
The median age at final separation varied by sex. In 2001 the median age at final separation was 38.1 years for husbands and 35.4 years for wives. This was an increase of 3.0 years for both husbands and wives since 1991.

In 2001, the median age at divorce was 41.5 years for husbands and 38.7 years for wives. The median age at divorce has increased by 3.5 years for both husbands and wives since 1991.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE

In 2001, age-specific divorce rates were highest among husbands aged 35–39 years (11.8 per 1,000 persons) and wives aged 30–34 years (12.8). The rates were lowest among people aged 24 years and under (0.5 for husbands and 1.2 for wives) and people aged 55 years and over (2.8 for husbands and 1.4 for wives).

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES, NSW, By sex—2001



(a) Per 1,000 persons.

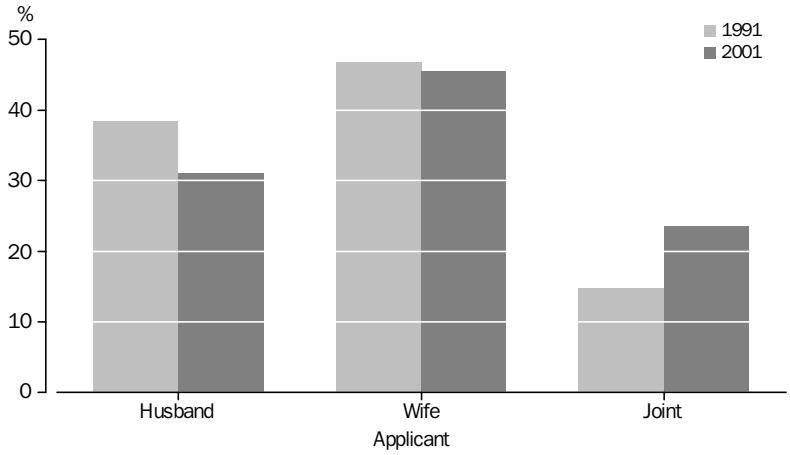
Since 1991, there has been a decrease in the age-specific divorce rate for husbands and wives aged 24 years and under and 25–29 years, and husbands aged 30–34 years. Over the same period the age-specific divorce rates for older age groups increased.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

In 2001, nearly half of all divorces were filed by the wife (45%), with 31% being filed by the husband and 24% being filed by both parties. Since 1991, the proportion of divorces filed by the husband has decreased from 38% whilst the proportion of divorces filed jointly has increased from 15%.

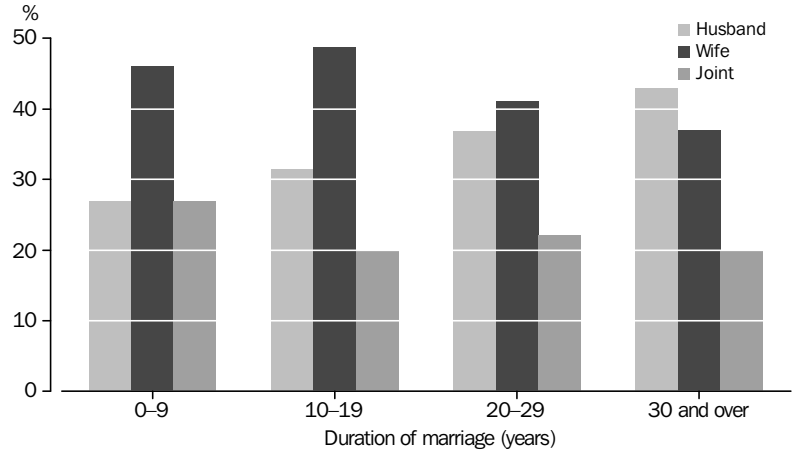
APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE *continued*

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE, NSW—1991 and 2001



The likelihood that a husband will be the applicant for divorce increased with the duration of marriage. Of marriages that ended within 10 years the husband was the applicant in 27% of divorces, compared to 43% of divorces for marriages that lasted 30 years or more. In contrast, the proportion of wives filing for divorce decreased from 46% among marriages that lasted less than 10 years, to 37% for marriages that lasted 30 years or more.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, NSW—2001



DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN AGED UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS

Nearly half of all divorces (46%) in 2001 involved couples with at least one child. Overall, some 13,527 children were involved in divorces in 2001. Of divorces that involved children, 42% involved two children while 40% involved one child. The median age of the youngest child involved in the divorce increased from 7.5 years in 1991 to 7.8 years in 2001.

Joint applications for divorce were more common when there were no children involved in the divorce (29%) than when there were children involved (17%). When children were involved in the divorce, the wife (53%) was more likely to be the applicant than the husband (30%).

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN AGED UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS *continued*

In 2001, there were an average of 1.9 children involved per divorce. The average number of children involved varied from 1.4 children, for marriages that had lasted one year, to 2.2 children for marriages that had lasted 15–19 years.

BIRTHPLACE OF APPLICANTS

Of all divorces in NSW, 54% were of couples who were both born in Australia. Couples where both partners were born overseas accounted for one-quarter of divorces. Divorces where the husband was born overseas and the wife was Australian-born (12%) were more common than divorces where the wife was overseas-born and the husband was Australian-born (9%).

COUNTRY OF MARRIAGE

Of the 16,057 divorces granted in NSW in 2001, 2,638 (16%) involved parties who had been married outside Australia. Among these divorces, the most common countries in which the couples had been married were China (437 couples), the United Kingdom (365), New Zealand (218), Viet Nam (208), the Philippines (147) and Fiji (107).

7.1 DIVORCES, NSW, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
				ALL DIVORCES				
Divorces granted	**no.**	**13 151**	**15 984**	**14 655**	**14 987**	**15 470**	**14 756**	**16 057**
Crude divorce rate	rate	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	9.6	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.9	10.9
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.5
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	6 428	8 120	7 520	7 604	7 962	7 554	7 306
Proportion of total divorces	%	48.9	50.8	51.3	50.7	51.5	51.2	45.5
Average number of children	no.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	5 062	5 436	4 654	4 751	4 884	4 605	4 988
Wife	no.	6 158	7 262	7 045	7 243	7 536	7 209	7 294
Joint	no.	1 931	3 286	2 956	2 993	3 050	2 942	3 775
				HUSBAND				
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
25–29	rate	8.1	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	5.6
30–34	rate	11.2	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.6	10.7	10.9
35–39	rate	10.9	12.4	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.8
40–44	rate	9.5	11.1	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.1
45–49	rate	8.3	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.2
50–54	rate	6.2	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	8.2
55 and over	rate	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8
Median age								
At marriage	years	25.2	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.8
At final separation	years	35.1	36.4	36.4	36.9	37.2	37.6	38.1
At decree made absolute	years	38.0	39.7	39.6	40.1	40.4	40.9	41.5
				WIFE				
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
25–29	rate	11.2	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.3	9.0	9.0
30–34	rate	11.8	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	12.1	12.8
35–39	rate	10.3	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.5
40–44	rate	9.1	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.4	9.7	11.2
45–49	rate	7.0	8.8	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.6
50–54	rate	4.3	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2
55 and over	rate	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Median age								
At marriage	years	22.6	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.3
At final separation	years	32.4	33.6	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.8	35.4
At decree made absolute	years	35.2	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.7

7.2 DIVORCES, NSW, Age of parties at divorce—2001

Age group of husband (years)	AGE GROUP OF WIFE (YEARS)									
	24 and under	*25–29*	*30–34*	*35–39*	*40–44*	*45–49*	*50–54*	*55–59*	*60 and over*	*Total(a)*
24 and under	115	44	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
25–29	215	823	228	28	9	3	—	—	—	1 321
30–34	90	840	1 339	300	63	17	3	—	—	2 665
35–39	33	312	1 094	1 125	298	71	23	10	3	2 983
40–44	5	82	331	950	1 113	206	47	10	4	2 759
45–49	—	23	118	317	882	784	138	26	—	2 306
50–54	—	12	25	101	290	607	618	100	18	1 781
55–59	—	3	11	36	94	173	352	229	43	945
60 and over	—	5	16	23	45	87	145	246	408	1 001
Total(a)	470	2 166	3 186	2 897	2 806	1 956	1 336	626	482	16 057

(a) Includes age not stated.

7.3 DIVORCES, NSW, Number of children of the marriage and duration of marriage—2001

Duration of marriage (years)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4 and over	All divorces	Total children	Average number of children(a)
1	180	23	7	4	—	214	49	1.4
2	588	110	45	13	3	759	252	1.5
3	733	127	71	11	5	947	322	1.5
4	733	213	93	22	9	1 070	501	1.5
5	732	201	145	27	7	1 112	602	1.6
6	581	218	144	36	10	989	661	1.6
7	474	188	158	31	12	863	648	1.7
8	365	161	197	29	12	764	690	1.7
9	312	141	180	59	13	705	731	1.9
10–14	934	488	912	328	102	2 764	3 720	2.0
15–19	585	368	683	323	143	2 102	3 328	2.2
20–24	670	418	327	118	30	1 563	1 556	1.7
25–29	763	191	62	12	7	1 035	383	1.4
30 and over	1 101	58	8	2	1	1 170	84	1.2
Total	**8 751**	**2 905**	**3 032**	**1 015**	**354**	**16 057**	**13 527**	**1.9**

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

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

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

7 A detailed description of the conceptual basis of ERP is contained in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0) from the Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Population projections

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

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

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

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

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

DEATHS *continued*

Causes of death

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

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

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

27 The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 3228.0) from the Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

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

MIGRATION *continued*

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

Interstate migration

30 Data on interstate migration have been derived from aggregated statistical information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission (HIC) in the process of administering Medicare. The ABS adjusts the HIC data to make allowance for the number of persons who do not inform the HIC of their change of residence. Further details are available in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods,* (cat. no. 3228.0) from the Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

MARRIAGES

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

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

DIVORCES

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

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

42 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 43)
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0
Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0
Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>
Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0
Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0
Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, cat. no. 2015.0
Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0
Demography, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state- and territory-specific publications)
Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006, cat. no. 3231.0
Household and Family Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3236.0
Marriages and Divorces, Australia, cat. no. 3310.0
Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0
New South Wales at a Glance cat. no. 1314.1
New South Wales Year Book cat. no. 1300.1
Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales, cat. no. 3235.8.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0
Population Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3222.0
Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, cat. no. 3218.0
Regional Statistics, New South Wales cat. no. 1362.1

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
Bal	Balance
C	City
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not yet available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
n.y.a.	not yet available
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 41 of the Explanatory Notes.

APPENDIX 1 CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

The following information is also available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS can make available information which is not published here or in the publications listed in paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes. Generally, a charge is made for providing this information.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population(a)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)	Infant mortality rate(c)	Crude marriage rate(b)	Crude divorce rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.					
1911(d)	1 663 200	47 537	17 146	3 302	15 267	222	28.6	10.3	69.5	9.2	0.1
1916	1 891 800	52 080	(e)19 846	3 497	16 320	372	27.5	10.5	67.1	8.6	0.2
1921	2 108 500	54 636	20 026	3 418	18 518	807	25.9	9.5	62.6	8.8	0.4
1926	2 346 900	53 116	22 159	3 060	19 219	846	22.6	9.4	57.6	8.2	0.4
1931	2 555 900	47 721	21 270	2 075	15 377	1 087	18.7	8.3	43.5	6.0	0.4
1936	2 668 300	46 193	24 376	2 008	22 873	1 172	17.3	9.1	43.5	8.6	0.4
1941	2 800 500	51 729	(f)27 300	2 264	29 983	1 577	18.5	9.7	43.8	10.7	0.6
1946	2 945 200	67 247	(f)28 579	2 032	31 684	(g)2 798	22.8	9.7	30.2	10.8	1.0
1951	3 279 400	72 069	31 932	1 895	30 341	3 303	22.0	9.7	26.3	9.3	1.0
1956	3 556 700	75 714	34 064	1 777	27 313	3 125	21.3	9.6	23.5	7.7	0.9
1961	3 914 000	86 392	35 048	1 800	29 773	3 156	22.1	9.0	20.8	7.6	0.8
1966(h)	4 238 800	77 776	40 564	1 492	35 575	4 515	18.3	9.6	19.2	8.4	1.1
1971(i)	4 766 600	98 736	41 826	1 728	43 038	5 467	20.9	8.9	17.5	9.1	1.2
1976	4 960 800	78 749	42 214	1 177	38 487	(j)22 147	15.9	8.5	14.9	7.8	4.5
1981	5 237 400	81 971	40 114	840	40 679	14 532	15.7	7.7	10.2	7.8	2.8
1986	5 533 200	84 531	42 167	759	41 319	11 661	15.3	7.6	9.0	7.5	2.1
1991	5 899 600	87 367	42 467	632	39 594	13 151	14.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.2
1992	5 962 600	92 585	44 801	688	40 734	13 949	15.5	7.5	7.4	6.8	2.3
1993	6 004 900	89 354	43 069	552	39 993	14 753	14.9	7.2	6.2	6.7	2.5
1994	6 060 200	87 977	44 763	551	38 814	13 999	14.5	7.4	6.3	6.4	2.3
1995	6 127 000	87 849	44 773	498	37 828	14 945	14.4	7.3	5.7	6.2	2.4
1996	6 204 700	86 595	45 141	499	35 716	15 984	14.4	7.3	5.8	5.8	2.6
1997	6 320 900	87 156	45 641	451	36 679	14 655	13.9	7.3	5.2	5.8	2.3
1998	6 403 200	85 499	44 741	371	39 136	14 987	13.5	7.1	4.3	6.2	2.4
1999	6 481 400	86 784	45 215	504	41 016	15 470	13.5	7.1	5.8	6.4	2.4
2000	6 568 900	86 752	45 409	447	39 323	14 756	13.4	7.0	5.2	6.1	2.3
2001	6 609 300	84 578	44 552	449	36 109	16 057	12.8	6.7	5.3	5.5	2.4

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

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

(d) The ACT separated from NSW on 1 January 1911.

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

(f) Excludes deaths of defence personnel.

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001

Characteristics of persons	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
	no.	no.	no.	%
Persons usually resident in NSW	**3 123 668**	**3 202 911**	**6 326 579**	**100.0**
Place of enumeration on Census night				
Persons counted at home	2 984 387	3 081 259	6 065 646	95.9
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	27 461	24 909	52 370	0.8
Different SLA within NSW	75 725	65 073	140 798	2.2
Interstate	36 095	31 670	67 765	1.1
Total persons counted away from home	*139 281*	*121 652*	*260 933*	*4.1*
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	1 539 806	1 597 525	3 137 331	49.6
Different address				
Same SLA	449 334	470 154	919 488	14.5
Different SLA within NSW	519 793	539 745	1 059 538	16.7
Interstate	94 155	93 563	187 718	3.0
Overseas	132 182	136 446	268 628	4.2
Move undefined(a)	20 963	17 713	38 676	0.6
Total different address	*1 216 427*	*1 257 621*	*2 474 048*	*39.1*
Not stated(b)	150 335	142 095	292 430	4.6
Not applicable(c)	217 100	205 670	422 770	6.7
Age group (years)				
0–14	674 431	640 025	1 314 456	20.8
15–54	1 785 660	1 796 979	3 582 639	56.6
55–64	299 877	297 711	597 588	9.4
65 and over	363 700	468 196	831 896	13.1
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	856 173	710 671	1 566 844	24.8
Married	1 295 627	1 295 806	2 591 433	41.0
Separated	75 870	91 336	167 206	2.6
Divorced	157 261	205 547	362 808	5.7
Widowed	64 306	259 526	323 832	5.1
Citizenship				
Australian	2 718 062	2 803 917	5 521 979	87.3
18 years and over	1 997 091	2 118 848	4 115 939	65.1

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

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

Characteristics of persons	*Males* no.	*Females* no.	*Persons* no.	*Proportion of total persons* %
Indigenous status				
Non-Indigenous	2 920 406	2 995 934	5 916 340	93.5
Indigenous				
Aboriginal	55 705	56 663	112 368	1.8
Torres Strait Islander	2 198	2 028	4 226	0.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 730	1 723	3 453	0.1
Total Indigenous	*59 633*	*60 414*	*120 047*	*1.9*
Not stated	143 629	146 563	290 192	4.6
Labour force status(a)				
Employed				
Full-time(b)	1 165 554	642 201	1 807 755	28.6
Part-time	297 851	563 895	861 746	13.6
Hours worked not stated	49 181	35 457	84 638	1.3
Total employed	*1 512 586*	*1 241 553*	*2 754 139*	*43.5*
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	104 066	48 141	152 207	2.4
Looking for part-time work	23 951	37 211	61 162	1.0
Total unemployed	*128 017*	*85 352*	*213 369*	*3.4*
Total in the labour force	*1 640 603*	*1 326 905*	*2 967 508*	*46.9*
Total not in the labour force	697 370	1 110 338	1 807 708	28.6
Not stated	111 264	125 643	236 907	3.7
Birthplace				
Oceania and Antarctica				
Australia (includes External Territories)	2 195 154	2 268 496	4 463 650	70.6
Other Oceania and Antarctica	76 519	77 994	154 513	2.4
Total Oceania and Antarctica	*2 271 673*	*2 346 490*	*4 618 163*	*73.0*
North-West Europe	190 053	182 727	372 780	5.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	131 880	126 635	258 515	4.1
North Africa and the Middle East	66 674	60 191	126 865	2.0
South-East Asia	88 226	108 413	196 639	3.1
North-East Asia	78 778	91 571	170 349	2.7
Southern and Central Asia	40 814	34 336	75 150	1.2
Americas	33 911	36 227	70 138	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	22 623	22 681	45 304	0.7
Not stated	195 727	190 226	385 953	6.1
Other(c)	3 309	3 414	6 723	0.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years or over.

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

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.

Age-specific divorce rates Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.

Age-specific fertility rates Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.

Age-specific marriage rates Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of males or females registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.

Birth The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Category jumping Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.

Category of movement Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements
- long-term movements (one year or more)
- short-term movements (less than one year).

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

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

Children (divorce collection) Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.

Children (marriage collection) Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).

Confinement A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.

Crude birth rate The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude death rate The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude divorce rate The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.

Crude marriage rate The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

Date of final separation The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.

Divorce Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.

Duration of marriage Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.

Duration of marriage until separation Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.

Estimated resident population The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Exnuptial birth An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.

First marriage rates First marriage rates are the number of males and females marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married males and females aged 15 years and over at 30 June.

Household A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.

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

Indigenous birth The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.

Indigenous death The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.

Indigenous origin Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Intercensal discrepancy Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Life expectancy Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

Long-term arrivals Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Marital status Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.

Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', widowed' or 'divorced. Data in this publication refer to registered marital status.

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.

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

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

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

Net interstate migration The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.

Net reproduction rate The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.

Nuptial birth A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.

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

Nuptiality Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.

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

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

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

Permanent arrivals (settlers) *continued*

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

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.

Previous births

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.

Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across states and territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.

All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity. Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.

Previous issue

See Previous births.

Remarriage rates

Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying males and females per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males or females of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced males or females by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.

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.

Standardised death rates

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The *direct method*—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing states and territory and Australia rates.
- The *indirect method*—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.

State or territory of registration

State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered or the state or territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

State or territory of usual residence

State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population)
- the mother (birth collection)
- the deceased (death collection).

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 notnecessarily relate to the state or territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.

Statistical Local Areas

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of state level. Further details are included in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.

Year of registration

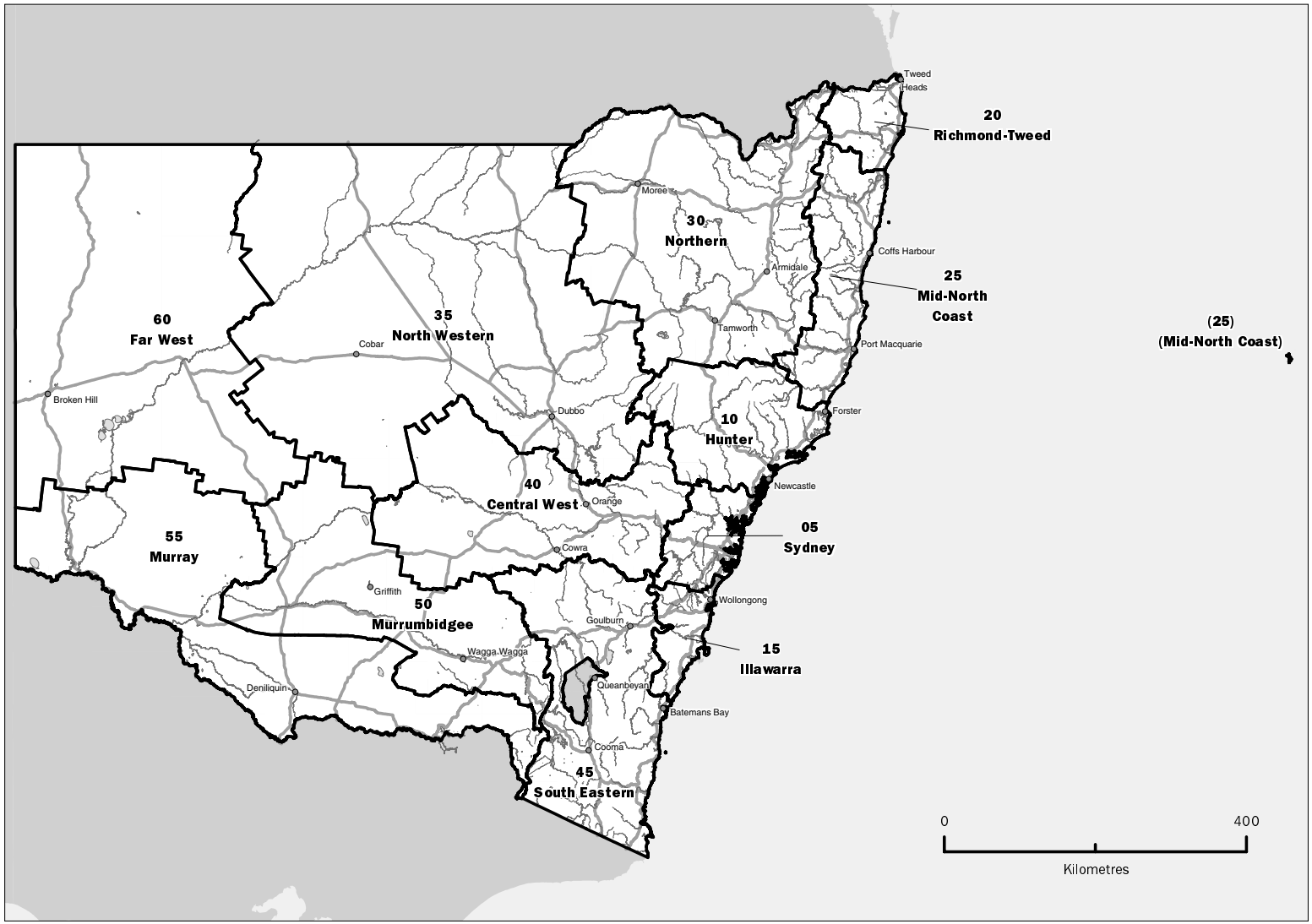
Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

REFERENCE MAPS

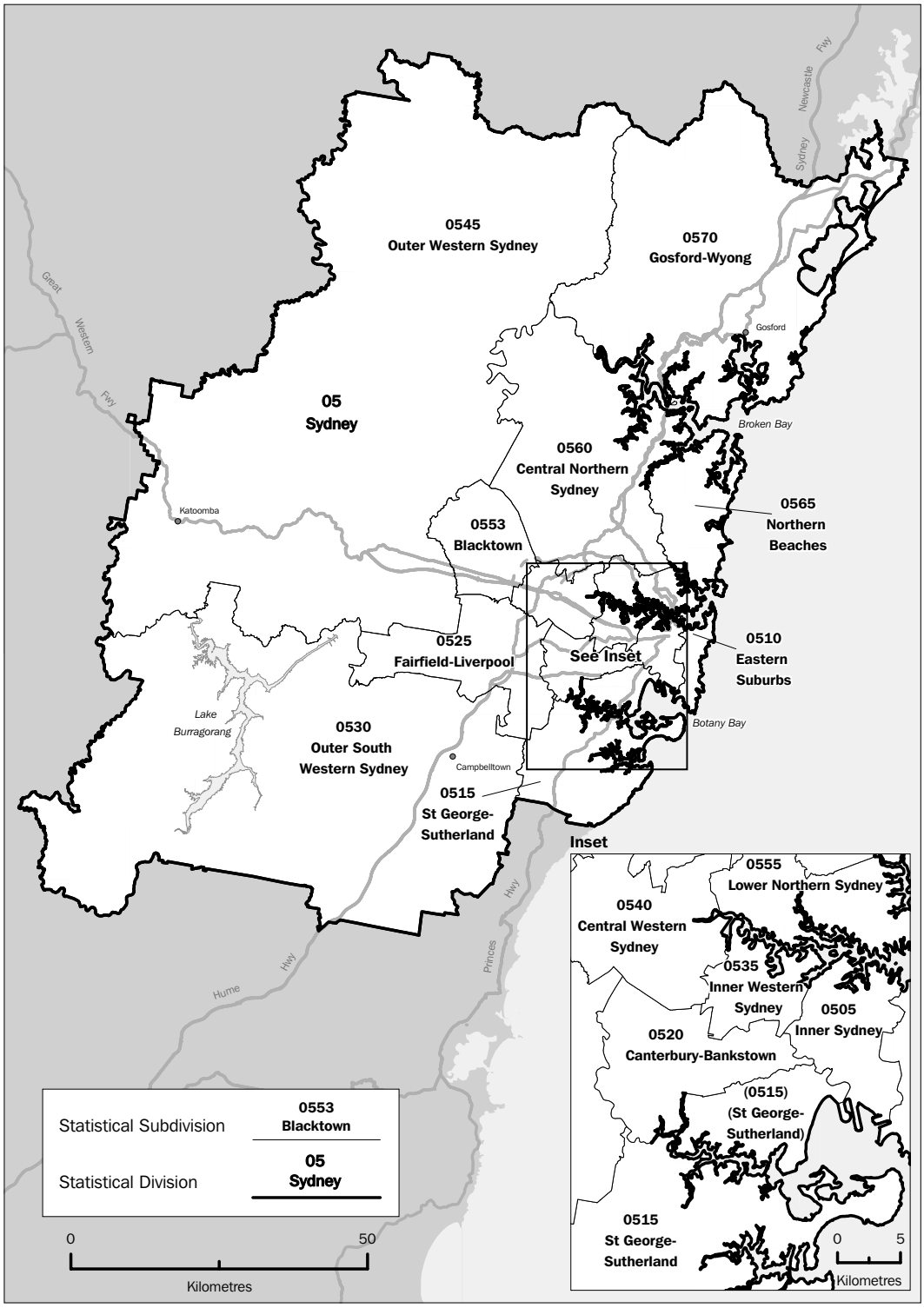
The following maps are a reference guide for help in analysing the statistics in ths publication.

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

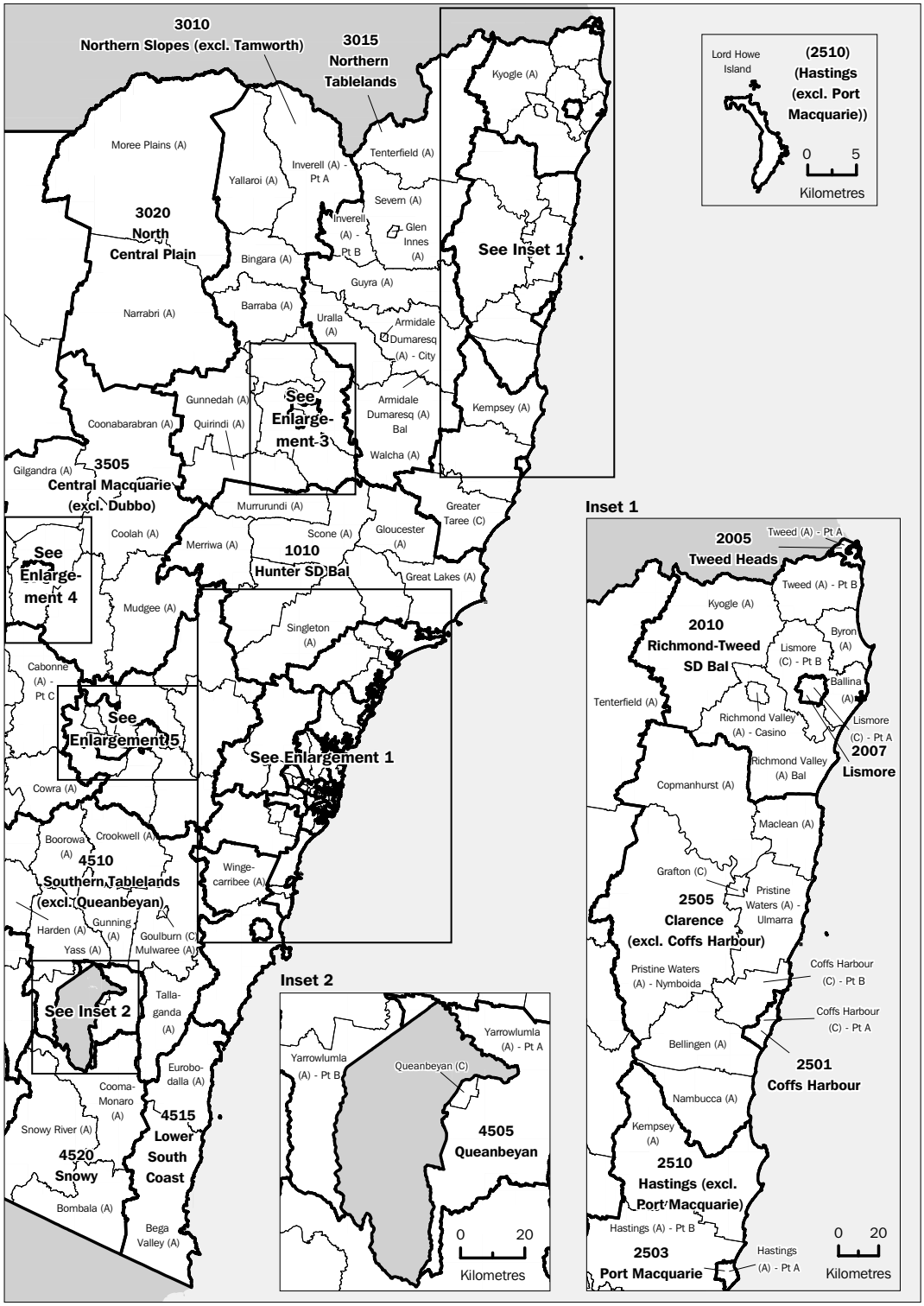
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



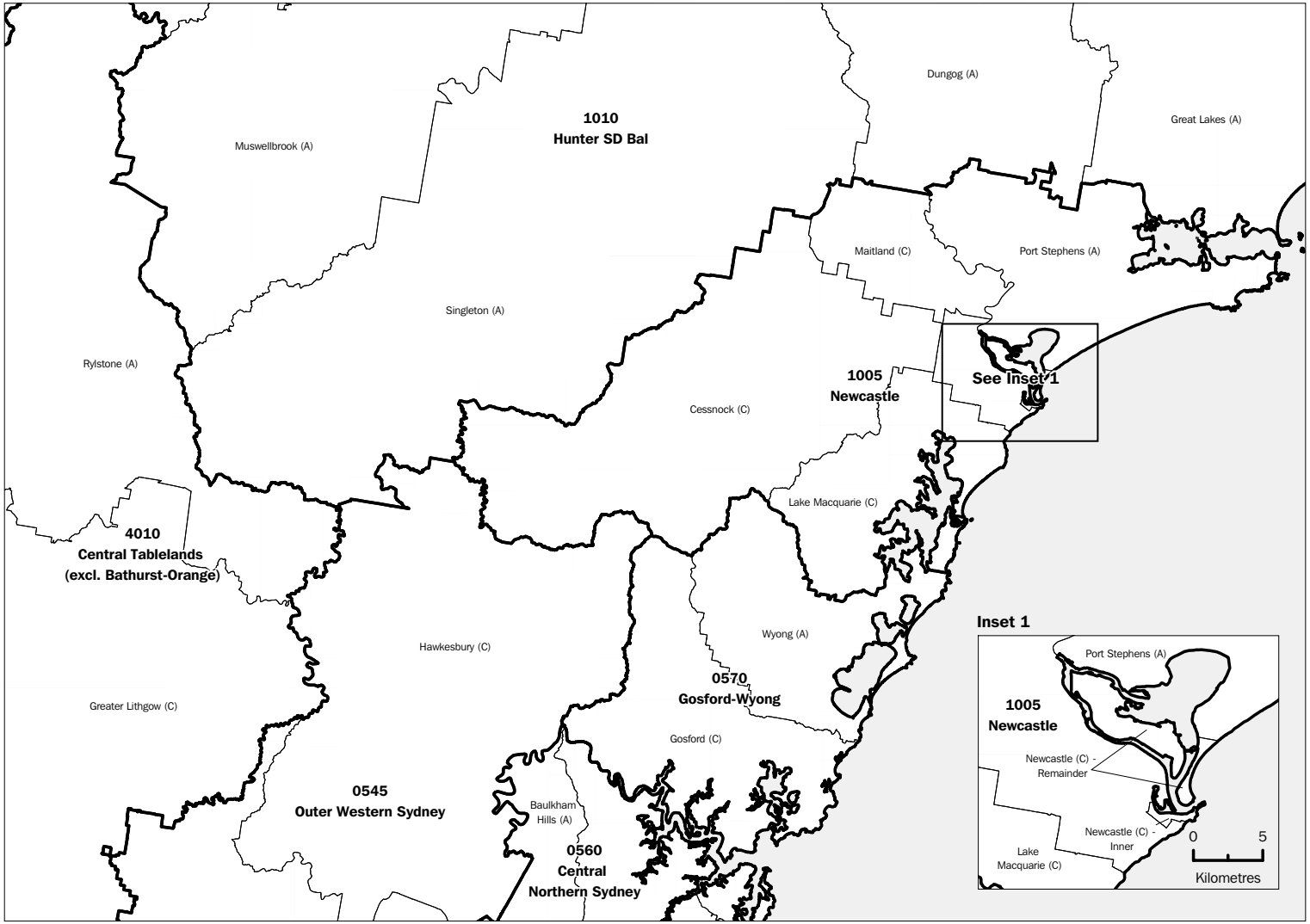
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

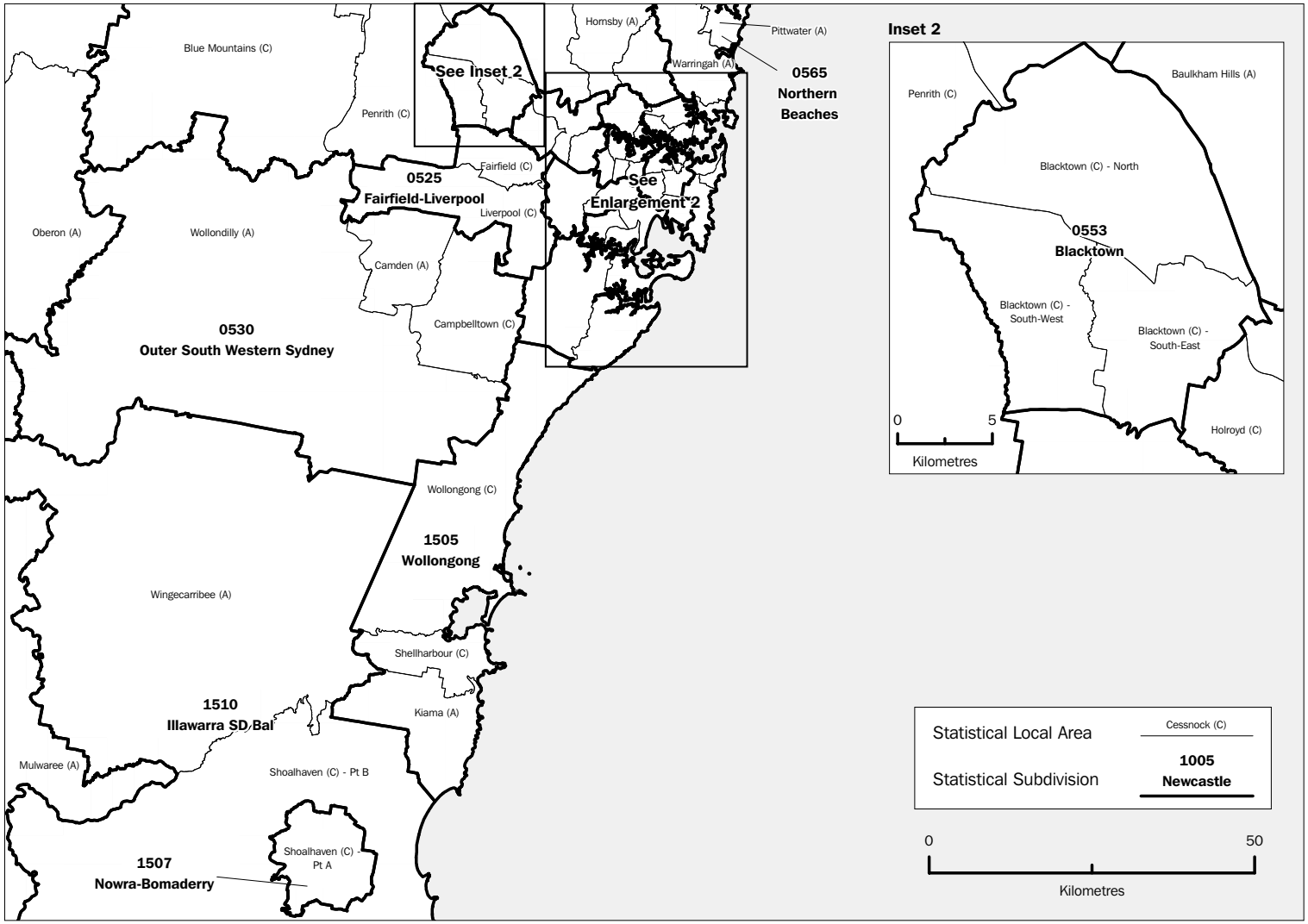


STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

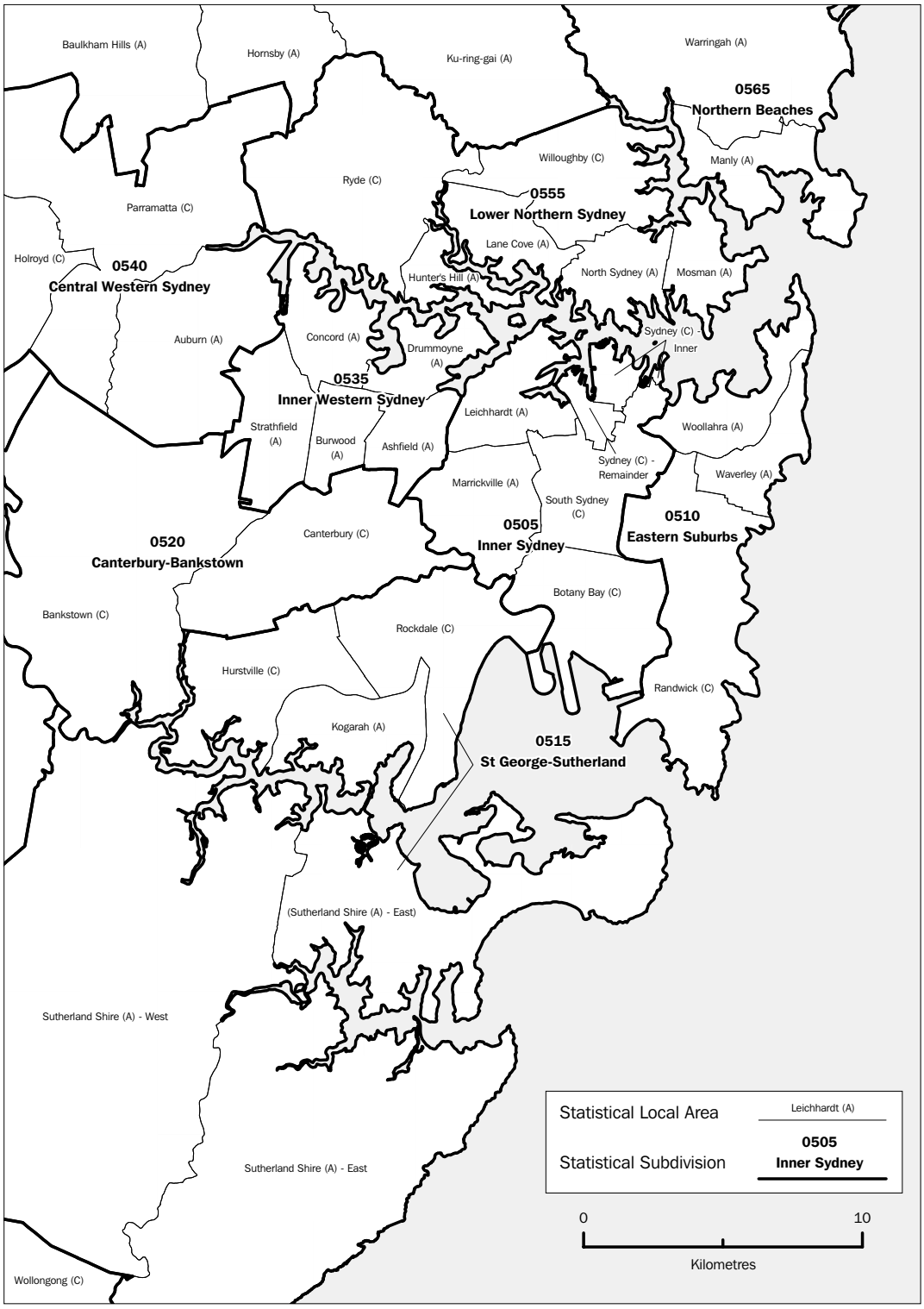

3010
Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)
3015
Northern
Tablelands
Moree Plains (A)
Yallaroi (A)
Inverell (A) - Pt A
Tenterfield (A)
Severn (A)
Inverell (A) - Pt B
Glen Innes (A)
Kyogle (A)
3020
North
Central Plain
Bingara (A)
Guyra (A)
Barraba (A)
Narrabri (A)
Uralla (A)
Armidale Dumaresq (A) - City
See Inset 1
Gunnedah (A)
Quirindi (A)
See Enlarge-ment 3
Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal
Kempsey (A)
Coonabarabran (A)
Walcha (A)
Gilgandra (A)
3505
Central Macquarie
(excl. Dubbo)
Murrurundi (A)
Greater Taree (C)
Coolah (A)
Merriwa (A)
Scone (A)
Gloucester (A)
See Enlarge-ment 4
1010
Hunter SD Bal
Great Lakes (A)
Mudgee (A)
Singleton (A)
Cabonne (A) - Pt C
See Enlargement 5
See Enlargement 1
Cowra (A)
Boorowa (A)
Crookwell (A)
4510
Southern Tablelands
(excl. Queanbeyan)
Winge-carribee (A)
Harden (A)
Gunning (A)
Goulburn (C)
Mulwaree (A)
Yass (A)
See Inset 2
Talla-ganda (A)
Eurobo-dalla (A)
Cooma-Monaro (A)
Snowy River (A)
4515
Lower South Coast
4520
Snowy
Bombala (A)
Bega Valley (A)
Inset 2
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B
Queanbeyan (C)
4505
Queanbeyan
0 20
Kilometres
Lord Howe Island
(2510)
(Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie))
0 5
Kilometres
Inset 1
2005
Tweed Heads
Tweed (A) - Pt A
Tweed (A) - Pt B
Kyogle (A)
2010
Richmond-Tweed
SD Bal
Byron (A)
Lismore (C) - Pt B
Ballina (A)
Tenterfield (A)
Richmond Valley (A) - Casino
Lismore (C) - Pt A
2007
Lismore
Richmond Valley (A) Bal
Copmanhurst (A)
Maclean (A)
Grafton (C)
2505
Clarence
(excl. Coffs Harbour)
Pristine Waters (A)
Ulmarra
Pristine Waters (A) - Nymboida
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt A
Bellingen (A)
2501
Coffs Harbour
Nambucca (A)
Kempsey (A)
2510
Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)
Hastings (A) - Pt B
2503
Port Macquarie
Hastings (A) - Pt A
0 20
Kilometres

ENLARGEMENT 1

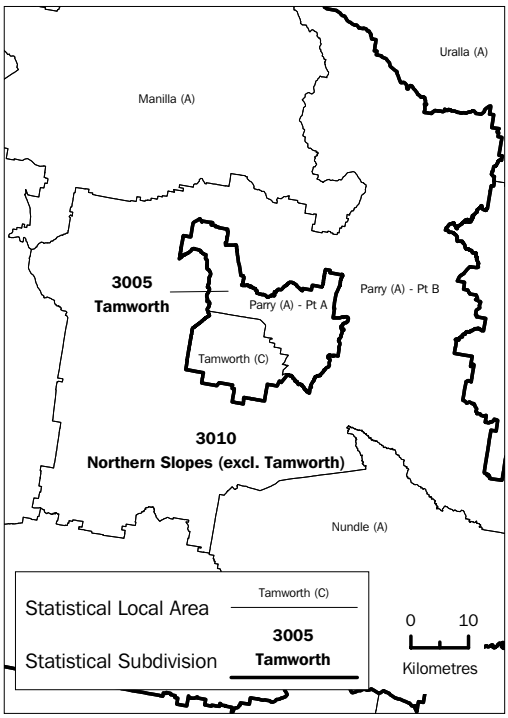



Blue Mountains (C)
Penrith (C)
See Inset 2
Hornsby (A)
Pittwater (A)
Warringah (A)
0565
Northern
Beaches
Fairfield (C)
0525
Fairfield-Liverpool
Liverpool (C)
See
Enlargement 2
Oberon (A)
Wollondilly (A)
Camden (A)
Campbelltown (C)
0530
Outer South Western Sydney
Wollongong (C)
1505
Wollongong
Wingecarribee (A)
Shellharbour (C)
Kiama (A)
1510
Illawarra SD Bal
Mulwaree (A)
Shoalhaven (C) - Pt B
Shoalhaven (C)
Pt A
1507
Nowra-Bomaderry
Inset 2
Penrith (C)
Baulkham Hills (A)
Blacktown (C) - North
0553
Blacktown
Blacktown (C) -
South-West
Blacktown (C) -
South-East
Holroyd (C)
0
5
Kilometres
Statistical Local Area
Cessnock (C)
Statistical Subdivision
1005
Newcastle
0
50
Kilometres

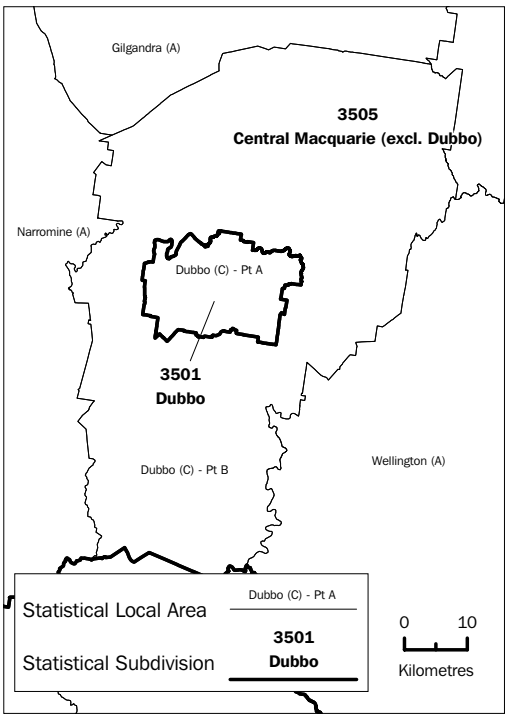
ENLARGEMENT 2



ENLARGEMENTS

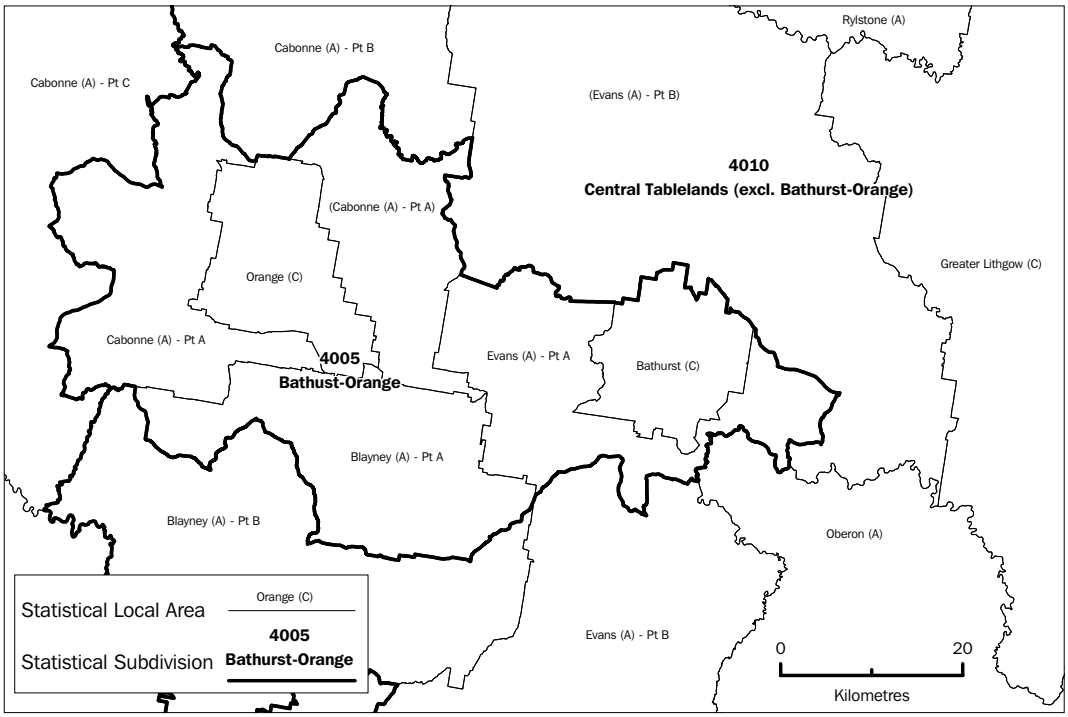


Enlargement 3



Enlargement 4

Enlargement 5



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