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NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION
This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for Victoria.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE
This issue contains rates for marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2000. Rates for births and deaths were calculated using revised estimates.

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES
ABS  Australian Bureau of Statistics
B   Borough
Bal  Balance
C   City
ERP  Estimated resident population
ICD  International Classification of Diseases
LGA  Local Government Area
n.a. not available
n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a. not yet available
RC  Rural City
S   Shire
SACC Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD  Statistical Division
SDR Standardised death rate
SLA  Statistical Local Area
SSD  Statistical Subdivision
TFR  Total fertility rate
. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 44 of the Explanatory Notes

Vince Lazzaro
Regional Director
# List of Tables

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<td>Number of children of the marriage, duration of marriage, 2000</td>
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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Victoria at the end of December 2000 was 4,798,300 persons, representing one-quarter of the total Australian population.

In 2000, Victoria experienced population growth of 1.3%, slightly higher than the national figure of 1.2%. Queensland had the highest population growth of 1.7% while Tasmania’s population contracted by 0.2%.

In 2000, the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) population grew by 1.6% while the Balance of Victoria grew by 0.5%. Within the MSD the fastest growing Local Government Areas were the Shire of Melton (9.7%), the City of Melbourne (9.6%) and the City of Casey (4.7%).

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2000 there were 59,200 births registered in Victoria, a slight increase on the number registered in the previous year. Mothers who were residents of the MSD accounted for 74% (43,700) of all Victorian births.

The average total fertility rate for Victoria was 1.64 over the three years 1998 to 2000. This represents the average number of children each woman would bear if the current birth rates continued during her childbearing lifetime. The highest total fertility rate for a Statistical Division (SD) was 2.24 in Mallee (SD), while the lowest fertility rate was 1.56 in Melbourne (SD).

In 2000, the local government area in Melbourne (SD) recording the highest number of births was the City of Casey with 2,800 births. This was followed by the City of Brimbank with 2,300 births. In the remainder of Victoria, the highest numbers were recorded in the local government areas of the City of Greater Geelong with 2,200 births and the City of Greater Bendigo with 1,100 births.

DEATHS

In 2000 there were 32,000 deaths registered in Victoria, a slight increase on the number registered in 1999. Persons who were residents of MSD accounted for 67% (21,400) of all Victorian deaths.

The indirect standardised death rate for Victoria was 5.7 (deaths per 1,000 population) in the period from 1998 to 2000. This represents the death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population (here, the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced the death rates at each age of the population being analysed (e.g. Victoria 2000).

The highest indirect standardised death rate for a Statistical Division (SD) was 6.6 in East Gippsland (SD), while the lowest rate was 5.5 in Melbourne (SD).
DEATHS continued

In 2000, the local government area in Melbourne (SD) recording the highest number of deaths was the City of Boroondara with 1,400 deaths. This was followed by the City of Whitehorse with 1,100 deaths. In the remainder of Victoria, the highest numbers were recorded in the local government areas of the City of Greater Geelong with 1,500 deaths and the Cities of Greater Bendigo and Ballarat each with 700 deaths.

MIGRATION

In 2000, net overseas migration contributed 26,900 persons to Victoria's population growth. In 1999, the gain from overseas migration was 20,700 persons. Since 1980 Victoria's level of net overseas migration has fluctuated substantially. The high point occurred in 1989 when the figure was 34,100 persons and the low point occurred in 1993 when the figure was 8,000 persons.

In 2000, and for the third year in succession, Victoria had positive net interstate migration with a gain of 7,100 persons. The average gain from net interstate migration in the period 1998–2000 was 5,100 persons per year. This compares to an average loss from net interstate migration of 9,500 persons per year in the period 1995–97.

MARRIAGES

There were 26,900 marriages registered in Victoria in 2000. These represent a crude marriage rate of 5.6 marriages per 1,000 population, lower than the national rate of 5.9 marriages per 1,000 population.

The median ages at marriage for brides and bridegrooms in Victoria were 28.4 years and 30.3 years respectively. The corresponding median ages for Australia were 28.3 years for brides and 30.3 years for bridegrooms.

DIVORCES

There were 12,400 divorces granted in Victoria in 2000. These represent a crude divorce rate of 2.6 divorces per 1,000 population, the same as the national rate. Median duration of marriage of 11.6 years was lower than all States and Territories (except New South Wales and the Northern Territory) and also identical to the national figure.
## 1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 2000

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<td>470.1</td>
<td>196.3</td>
<td>312.5</td>
<td>19 277.2</td>
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### POPULATION

**Estimated resident population ('000)**

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<td>3 597.7</td>
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<td>470.1</td>
<td>196.3</td>
<td>312.5</td>
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**Components of population change(c)**

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<td>70 098</td>
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<td>26 933</td>
<td>15 556</td>
<td>60 125</td>
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<td>-15 577</td>
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<td>70 098</td>
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**Estimated resident households at 30 June 2000 ('000)**

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### BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

**Live births**

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<th>Crude birth rate</th>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>Net reproduction rate</th>
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<td>59 171</td>
<td>12.4</td>
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<td>0.780</td>
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<tr>
<td>47 278</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>1.784</td>
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<td>17 859</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1.713</td>
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<td>25 093</td>
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<td>249 636</td>
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**Median age of mother (years)**

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<td>30.8</td>
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**Deaths**

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<th>Life expectancy at birth (years)</th>
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**Infant deaths**

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**Median age of mother (years)**

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**Median age of father (years)**

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**Median age of father (years)**

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**First nuptial confinements**

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**Second nuptial confinements**

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**Median age of mother (years)**

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<th>WA</th>
<th>Tas.</th>
<th>NT</th>
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**Median age of father (years)**

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(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
(b) Population, births, confinements and deaths data include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
(c) From previous year.
(d) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence and may differ from births and deaths data based on year of registration displayed in the Births and Confinements and Deaths sections of this table, and in Sections 3 and 4.
(e) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.
### 1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY (a), States and Territories—31 December 2000

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### MARRIAGES

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### DIVORCES

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(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
(b) Overseas migration data includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
(c) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.
(d) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.
## 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</th>
<th>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</th>
<th>Births(c)</th>
<th>Total fertility rate(d)</th>
<th>Deaths(c)</th>
<th>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</th>
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(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.
(b) As at 30 June 2000.
(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.
(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
### 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas (a) continued

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<th>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</th>
<th>Estimated mid-year resident population (b)</th>
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<th>Total fertility rate (d)</th>
<th>Deaths (c)</th>
<th>Indirect standardised death rate (e)</th>
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</table>

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

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(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
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<th>Deaths (c)</th>
<th>Indirect standardised death rate (e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### MELBOURNE continued

**Frankston City**
- Frankston (C)—East: 36,081, 607 births, 2.00 total fertility rate, 118 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.
- Frankston (C)—West: 77,559, 900 births, 1.69 total fertility rate, 660 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total Frankston City: 113,640, 1,507 births, 1.79 total fertility rate, 778 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.

**Mornington Peninsula Shire**
- Mornington Peninsula (S)—East: 35,496, 485 births, 1.98 total fertility rate, 154 deaths, 5.7 indirect standardised death rate.
- Mornington Peninsula (S)—South: 44,648, 423 births, 1.91 total fertility rate, 491 deaths, 5.6 indirect standardised death rate.
- Mornington Peninsula (S)—West: 47,135, 519 births, 1.71 total fertility rate, 409 deaths, 6.0 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total Mornington Peninsula Shire: 127,279, 1,427 births, 1.85 total fertility rate, 1,054 deaths, 5.7 indirect standardised death rate.

**TOTAL MELBOURNE**
- 3,466,707, 43,699 births, 1.56 total fertility rate, 21,432 deaths, 5.5 indirect standardised death rate.

#### BARWON

**Greater Geelong City Part A**
- Bellarine—Inner: 21,687, 291 births, 1.95 total fertility rate, 178 deaths, 6.7 indirect standardised death rate.
- Corio—Inner: 56,380, 657 births, 1.75 total fertility rate, 448 deaths, 6.9 indirect standardised death rate.
- Geelong: 11,884, 137 births, 1.60 total fertility rate, 120 deaths, 6.8 indirect standardised death rate.
- Geelong West: 14,312, 168 births, 1.67 total fertility rate, 154 deaths, 6.6 indirect standardised death rate.
- Newtown: 9,805, 128 births, 1.78 total fertility rate, 96 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.
- South Barwon—Inner: 43,893, 453 births, 1.60 total fertility rate, 255 deaths, 4.7 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total Greater Geelong City Part A: 157,961, 1,834 births, 1.71 total fertility rate, 1,251 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.

**East Barwon**
- Greater Geelong (C)—Part B: 30,541, 323 births, 1.96 total fertility rate, 225 deaths, 4.8 indirect standardised death rate.
- Queenscliffe (B): 3,419, 30 births, 1.90 total fertility rate, 57 deaths, 6.7 indirect standardised death rate.
- Surf Coast (S)—East: 11,183, 148 births, 2.03 total fertility rate, 63 deaths, 4.6 indirect standardised death rate.
- Surf Coast (S)—West: 8,756, 94 births, 1.90 total fertility rate, 63 deaths, 5.4 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total East Barwon: 53,899, 595 births, 1.96 total fertility rate, 408 deaths, 5.1 indirect standardised death rate.

**West Barwon**
- Colac—Otway (S)—Colac: 9,796, 128 births, 2.14 total fertility rate, 104 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.
- Colac—Otway (S)—North: 6,885, 90 births, 2.19 total fertility rate, 42 deaths, 6.3 indirect standardised death rate.
- Colac—Otway (S)—South: 3,540, 41 births, 2.60 total fertility rate, 33 deaths, 4.9 indirect standardised death rate.
- Golden Plains (S)—North-West: 7,182, 87 births, 2.11 total fertility rate, 21 deaths, 4.9 indirect standardised death rate.
- Golden Plains (S)—South-East: 7,299, 94 births, 2.16 total fertility rate, 39 deaths, 5.3 indirect standardised death rate.
- Greater Geelong (C)—Part C: 2,554, 20 births, 1.67 total fertility rate, 9 deaths, 3.0 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total West Barwon: 37,256, 460 births, 2.13 total fertility rate, 248 deaths, 5.6 indirect standardised death rate.

**TOTAL BARWON**
- 249,116, 2,889 births, 1.80 total fertility rate, 1,907 deaths, 5.8 indirect standardised death rate.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT

**Hopkins**
- Corangamite (S)—North: 9,328, 108 births, 2.42 total fertility rate, 121 deaths, 7.5 indirect standardised death rate.
- Corangamite (S)—South: 7,678, 112 births, 2.60 total fertility rate, 58 deaths, 5.7 indirect standardised death rate.
- Moyne (S)—North-East: 2,480, 19 births, 1.97 total fertility rate, 17 deaths, 4.4 indirect standardised death rate.
- Moyne (S)—North-West: 3,028, 32 births, 2.08 total fertility rate, 14 deaths, 4.4 indirect standardised death rate.
- Moyne (S)—South: 10,460, 113 births, 2.32 total fertility rate, 82 deaths, 6.4 indirect standardised death rate.
- Warrnambool (C): 28,966, 369 births, 1.80 total fertility rate, 218 deaths, 6.1 indirect standardised death rate.
- Total Hopkins: 61,940, 753 births, 2.05 total fertility rate, 510 deaths, 6.2 indirect standardised death rate.

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(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.
(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
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<tr>
<th>Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</th>
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<th>Indirect standardised death rate (e)</th>
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(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.
(b) As at 30 June 2000.
(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.
(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
### 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas (a) continued

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<th>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</th>
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<th>Births (c)</th>
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(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.
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(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.
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(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
### 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas (a) continued

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<td>Yarra Ranges (S)—Part B</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.76</td>
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<td>Total West Gippsland</td>
<td>31 830</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Gippsland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Bass Coast (S)—Phillip Island</td>
<td>6 776</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Bass Coast (S) Balance</td>
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<td>2.18</td>
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<td>South Gippsland (S)—Central</td>
<td>12 375</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>South Gippsland (S)—East</td>
<td>5 566</td>
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<td>2.73</td>
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<td>South Gippsland (S)—West</td>
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<td>French Island</td>
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<td>Total South Gippsland</td>
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<td>543</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL GIPPSLAND</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>154 063</td>
<td>1 789</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1 252</td>
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<td><strong>VICTORIA (f)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 766 796</td>
<td>59 171</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>32 018</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2000.
(b) As at 30 June 2000.
(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.
(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000.
(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 1998 to 2000.
(f) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Victoria undefined.
SECTION 2

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Victoria at the end of December 2000 was 4,798,300 persons (2,375,600 males and 2,422,700 females). Since 1990 the population has increased by 9% from 4,400,700 persons. The population growth rate of Victoria in 2000 was 1.3% (60,100 persons), slightly up from the rate of 1.2% in 1990.

POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths registered during the year. In 2000, births exceeded deaths by 26,100 persons (45% of total population growth). In 1990, Victoria recorded a natural increase of 36,000 persons (69% of total population growth).

Interstate movement

In 2000, and for the third year in succession, more people arrived in Victoria from other States and Territories than departed to reside elsewhere in Australia. The net gain from interstate migration was 7,100 persons. In contrast, Victoria recorded a net interstate migration loss of 9,100 persons in 1990. For further details refer to table 23 of Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures, with an adjustment for category jumping. In 2000, more people settled in Victoria from an overseas country, either permanently or long term, than chose to leave Victoria for overseas. This resulted in a net overseas migration gain of 26,900 persons (45% of population growth). In 1990, there was a slightly larger net overseas migration gain of 27,200 persons (52% of total population growth).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

![Graph showing components of population change from 1990 to 2000.]
AGE STRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIAN POPULATION

The population of Victoria is continuing to age and this is in line with the national trend. At June 2000, the median age (where half the population is older and half is younger) of the Victorian population was 35.3 years. In comparison, the median age of the Victorian population in 1990 was 32.2 years. At the national level, the median age of the population was 35.2 years in 2000, compared to 32.1 years in 1990.

Over the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, the proportion of the Victorian population aged 0–14 years (youth) declined from 21% to 20%. In contrast the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over (older persons) increased from 11% to 13% over the same period.

In 2000, on the basis of five-year age groups, Victoria had proportionally more people in the age groups 20–34 years and 60 years and over compared to those age groupings in the Australian population.

PROJECTED POPULATION

Using different sets of assumptions about the level of births, deaths and migration (for further details, see Explanatory Notes 8–10) the Victorian population has been projected out to the year 2051. Two of the three series in the publication, Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0) indicate that at some point in the future Queensland will overtake Victoria as the second most populous State.

Under series I, Victoria’s population is projected to grow by 18% to 5,656,000 persons up to the year 2042 and then decline to 5,628,100 persons by the year 2051. Queensland is projected to overtake Victoria as the second most populous State in the year 2026.

Under series II, Victoria’s population is projected to grow by 17% to 5,622,100 persons up to the year 2038 and then decline to 5,547,300 persons by the year 2051. Queensland is projected to overtake Victoria as the second most populous State in the year 2038.

Under series III, Victoria’s population is projected to grow by 23% to 5,891,500 persons up to the year 2044 and then decline to 5,877,100 persons by the year 2051. Victoria is projected to remain the second most populous State in this series.

VICTORIA, Projected Population

![Graph showing projected population growth](image-url)
### 2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated resident population</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2,183.0</td>
<td>2,243.3</td>
<td>2,264.0</td>
<td>2,286.3</td>
<td>2,315.6</td>
<td>2,343.7</td>
<td>2,375.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2,217.7</td>
<td>2,296.5</td>
<td>2,319.5</td>
<td>2,341.1</td>
<td>2,368.5</td>
<td>2,394.5</td>
<td>2,422.7</td>
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<td>Persons</td>
<td>4,400.7</td>
<td>4,539.8</td>
<td>4,583.4</td>
<td>4,627.4</td>
<td>4,684.1</td>
<td>4,738.2</td>
<td>4,798.3</td>
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**Components of population change(b)**

**Natural increase(c)**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td>66,970</td>
<td>62,584</td>
<td>61,537</td>
<td>60,610</td>
<td>59,292</td>
<td>60,093</td>
<td>59,322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>30,986</td>
<td>32,393</td>
<td>32,802</td>
<td>32,760</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>32,012</td>
<td>33,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,984</td>
<td>30,191</td>
<td>28,735</td>
<td>27,850</td>
<td>27,192</td>
<td>28,081</td>
<td>26,119</td>
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**Overseas migration(d)**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals</td>
<td>59,068</td>
<td>58,769</td>
<td>60,325</td>
<td>59,382</td>
<td>62,184</td>
<td>65,705</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category jumping</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>–1,547</td>
<td>–2,580</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>–4,176</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>27,163</td>
<td>26,176</td>
<td>23,434</td>
<td>17,251</td>
<td>26,643</td>
<td>20,670</td>
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**Interstate migration**

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<tbody>
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<td>Arrivals</td>
<td>57,059</td>
<td>56,980</td>
<td>64,112</td>
<td>67,781</td>
<td>68,184</td>
<td>69,601</td>
<td>73,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>66,112</td>
<td>75,185</td>
<td>73,326</td>
<td>68,928</td>
<td>65,336</td>
<td>64,253</td>
<td>66,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>–9,053</td>
<td>–8,205</td>
<td>–9,214</td>
<td>–1,147</td>
<td>2,848</td>
<td>5,348</td>
<td>7,073</td>
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</table>

**Total population growth(e)**

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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>52,482</td>
<td>39,442</td>
<td>43,649</td>
<td>43,954</td>
<td>56,683</td>
<td>54,099</td>
<td>60,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual growth rate (%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</table>

**Estimated resident households at 30 June (’000)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,182.2</td>
<td>1,199.3</td>
<td>1,217.7</td>
<td>1,236.2</td>
<td>1,247.7</td>
<td>1,274.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance of Victoria</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>480.5</td>
<td>477.9</td>
<td>481.7</td>
<td>483.0</td>
<td>487.7</td>
<td>496.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,662.7</td>
<td>1,677.2</td>
<td>1,699.4</td>
<td>1,719.2</td>
<td>1,735.4</td>
<td>1,771.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

(d) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Includes intercensal discrepancy not accounted for by natural increase and net migration.
### 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>59 688</td>
<td>60 688</td>
<td>304 411</td>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>67 889</td>
<td>68 989</td>
<td>339 187</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>60 688</td>
<td>61 688</td>
<td>304 411</td>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>63 337</td>
<td>64 337</td>
<td>306 432</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>65 726</td>
<td>66 726</td>
<td>323 943</td>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>60 646</td>
<td>61 646</td>
<td>316 292</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>67 726</td>
<td>68 726</td>
<td>323 943</td>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>60 646</td>
<td>61 646</td>
<td>305 282</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>67 726</td>
<td>68 726</td>
<td>323 943</td>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>62 646</td>
<td>63 646</td>
<td>307 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>71 562</td>
<td>72 562</td>
<td>345 882</td>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>75 562</td>
<td>76 562</td>
<td>311 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>71 562</td>
<td>72 562</td>
<td>345 882</td>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>77 562</td>
<td>78 562</td>
<td>318 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>72 562</td>
<td>73 562</td>
<td>345 882</td>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>80 562</td>
<td>81 562</td>
<td>326 148</td>
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<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>72 562</td>
<td>73 562</td>
<td>345 882</td>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>85 562</td>
<td>86 562</td>
<td>334 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>73 562</td>
<td>74 562</td>
<td>345 882</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 359 029</td>
<td>2 407 767</td>
<td>4 766 796</td>
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**Total**
### 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

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<th>Series II (Females)</th>
<th>Series III (Persons)</th>
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<td>'000</td>
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<td>2,420.0</td>
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<td>2,447.8</td>
<td>2,504.5</td>
<td>4,952.3</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>2,463.8</td>
<td>2,521.8</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>2,479.4</td>
<td>2,538.8</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>2,494.8</td>
<td>2,555.5</td>
<td>5,050.3</td>
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<td>2,509.9</td>
<td>2,572.0</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>2,524.7</td>
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<td>2,603.7</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>2,553.1</td>
<td>2,618.9</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>2,568.6</td>
<td>2,633.8</td>
<td>5,200.6</td>
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<td>2,580.1</td>
<td>2,648.2</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>2,593.0</td>
<td>2,662.4</td>
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<td>2,605.6</td>
<td>2,676.2</td>
<td>5,281.8</td>
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<td>2,617.8</td>
<td>2,689.7</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>2,629.7</td>
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<td>2,652.4</td>
<td>2,728.5</td>
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<td>2020</td>
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<td>2,740.9</td>
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<td>2,673.5</td>
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<td>5,543.8</td>
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<td>2,732.8</td>
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<td>5,559.8</td>
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<td>2,739.0</td>
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<td>5,574.6</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>2,744.6</td>
<td>2,843.5</td>
<td>5,588.1</td>
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<td>2,753.9</td>
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<td>5,611.2</td>
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<td>2,757.7</td>
<td>2,863.1</td>
<td>5,620.8</td>
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<td>2034</td>
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<td>2,872.7</td>
<td>5,636.2</td>
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<td>2,765.7</td>
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<td>5,642.2</td>
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<td>2,767.4</td>
<td>2,879.6</td>
<td>5,647.0</td>
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<td>2039</td>
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<td>2,770.0</td>
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<td>2,886.0</td>
<td>5,656.5</td>
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<td>2,771.0</td>
<td>2,886.0</td>
<td>5,656.5</td>
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<td>5,653.8</td>
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<td>5,651.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2046</td>
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<td>2,882.7</td>
<td>5,648.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2047</td>
<td>2,764.7</td>
<td>2,880.9</td>
<td>5,645.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
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<td>2,878.8</td>
<td>5,641.8</td>
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<td>2049</td>
<td>2,762.1</td>
<td>2,876.4</td>
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<td>2050</td>
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<td>2051</td>
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<td>2,871.0</td>
<td>5,628.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.
## 2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

### HOUSEHOLD TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Group</th>
<th>Lone Person</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Family</td>
<td>Group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 30 June</td>
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<td>'000</td>
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</table>

### SERIES A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Lone</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1 235.6</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>397.8</td>
<td>1 703.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1 318.4</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>429.6</td>
<td>1 819.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1 388.7</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>460.9</td>
<td>1 921.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1 451.4</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>493.1</td>
<td>2 018.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 505.9</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>527.8</td>
<td>2 107.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1 548.6</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>565.0</td>
<td>2 187.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SERIES B

<table>
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<th>Family</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Lone</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1 235.6</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>397.8</td>
<td>1 703.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1 292.6</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>465.8</td>
<td>1 836.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1 350.8</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>517.9</td>
<td>1 950.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1 407.7</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>561.5</td>
<td>2 053.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 462.8</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>597.1</td>
<td>2 144.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1 507.1</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>634.7</td>
<td>2 225.7</td>
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</table>

### SERIES C

<table>
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<th>Group</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1 235.6</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>397.8</td>
<td>1 703.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1 292.6</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>465.8</td>
<td>1 836.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>85.0</td>
<td>537.1</td>
<td>1 961.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1 380.1</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>611.7</td>
<td>2 083.7</td>
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<td>689.5</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>1 442.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>770.0</td>
<td>2 312.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) See paragraphs 11 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes.
### 2.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Marital Status—at 30 June 1996(a)

**MARITAL STATUS........................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 15</td>
<td>485 038</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>160 899</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>163 465</td>
<td>11 767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>110 689</td>
<td>65 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>58 626</td>
<td>112 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>35 046</td>
<td>132 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>21 019</td>
<td>130 727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>13 698</td>
<td>129 033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
<td>8 858</td>
<td>104 804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
<td>6 593</td>
<td>87 762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>5 633</td>
<td>75 383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–69</td>
<td>5 685</td>
<td>70 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–74</td>
<td>4 130</td>
<td>55 711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–79</td>
<td>2 562</td>
<td>33 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–84</td>
<td>1 469</td>
<td>18 064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>7 785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 084 173</td>
<td>1 035 215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) estimated resident population by marital status, age and sex is available only for Census years.
BIRTHS

In 2000, most of the 59,200 live births registered in Victoria were to mothers whose usual residence was also in Victoria. The corresponding figure for 1990 was 67,000. For births registered in 2000, there were 105 males born for every 100 females. The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her childbearing lifetime, was 1.6 in 2000. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.7 children per woman and was the lowest in the country.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

AGE OF PARENTS

For children whose birth was registered in 2000, Victoria had the oldest mothers and fathers, on average, of all the States and Territories. In Victoria, the median age of parents was 30.5 years for mothers and 32.7 years for all fathers where age was known. The corresponding median ages for Australia were 29.8 years for mothers and 32.2 years for fathers. The median ages of both parents have been steadily increasing over the past decade. In Victoria, the median ages of parents have increased 1.7 years for mothers and 1.6 years for fathers since 1990.

Age of mother

Victoria has the lowest rate of teenage (15–19 years) childbearing in Australia. There were 1,700 births registered to teenage mothers in 2000, equivalent to a rate of 10.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. The national rate was 17.4 births per 1,000 population of females in that age group.

In 2000 there were 1,600 births to mothers aged 40 years and over, comprising 2.8% of all births. This is comparable with the national level, where 2.6% of births were to mothers aged 40 years and over.

Since 1990, age-specific fertility rates (the number of births per 1,000 women in each age group) have decreased in all age groups for women aged under 30 years. In 2000, age-specific fertility rates for Victoria were lower than national rates for women aged under 30 years.
There were 14,100 exnuptial births registered in 2000. The proportion of exnuptial births to total births has been steadily increasing from 18% in 1990 to 24% in 2000. Over the past decade this proportion has remained consistently below the national level.

The proportion of exnuptial births to total births varied considerably across the Statistical Divisions in Victoria — ranging from 25% in Wimmera to 34% in Gippsland; the comparative figures for Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) and the remainder of Victoria were 21% and 31% respectively.

The proportion of exnuptial births in local government areas within the MSD ranged from a low of 10% in the Cities of Boroondara and Manningham to a high of 35% in the City of Frankston and 30% in the Shire of Mornington Peninsula.
MULTIPLE BIRTHS

The 59,200 Victorian births, registered in 2000, resulted from 58,200 confinements of which 939 confinements gave rise to multiple births (1 in every 62 confinements). This included 918 sets of twins, which was a similar proportion (1.6%) of total confinements as was the case in 1999. In 2000, there were 21 sets of triplets or higher order multiple births.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

For all nuptial confinements in Victoria, the median interval between the date of the current marriage and the current birth was 4.6 years. This interval is the point where there were as many births to couples that had duration of marriage above the midpoint as there were to those that had duration of marriage below the midpoint.

In 2000, the median interval between marriage and first nuptial confinement was 2.6 years. Of all first nuptial confinements, 39% occurred within two years of marriage. This proportion was higher in the younger age groups, with 66% of 20–24 year old married mothers giving birth less than two years after marriage and 72% of married teenage mothers giving birth less than one year after marriage.

Mothers aged 30 years and over contributed 49% of nuptial first confinements in 2000, compared with 30% in 1990.

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, By Duration Of Marriage

[Graph showing the percentage of first nuptial confinements by duration of marriage for different age groups of mothers.]

PREVIOUS BIRTHS OF THE CURRENT RELATIONSHIP

Of the 44,300 nuptial confinements in Victoria in 2000, 41% were the first confinement of the relationship. A further 35% of nuptial confinements were to couples with one previous child and another 15% were to couples with two children. In Victoria, previous children of the current relationship include both exnuptial, nuptial and adopted children of the relationship. When registering the birth of a child, previous births to the mother outside the current relationship are not included.
### 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total births</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Indigenous births</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>66 970</td>
<td>34 357</td>
<td>32 613</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>116.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1991 Census based</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1996 Census based</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>62 591</td>
<td>32 108</td>
<td>30 483</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>100.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>61 143</td>
<td>31 587</td>
<td>29 556</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>60 732</td>
<td>31 248</td>
<td>29 484</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>94.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>60 492</td>
<td>31 303</td>
<td>29 189</td>
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<td>450</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>99.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>58 875</td>
<td>30 101</td>
<td>28 774</td>
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<td>263</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>101.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>30 326</td>
<td>28 845</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>102.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total fertility rate**: 1.868, 1.754, 1.707, 1.690, 1.679, 1.627, 1.625
- **Net reproduction rate**: 0.893, 0.842, 0.815, 0.810, 0.799, 0.782, 0.780

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.
(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
### 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b) continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total confinements</strong></td>
<td>66,136</td>
<td>61,685</td>
<td>60,294</td>
<td>59,804</td>
<td>59,531</td>
<td>57,891</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nuptial</strong></td>
<td>54,505</td>
<td>48,222</td>
<td>47,247</td>
<td>46,438</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First nuptial</strong></td>
<td>22,988</td>
<td>20,295</td>
<td>19,561</td>
<td>19,264</td>
<td>18,845</td>
<td>19,007</td>
<td>19,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exnuptial</strong></td>
<td>11,631</td>
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<td>13,936</td>
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<td>13,888</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Paternity-acknowledged</strong></td>
<td>9,314</td>
<td>11,384</td>
<td>11,225</td>
<td>11,698</td>
<td>12,820</td>
<td>12,664</td>
<td>12,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median age of mother (years)</strong></td>
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<td>30.4</td>
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<td>30.3</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>30.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First nuptial</strong></td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exnuptial</strong></td>
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<td>25.7</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paternity-acknowledged</strong></td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median age of father (years)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All fathers, where age is known</strong></td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuptial</strong></td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged</strong></td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>28.9</td>
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<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median duration of marriage (years)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nuptial</strong></td>
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<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First nuptial</strong></td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuptial confinements</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous confinements of the current relationship</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td>22,988</td>
<td>20,295</td>
<td>19,561</td>
<td>19,264</td>
<td>18,845</td>
<td>19,007</td>
<td>19,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>18,223</td>
<td>17,085</td>
<td>16,905</td>
<td>16,686</td>
<td>16,640</td>
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<td>612</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 and over</strong></td>
<td>444</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>348</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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</table>

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.
(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
### 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS)</th>
<th>Confinements</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 and under</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuptial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exnuptial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total confinements</td>
<td>1 713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PROPORTION (%)              |               |       |       |       |       |             |         |
| Nuptial                     | 12.6          | 48.9  | 78.5  | 85.7  | 82.5  | 76.5        | 76.1     |
| Exnuptial                   | 87.4          | 51.1  | 21.5  | 14.3  | 17.5  | 23.5        | 23.9     |

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
(b) Includes age not stated.
In 2000, there were 32,000 registered deaths of persons usually resident in Victoria, compared with 31,000 in 1990. The 32,000 deaths consisted of 16,400 males and 15,700 females, a sex ratio of 105 males per 100 females. The standardised death rate (SDR) was 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population, which was lower than the national rate of 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population. The SDR is the death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced the death rates at each age of the population being analysed (e.g. Victoria 2000).

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

For 1998–2000, the life expectancy for persons whose usual place of residence was Victoria was 82.3 years for females and 77.1 years for males. Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining to a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person’s lifetime. Females in Western Australia (82.6 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (82.3 years) and males in the Australian Capital Territory (78.3 years) each had longer expectations of life at birth than females and males, respectively, in Victoria. Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 82.0 years for females and 76.6 years for males.

AGE AT DEATH

In Victoria, the median ages at death in 2000 were 75.8 years for males and 82.0 years for females. These were the second highest in the country, with only South Australia having higher median ages at death (82.2 years for males and 76.1 years for females). The comparative figures for Victoria in 1990 were 72.4 years and 79.2 years respectively.

Generally, there were more male deaths than female deaths until age 82. The age group 80 years and over accounted for 56% of all female deaths, but only 36% of all male deaths.
AGE AT DEATH continued

The highest ratio at death in 2000 — in terms of standard 5-year age groups — was 285 males per 100 females in the 25–29 year age group.

RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS, Age Groups

INFANT DEATHS

In Victoria, there were 268 infant deaths registered in 2000, a rate of 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births that continues a steady decline in infant mortality rates of the past two decades. Two-fifths (41%) of infant deaths occurred during the first day of life and two-thirds (66%) occurred within the first month. The sex ratio of all infant deaths was 127 males for every 100 females compared with the sex ratio at birth of 105 males for every 100 females.

INFANT DEATH RATES(a)

(a) Per 1,000 live births.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The two major causes of death for men and women in Victoria in 2000 were Malignant neoplasms (cancer) and Ischaemic heart diseases (heart attack). Deaths from cancer represented 31% of male deaths and 26% of female deaths, whilst deaths from heart attack accounted for 20% of male deaths and 19% of female deaths.
INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)

There were 511 suicide deaths of Victorian residents registered in 2000, consisting of 382 males and 129 females. This compares with 552 suicide deaths (440 males and 112 females) in 1999 and 499 suicide deaths (399 males and 100 females) in 1990.

In 2000, males aged 25–44 years had the highest rate of suicide with 26.4 deaths per 100,000 population, which was slightly higher than the corresponding rate for 1990 of 24.9 suicide deaths per 100,000 population. The highest rate of suicide for females, in 2000, was also in the age group 25–44 years with 7.5 deaths per 100,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1990 being 6.4 female suicide deaths per 100,000 population.

SUICIDE RATE(a)

(a) Per 100,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 419 deaths (286 males and 133 females) of Victorian residents in 2000, compared with 434 deaths (307 males and 127 females) in 1999 and 644 deaths (442 males and 202 females) in 1990. The most common motor vehicle accident deaths were those that involved a collision with another vehicle. In the age group 18–24 years, motor vehicle accidents accounted for 30% of both male deaths (66) and female deaths (27). In contrast, motor vehicle accidents accounted for only 1.3% of total Victorian deaths.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS DUE TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
DRUG-RELATED DEATHS

There were 408 drug-related deaths of Victorian residents registered in 2000, compared
to 442 deaths registered in 1999 and only 97 deaths registered in 1990. Since 1980,
between one-third and one-half of all drug-related deaths have been to persons in the
age group 25–34 years.

PROPORTION OF DRUG-RELATED DEATHS, Selected Age Groups

These types of deaths, registered from 1980 to 1998, were classified according to the
ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9). The ICD–9
classifications used for these deaths were Drug dependence (304) and Accidental
poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals (E850–E858).

From 1999 registered deaths have been classified according to the tenth revision of the
International Classification of Diseases (ICD–10). Deaths registered in 1998 have since
had the ICD–10 classification applied to them. The ICD–10 equivalents, for drug-related
deaths, are Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use
(F11–F16; F18 & F19) and Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances
(X40–X44).
### 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total deaths</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Indigenous deaths(c)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Standardised death rate</th>
<th>Crude death rate</th>
<th>Median age at death (years)</th>
<th>Age-specific death rate</th>
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<td>7.1</td>
<td>72.4</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>74.7</td>
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<td>15,650</td>
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<td>108</td>
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<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.
(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
(c) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.
### 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b) continued

<table>
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<td><strong>Expectation of life(c)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>81.0</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>6.3</td>
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<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td><strong>Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>247</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>214</td>
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<td>297</td>
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<td>252</td>
<td>237</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>All other diseases</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>External causes</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neoplasms</td>
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<td>148</td>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>201</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other diseases</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>77</td>
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### INFANT DEATHS

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<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>161</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Infant mortality rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at death</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 day</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day to under 1 week</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week to under 4 weeks</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 weeks to under 1 year</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 day</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day to under 1 week</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week to under 4 weeks</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 weeks to under 1 year</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.
(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
(c) From 1995 onwards expectation of life has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the year in the table heading.
(d) See paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Explanatory Notes.
### 4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

<table>
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<th>Age at death (years)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Age at death (years)</th>
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<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
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<td>268</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx: number of persons at exact age x
qx: probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x+1
Lx: number of persons surviving at age x last birthday
e^x: complete expectation of life at exact age x
### 4.3 Life Table (a) — 1998–2000

#### FEMALES

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<th>Lx</th>
<th>e'x</th>
<th>e''x</th>
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</table>

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

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.
## 4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of death</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Proportion of all deaths</th>
<th>Rate(b)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>Neoplasms (C00–D48)</td>
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<td>4 175</td>
<td>9 333</td>
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<td>Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</td>
<td>5 055</td>
<td>4 076</td>
<td>9 131</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>191.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1 251</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)</td>
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<td>524</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
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<td>Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)</td>
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<td>579</td>
<td>1 051</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)</td>
<td>5 603</td>
<td>6 314</td>
<td>11 917</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)</td>
<td>4 107</td>
<td>4 079</td>
<td>8 186</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>171.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)</td>
<td>3 314</td>
<td>2 934</td>
<td>6 248</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>131.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 743</td>
<td>2 862</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)</td>
<td>1 387</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>2 590</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)</td>
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<td>499</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)</td>
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<td>420</td>
<td>801</td>
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<td>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>classified (R00–R99)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</td>
<td>1 273</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>1 953</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>41.0</td>
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<td>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### All causes of death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Proportion of all deaths</th>
<th>Rate(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 368</td>
<td>15 650</td>
<td>32 018</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>671.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.
## 4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes (a)—Summary

### CAUSE OF DEATH (b) ........................................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malignant neoplasms</th>
<th>All heart diseases</th>
<th>Cerebrovascular diseases</th>
<th>Diseases of the respiratory system</th>
<th>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</th>
<th>Intentional self-harm</th>
<th>All causes</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>5 055</td>
<td>4 107</td>
<td>1 119</td>
<td>1 387</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4 076</td>
<td>4 079</td>
<td>1 743</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>9 131</td>
<td>8 186</td>
<td>2 862</td>
<td>2 590</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Proportions by sex (%) |                   |                        |                                   |                                                 |                     |           |
| Males                 | 55.4              | 50.2                   | 39.1                              | 53.6                                            | 67.7                | 74.8      | 51.1     |
| Females               | 44.6              | 49.8                   | 60.9                              | 46.4                                            | 32.3                | 25.2      | 48.9     |
| Persons               | 100.0             | 100.0                  | 100.0                             | 100.0                                           | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0    |

| Proportions by cause of death (%) |                   |                        |                                   |                                                 |                     |           |
| Males                  | 30.9              | 25.1                   | 6.8                               | 8.5                                            | 1.8                 | 2.3       | 100.0    |
| Females                | 26.0              | 26.1                   | 11.1                              | 7.7                                            | 0.9                 | 0.8       | 100.0    |
| Persons                | 28.5              | 25.6                   | 8.9                               | 8.1                                            | 1.4                 | 1.6       | 100.0    |

| Crude death rate (c)   |                   |                        |                                   |                                                 |                     |           |
| Males                 | 214.3             | 174.1                  | 47.4                              | 58.8                                           | 12.5                | 16.2      | 693.8    |
| Females               | 169.3             | 169.4                  | 72.4                              | 50.0                                           | 5.9                 | 5.4       | 650.0    |
| Persons               | 191.6             | 171.7                  | 60.0                              | 54.3                                           | 9.2                 | 10.7      | 671.7    |

| Standardised death rate (d) |                   |                        |                                   |                                                 |                     |           |
| Victoria              | 163.9             | 134.7                  | 45.9                              | 43.0                                           | 9.1                 | 10.5      | 550.1    |
| Australia             | 163.8             | 144.7                  | 51.0                              | 47.1                                           | 10.1                | 12.2      | 568.4    |

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

(b) Comprising the following: malignant neoplasms (ICD codes C00–C97); all heart diseases (ICD codes I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52); cerebrovascular diseases (ICD codes I60–I69); diseases of the respiratory system (ICD codes J00–J99); transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V99); and intentional self-harm (ICD codes X60–X84).

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

(d) Deaths per 100,000 population, standardised for age and sex using the 1991 Australian population as the standard population.
### 4.6 Life Expectancy at Birth\(^{(a)}\), Statistical Areas\(^{(b)}\)—1998–2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical Division and Subdivision</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Northern Outer Melbourne</td>
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<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boroondara City</td>
<td>79.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>83.0</td>
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<td>77.4</td>
<td>82.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>76.9</td>
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<td>78.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Dandenong City</td>
<td>76.9</td>
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<td>South Eastern Outer Melbourne</td>
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<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Frankston City</td>
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<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Melbourne</td>
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<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barwon</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater Geelong City Part A</td>
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<td>81.8</td>
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</tr>
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<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenelg</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Western District</td>
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<td>Ballarat City</td>
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<td>East Central Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Central Highlands</td>
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<td>North Wimmera</td>
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<td>Total Wimmera</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

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

\(^{(c)}\) From table 4.3.
**SECTION 5 MIGRATION**

**TOTAL NET MIGRATION**

In assessing the contribution migration makes to the population of each State and Territory, both net interstate migration and net overseas migration are added to show total net migration. In 2000, Victoria recorded the second highest net migration gain of 34,000 persons (79% from net overseas migration) after Queensland with 36,000 persons (43% from net interstate migration).

**NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION**

In 2000, net overseas migration contributed 26,900 persons (45%) to the growth in Victoria's population. Net overseas migration fluctuates from year to year and generally contributes less to the growth in Victoria's population than natural increase. Net overseas migration was higher than natural increase in calendar years 1987–89 and 2000. Since 1980, net overseas migration has ranged from a high of 34,100 persons in 1989 to a low of 8,000 persons in 1993.

**OVERSEAS MIGRATION—Year ended 30 June**

**NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION**

The movement of people between States and Territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It also has an impact on population growth at the State or Territory and regional level.

**Components of net interstate migration**

The components of net interstate migration are departures of Victorian residents interstate and arrivals in Victoria of residents from other States and Territories.

The level of interstate migration to Victoria has changed in the last few years. There was a net interstate migration gain of 7,100 persons in 2000 with an average gain, in the period 1998–2000, of 5,100 persons per year. In comparison, over the period 1990–97 there was an average loss of 16,300 persons per year.
The majority of interstate migration during 2000 was between the three most populous eastern States. In 2000, arrivals to Victoria from New South Wales (26,600 persons) were the third highest, after the reciprocal population transfers between New South Wales and Queensland.

In 2000, Victoria with 73,700 interstate arrivals was the third most popular destination for people moving after Queensland (100,500) and New South Wales (96,300). In turn, most of Victoria's arrivals came from New South Wales (36%) and Queensland (26%).

In 2000, arrivals and departures between New South Wales and Victoria resulted in a net gain from interstate migration of 2,900 people to Victoria. The highest net gain from interstate migration in 2000 was the net movement from New South Wales to Queensland of 13,600 people.

Population projections give possible scenarios of the size, structure and distribution of the population based on a combination of assumptions about trends in births, deaths and migration.

Based on assumptions in the most recent set of ABS population projections for Victoria: the level of net overseas migration is assumed to range between 16,100 persons and 25,200 persons per year; net interstate migration is assumed to vary between a gain of 2,000 persons and a loss of 18,000 persons; and, fertility is assumed to decline to between 1.67 and 1.52 births per woman during their childbearing lifetime.

Within these parameters, there are two scenarios for Victoria's 2000 population of 4.8 million. One scenario would see the population grow until the mid 2020s to 5.1 million and then decline to 4.7 million by the year 2051. The other, would see the population continue to grow until the year 2051 to 6.8 million.

If there were no net overseas migration from 2000 onwards, the Victorian population would peak earlier at a lower level and then decline to either 5 million or 3.6 million by the year 2051.
### 5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Departures(c)</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>32,522</td>
<td>6,685</td>
<td>25,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>22,057</td>
<td>5,680</td>
<td>16,377</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20,247</td>
<td>5,576</td>
<td>14,671</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>16,333</td>
<td>6,107</td>
<td>10,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>16,933</td>
<td>6,511</td>
<td>10,422</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>18,119</td>
<td>7,245</td>
<td>10,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Permanent movement
- Arrivals
- Departures: Former settlers, Other Australian residents
- Net

#### Long-term movement
- Arrivals: Australian residents returning, Overseas visitors arriving
- Departures: Overseas visitors departing
- Net
- Category jumping

#### Net overseas migration(d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Departures</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>26,254</td>
<td>25,206</td>
<td>1,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>36,704</td>
<td>27,222</td>
<td>9,482</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>40,071</td>
<td>29,764</td>
<td>10,307</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>43,039</td>
<td>32,333</td>
<td>10,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>45,251</td>
<td>32,125</td>
<td>13,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>47,586</td>
<td>33,614</td>
<td>13,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
<td>n.y.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Interstate migration
- Arrivals
- Departures
- Net interstate migration

**Notes:**
- See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
- See paragraphs 27 to 29 of Explanatory Notes.
- 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.
- For the years 1990, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.
### 5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>Overseas (a)</th>
<th>Interstate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>1 427</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>1 424</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>1 580</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>6 859</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>6 972</td>
<td>1 971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>2 930</td>
<td>2 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>2 365</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
<td>1 745</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>1 050</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>50–54</td>
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<td>-141</td>
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<tr>
<td>55–59</td>
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<td>60–64</td>
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<td>-176</td>
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<tr>
<td>65–69</td>
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<td>-112</td>
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<td>70–74</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–79</td>
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<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–84</td>
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<td>-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26 933</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 073</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of Explanatory Notes.
MARRIAGES

In 2000 there were 26,900 marriages registered in Victoria, compared with 30,100 in 1990. The number of marriages registered has declined since a peak in 1988. The decrease in registrations from 1999 to 2000 is reflected in the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 population), which has decreased from 5.8 to 5.6 per 1,000 population. In 2000 the national rate was 5.9 per 1,000 population.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

The age at first marriage in Victoria continues to increase steadily. In 2000, the median age of those persons marrying for the first time was 28.7 years for men and 27.1 years for women. The median age is the age at which there are as many marrying above the age as there are marrying below it. In first marriages in 2000, 39% of bridegrooms and 26% of brides were aged 30 years or more compared with 24% and 14% in 1990, respectively.

AGE SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

Between 1990 and 2000 age-specific marriage rates (per 1,000 population) decreased for men and women in most age groups. While the highest age-specific marriage rate for men remained in the 25–29 year age group, the rate declined slightly over this period. The 20–24 year age group for men recorded the largest decline in the marriage rate, decreasing by 53% from 1990 to 2000.

Over the same period, the highest age-specific marriage rate for women changed from the 20–24 year age group to the 25–29 year age group. Since 1990, declines in age-specific marriage rates have continued to occur for women in the age groups 19 years and under and, 20–24 years. The age-specific marriage rates for these two groups decreased by 51% and 46% respectively.
DAY AND MONTH OF MARRIAGE

Saturday is traditionally the most popular day of the week for marriage, and 63% of marriages registered in 2000 occurred on a Saturday, 19% occurred on a Sunday and 9% on a Friday. Of those marriages registered in Victoria, that took place in 2000, the most popular months for weddings were March and November. The least popular months for weddings, were June, July and August.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, By Month of Occurrence

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Of all marriages registered in Victoria in 2000, 69% were the first marriage for both partners. In 11% of all marriages, both partners were previously divorced.

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

For most of the 20th century, the proportion of marriages performed in Victoria by civil celebrants remained below 10%. This proportion was 8% in 1970 and then increased four-fold to 34% by 1980. The pace of growth slowed over the next decade, reaching only 40% by 1994 but has since quickened and has now reached 52% in 2000.
### 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marriages registered</th>
<th>Crude marriage rate</th>
<th>Previous marital status</th>
<th>Marriages performed by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All marriages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministers of religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First marriage both partners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First marriage one partner</td>
<td>Number: 18 063, Proportion (%): 60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remarriage both partners</td>
<td>Number: 3 970, Proportion (%): 60.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 120</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>20 968</td>
<td>18 063, Proportion (%): 60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>26 607</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>18 752</td>
<td>14 415, Proportion (%): 55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>26 074</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>18 026</td>
<td>14 004, Proportion (%): 55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25 456</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>17 666</td>
<td>13 803, Proportion (%): 52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>26 372</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>18 221</td>
<td>13 725, Proportion (%): 50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>27 252</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>18 487</td>
<td>18 975, Proportion (%): 48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26 852</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>18 511</td>
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</table>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
### 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) continued

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>41.8</td>
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<td>25.9</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
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<td>32.9</td>
<td>33.4</td>
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<td>35–39</td>
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<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>45–49</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 and over</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
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</table>

**BRIDEGROOM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>23456</td>
<td>20790</td>
<td>20089</td>
<td>19813</td>
<td>20325</td>
<td>21136</td>
<td>20783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>5959</td>
<td>5265</td>
<td>5435</td>
<td>5137</td>
<td>5503</td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>5562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>26607</td>
<td>26074</td>
<td>25456</td>
<td>26372</td>
<td>27252</td>
<td>26852</td>
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**Median age of bridegroom (years)**

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>26.6</td>
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<td>28.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>61.9</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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<td>All bridegrooms</td>
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<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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**BRIDE**

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 and under</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>48.8</td>
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<td>53.7</td>
<td>51.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
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<td>22.2</td>
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<td>25.9</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>35–39</td>
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<td>12.2</td>
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<td>40–44</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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**Marital status of bride**

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<td>20509</td>
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**Median age of bride (years)**

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(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.
### 6.2 MARRIAGES, Age-specific First Marriage and Remarriage Rates—Census years

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<td>5.8</td>
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<td>20.5</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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| **REMARRIAGES (b)** |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Age of bridegroom     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 20–24                  | 131.7| 255.8| 197.8| 102.8| 35.7 | 27.5 |
| 25–29                  | 351.0| 401.7| 247.6| 195.1| 143.6| 57.1 |
| 30–34                  | 289.1| 346.4| 210.3| 179.0| 150.2| 71.1 |
| 35–39                  | 206.4| 298.6| 171.9| 144.0| 114.0| 57.5 |
| 40–44                  | 145.3| 223.2| 129.5| 112.5| 91.2 | 46.7 |
| 45–49                  | 96.8 | 167.7| 95.3 | 97.1 | 71.6 | 38.4 |
| 50–54                  | 68.0 | 118.2| 71.6 | 80.5 | 58.5 | 34.3 |
| 55–59                  | 56.2 | 84.9 | 53.2 | 57.5 | 45.2 | 28.0 |
| 60 and over            | 17.4 | 22.9 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 10.6 |
| Age of bride           |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 15–19                  | 43.5 | 111.1| 98.4 | 30.5 | 9.8  | 4.6  |
| 20–24                  | 322.0| 338.1| 225.8| 164.6| 92.4 | 35.4 |
| 25–29                  | 300.7| 312.9| 194.8| 169.1| 140.4| 58.5 |
| 30–34                  | 162.4| 219.0| 136.3| 130.5| 109.9| 54.6 |
| 35–39                  | 98.9 | 138.5| 92.3 | 85.6 | 75.6 | 37.7 |
| 40–44                  | 68.4 | 104.6| 68.2 | 56.2 | 48.3 | 28.8 |
| 45–49                  | 43.0 | 67.4 | 46.2 | 49.7 | 38.3 | 23.6 |
| 50–54                  | 25.3 | 34.9 | 24.8 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 18.8 |
| 55–59                  | 11.6 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 11.1 |
| 60 and over            | 2.8  | 3.3  | 2.6  | 2.5  | 2.3  | 1.7  |

(a) Per 1,000 population of never married men and women. See Glossary.
(b) Per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men and women. See Glossary.
### 6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

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<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Never married</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>2159</td>
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<td>177</td>
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<td>Divorced</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<table>
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<th>Previous marital status of bridegroom</th>
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<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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### 6.4 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties and Category of Rite

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<th>Divorced</th>
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<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>All marriages</th>
<th>Proportion of all marriages</th>
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<td>Anglican</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>1 997</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2 354</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>337</td>
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<td>157</td>
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<td>281</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>1 208</td>
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<td>248</td>
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(a) Under authority of the Marriage Act 1961.
DIVORCES

There were 12,400 divorces granted in 2000, compared with 12,700 in 1999 and 10,400 in 1990. This is an increase of 3% over the 1999 figure and an increase of 19% since 1990.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

The crude divorce rate in 2000 was 2.6 per 1,000 population, slightly down from the 1999 rate of 2.7, reflecting a decrease in the number of divorces granted.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE(a)

![Graph showing crude divorce rate from 1940 to 2000]

(a) Per 1,000 population.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES

Of couples that divorced in 2000, nearly half (48%) had separated within eight years of marriage, and 28% had separated within four years. The most common interval was between two and three years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 8.4 years and the median interval between marriage and divorce was 11.6 years. The same median intervals for Australia were 8.2 years and 11.6 years respectively.

AGE AT DIVORCE AND FINAL SEPARATION

The median age at divorce (the age at which there are as many divorcing above it as there are divorcing below it) for both men and women continued to increase in 2000. The median age at divorce for men was 41.4 years in 2000, compared with 37.9 years in 1990. For women, the median age at divorce was 38.6 years in 2000, compared with 35.3 years in 1990. The median age at final separation, for men divorcing in 2000, was 38.2 years, compared with 35.1 years in 1990. For women, the median age at final separation was 35.4 years in 2000, compared with 32.5 years in 1990.
SEX OF APPLICANT

In 2000, 19% of divorces were the result of joint applications by both husband and wife, compared with 13% in 1990. Husbands lodged 32% and wives lodged 49% of all divorces granted in 2000. Comparative percentages for 1990 were 39% and 48%, respectively. Of all applications for divorce in 1980, husbands lodged 41% and wives lodged 59%.

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER 18

In 2000, at the time of application for divorce, 53% of divorces granted in Victoria involved at least one child under the age of 18 years (55% in 1990). The 12,400 divorces granted in 2000 involved about 12,400 children, compared to 10,700 children involved in 10,400 divorces in 1990.

NUMBER OF DIVORCES, Duration Of Marriage

[Graph showing the number of divorces and children for different durations of marriage from 1980 to 2000]
### 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

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<td>6 280</td>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>Proportion of total divorces (%)</td>
<td>Average number of children</td>
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<td>5 708</td>
<td>6 001</td>
<td>6 139</td>
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<td>2 061</td>
<td>2 567</td>
<td>2 482</td>
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#### HUSBAND

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<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>24 and under</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–34</th>
<th>35–39</th>
<th>40–44</th>
<th>45–49</th>
<th>50–54</th>
<th>55 and over</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age-specific divorce rate</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>At marriage</td>
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#### WIFE

<table>
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<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>24 and under</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–34</th>
<th>35–39</th>
<th>40–44</th>
<th>45–49</th>
<th>50–54</th>
<th>55 and over</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age-specific divorce rate</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At marriage</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Explanatory Notes.
7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group of husband (years)</th>
<th>24 and under</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-34</th>
<th>35-39</th>
<th>40-44</th>
<th>45-49</th>
<th>50-54</th>
<th>55-59</th>
<th>60 and over</th>
<th>Total(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 and under</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>712</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(b)</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>2,371</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>12,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.
### 7.3 DIVORCES, Number of Children of the Marriage and Duration of Marriage (a)

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN.................................................................**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of marriage (years)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4 and over</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th><strong>Average number of children</strong> (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2345</td>
<td>3563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1681</td>
<td>2987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>1469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 and over</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5 854</td>
<td>2 407</td>
<td>2 835</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>12 401</td>
<td>12 390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.
INTRODUCTION

1. This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 45.

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

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

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


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 1999–2011.

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

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

**Household projections**

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

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

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

**BIRTHS**

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

21 Expectation of life for statistical divisions and subdivisions (table 4.6) has 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, and then a line of best fit is calculated to describe that relationship by age. The line of best fit is then used in conjunction with the standard life table to determine mortality rates for the small area life table. For a more detailed description of Brass’ Logit System refer to Brass (1975): Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective data.

Causes of death

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

24 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation’s International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9), while data from 1999 onwards is coded to ICD–10 and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. Data from 1999 onwards in this table relates to:
- Neoplasms (C00–D48);
- Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99);
- Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99);
- Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93);
- All other diseases (remainder of A00–T98); and
- External causes (V01–Y98)
from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

25 Data on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than to the number of travellers. However, the statistics exclude the movements of operational aircrew 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.

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

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


29 As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December Quarters 2000, preliminary category jumping has been set to zero for these periods.
MIGRATION continued

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 in the process of administering Medicare. The ABS adjusts the Health Insurance Commission data to make allowance for the number of persons who do not inform the Commission of their change of residence. Further details are available in Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

MARRIAGES

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

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.
**DIVORCES continued**

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.

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

- Characteristics of the divorce:
  - postcode and State or Territory of separation;
  - rite of marriage; and
  - number of children aged over 18 years.

- Characteristics of the husband and wife:
  - previous marital status at marriage;
  - number of previous marriages;
  - occupation at separation;
  - date of first arrival in Australia; and
  - duration of residence.

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

**INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA**

40 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**

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

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

43 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

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

45 Other ABS products that may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 46)
Australian Capital Territory at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.8)
Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators (Cat. no. 1303.8)
Australian Capital Territory in Focus (Cat. no. 1307.8)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)
Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3235.8)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 1313.8)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

46 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.

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

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

49 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.
The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) can also make available information, which is not published. The following characteristics can be processed by the ABS. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

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

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

DEATHS

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

Sex
State or Territory of registration
Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

- Age at divorce
- Age at marriage
- Age at separation
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
<th>Crude birth rate(a)</th>
<th>Crude death rate(a)</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate(b)</th>
<th>Crude marriage rate(a)</th>
<th>Crude divorce rate(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,320,652</td>
<td>33,026</td>
<td>15,216</td>
<td>2,269</td>
<td>11,088</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1,414,480</td>
<td>34,235</td>
<td>16,489</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>11,342</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,537,042</td>
<td>35,591</td>
<td>16,165</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>13,676</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,696,758</td>
<td>35,362</td>
<td>16,335</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>13,405</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1,799,241</td>
<td>30,332</td>
<td>17,033</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>10,182</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1,845,941</td>
<td>28,883</td>
<td>18,778</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>15,915</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1,932,412</td>
<td>34,406</td>
<td>20,522</td>
<td>1,246</td>
<td>20,898</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,025,475</td>
<td>46,693</td>
<td>21,534</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>21,405</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2,276,272</td>
<td>50,553</td>
<td>23,446</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>21,117</td>
<td>1,714</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2,592,670</td>
<td>58,393</td>
<td>23,886</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>20,137</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,926,075</td>
<td>65,886</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>21,264</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966(c)</td>
<td>3,221,403</td>
<td>64,008</td>
<td>28,673</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>27,089</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971(d)</td>
<td>3,510,362</td>
<td>75,394</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>32,386</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>3,811,360</td>
<td>60,531</td>
<td>30,884</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>28,760</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,949,277</td>
<td>59,284</td>
<td>29,088</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>28,648</td>
<td>9,769</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>4,161,497</td>
<td>60,162</td>
<td>30,175</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>29,390</td>
<td>9,670</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>4,421,251</td>
<td>65,438</td>
<td>31,216</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>28,535</td>
<td>11,134</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4,560,155</td>
<td>61,143</td>
<td>32,726</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>26,074</td>
<td>12,491</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4,605,148</td>
<td>60,732</td>
<td>33,261</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>25,456</td>
<td>12,463</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4,654,937</td>
<td>60,492</td>
<td>32,007</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>26,372</td>
<td>12,307</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4,707,990</td>
<td>58,875</td>
<td>31,918</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>27,252</td>
<td>12,742</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,768,798</td>
<td>59,171</td>
<td>32,018</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>26,852</td>
<td>12,401</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
(c) Birth, death, marriage and divorce events of ‘full-blood Aborigines’, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.
(d) 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.
### SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of persons counted</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Proportion of total persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total persons counted(a)

- Persons counted in private dwellings: 2,163,397
- Persons counted in non-private dwellings: 118,147

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usual residence</th>
<th>Persons counted at home</th>
<th>Visitors counted from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,144,512</td>
<td>2,144,512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area: 12,467
- Elsewhere within Victoria: 94,318
- Interstate: 26,100
- Overseas: 19,394

- Total visitors: 164,811

#### Usual residence 5 years ago(b)

- Same address: 2,260,087
- Different address:
  - Same Statistical Local Area: 437,465
  - Different Statistical Local Area:
    - Victoria: 801,980
    - Interstate: 100,900
    - Overseas: 136,318

- Not stated(c): 19,394

#### Age of persons counted (years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>473,894</td>
<td>451,457</td>
<td>925,351</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–54</td>
<td>1,262,348</td>
<td>1,278,199</td>
<td>2,540,547</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>181,655</td>
<td>181,160</td>
<td>362,815</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 or more</td>
<td>223,298</td>
<td>302,115</td>
<td>525,413</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Marital status of persons counted(e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>578,538</td>
<td>488,855</td>
<td>1,067,393</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>920,500</td>
<td>923,341</td>
<td>1,843,841</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated but not divorced</td>
<td>49,211</td>
<td>59,731</td>
<td>108,942</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>85,475</td>
<td>114,864</td>
<td>200,339</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>41,676</td>
<td>183,900</td>
<td>225,576</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(a) Place of enumeration.
(b) Persons aged five years or more counted at home on census night.
(c) Comprises persons who stated they lived at a different address five years ago but did not state the actual address.
(d) Comprises persons who did not state whether they lived at a different address five years ago.
(e) Persons aged 15 years or more.
## SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996 continued

### Characteristics of persons counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Proportion of total persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Birthplace of persons counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,553,575</td>
<td>1,615,273</td>
<td>3,168,848</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Oceania and Antarctica</td>
<td>26,931</td>
<td>27,962</td>
<td>54,893</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and the Former USSR</td>
<td>315,993</td>
<td>310,306</td>
<td>626,299</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>28,808</td>
<td>26,653</td>
<td>55,461</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>62,116</td>
<td>71,099</td>
<td>133,215</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East Asia</td>
<td>25,886</td>
<td>28,364</td>
<td>54,250</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>26,650</td>
<td>25,857</td>
<td>52,507</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>7,449</td>
<td>7,637</td>
<td>15,086</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern and Central America</td>
<td>8,991</td>
<td>9,476</td>
<td>18,467</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (excl. North Africa)</td>
<td>14,169</td>
<td>14,327</td>
<td>28,496</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(a)</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>69,917</td>
<td>75,275</td>
<td>145,192</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
<td>9,106</td>
<td>10,288</td>
<td>19,394</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Australian citizens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age category</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 years or more</td>
<td>1,913,089</td>
<td>1,978,861</td>
<td>3,891,950</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,636</td>
<td>10,838</td>
<td>21,474</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labour force status(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed persons</td>
<td>1,051,675</td>
<td>833,205</td>
<td>1,884,880</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time(c)</td>
<td>847,677</td>
<td>437,376</td>
<td>1,285,053</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>180,260</td>
<td>376,162</td>
<td>556,422</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours worked not stated</td>
<td>23,738</td>
<td>19,667</td>
<td>43,405</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed persons</td>
<td>115,682</td>
<td>80,507</td>
<td>196,189</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for full-time work</td>
<td>101,600</td>
<td>53,421</td>
<td>155,021</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for part-time work</td>
<td>14,082</td>
<td>27,086</td>
<td>41,168</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in the labour force</td>
<td>1,167,357</td>
<td>913,712</td>
<td>2,081,069</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total not in the labour force(d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>458,827</td>
<td>810,421</td>
<td>1,269,248</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

(b) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

(d) Includes persons who did not state their labour force status.
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 less than 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.

Age-specific marriage rates
Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 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 in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.

Category of movement
Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
- long-term movements (one year or more); and
- short-term movements (less than one year).
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 less than 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 less than 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.

Fetal death  The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birth weight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

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

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

Household  A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling. They regard themselves as a household and make common provision for food or other essentials for living. Alternatively, 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, and 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 less than 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); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or longer 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 are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status, which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.

Marriage  Refers to registered marriages only. Under the 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.

Neonatal death  A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least
400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birth weight is
unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life
such as a heartbeat.

Neonatal death rate  The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births
where birth weight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birth
weight is unavailable).

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

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

Net reproduction rate  The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that
would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and
mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to
which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is the
age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) multiplied 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.

Perinatal death  A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.
Perinatal death rate
The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birth weight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birth weight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.

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

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

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 include 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 men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.

Sex ratio
The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rates
Standardised death rates (SDRs) 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); or
- 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 not necessarily 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.
The following maps are a reference guide for help in analysing the data available in Table 1.2 of this publication.

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