



# DEMOGRAPHY

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 18 DEC 2001

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Ken Willis on Melbourne 03 9615 7392.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

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### 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.

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### 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

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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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

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

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

(d) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>MELBOURNE</b>					
<b>Inner Melbourne</b>					
Melbourne (C)—Inner	6 444	36	0.68	13	4.2
Melbourne (C)—Southbank–Docklands	4 292	15	0.63	4	2.3
Melbourne (C)—Remainder	41 297	416	0.98	214	5.5
Port Phillip (C)—St Kilda	49 730	492	0.86	401	6.3
Port Phillip (C)—West	31 826	413	1.07	218	6.2
Stonnington (C)—Prahran	46 007	402	0.87	314	5.5
Yarra (C)—North	44 811	534	1.13	296	6.4
Yarra (C)—Richmond	24 651	324	1.07	115	5.7
<i>Total Inner Melbourne</i>	<i>249 058</i>	<i>2 632</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1 575</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>Western Melbourne</b>					
Brimbank (C)—Keilor	84 288	1 280	1.80	285	5.6
Brimbank (C)—Sunshine	80 248	1 053	1.67	430	5.9
Hobsons Bay (C)—Altona	54 530	764	1.76	332	5.8
Hobsons Bay (C)—Williamstown	29 049	419	1.76	236	6.1
Maribyrnong (C)	61 308	915	1.70	442	6.1
Moonee Valley (C)—Essendon	69 096	920	1.47	537	5.5
Moonee Valley (C)—West	43 233	442	1.33	253	5.2
<i>Total Western Melbourne</i>	<i>421 752</i>	<i>5 793</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>2 515</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Melton–Wyndham</b>					
Melton (S)—East	13 818	269	1.75	11	5.0
Melton (S) Balance	36 646	459	1.81	139	7.1
Wyndham (C)—North–West	1 420	32	1.70	4	3.6
Wyndham (C)—Werribee	77 207	1 116	1.82	290	6.0
Wyndham (C) Balance	7 496	119	1.59	25	6.2
<i>Total Melton–Wyndham</i>	<i>136 587</i>	<i>1 995</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>Moreland City</b>					
Moreland (C)—Brunswick	40 865	486	1.20	272	6.2
Moreland (C)—Coburg	49 138	699	1.74	417	5.8
Moreland (C)—North	47 021	638	1.84	409	5.8
<i>Total Moreland City</i>	<i>137 024</i>	<i>1 823</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1 098</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>Northern Middle Melbourne</b>					
Banyule (C)—Heidelberg	63 493	736	1.64	573	6.0
Banyule (C)—North	55 736	631	1.65	278	5.2
Darebin (C)—Northcote	46 876	621	1.30	355	5.8
Darebin (C)—Preston	82 935	1 054	1.63	709	5.5
<i>Total Northern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>249 040</i>	<i>3 042</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1 915</i>	<i>5.7</i>
<b>Hume City</b>					
Hume (C)—Broadmeadows	69 107	1 031	1.84	291	5.6
Hume (C)—Craigieburn	35 907	675	2.07	100	5.9
Hume (C)—Sunbury	28 288	412	1.98	114	6.0
<i>Total Hume City</i>	<i>133 302</i>	<i>2 118</i>	<i>1.93</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Northern Outer Melbourne</b>					
Nillumbik (S)—South	28 863	338	1.71	98	4.3
Nillumbik (S)—South–West	21 939	325	1.98	72	5.2
Nillumbik (S) Balance	9 367	123	1.98	35	4.6
Whittlesea (C)—North	11 521	192	1.98	60	6.9
Whittlesea (C)—South	104 344	1 489	1.66	340	5.1
<i>Total Northern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>176 034</i>	<i>2 467</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>5.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>MELBOURNE <i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Boroondara City</b>					
Boroondara (C)—Camberwell North	44 612	348	1.32	367	5.0
Boroondara (C)—Camberwell South	50 462	542	1.54	408	5.3
Boroondara (C)—Hawthorn	33 650	358	1.15	282	6.0
Boroondara (C)—Kew	31 009	319	1.18	294	6.1
<i>Total Boroondara City</i>	<i>159 733</i>	<i>1 567</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1 351</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<b>Eastern Middle Melbourne</b>					
Manningham (C)—East	14 869	150	1.61	59	5.6
Manningham (C)—West	100 037	971	1.36	522	4.8
Monash (C)—South-West	41 520	568	1.50	327	5.8
Monash (C)—Waverley East	60 579	490	1.31	301	4.2
Monash (C)—Waverley West	61 503	511	1.21	393	4.8
Whitehorse (C)—Box Hill	49 967	619	1.57	392	5.2
Whitehorse (C)—Nunawading East	45 732	549	1.61	294	4.7
Whitehorse (C)—Nunawading West	51 602	676	1.68	425	5.0
<i>Total Eastern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>425 809</i>	<i>4 534</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>2 713</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<b>Eastern Outer Melbourne</b>					
Knox (C)—North	111 245	1 286	1.66	699	6.1
Knox (C)—South	34 657	653	1.97	66	4.0
Maroondah (C)—Croydon	55 652	776	1.80	331	6.6
Maroondah (C)—Ringwood	43 693	524	1.72	283	5.0
<i>Total Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>245 247</i>	<i>3 239</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1 379</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</b>					
Yarra Ranges (S)—Central	15 442	206	2.13	93	6.3
Yarra Ranges (S)—North	12 026	143	2.27	111	6.9
Yarra Ranges (S)—South-West	114 908	1 476	1.82	468	4.8
<i>Total Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</i>	<i>142 376</i>	<i>1 825</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<b>Southern Melbourne</b>					
Bayside (C)—Brighton	37 245	375	1.40	366	5.6
Bayside (C)—South	53 489	568	1.71	435	4.8
Glen Eira (C)—Caulfield	76 117	925	1.44	654	5.5
Glen Eira (C)—South	48 501	576	1.58	332	4.6
Kingston (C)—North	90 477	1 021	1.50	654	5.2
Kingston (C)—South	44 801	587	1.75	358	6.1
Stonnington (C)—Malvern	46 569	564	1.36	341	5.3
<i>Total Southern Melbourne</i>	<i>397 199</i>	<i>4 616</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>3 140</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<b>Greater Dandenong City</b>					
Greater Dandenong (C)—Dandenong	58 150	667	1.70	364	5.6
Greater Dandenong (C) Balance	73 689	984	1.59	450	5.4
<i>Total Greater Dandenong City</i>	<i>131 839</i>	<i>1 651</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>814</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<b>South Eastern Outer Melbourne</b>					
Cardinia (S)—North	23 293	290	1.98	105	5.8
Cardinia (S)—Pakenham	17 328	275	2.13	107	5.1
Cardinia (S)—South	5 222	67	2.25	34	5.4
Casey (C)—Berwick	63 028	1 171	2.01	232	5.5
Casey (C)—Cranbourne	51 237	833	2.05	164	5.8
Casey (C)—Hallam	49 715	691	1.92	167	5.4
Casey (C)—South	10 965	136	1.84	40	5.2
<i>Total South Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>220 788</i>	<i>3 463</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>5.5</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>MELBOURNE <i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Frankston City</b>					
Frankston (C)—East	36 081	607	2.00	118	6.1
Frankston (C)—West	77 559	900	1.69	660	6.1
<i>Total Frankston City</i>	<i>113 640</i>	<i>1 507</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>Mornington Peninsula Shire</b>					
Mornington Peninsula (S)—East	35 496	485	1.98	154	5.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)—South	44 648	423	1.91	491	5.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)—West	47 135	519	1.71	409	6.0
<i>Total Mornington Peninsula Shire</i>	<i>127 279</i>	<i>1 427</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1 054</i>	<i>5.7</i>
<b>TOTAL MELBOURNE</b>	<b>3 466 707</b>	<b>43 699</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>21 432</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>BARWON</b>					
<b>Greater Geelong City Part A</b>					
Bellarine—Inner	21 687	291	1.95	178	6.7
Corio—Inner	56 380	657	1.75	448	6.9
Geelong	11 884	137	1.60	120	6.8
Geelong West	14 312	168	1.67	154	6.6
Newtown	9 805	128	1.78	96	6.1
South Barwon—Inner	43 893	453	1.60	255	4.7
<i>Total Greater Geelong City Part A</i>	<i>157 961</i>	<i>1 834</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1 251</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>East Barwon</b>					
Greater Geelong (C)—Part B	30 541	323	1.96	225	4.8
Queenscliffe (B)	3 419	30	1.90	57	6.7
Surf Coast (S)—East	11 183	148	2.03	63	4.6
Surf Coast (S)—West	8 756	94	1.90	63	5.4
<i>Total East Barwon</i>	<i>53 899</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>West Barwon</b>					
Colac—Otway (S)—Colac	9 796	128	2.14	104	6.1
Colac—Otway (S)—North	6 885	90	2.19	42	6.3
Colac—Otway (S)—South	3 540	41	2.60	33	4.9
Golden Plains (S)—North-West	7 182	87	2.11	21	4.9
Golden Plains (S)—South-East	7 299	94	2.16	39	5.3
Greater Geelong (C)—Part C	2 554	20	1.67	9	3.0
<i>Total West Barwon</i>	<i>37 256</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>TOTAL BARWON</b>	<b>249 116</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>					
<b>Hopkins</b>					
Corangamite (S)—North	9 328	108	2.42	121	7.5
Corangamite (S)—South	7 678	112	2.60	58	5.7
Moyne (S)—North-East	2 480	19	1.97	17	4.4
Moyne (S)—North-West	3 028	32	2.08	14	4.4
Moyne (S)—South	10 460	113	2.32	82	6.4
Warrnambool (C)	28 966	369	1.80	218	6.1
Lady Julia Percy Island	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Hopkins</i>	<i>61 940</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>6.2</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT <i>continued</i></b>					
<b>Glenelg</b>					
Glenelg (S)—Heywood	6 002	59	2.17	39	7.1
Glenelg (S)—North	3 613	27	1.95	52	7.0
Glenelg (S)—Portland	10 252	154	2.01	101	6.8
South Grampians (S)—Hamilton	9 007	96	1.81	98	6.1
South Grampians (S)—Wannon	2 489	25	2.49	28	6.1
South Grampians (S) Balance	5 061	52	2.28	30	5.7
<i>Total Glenelg</i>	<i>36 424</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<b>TOTAL WESTERN DISTRICT</b>	<b>98 364</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS</b>					
<b>Ballarat City</b>					
Ballarat (C)—Central	35 039	406	1.58	372	7.0
Ballarat (C)—Inner North	24 570	280	1.91	194	6.5
Ballarat (C)—North	1 097	9	1.93	7	4.9
Ballarat (C)—South	21 291	282	1.83	124	6.3
<i>Total Ballarat City</i>	<i>81 997</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<b>East Central Highlands</b>					
Hepburn (S)—East	7 430	76	1.86	59	6.2
Hepburn (S)—West	6 674	66	2.09	51	6.4
Moorabool (S)—Bacchus Marsh	15 082	216	2.16	75	5.3
Moorabool (S)—Ballan	5 570	87	2.46	42	6.8
Moorabool (S)—West	3 550	34	1.97	29	6.0
<i>Total East Central Highlands</i>	<i>38 306</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>West Central Highlands</b>					
Ararat (RC)	11 320	106	2.14	104	6.3
Pyrenees (S)—North	3 385	33	2.51	30	5.4
Pyrenees (S)—South	3 248	36	2.24	31	6.8
<i>Total West Central Highlands</i>	<i>17 953</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>TOTAL CENTRAL HIGHLANDS</b>	<b>138 256</b>	<b>1 631</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>WIMMERA</b>					
<b>South Wimmera</b>					
Horsham (RC)—Central	13 167	164	1.81	118	5.9
Horsham (RC) Balance	4 999	57	2.11	39	6.4
N. Grampians (S)—St Arnaud	3 878	42	2.26	52	6.5
N. Grampians (S)—Stawell	9 166	120	1.82	86	6.5
West Wimmera (S)	4 830	62	2.28	51	6.6
<i>Total South Wimmera</i>	<i>36 040</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>North Wimmera</b>					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 450	57	2.08	72	6.7
Yarriambiack (S)—North	2 423	31	2.58	29	6.2
Yarriambiack (S)—South	5 935	63	2.03	72	5.6
<i>Total North Wimmera</i>	<i>14 808</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>TOTAL WIMMERA</b>	<b>50 848</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(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*

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>MALLEE</b>					
<b>Mildura Rural City Part A</b>					
Mildura (RC)—Part A	44 150	616	2.09	326	6.5
<b>West Mallee</b>					
Buloke (S)—North	3 684	38	2.37	34	6.5
Buloke (S)—South	3 586	49	2.64	41	6.5
Mildura (RC)—Part B	4 402	53	2.38	38	6.3
<i>Total West Mallee</i>	11 672	140	2.42	113	6.4
<b>East Mallee</b>					
Gannawarra (S)	11 809	136	2.39	103	5.7
Swan Hill (RC)—Central	9 603	113	2.17	73	6.5
Swan Hill (RC)—Robinvale	4 058	82	3.29	26	6.7
Swan Hill (RC) Balance	7 098	93	2.42	52	6.0
<i>Total East Mallee</i>	32 568	424	2.44	254	6.1
<b>TOTAL MALLEE</b>	88 390	1 180	2.24	693	6.3
<b>LODDON</b>					
<b>Greater Bendigo City Part A</b>					
Greater Bendigo (C)—Central	19 109	256	1.78	169	8.7
Greater Bendigo (C)—Eaglehawk	8 636	108	2.06	68	5.4
Greater Bendigo (C)—Inner East	21 967	267	1.71	206	4.8
Greater Bendigo (C)—Inner North	8 189	97	2.06	56	5.8
Greater Bendigo (C)—Inner West	13 969	201	2.03	127	6.7
Greater Bendigo (C)—Strathfieldsaye	5 330	50	1.85	12	3.9
<i>Total Greater Bendigo City Part A</i>	77 200	979	1.83	638	6.3
<b>North Loddon</b>					
Central Goldfields (S)—Maryborough	7 524	75	1.83	106	6.8
Central Goldfields (S) Balance	5 066	41	2.35	48	6.8
Greater Bendigo (C)—Part B	10 736	105	2.11	88	6.6
Loddon (S)—North	3 716	36	2.38	32	5.5
Loddon (S)—South	4 951	56	2.41	48	5.9
Mount Alexander (S)—Castlemaine	7 051	63	1.76	97	7.1
Mount Alexander (S) Balance	9 493	86	1.80	76	5.2
<i>Total North Loddon</i>	48 537	462	1.99	495	6.3
<b>South Loddon</b>					
Macedon Ranges (S)—Kyneton	7 928	106	2.07	69	6.9
Macedon Ranges (S)—Romsey	9 884	132	2.12	38	5.0
Macedon Ranges (S) Balance	18 515	214	1.95	76	5.7
<i>Total South Loddon</i>	36 327	452	2.03	183	5.9
<b>TOTAL LODDON</b>	162 064	1 893	1.91	1 316	6.3

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>GOULBURN</b>					
<b>Greater Shepparton City Part A</b>					
Greater Shepparton (C)—Part A	43 299	633	2.17	274	5.7
<b>North Goulburn</b>					
Campaspe (S)—Echuca	11 130	145	2.24	109	6.6
Campaspe (S)—Kyabram	12 343	173	2.71	91	6.1
Campaspe (S)—Rochester	8 394	111	2.25	58	5.7
Campaspe (S)—South	3 714	37	1.93	35	6.8
Greater Shepparton (C)—Part B East	4 201	40	1.96	24	4.6
Greater Shepparton (C)—Part B West	9 048	105	2.01	76	6.5
Moira (S)—East	8 030	90	2.15	86	5.7
Moira (S)—West	18 293	253	2.55	166	6.6
<i>Total North Goulburn</i>	<i>75 153</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>South Goulburn</b>					
Delatite (S)—Benalla	8 739	111	2.11	85	6.2
Delatite (S)—North	4 843	44	1.74	26	4.7
Delatite (S)—South	6 531	58	1.90	57	6.6
Strathbogie (S)	9 318	87	2.04	97	5.7
<i>Total South Goulburn</i>	<i>29 431</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>South West Goulburn</b>					
Mitchell (S)—North	11 431	154	2.12	61	5.2
Mitchell (S)—South	15 857	212	2.15	81	6.5
Murrindindi (S)—East	5 947	42	1.63	61	6.4
Murrindindi (S)—West	7 043	96	2.22	46	5.1
<i>Total South West Goulburn</i>	<i>40 278</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>TOTAL GOULBURN</b>	<b>188 161</b>	<b>2 391</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>OVENS–MURRAY</b>					
<b>Wodonga</b>					
Indigo (S)—Part A	10 813	97	2.21	84	6.2
Towong (S)—Part A	2 392	28	2.37	12	5.6
Wodonga (RC)	31 891	479	1.86	179	6.4
<i>Total Wodonga</i>	<i>45 096</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>West Ovens–Murray</b>					
Indigo (S)—Part B	3 524	40	2.18	39	7.4
Wangaratta (RC)—Central	15 974	178	1.81	184	7.6
Wangaratta (RC)—North	4 243	37	1.99	23	2.7
Wangaratta (RC)—South	5 691	59	1.93	27	4.0
<i>Total West Ovens–Murray</i>	<i>29 432</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>East Ovens–Murray</b>					
Alpine (S)—East	7 940	74	2.06	72	5.7
Alpine (S)—West	4 728	53	2.01	48	6.1
Towong (S)—Part B	3 765	28	2.13	33	5.8
<i>Total East Ovens–Murray</i>	<i>16 433</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>TOTAL OVENS–MURRAY</b>	<b>90 961</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>6.2</b>

(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*

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>EAST GIPPSLAND</b>					
<b>East Gippsland Shire</b>					
East Gippsland (S)—Bairnsdale	24 679	228	1.98	274	6.5
East Gippsland (S)—Orbost	8 238	79	2.31	70	6.2
East Gippsland (S)—South-West	3 509	33	1.76	15	5.5
East Gippsland (S) Balance	2 666	32	2.16	39	9.9
<i>Total East Gippsland Shire</i>	39 092	372	2.03	398	6.6
<b>Wellington Shire</b>					
Wellington (S)—Alberton	5 676	56	2.04	63	7.3
Wellington (S)—Avon	4 116	49	2.01	24	8.3
Wellington (S)—Maffra	10 054	122	2.37	89	6.7
Wellington (S)—Rosedale	7 121	64	1.70	37	5.1
Wellington (S)—Sale	13 807	176	2.06	93	6.4
<i>Total Wellington Shire</i>	40 774	467	2.05	306	6.6
<b>TOTAL EAST GIPPSLAND</b>	<b>79 866</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>GIPPSLAND</b>					
<b>La Trobe Valley</b>					
Baw Baw (S)—Part A	4 248	54	2.11	39	6.1
La Trobe (C)—Moe	18 296	210	1.89	184	7.1
La Trobe (C)—Morwell	22 637	236	1.65	151	6.6
La Trobe (C)—Traralgon	25 661	330	1.84	153	6.5
La Trobe (C) Balance	2 612	36	2.18	16	6.6
<i>Total La Trobe Valley</i>	73 454	866	1.81	543	6.7
<b>West Gippsland</b>					
Baw Baw (S)—Part B East	4 064	48	2.17	28	5.8
Baw Baw (S)—Part B West	27 048	320	1.99	226	6.0
Yarra Ranges (S)—Part B	718	12	3.76	—	n.p.
<i>Total West Gippsland</i>	31 830	380	2.04	255	5.9
<b>South Gippsland</b>					
Bass Coast (S)—Phillip Island	6 776	75	2.00	67	5.7
Bass Coast (S) Balance	16 403	169	2.18	158	6.5
South Gippsland (S)—Central	12 375	144	2.12	112	6.3
South Gippsland (S)—East	5 566	62	2.73	57	6.4
South Gippsland (S)—West	7 588	93	2.09	59	6.5
French Island	70	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Bass Strait Islands	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total South Gippsland</i>	48 779	543	2.17	454	6.3
<b>TOTAL GIPPSLAND</b>	<b>154 063</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>VICTORIA(f)</b>	<b>4 766 796</b>	<b>59 171</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>32 018</b>	<b>5.7</b>

(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 (43% of total population growth). In 1990, Victoria recorded a natural increase of 36,000 persons (69% of total population growth).

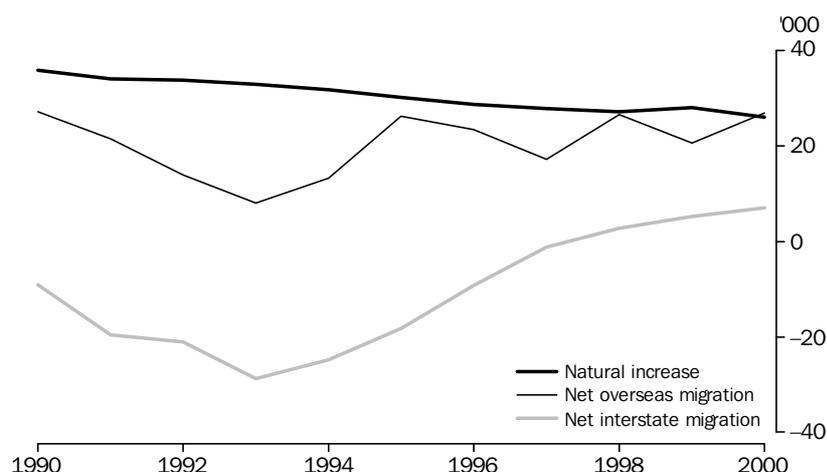
#### Interstate movement

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



## 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

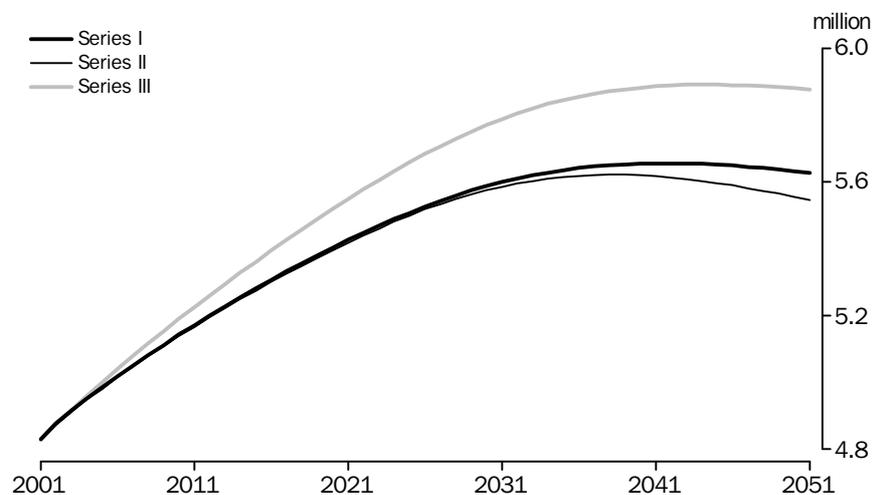
Using different sets of assumptions about the level of births, deaths and migration (for further details, see Explanatory Notes 8–10) the Victorian population has been projected out to the year 2051. Two of the three series in the publication, *Population Projections* (Cat. no. 3222.0) indicate that 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



## 2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)</b>							
Males	2 183.0	2 243.3	2 264.0	2 286.3	2 315.6	2 343.7	2 375.6
Females	2 217.7	2 296.5	2 319.5	2 341.1	2 368.5	2 394.5	2 422.7
<i>Persons</i>	4 400.7	4 539.8	4 583.4	4 627.4	4 684.1	4 738.2	4 798.3
<b>Components of population change(b)</b>							
<b>Natural increase(c)</b>							
Births	66 970	62 584	61 537	60 610	59 292	60 093	59 322
Deaths	30 986	32 393	32 802	32 760	32 100	32 012	33 203
<i>Total</i>	35 984	30 191	28 735	27 850	27 192	28 081	26 119
<b>Overseas migration(d)</b>							
Arrivals	59 068	58 769	60 325	59 382	62 184	65 705	n.y.a.
Departures	32 029	32 907	35 344	39 551	38 636	40 859	n.y.a.
Category jumping	124	314	-1 547	-2 580	3 095	-4 176	n.y.a.
<i>Net</i>	27 163	26 176	23 434	17 251	26 643	20 670	26 933
<b>Interstate migration</b>							
Arrivals	57 059	56 980	64 112	67 781	68 184	69 601	73 730
Departures	66 112	75 185	73 326	68 928	65 336	64 253	66 657
<i>Net</i>	-9 053	-18 205	-9 214	-1 147	2 848	5 348	7 073
<b>Total population growth(e)</b>							
<i>Number</i>	52 482	39 442	43 649	43 954	56 683	54 099	60 125
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
<b>Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)</b>							
Melbourne	n.a.	1 182.2	1 199.3	1 217.7	1 236.2	1 247.7	1 274.8
Balance of Victoria	n.a.	480.5	477.9	481.7	483.0	487.7	496.3
<i>Total</i>	n.a.	1 662.7	1 677.2	1 699.4	1 719.2	1 735.4	1 771.1

(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

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	30 314	29 374	59 688	45	33 399	34 490	67 889
1	30 721	28 827	59 548	46	33 344	34 223	67 567
2	31 356	29 299	60 655	47	33 018	33 767	66 785
3	32 119	30 061	62 180	48	31 629	31 986	63 615
4	31 870	30 470	62 340	49	31 742	32 589	64 331
0–4	156 380	148 031	304 411	45–49	163 132	167 055	330 187
5	33 182	31 419	64 601	50	31 453	31 884	63 337
6	33 263	31 406	64 669	51	30 611	30 663	61 274
7	33 076	31 609	64 685	52	31 371	31 789	63 160
8	33 218	31 210	64 428	53	32 440	32 110	64 550
9	33 520	32 046	65 566	54	27 327	26 775	54 102
5–9	166 259	157 690	323 949	50–54	153 202	153 221	306 423
10	33 599	32 127	65 726	55	26 121	25 949	52 070
11	32 748	31 225	63 973	56	25 108	25 077	50 185
12	32 467	31 242	63 709	57	23 102	22 748	45 850
13	32 421	30 730	63 151	58	22 702	22 259	44 961
14	32 708	31 287	63 995	59	21 920	21 358	43 278
10–14	163 943	156 611	320 554	55–59	118 953	117 391	236 344
15	32 467	31 425	63 892	60	21 066	20 987	42 053
16	32 725	31 382	64 107	61	20 211	20 256	40 467
17	33 419	31 842	65 261	62	19 490	20 037	39 527
18	33 623	32 446	66 069	63	18 880	19 183	38 063
19	34 306	33 172	67 478	64	18 066	18 788	36 854
15–19	166 540	160 267	326 807	60–64	97 713	99 251	196 964
20	34 585	33 085	67 670	65	17 016	17 967	34 983
21	35 350	33 899	69 249	66	17 286	18 140	35 426
22	35 859	33 916	69 775	67	16 581	17 856	34 437
23	35 500	34 159	69 659	68	16 397	17 165	33 562
24	35 512	34 016	69 528	69	17 071	18 348	35 419
20–24	176 806	169 075	345 881	65–69	84 351	89 476	173 827
25	36 427	35 135	71 562	70	16 108	17 601	33 709
26	36 712	35 839	72 551	71	15 706	17 216	32 922
27	37 336	36 503	73 839	72	15 103	17 176	32 279
28	38 376	38 441	76 817	73	14 415	16 931	31 346
29	39 051	39 729	78 780	74	13 985	17 168	31 153
25–29	187 902	185 647	373 549	70–74	75 317	86 092	161 409
30	37 631	37 675	75 306	75	12 429	15 712	28 141
31	37 275	37 564	74 839	76	12 144	15 873	28 017
32	36 108	36 622	72 730	77	10 959	15 101	26 060
33	34 990	35 655	70 645	78	10 316	14 223	24 539
34	34 883	36 266	71 149	79	9 565	13 693	23 258
30–34	180 887	183 782	364 669	75–79	55 413	74 602	130 015
35	35 693	36 441	72 134	80	8 170	12 269	20 439
36	36 943	37 357	74 300	81	6 095	9 559	15 654
37	37 163	37 491	74 654	82	5 582	9 128	14 710
38	37 408	37 610	75 018	83	5 273	8 681	13 954
39	37 629	37 934	75 563	84	4 619	8 214	12 833
35–39	184 836	186 833	371 669	80–84	29 739	47 851	77 590
40	36 442	37 487	73 929	85 and over	20 272	45 138	65 410
41	36 130	36 160	72 290				
42	35 439	36 022	71 461	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 359 029</b>	<b>2 407 767</b>	<b>4 766 796</b>
43	34 591	35 181	69 772				
44	34 782	34 904	69 686				
40–44	177 384	179 754	357 138				

## 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2001	2 389.0	2 442.0	4 831.0	2 387.5	2 440.4	4 827.9	2 387.8	2 440.6	4 828.4
2002	2 412.0	2 466.0	4 878.0	2 409.6	2 463.2	4 872.8	2 410.5	2 463.7	4 874.1
2003	2 431.6	2 486.8	4 918.4	2 429.2	2 483.7	4 912.9	2 432.0	2 485.7	4 917.7
2004	2 447.8	2 504.5	4 952.3	2 446.3	2 501.8	4 948.1	2 452.5	2 506.8	4 959.3
2005	2 463.8	2 521.8	4 985.5	2 462.9	2 519.4	4 982.3	2 472.6	2 527.4	5 000.0
2006	2 479.4	2 538.8	5 018.2	2 479.0	2 536.5	5 015.5	2 492.2	2 547.5	5 039.7
2007	2 494.8	2 555.5	5 050.3	2 494.5	2 553.0	5 047.6	2 511.3	2 567.2	5 078.5
2008	2 509.9	2 572.0	5 081.9	2 509.6	2 569.1	5 078.7	2 530.0	2 586.3	5 116.3
2009	2 524.7	2 588.0	5 112.7	2 524.2	2 584.7	5 108.9	2 548.3	2 605.1	5 153.3
2010	2 539.1	2 603.7	5 142.7	2 538.5	2 599.9	5 138.4	2 566.2	2 623.5	5 189.7
2011	2 553.1	2 618.9	5 172.0	2 552.5	2 614.8	5 167.2	2 583.8	2 641.6	5 225.4
2012	2 566.8	2 633.8	5 200.6	2 566.1	2 629.3	5 195.4	2 601.2	2 659.3	5 260.5
2013	2 580.1	2 648.2	5 228.3	2 579.4	2 643.4	5 222.8	2 618.2	2 676.8	5 295.0
2014	2 593.0	2 662.4	5 255.4	2 592.3	2 657.2	5 249.5	2 634.9	2 694.0	5 328.8
2015	2 605.6	2 676.2	5 281.8	2 604.9	2 670.8	5 275.6	2 651.2	2 710.8	5 362.1
2016	2 617.8	2 689.7	5 307.5	2 617.1	2 684.0	5 301.1	2 667.3	2 727.5	5 394.7
2017	2 629.7	2 702.9	5 332.7	2 629.1	2 697.0	5 326.1	2 683.0	2 743.8	5 426.9
2018	2 641.3	2 715.8	5 357.1	2 640.6	2 709.7	5 350.3	2 698.4	2 760.0	5 458.4
2019	2 652.4	2 728.5	5 380.9	2 651.8	2 722.1	5 373.9	2 713.5	2 775.8	5 489.3
2020	2 663.1	2 740.9	5 404.0	2 662.6	2 734.3	5 396.8	2 728.1	2 791.4	5 519.5
2021	2 673.5	2 753.0	5 426.5	2 672.9	2 746.1	5 419.0	2 742.3	2 806.7	5 549.0
2022	2 683.4	2 764.8	5 448.2	2 682.8	2 757.7	5 440.5	2 756.1	2 821.7	5 577.8
2023	2 692.9	2 776.2	5 469.1	2 692.3	2 768.9	5 461.2	2 769.4	2 836.4	5 605.8
2024	2 702.0	2 787.3	5 489.3	2 701.3	2 779.7	5 481.0	2 782.2	2 850.7	5 632.9
2025	2 710.5	2 798.0	5 508.5	2 709.7	2 790.0	5 499.8	2 794.5	2 864.5	5 659.0
2026	2 718.5	2 808.2	5 526.7	2 717.6	2 799.9	5 517.5	2 806.2	2 877.8	5 684.0
2027	2 726.0	2 817.9	5 543.8	2 724.9	2 809.2	5 534.1	2 817.2	2 890.6	5 707.8
2028	2 732.8	2 827.0	5 559.8	2 731.4	2 818.0	5 549.4	2 827.6	2 902.8	5 730.4
2029	2 739.0	2 835.6	5 574.6	2 737.3	2 826.0	5 563.3	2 837.2	2 914.2	5 751.5
2030	2 744.6	2 843.5	5 588.1	2 742.5	2 833.3	5 575.8	2 846.1	2 925.0	5 771.1
2031	2 749.6	2 850.7	5 600.3	2 747.0	2 839.8	5 586.8	2 854.3	2 934.9	5 789.2
2032	2 753.9	2 857.2	5 611.2	2 750.7	2 845.6	5 596.3	2 861.7	2 944.0	5 805.7
2033	2 757.7	2 863.1	5 620.8	2 753.7	2 850.6	5 604.3	2 868.4	2 952.3	5 820.6
2034	2 760.9	2 868.2	5 629.1	2 756.1	2 854.7	5 610.7	2 874.3	2 959.7	5 834.0
2035	2 763.6	2 872.7	5 636.2	2 757.7	2 858.0	5 615.7	2 879.5	2 966.2	5 845.8
2036	2 765.7	2 876.4	5 642.2	2 758.7	2 860.5	5 619.2	2 884.1	2 972.0	5 856.1
2037	2 767.4	2 879.6	5 647.0	2 759.1	2 862.2	5 621.3	2 888.0	2 976.9	5 864.8
2038	2 768.7	2 882.0	5 650.7	2 759.0	2 863.2	5 622.1	2 891.3	2 981.0	5 872.2
2039	2 769.5	2 883.9	5 653.4	2 758.3	2 863.4	5 621.6	2 894.0	2 984.3	5 878.3
2040	2 770.0	2 885.2	5 655.2	2 757.1	2 862.9	5 620.0	2 896.2	2 986.9	5 883.1
2041	2 770.1	2 886.0	5 656.0	2 755.4	2 861.8	5 617.2	2 897.9	2 988.9	5 886.7
2042	2 769.8	2 886.2	5 656.0	2 753.3	2 860.1	5 613.5	2 899.1	2 990.2	5 889.3
2043	2 769.3	2 886.0	5 655.2	2 750.9	2 857.9	5 608.8	2 899.9	2 990.9	5 890.8
2044	2 768.5	2 885.3	5 653.8	2 748.1	2 855.1	5 603.3	2 900.4	2 991.0	5 891.5
2045	2 767.4	2 884.2	5 651.6	2 745.1	2 851.9	5 597.0	2 900.6	2 990.7	5 891.3
2046	2 766.1	2 882.7	5 648.8	2 741.7	2 848.3	5 590.0	2 900.4	2 989.9	5 890.4
2047	2 764.7	2 880.9	5 645.6	2 738.2	2 844.3	5 582.4	2 900.0	2 988.8	5 888.8
2048	2 763.0	2 878.8	5 641.8	2 734.4	2 840.0	5 574.3	2 899.3	2 987.2	5 886.6
2049	2 761.2	2 876.4	5 637.6	2 730.4	2 835.3	5 565.7	2 898.5	2 985.4	5 883.9
2050	2 759.2	2 873.8	5 633.0	2 726.3	2 830.4	5 556.7	2 897.4	2 983.2	5 880.7
2051	2 757.1	2 871.0	5 628.1	2 722.0	2 825.3	5 547.3	2 896.2	2 980.8	5 877.1

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

## 2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

### HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

	<i>Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Lone person</i>	<b>Total</b>
<i>At 30 June</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....				
SERIES A				
1996	1 235.6	70.2	397.8	1 703.6
2001	1 318.4	71.0	429.6	1 819.0
2006	1 388.7	72.1	460.9	1 921.7
2011	1 451.4	73.5	493.1	2 018.0
2016	1 505.9	74.3	527.8	2 107.9
2021	1 548.6	73.7	565.0	2 187.3
.....				
SERIES B				
1996	1 235.6	70.2	397.8	1 703.6
2001	1 292.6	77.8	465.8	1 836.1
2006	1 350.8	81.9	517.9	1 950.6
2011	1 407.7	84.6	561.5	2 053.8
2016	1 462.8	85.0	597.1	2 144.9
2021	1 507.1	83.9	634.7	2 225.7
.....				
SERIES C				
1996	1 235.6	70.2	397.8	1 703.6
2001	1 292.6	77.8	465.8	1 836.1
2006	1 339.2	85.0	537.1	1 961.3
2011	1 380.1	91.9	611.7	2 083.7
2016	1 415.5	97.3	689.5	2 202.2
2021	1 442.2	100.0	770.0	2 312.2
.....				

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

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

## MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
MALES					
Under 15	485 038	—	—	—	485 038
15–19	160 899	403	48	50	161 400
20–24	163 465	11 767	71	316	175 619
25–29	110 689	65 442	124	2 858	179 113
30–34	58 626	112 218	236	7 877	178 957
35–39	35 046	132 118	433	11 936	179 533
40–44	21 019	130 727	702	14 041	166 489
45–49	13 698	129 033	1 070	15 087	158 888
50–54	8 658	104 804	1 425	11 977	126 864
55–59	6 593	87 762	1 981	8 763	105 099
60–64	5 633	75 383	3 071	6 284	90 371
65–69	5 685	70 456	5 314	4 909	86 364
70–74	4 130	55 711	7 354	3 029	70 224
75–79	2 562	33 542	7 621	1 484	45 209
80–84	1 469	18 064	7 251	665	27 449
85 and over	963	7 785	7 046	238	16 032
<i>Total</i>	1 084 173	1 035 215	43 747	89 514	2 252 649
FEMALES					
Under 15	462 320	—	—	—	462 320
15–19	151 804	1 195	66	50	153 115
20–24	144 696	26 546	133	872	172 247
25–29	83 565	92 263	334	5 383	181 545
30–34	40 961	128 947	776	11 778	182 462
35–39	24 361	139 565	1 430	16 238	181 594
40–44	14 724	132 855	2 370	19 342	169 291
45–49	9 030	126 722	3 946	20 272	159 970
50–54	5 507	98 106	5 876	14 808	124 297
55–59	4 051	80 016	9 446	10 237	103 750
60–64	3 404	66 873	14 932	7 518	92 727
65–69	3 663	57 966	24 498	5 781	91 908
70–74	3 830	43 875	33 669	3 973	85 347
75–79	3 254	23 270	34 016	2 101	62 641
80–84	2 953	10 534	31 800	1 018	46 305
85 and over	3 264	3 679	30 528	516	37 987
<i>Total</i>	961 387	1 032 412	193 820	119 887	2 307 506

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

## SECTION 3

## BIRTHS .....

### 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

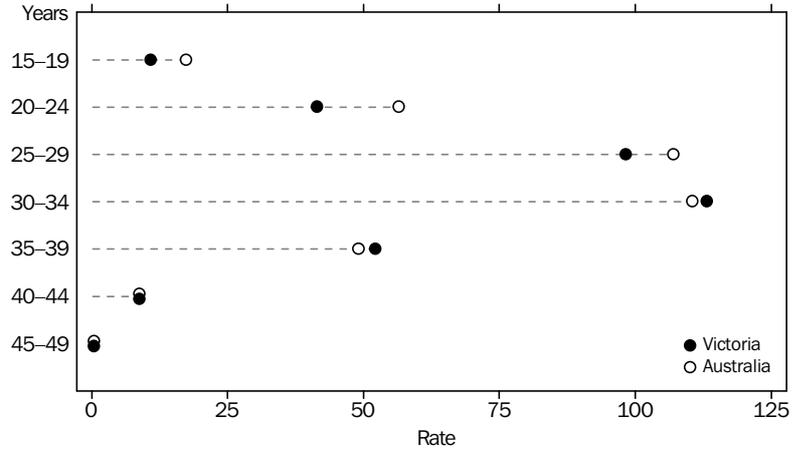
Victoria has the lowest rate of teenage (15–19 years) childbearing in Australia. There were 1,700 births registered to teenage mothers in 2000, equivalent to a rate of 10.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. The national rate was 17.4 births per 1,000 population of females in that age group.

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.

Age of mother *continued*

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES

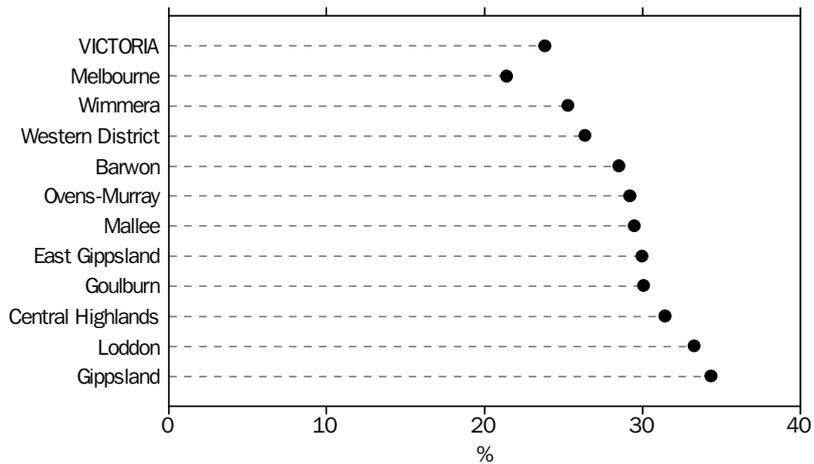


EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

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.

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, By Statistical Division



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.

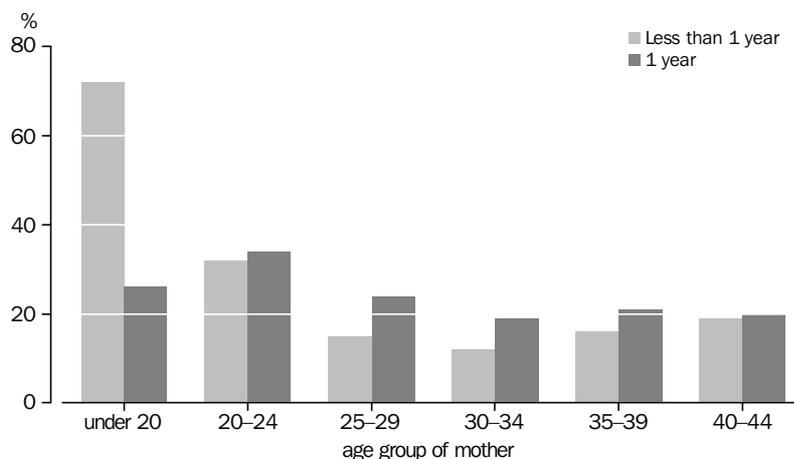
## NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

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



## PREVIOUS BIRTHS OF THE CURRENT RELATIONSHIP

Of the 44,300 nuptial confinements in Victoria in 2000, 44% 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)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	15.9	13.8	12.8	12.4	12.4	10.9	10.8
20–24	67.7	54.6	51.0	49.6	47.1	43.5	41.4
25–29	137.8	118.4	112.0	108.2	104.9	99.6	98.3
30–34	109.0	111.5	111.8	111.7	113.3	112.1	113.1
35–39	37.1	44.8	45.8	47.9	49.5	50.1	52.2
40–44	5.8	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.8
45–49	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
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
BIRTHS							
Total births	66 970	62 591	61 143	60 732	60 492	58 875	59 171
Males	34 357	32 108	31 587	31 248	31 303	30 101	30 326
Females	32 613	30 483	29 556	29 484	29 189	28 774	28 845
Sex ratio	105.3	105.3	106.9	106.0	107.2	104.6	105.1
Indigenous births	499	542	474	457	590	521	452
Males	268	272	240	222	294	263	229
Females	231	270	234	235	296	258	223
Sex ratio	116.0	100.7	102.6	94.5	99.3	101.9	102.7
Estimated coverage(c) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	89	76	72	92	81	69
1996 Census based	n.a.	82	71	67	87	77	67
Nuptial births	55 220	48 962	47 933	47 191	46 391	45 106	45 075
Exnuptial births	11 750	13 629	13 210	13 541	14 101	13 769	14 096
Proportion of total births (%)	17.5	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.3	23.4	23.8
Paternity-acknowledged births	9 406	11 527	11 367	11 853	12 972	12 843	13 092
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	80.1	84.6	86.0	87.5	92.0	93.3	92.9
Crude birth rate	15.3	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.5	12.4

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONFINEMENTS							
<i>Total confinements</i>	66 136	61 685	60 294	59 804	59 531	57 891	58 226
Nuptial	54 505	48 222	47 247	46 438	45 595	44 319	44 338
First nuptial	22 988	20 255	19 561	19 264	18 845	19 007	19 457
Exnuptial	11 631	13 463	13 047	13 366	13 936	13 572	13 888
Paternity-acknowledged	9 314	11 384	11 225	11 698	12 820	12 664	12 905
<i>Median age of mother (years)</i>							
<i>All confinements</i>	28.8	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.5
Nuptial	29.3	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1
First nuptial	27.8	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9
Exnuptial	24.5	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.5
Paternity-acknowledged	24.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5
<i>Median age of father (years)</i>							
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	31.1	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.7
Nuptial	31.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	27.4	28.3	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.4	29.7
<i>Median duration of marriage (years)</i>							
Nuptial	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6
First nuptial	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
<i>Nuptial confinements</i>							
Previous confinements of the current relationship							
0	22 988	20 255	19 561	19 264	18 845	19 007	19 457
1	18 223	17 095	16 905	16 686	16 640	15 853	15 671
2	9 116	7 705	7 544	7 421	7 128	6 751	6 564
3	2 919	2 165	2 238	2 148	2 049	1 901	1 832
4	814	587	612	523	541	477	466
5 and over	444	415	387	396	392	330	348
<i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

## 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

## AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	213	3 354	13 884	17 185	7 740	1 232	43 609
Twins	—	32	224	291	152	12	713
Triplets or higher order	—	3	—	8	3	—	16
<i>Total</i>	215	3 389	14 110	17 484	7 895	1 244	44 338
Exnuptial							
Single	1 484	3 511	3 810	2 856	1 642	374	13 678
Twins	14	31	56	64	32	8	205
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Total</i>	1 498	3 544	3 867	2 922	1 674	382	13 888
<b>Total confinements</b>	1 713	6 933	17 977	20 406	9 569	1 626	58 226
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.

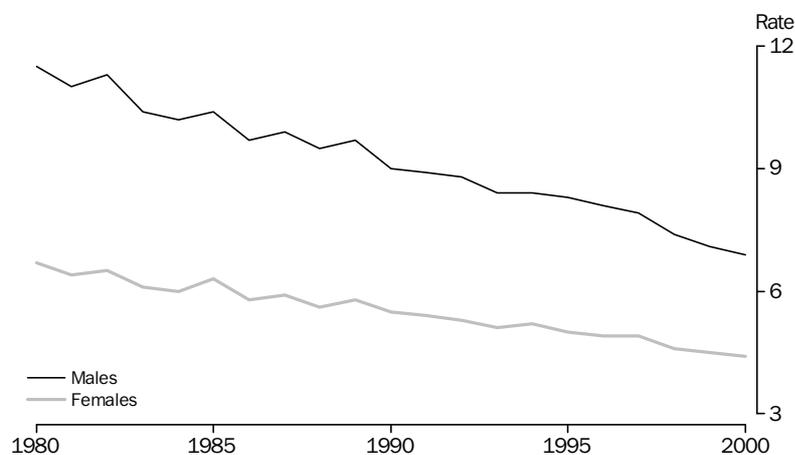
## SECTION 4

## DEATHS

### DEATHS

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)



(a) Per 1,000 standard population.

### 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

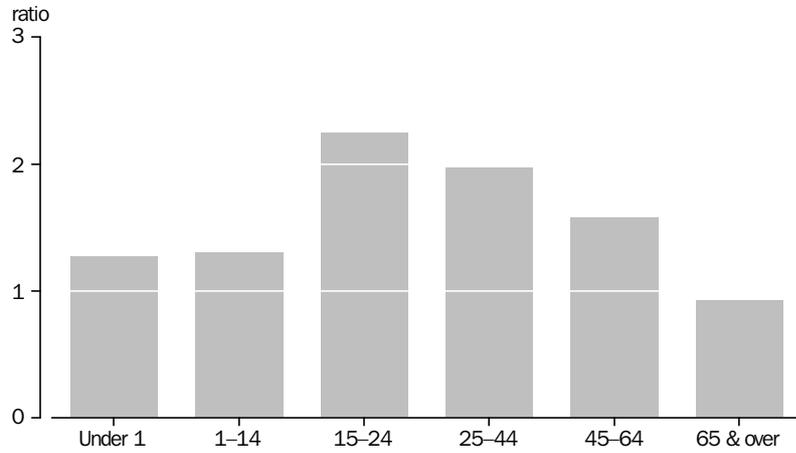
In Victoria, the median ages at death in 2000 were 75.8 years for males and 82.0 years for females. These were the second highest in the country, with only South Australia having higher median ages at death (82.2 years for males and 76.1 years for females). The comparative figures for Victoria in 1990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

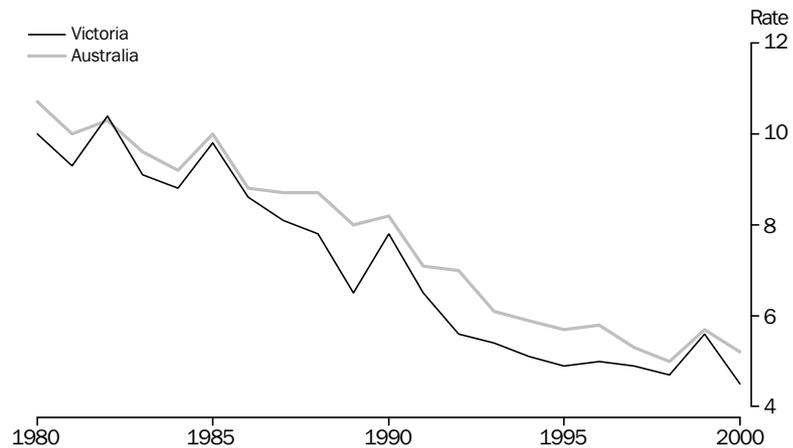
RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS, Age Groups



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

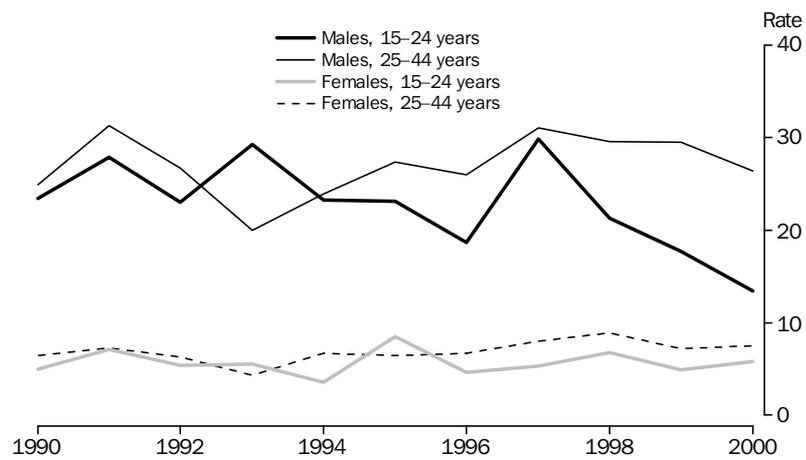
The two major causes of death for men and women in Victoria in 2000 were *Malignant neoplasms* (cancer) and *Ischaemic heart diseases* (heart attack). Deaths from cancer represented 31% of male deaths and 26% of female deaths, whilst deaths from heart attack accounted for 20% of male deaths and 19% of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

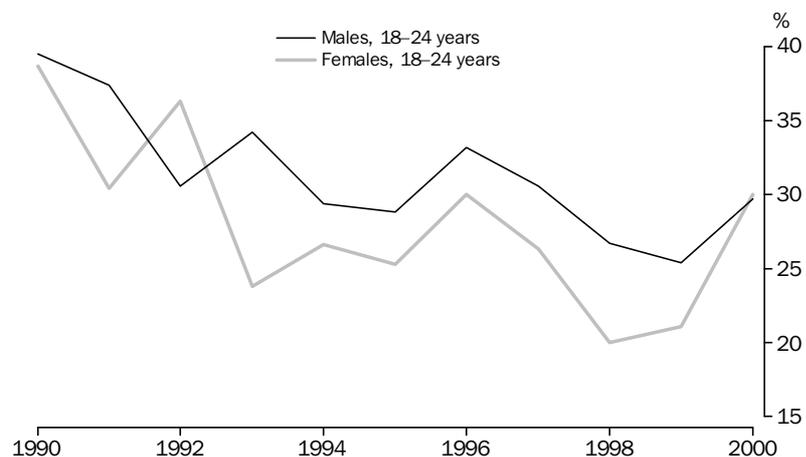


(a) Per 100,000 population.

## 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.

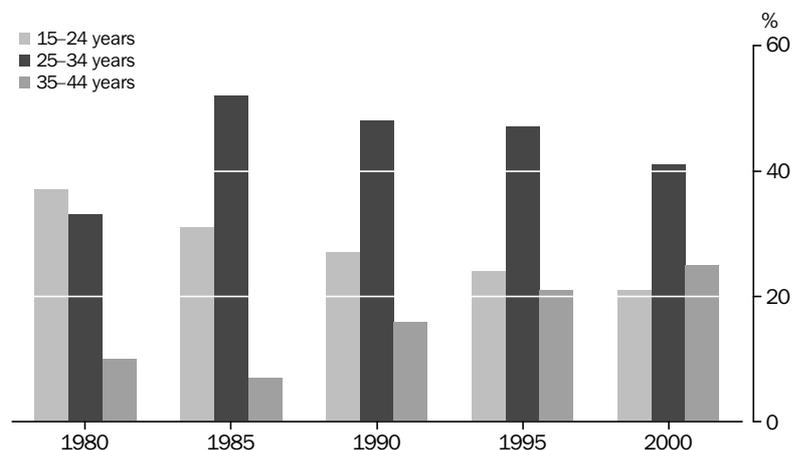
## PROPORTION OF DEATHS DUE TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS



## 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)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>30 986</b>	<b>32 425</b>	<b>32 726</b>	<b>33 261</b>	<b>32 007</b>	<b>31 918</b>	<b>32 018</b>
Males	16 321	16 960	17 009	17 122	16 407	16 433	16 368
Females	14 665	15 465	15 717	16 139	15 600	15 485	15 650
Sex ratio	111.3	109.7	108.2	106.1	105.2	106.1	104.6
Indigenous deaths(c)	42	50	49	93	123	130	108
Males	29	26	27	57	74	80	57
Females	13	24	22	36	49	50	51
Sex ratio	223.1	108.3	122.7	158.3	151.0	160.0	111.8
Estimated coverage(d) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	44	43	80	104	107	88
1996 Census based	n.a.	24	23	43	56	59	48
Standardised death rate	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5
Males	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9
Females	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4
Crude death rate	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.7
Males	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9
Females	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.5
Median age at death (years)							
Males	72.4	73.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.2	75.8
Females	79.2	80.9	81.3	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.0
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	9.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.2	4.9
1-4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-24	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
25-34	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
35-44	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
45-54	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9
55-64	12.2	10.2	10.4	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.6
65-74	32.3	29.5	28.2	27.3	25.7	24.4	23.1
75-84	78.6	76.5	74.9	73.0	66.5	63.4	61.7
85 and over	183.3	177.7	185.8	171.1	165.1	161.9	166.4
Females							
0	6.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.0
1-4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5-14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
25-34	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
35-44	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
45-54	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
55-64	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.7
65-74	17.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	13.5	13.2	13.0
75-84	50.5	47.4	47.0	46.5	43.2	41.5	38.4
85 and over	149.2	150.8	150.2	149.0	140.1	134.8	138.3

(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.

(d) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 40 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	74.3	75.4	75.6	75.8	76.3	76.7	77.1
Age 1	74.0	74.8	75.0	75.2	75.7	76.1	76.5
Age 25	50.8	51.5	51.7	51.9	52.4	52.8	53.2
Age 45	32.0	32.6	32.8	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.4
Age 65	15.3	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.1
Age 85	n.a.	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6
Females							
Age 0	80.3	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.7	82.0	82.3
Age 1	79.8	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.4	81.6
Age 25	56.3	56.8	57.0	57.1	57.4	57.7	58.0
Age 45	36.9	37.4	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.4	38.7
Age 65	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.5
Age 85	n.a.	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	247	247	237	228	223	217	214
Diseases of the circulatory system	373	325	314	297	268	252	237
Diseases of the respiratory system	80	70	71	80	72	57	59
Diseases of the digestive system	29	24	23	23	21	21	19
All other diseases	103	107	111	102	100	103	106
External causes	63	53	53	56	51	61	54
Females							
Neoplasms	149	148	144	142	136	136	133
Diseases of the circulatory system	248	203	201	191	177	169	160
Diseases of the respiratory system	34	35	36	46	41	29	33
Diseases of the digestive system	19	16	15	16	15	15	13
All other diseases	76	79	76	76	75	79	77
External causes	26	20	18	20	20	23	24
INFANT DEATHS							
<b>Total infant deaths</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>268</b>
Males	305	161	179	158	152	188	150
Females	218	147	129	142	131	143	118
Infant mortality rate	7.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	4.5
Males	8.9	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.2	4.9
Females	6.7	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.1
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	114	68	64	53	54	76	67
1 day to under 1 week	31	19	32	29	31	30	22
1 week to under 4 weeks	48	27	24	22	24	24	16
4 weeks to under 1 year	112	47	59	54	43	58	45
Females							
Under 1 day	81	53	55	62	48	68	42
1 day to under 1 week	43	23	23	20	25	22	16
1 week to under 4 weeks	28	27	10	21	18	20	15
4 weeks to under 1 year	66	44	41	39	40	33	45

(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

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	150	118	268	50	95	61	156
1	9	8	17	51	92	70	162
2	11	4	15	52	120	60	180
3	6	4	10	53	140	71	211
4	5	—	7	54	126	79	205
0–4	181	136	317	50–54	573	341	914
5	7	4	11	55	115	77	192
6	6	7	13	56	128	84	212
7	3	4	7	57	121	89	210
8	—	3	4	58	150	103	253
9	6	—	8	59	172	95	267
5–9	23	20	43	55–59	686	448	1 134
10	5	5	10	60	150	85	235
11	6	3	9	61	181	118	299
12	4	5	9	62	203	114	317
13	5	—	6	63	211	123	334
14	4	5	9	64	208	130	338
10–14	24	19	43	60–64	953	570	1 523
15	13	7	20	65	267	120	387
16	8	11	19	66	265	144	409
17	17	8	25	67	278	172	450
18	34	14	48	68	316	172	488
19	30	17	47	69	339	224	563
15–19	102	57	159	65–69	1 465	832	2 297
20	31	14	45	70	380	238	618
21	33	13	46	71	429	255	684
22	27	15	42	72	419	298	717
23	36	6	42	73	478	309	787
24	31	11	42	74	514	350	864
20–24	158	59	217	70–74	2 220	1 450	3 670
25	48	15	63	75	532	355	887
26	41	12	53	76	549	375	924
27	41	17	58	77	588	431	1 019
28	48	18	66	78	545	495	1 040
29	53	19	72	79	570	479	1 049
25–29	231	81	312	75–79	2 784	2 135	4 919
30	52	21	73	80	533	515	1 048
31	55	9	64	81	485	461	946
32	47	14	61	82	485	466	951
33	38	20	58	83	481	523	1 004
34	35	22	57	84	486	605	1 091
30–34	227	86	313	80–84	2 470	2 570	5 040
35	48	21	69	85	487	643	1 130
36	56	32	88	86	467	737	1 204
37	55	37	92	87	426	630	1 056
38	52	35	87	88	388	640	1 028
39	52	30	82	89	319	531	850
35–39	263	155	418	85–89	2 087	3 181	5 268
40	52	30	82	90	317	542	859
41	47	27	74	91	241	461	702
42	52	37	89	92	182	425	607
43	52	40	92	93	150	371	521
44	71	48	119	94	116	304	420
40–44	274	182	456	90–94	1 006	2 103	3 109
45	68	39	107	95–99	240	792	1 032
46	79	57	136	100 and over	39	165	204
47	61	56	117				
48	73	53	126	Not stated	4	—	6
49	77	61	138				
45–49	358	266	624	<b>Total</b>	<b>16 368</b>	<b>15 650</b>	<b>32 018</b>

## 4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

## MALES.....

VICTORIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>q</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>L</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>q</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>L</i> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub><i>x</i></sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub><i>x</i></sub>
0	100 000	0.00540	99 531	77.09	76.56	50	94 511	0.00300	94 371	29.78	29.47
1	99 460	0.00040	99 438	76.51	76.01	51	94 227	0.00331	94 074	28.87	28.57
2	99 420	0.00029	99 404	75.54	75.05	52	93 915	0.00366	93 746	27.96	27.67
3	99 391	0.00022	99 379	74.56	74.08	53	93 572	0.00406	93 385	27.06	26.77
4	99 369	0.00017	99 360	73.58	73.10	54	93 191	0.00453	92 984	26.17	25.89
5	99 351	0.00014	99 345	72.59	72.11	55	92 769	0.00505	92 539	25.29	25.01
6	99 338	0.00013	99 331	71.60	71.12	56	92 301	0.00563	92 045	24.41	24.15
7	99 325	0.00013	99 318	70.61	70.13	57	91 781	0.00629	91 497	23.55	23.29
8	99 312	0.00013	99 305	69.62	69.14	58	91 203	0.00702	90 888	22.69	22.44
9	99 299	0.00013	99 292	68.63	68.15	59	90 562	0.00784	90 214	21.85	21.60
10	99 286	0.00013	99 279	67.64	67.16	60	89 853	0.00873	89 467	21.02	20.78
11	99 273	0.00014	99 266	66.64	66.17	61	89 068	0.00971	88 642	20.20	19.97
12	99 259	0.00014	99 252	65.65	65.18	62	88 203	0.01080	87 734	19.39	19.17
13	99 245	0.00017	99 237	64.66	64.19	63	87 250	0.01201	86 734	18.60	18.38
14	99 228	0.00025	99 217	63.67	63.20	64	86 202	0.01336	85 635	17.82	17.61
15	99 203	0.00038	99 186	62.69	62.22	65	85 051	0.01487	84 428	17.05	16.85
16	99 166	0.00054	99 141	61.71	61.24	66	83 786	0.01654	83 104	16.30	16.11
17	99 112	0.00072	99 078	60.75	60.28	67	82 401	0.01839	81 654	15.57	15.38
18	99 041	0.00088	98 999	59.79	59.32	68	80 885	0.02046	80 070	14.85	14.67
19	98 954	0.00099	98 906	58.84	58.38	69	79 230	0.02274	78 342	14.15	13.97
20	98 856	0.00107	98 803	57.90	57.44	70	77 428	0.02526	76 463	13.47	13.30
21	98 750	0.00111	98 695	56.96	56.50	71	75 472	0.02802	74 428	12.80	12.64
22	98 640	0.00114	98 584	56.02	55.57	72	73 357	0.03104	72 232	12.16	12.00
23	98 528	0.00115	98 472	55.09	54.63	73	71 080	0.03436	69 873	11.53	11.38
24	98 415	0.00117	98 357	54.15	53.70	74	68 638	0.03799	67 348	10.92	10.78
25	98 299	0.00120	98 241	53.21	52.77	75	66 031	0.04201	64 657	10.33	10.20
26	98 182	0.00121	98 122	52.28	51.83	76	63 257	0.04645	61 801	9.77	9.64
27	98 063	0.00122	98 003	51.34	50.90	77	60 319	0.05136	58 783	9.22	9.10
28	97 943	0.00123	97 883	50.40	49.97	78	57 221	0.05679	55 608	8.69	8.57
29	97 823	0.00123	97 763	49.46	49.03	79	53 971	0.06278	52 288	8.18	8.07
30	97 702	0.00124	97 642	48.52	48.10	80	50 583	0.06937	48 838	7.70	7.59
31	97 581	0.00125	97 520	47.58	47.16	81	47 074	0.07662	45 278	7.23	7.13
32	97 459	0.00126	97 397	46.64	46.23	82	43 467	0.08460	41 633	6.79	6.70
33	97 336	0.00127	97 274	45.70	45.29	83	39 790	0.09336	37 934	6.37	6.28
34	97 213	0.00128	97 150	44.76	44.35	84	36 075	0.10294	34 217	5.98	5.89
35	97 088	0.00130	97 025	43.81	43.42	85	32 362	0.11340	30 521	5.60	5.52
36	96 961	0.00133	96 897	42.87	42.48	86	28 692	0.12476	26 892	5.26	5.18
37	96 832	0.00135	96 767	41.93	41.54	87	25 112	0.13707	23 377	4.93	4.86
38	96 701	0.00140	96 634	40.98	40.60	88	21 670	0.15034	20 024	4.64	4.57
39	96 566	0.00145	96 497	40.04	39.66	89	18 412	0.16459	16 876	4.37	4.30
40	96 426	0.00151	96 354	39.10	38.73	90	15 382	0.17965	13 976	4.14	4.07
41	96 281	0.00158	96 206	38.16	37.79	91	12 618	0.19471	11 363	3.94	3.87
42	96 129	0.00166	96 050	37.21	36.86	92	10 161	0.20927	9 070	3.77	3.70
43	95 969	0.00176	95 886	36.28	35.93	93	8 035	0.22126	7 117	3.64	3.57
44	95 801	0.00187	95 712	35.34	35.00	94	6 257	0.22937	5 512	3.54	3.46
45	95 622	0.00199	95 528	34.40	34.07	95	4 822	0.23480	4 233	3.44	3.37
46	95 431	0.00213	95 331	33.47	33.14	96	3 690	0.24014	3 229	3.35	3.28
47	95 228	0.00230	95 120	32.54	32.22	97	2 804	0.24695	2 443	3.26	3.19
48	95 008	0.00250	94 891	31.62	31.30	98	2 111	0.25348	1 832	3.18	3.10
49	94 770	0.00273	94 643	30.69	30.38	99	1 576	0.26001	1 362	3.09	3.02
						100	1 166	0.26672	1 004	3.01	2.94

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*<sub>*x*</sub> number of persons at exact age *x**q*<sub>*x*</sub> probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x*+ 1*L*<sub>*x*</sub> number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*<sup>o</sup><sub>*x*</sub> complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

## FEMALES.....

VICTORIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>
0	100 000	0.00482	99 581	82.25	82.04	50	96 819	0.00201	96 723	33.96	33.78
1	99 518	0.00036	99 498	81.65	81.43	51	96 625	0.00219	96 520	33.03	32.85
2	99 483	0.00021	99 471	80.68	80.47	52	96 413	0.00239	96 299	32.10	31.93
3	99 462	0.00017	99 454	79.69	79.49	53	96 182	0.00262	96 058	31.18	31.01
4	99 445	0.00015	99 438	78.71	78.50	54	95 931	0.00286	95 796	30.26	30.09
5	99 430	0.00014	99 423	77.72	77.52	55	95 657	0.00314	95 509	29.34	29.18
6	99 416	0.00013	99 410	76.73	76.53	56	95 357	0.00343	95 195	28.43	28.28
7	99 404	0.00011	99 398	75.74	75.54	57	95 029	0.00376	94 853	27.53	27.38
8	99 393	0.00009	99 388	74.75	74.54	58	94 672	0.00413	94 479	26.63	26.49
9	99 384	0.00009	99 379	73.76	73.55	59	94 281	0.00452	94 071	25.74	25.60
10	99 375	0.00009	99 370	72.76	72.56	60	93 855	0.00496	93 625	24.85	24.72
11	99 365	0.00010	99 360	71.77	71.56	61	93 389	0.00542	93 139	23.98	23.85
12	99 355	0.00012	99 349	70.78	70.57	62	92 882	0.00595	92 610	23.10	22.98
13	99 343	0.00015	99 336	69.79	69.58	63	92 330	0.00653	92 033	22.24	22.13
14	99 328	0.00019	99 319	68.80	68.59	64	91 727	0.00716	91 404	21.38	21.28
15	99 310	0.00023	99 299	67.81	67.60	65	91 070	0.00789	90 716	20.53	20.44
16	99 286	0.00029	99 272	66.82	66.62	66	90 352	0.00871	89 964	19.69	19.60
17	99 257	0.00034	99 241	65.84	65.64	67	89 565	0.00965	89 140	18.86	18.78
18	99 224	0.00038	99 205	64.87	64.66	68	88 701	0.01072	88 233	18.04	17.97
19	99 186	0.00039	99 167	63.89	63.69	69	87 750	0.01196	87 234	17.23	17.16
20	99 147	0.00039	99 128	62.91	62.71	70	86 700	0.01337	86 130	16.43	16.38
21	99 109	0.00038	99 091	61.94	61.74	71	85 541	0.01500	84 910	15.65	15.60
22	99 072	0.00038	99 053	60.96	60.76	72	84 258	0.01684	83 560	14.88	14.84
23	99 035	0.00038	99 016	59.98	59.78	73	82 839	0.01893	82 068	14.12	14.09
24	98 997	0.00040	98 977	59.01	58.81	74	81 271	0.02128	80 420	13.39	13.36
25	98 958	0.00041	98 938	58.03	57.83	75	79 541	0.02392	78 605	12.67	12.65
26	98 917	0.00042	98 897	57.05	56.86	76	77 639	0.02687	76 611	11.96	11.95
27	98 876	0.00043	98 855	56.08	55.88	77	75 553	0.03020	74 429	11.28	11.27
28	98 834	0.00044	98 812	55.10	54.91	78	73 271	0.03403	72 042	10.62	10.61
29	98 791	0.00046	98 768	54.13	53.93	79	70 778	0.03842	69 438	9.97	9.97
30	98 745	0.00048	98 722	53.15	52.96	80	68 059	0.04346	66 600	9.35	9.36
31	98 698	0.00050	98 673	52.18	51.98	81	65 101	0.04925	63 518	8.75	8.76
32	98 648	0.00053	98 622	51.20	51.01	82	61 894	0.05584	60 187	8.18	8.19
33	98 595	0.00056	98 568	50.23	50.03	83	58 438	0.06333	56 607	7.63	7.65
34	98 540	0.00060	98 511	49.26	49.06	84	54 737	0.07177	52 791	7.11	7.13
35	98 481	0.00064	98 450	48.29	48.09	85	50 809	0.08123	48 760	6.63	6.64
36	98 418	0.00068	98 386	47.32	47.12	86	46 682	0.09176	44 551	6.17	6.19
37	98 352	0.00073	98 316	46.35	46.15	87	42 398	0.10341	40 212	5.74	5.76
38	98 280	0.00078	98 242	45.38	45.19	88	38 014	0.11622	35 805	5.34	5.36
39	98 203	0.00085	98 161	44.42	44.22	89	33 596	0.13021	31 402	4.98	5.00
40	98 119	0.00092	98 074	43.45	43.26	90	29 222	0.14529	27 084	4.65	4.67
41	98 029	0.00099	97 981	42.49	42.30	91	24 976	0.16092	22 944	4.36	4.38
42	97 931	0.00107	97 880	41.54	41.34	92	20 957	0.17662	19 076	4.10	4.12
43	97 827	0.00115	97 771	40.58	40.39	93	17 255	0.19145	15 568	3.87	3.89
44	97 714	0.00125	97 654	39.63	39.43	94	13 952	0.20470	12 486	3.67	3.69
45	97 592	0.00135	97 527	38.67	38.48	95	11 096	0.21655	9 858	3.49	3.51
46	97 460	0.00146	97 390	37.73	37.54	96	8 693	0.22791	7 669	3.32	3.34
47	97 318	0.00158	97 242	36.78	36.59	97	6 712	0.24008	5 877	3.16	3.17
48	97 165	0.00171	97 083	35.84	35.65	98	5 100	0.25337	4 429	3.00	3.02
49	96 999	0.00185	96 910	34.90	34.71	99	3 808	0.26634	3 280	2.86	2.87
						100	2 794	0.27960	2 386	2.73	2.74

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*<sub>x</sub> number of persons at exact age *x**q*<sub>*x*</sub> probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L*<sub>*x*</sub> number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*<sup>o</sup><sub>*x*</sub> complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

## 4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	208	224	432	1.3	9.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	5 158	4 175	9 333	29.1	195.8
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	5 055	4 076	9 131	28.5	191.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	646	605	1 251	3.9	26.2
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	387	524	911	2.8	19.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	472	579	1 051	3.3	22.0
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	5 603	6 314	11 917	37.2	250.0
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	4 107	4 079	8 186	25.6	171.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	3 314	2 934	6 248	19.5	131.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 119	1 743	2 862	8.9	60.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 387	1 203	2 590	8.1	54.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	468	499	967	3.0	20.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	79	160	239	0.7	5.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	381	420	801	2.5	16.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	75	49	124	0.4	2.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	85	70	155	0.5	3.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	79	68	147	0.5	3.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	1 273	680	1 953	6.1	41.0
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	296	141	437	1.4	9.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	382	129	511	1.6	10.7
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>16 368</b>	<b>15 650</b>	<b>32 018</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>671.7</b>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

## 4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

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

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
<b>Number of deaths</b>							
Males	5 055	4 107	1 119	1 387	296	382	16 368
Females	4 076	4 079	1 743	1 203	141	129	15 650
Persons	9 131	8 186	2 862	2 590	437	511	32 018
<b>Proportions by sex (%)</b>							
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
<b>Proportions by cause of death (%)</b>							
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
<b>Crude death rate(c)</b>							
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
<b>Standardised death rate(d)</b>							
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–V89); and intentional self-harm (ICD codes X60–X84).

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....		Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
<b>Melbourne</b>					
Inner Melbourne	76.3	81.8			
Western Melbourne	76.8	82.3			
Melton–Wyndham	76.5	80.3			
Moreland City	76.7	82.0			
Northern Middle Melbourne	77.2	82.3			
Hume City	76.8	82.0			
Northern Outer Melbourne	78.4	83.4			
Boroondara City	79.3	83.1			
Eastern Middle Melbourne	79.5	83.0			
Eastern Outer Melbourne	77.4	82.3			
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	76.9	83.0			
Southern Melbourne	78.7	83.3			
Greater Dandenong City	76.9	81.9			
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	77.8	81.8			
Frankston City	76.1	81.5			
Mornington Peninsula Shire	77.1	82.3			
<i>Total Melbourne</i>	77.7	82.5			
<b>Barwon</b>					
Greater Geelong City Part A	76.3	81.8			
East Barwon	77.8	82.5			
West Barwon	77.0	82.2			
<i>Total Barwon</i>	76.8	82.2			
<b>Western District</b>					
Hopkins	76.0	81.2			
Glennelg	74.6	81.7			
<i>Total Western District</i>	75.5	81.4			
<b>Central Highlands</b>					
Ballarat City	76.0	81.0			
East Central Highlands	76.7	81.2			
West Central Highlands	75.2	81.0			
<i>Total Central Highlands</i>	76.2	81.3			
<b>Wimmera</b>					
South Wimmera	75.5	80.3			
North Wimmera	76.1	79.5			
<i>Total Wimmera</i>	75.8	80.3			
<b>Mallee</b>					
Mildura Rural City Part A	75.1	80.7			
West Mallee	n.p.	n.p.			
East Mallee	76.0	80.7			
<i>Total Mallee</i>	75.4	81.1			
<b>Loddon</b>					
Greater Bendigo City Part A	76.2	81.4			
North Loddon	76.1	81.1			
South Loddon	75.9	82.1			
<i>Total Loddon</i>	76.2	81.5			
<b>Goulburn</b>					
Greater Shepparton City Part A	76.7	82.6			
North Goulburn	76.0	81.5			
South Goulburn	76.2	81.8			
South West Goulburn	76.2	81.7			
<i>Total Goulburn</i>	76.3	82.1			
<b>Ovens–Murray</b>					
Wodonga	76.5	81.0			
West Ovens–Murray	76.0	80.9			
East Ovens–Murray	n.p.	n.p.			
<i>Total Ovens–Murray</i>	76.4	81.7			
<b>East Gippsland</b>					
East Gippsland Shire	75.1	80.2			
Wellington Shire	75.6	81.3			
<i>Total East Gippsland</i>	75.5	81.4			
<b>Gippsland</b>					
La Trobe Valley	75.1	80.8			
West Gippsland	75.7	81.0			
South Gippsland	75.4	81.9			
<i>Total Gippsland</i>	75.4	81.4			
<b>Victoria(c)</b>				<b>77.1</b>	<b>82.3</b>

(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.

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION



## Population flows

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 AND MIGRATION

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)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
<b>OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	32 522	22 057	20 247	16 333	16 933	18 119	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	6 685	5 680	5 576	6 107	6 511	7 245	n.y.a.
Former settlers	3 009	2 502	2 437	2 704	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	3 676	3 178	3 139	3 403	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	25 837	16 377	14 671	10 226	10 422	10 874	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	26 254	36 704	40 071	43 039	45 251	47 586	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	13 475	19 219	19 219	19 398	18 779	17 013	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	12 779	17 485	20 852	23 641	26 472	30 573	n.y.a.
Departures	25 206	27 222	29 764	33 433	32 125	33 614	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	15 883	16 802	17 150	18 445	19 349	20 168	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	9 323	10 420	12 614	14 988	12 776	13 446	n.y.a.
Net	1 048	9 482	10 307	9 606	13 126	13 972	n.y.a.
Category jumping	124	314	-1 547	-2 580	3 095	-4 176	n.y.a.
<b>Net overseas migration(d)</b>	<b>27 163</b>	<b>26 176</b>	<b>23 434</b>	<b>17 251</b>	<b>26 643</b>	<b>20 670</b>	<b>26 933</b>
<b>INTERSTATE MIGRATION</b>							
Arrivals	57 059	56 980	64 112	67 781	68 184	69 601	73 730
Departures	66 112	75 185	73 326	68 928	65 336	64 253	66 657
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>-9 053</b>	<b>-18 205</b>	<b>-9 214</b>	<b>-1 147</b>	<b>2 848</b>	<b>5 348</b>	<b>7 073</b>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of Explanatory Notes.

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

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

## 5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

## NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas(a)</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	1 427	444
5-9	1 424	205
10-14	1 580	229
15-19	6 859	782
20-24	6 972	1 971
25-29	2 930	2 625
30-34	2 365	970
35-39	1 745	415
40-44	1 050	91
45-49	403	50
50-54	215	-141
55-59	25	-248
60-64	45	-176
65-69	-5	-112
70-74	-43	-12
75-79	-42	35
80-84	-13	-51
85 and over	-4	-4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 933</b>	<b>7 073</b>

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

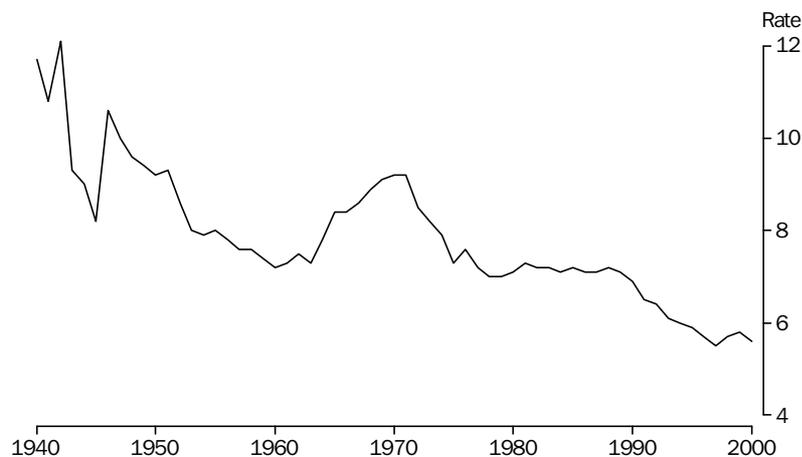
## SECTION 6

## MARRIAGES .....

### 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)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

### 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

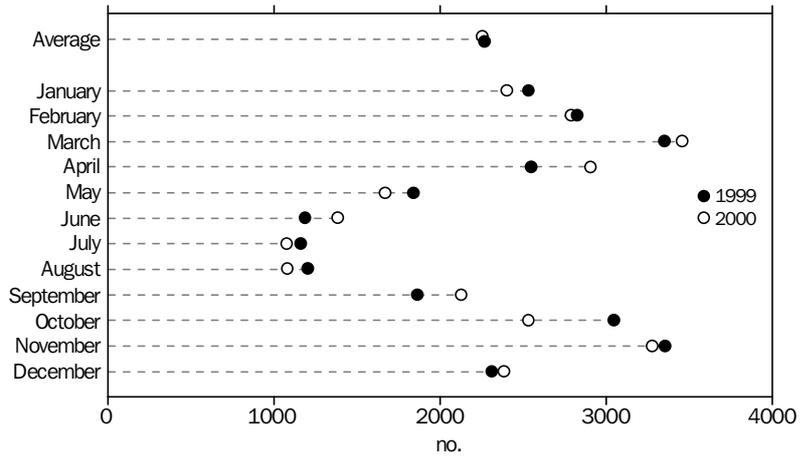
Between 1990 and 2000 age-specific marriage rates (per 1,000 population) decreased for men and women in most age groups. While the highest age-specific marriage rate for men remained in the 25–29 year age group, the rate declined slightly over this period. The 20–24 year age group for men recorded the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



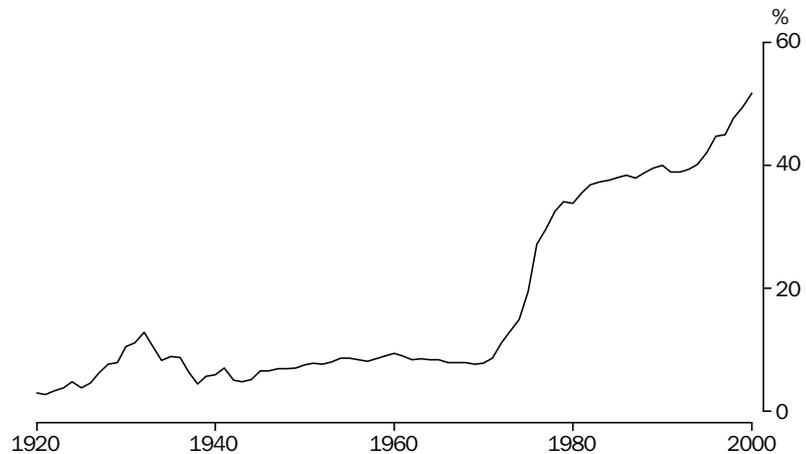
PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

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.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES, Performed By Civil Celebrants



## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL MARRIAGES							
<b>Marriages registered</b>	<b>30 120</b>	<b>26 607</b>	<b>26 074</b>	<b>25 456</b>	<b>26 372</b>	<b>27 252</b>	<b>26 852</b>
Crude marriage rate	6.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	20 968	18 752	18 026	17 666	18 221	18 847	18 511
First marriage one partner	5 182	4 458	4 546	4 485	4 573	4 878	4 766
Remarriage both partners	3 970	3 397	3 502	3 305	3 578	3 527	3 575
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	18 063	n.a.	14 415	14 004	13 803	13 725	12 975
Proportion (%)	60.0	n.a.	55.3	55.0	52.3	50.4	48.3
Civil celebrants							
Number	12 057	n.a.	11 659	11 452	12 569	13 527	13 877
Proportion (%)	40.0	n.a.	44.7	45.0	47.7	49.6	51.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>BRIDEGROOM</b>							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
20–24	41.8	29.2	25.9	23.3	22.2	21.3	19.6
25–29	57.2	54.4	51.4	50.5	51.5	52.4	50.1
30–34	28.5	27.9	29.4	29.3	30.7	32.9	33.4
35–39	15.0	14.4	14.6	15.2	16.0	16.8	16.6
40–44	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.6
45–49	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.6
50 and over	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	23 456	20 790	20 089	19 813	20 325	21 136	20 783
Widowed	705	552	550	506	544	526	507
Divorced	5 959	5 265	5 435	5 137	5 503	5 590	5 562
<i>Total</i>	30 120	26 607	26 074	25 456	26 372	27 252	26 852
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	26.6	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.7
Widowed	61.5	61.9	62.7	61.8	60.3	60.5	62.0
Divorced	39.3	40.9	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.3
<i>All bridegrooms</i>	28.1	29.0	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3
<b>BRIDE</b>							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	8.4	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
20–24	63.7	47.2	42.9	40.5	38.6	37.6	34.7
25–29	47.7	49.7	49.1	48.8	51.4	53.7	51.9
30–34	20.7	21.3	22.2	22.4	24.2	25.9	27.0
35–39	11.0	10.4	10.9	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.4
40–44	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.3
45–49	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6
50 and over	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Marital status of bride							
Never married	23 662	21 172	20 509	20 004	20 690	21 436	21 005
Widowed	798	617	637	545	631	591	577
Divorced	5 660	4 818	4 928	4 907	5 051	5 225	5 270
<i>Total</i>	30 120	26 607	26 074	25 456	26 372	27 252	26 852
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	24.6	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.8	27.1
Widowed	52.7	54.3	54.6	54.4	54.0	53.6	54.0
Divorced	36.0	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.7
<i>All brides</i>	25.9	26.9	27.3	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	13.6	8.4	4.5	1.9	1.4	0.9
20–24	185.5	130.0	92.2	65.6	44.5	29.4
25–29	209.6	152.7	128.8	119.1	105.9	84.3
30–34	110.0	92.1	86.3	86.6	81.5	75.8
35–39	56.9	51.8	45.9	46.2	48.0	44.6
40–44	28.2	28.8	24.3	23.5	24.6	23.9
45 and over	7.9	9.1	7.4	7.2	5.8	5.8
Age of bride						
15–19	65.0	44.6	25.9	12.7	7.2	4.7
20–24	300.2	194.8	143.0	112.1	79.0	52.8
25–29	194.5	142.9	125.3	130.2	121.2	101.6
30–34	93.4	93.7	70.3	79.4	75.6	72.7
35–39	51.9	52.3	41.0	43.0	40.5	39.5
40–44	27.6	30.1	20.5	23.9	15.9	18.0
45 and over	3.8	5.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.2
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	58.2	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	16.8
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

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS  
OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
--	--------------------------	----------------	-----------------	--------------

## NUMBER

Never married	18 511	113	2 159	20 783
Widowed	70	177	260	507
Divorced	2 424	287	2 851	5 562
Total	21 005	577	5 270	26 852

## PROPORTION (%)

Never married	68.9	0.4	8.0	77.4
Widowed	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.9
Divorced	9.0	1.1	10.6	20.7
Total	78.2	2.1	19.6	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	1 888	52	414	1 997	52	305	2 354	8.8
Baptist	331	10	89	337	14	79	430	1.6
Catholic	4 852	63	157	4 870	64	138	5 072	18.9
Churches of Christ	191	9	69	192	11	66	269	1.0
Islam	291	—	25	281	3	33	317	1.2
Lutheran	119	5	23	117	—	28	147	0.5
Orthodox	1 065	9	134	1 091	6	111	1 208	4.5
Presbyterian	158	7	19	162	—	21	184	0.7
Uniting Church	1 208	43	280	1 245	38	248	1 531	5.7
Other denominations	1 130	34	299	1 147	32	284	1 463	5.4
All religious rites	11 233	233	1 509	11 439	223	1 313	12 975	48.3
Civil								
Official registrars	1 572	45	706	1 553	60	710	2 323	8.7
Other civil celebrants	7 978	229	3 347	8 013	294	3 247	11 554	43.0
All civil rites	9 550	274	4 053	9 566	354	3 957	13 877	51.7
<b>All marriages</b>	<b>20 783</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>5 562</b>	<b>21 005</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>5 270</b>	<b>26 852</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## SECTION 7

## DIVORCES .....

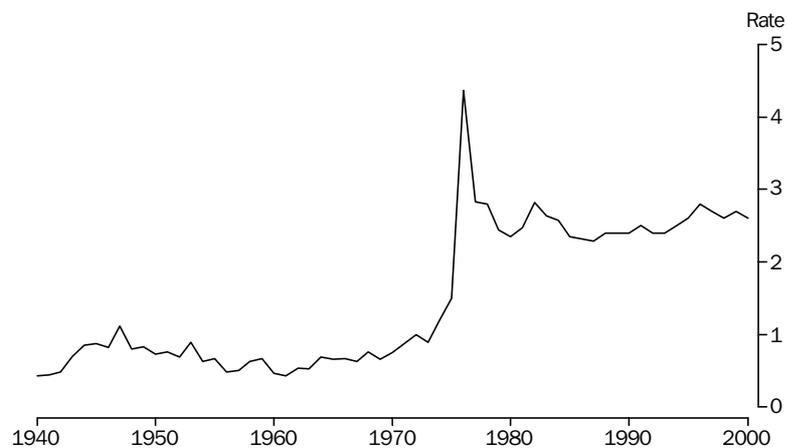
### DIVORCES

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)



(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.

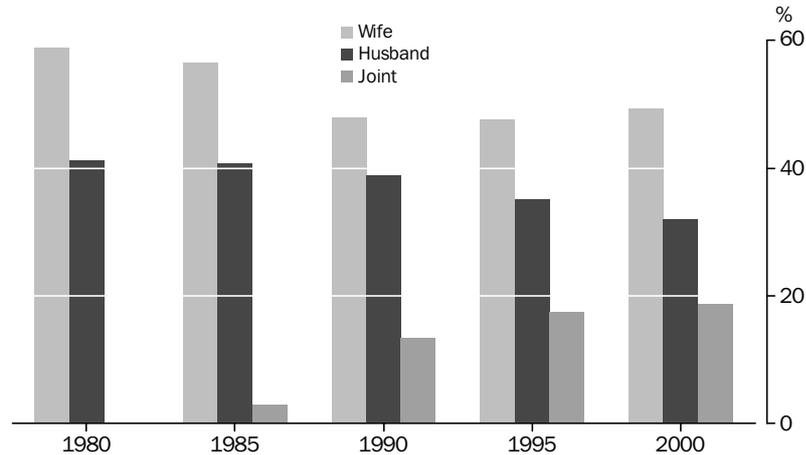
### AGE AT DIVORCE AND FINAL SEPARATION

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%.

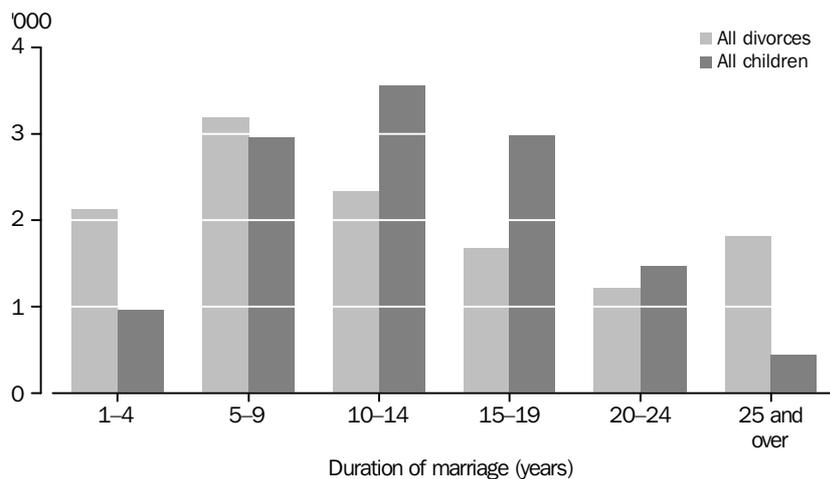
## PROPORTION OF DIVORCES, By Applicant



## 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



## 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL DIVORCES							
<b>Divorces granted</b>	<b>10 406</b>	<b>11 838</b>	<b>12 491</b>	<b>12 463</b>	<b>12 307</b>	<b>12 742</b>	<b>12 401</b>
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.1	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.4
Divorces involving children							
Number	5 712	n.a.	6 482	6 661	6 280	6 871	6 547
Proportion of total divorces (%)	54.9	n.a.	51.9	53.4	51.0	53.9	52.8
Average number of children	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	4 037	4 148	4 216	3 980	3 915	4 068	3 967
Wife	4 971	5 629	5 708	6 001	6 139	6 359	6 113
Joint	1 398	2 061	2 567	2 482	2 253	2 315	2 321
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
25–29	8.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.3
30–34	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.9	11.6
35–39	11.5	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.6	12.7
40–44	10.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.7	12.5
45–49	9.1	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0
50–54	6.7	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.0
55 and over	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.7	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.3
At final separation	35.1	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	38.2
At decree made absolute	37.9	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	41.4
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1
25–29	12.0	11.4	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.3
30–34	12.0	13.1	13.8	14.1	13.8	14.1	13.0
35–39	11.3	12.1	12.5	13.0	12.5	13.2	12.7
40–44	9.6	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.0	11.8	11.8
45–49	7.2	9.1	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.6
50–54	4.9	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.5
55 and over	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Median age (years)							
At marriage	22.2	23.0	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.7	23.9
At final separation	32.5	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.9	35.4
At decree made absolute	35.3	37.1	37.3	37.4	37.6	38.1	38.6

(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).....

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

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

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	<i>4 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	117	16	6	—	—	141	34	1.4
2	372	90	40	6	4	512	205	1.5
3	502	112	61	13	5	693	300	1.6
4	519	155	88	15	12	789	426	1.6
5	447	152	92	22	9	722	442	1.6
6	370	133	133	36	6	678	534	1.7
7	266	161	150	38	15	630	642	1.8
8	250	139	161	45	16	611	662	1.8
9	203	102	184	46	16	551	678	1.9
10–14	616	441	858	331	99	2 345	3 563	2.1
15–19	321	283	658	317	102	1 681	2 987	2.2
20–24	395	367	328	115	23	1 228	1 469	1.8
25–29	652	222	70	8	—	953	391	1.3
30 and over	824	34	6	—	—	867	57	1.3
<b>Total</b>	5 854	2 407	2 835	995	310	12 401	12 390	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

#### Population projections

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

## Household projections

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

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

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

## BIRTHS

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

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

BIRTHS *continued*

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

## DEATHS

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

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

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

## Life tables

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

## Small area life tables

**21** Expectation of life for statistical divisions and subdivisions (table 4.6) 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.

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

**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.

# APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE .....

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

## APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY .....

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)	Crude divorce rate(a)
1911	1 320 652	33 026	15 216	2 269	11 088	211	25.0	11.5	68.7	8.4	0.2
1916	1 414 480	34 235	16 489	2 555	11 342	205	24.2	11.7	74.6	8.0	0.1
1921	1 537 042	35 591	16 165	2 582	13 676	380	23.2	10.5	72.5	8.9	0.3
1926	1 696 758	35 362	16 335	1 969	13 405	466	20.8	9.6	55.7	7.9	0.3
1931	1 799 241	30 332	17 033	1 349	10 182	417	16.9	9.5	44.5	5.7	0.2
1936	1 845 941	28 883	18 778	1 222	15 915	685	15.6	10.2	42.3	8.6	0.4
1941	1 932 412	34 406	20 522	1 246	20 898	833	17.8	10.6	36.2	10.8	0.4
1946	2 025 475	46 693	21 534	1 268	21 405	1 619	23.1	10.6	27.2	10.6	0.8
1951	2 276 272	50 553	23 446	1 143	21 117	1 714	22.2	10.3	22.6	9.3	0.8
1956	2 592 670	58 393	23 886	1 128	20 137	1 255	22.5	9.2	19.3	7.8	1.6
1961	2 926 075	65 886	24 500	1 173	21 264	1 248	22.5	8.4	17.8	7.3	0.4
1966(c)	3 221 403	64 008	28 673	1 116	27 089	2 131	19.9	8.9	17.4	8.4	0.7
1971(d)	3 510 362	75 394	30 690	1 097	32 386	3 072	21.5	8.7	14.6	9.2	0.9
1976	3 811 360	60 531	30 884	687	28 760	(e)16 625	15.9	8.1	11.3	7.5	4.4
1981	3 949 277	59 284	29 088	554	28 648	9 769	15.0	7.4	9.3	7.3	2.5
1986	4 161 497	60 162	30 175	517	29 390	9 670	14.5	7.3	8.6	7.1	2.3
1991	4 421 251	65 438	31 216	428	28 535	11 134	14.8	7.1	6.5	6.5	2.5
1996	4 560 155	61 143	32 726	308	26 074	12 491	13.4	7.2	5.0	5.7	2.7
1997	4 605 148	60 732	33 261	300	25 456	12 463	13.2	7.2	4.9	5.5	2.7
1998	4 654 937	60 492	32 007	283	26 372	12 307	13.0	6.9	4.7	5.7	2.6
1999	4 707 590	58 875	31 918	331	27 252	12 742	12.5	6.8	5.6	5.8	2.7
2000	4 766 796	59 171	32 018	268	26 852	12 401	12.4	6.7	4.5	5.6	2.6

(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.

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

# APPENDIX 3 1996 CENSUS

## SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

Characteristics of persons counted	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Total persons counted(a)</b>	<b>2 150 301</b>	<b>2 223 219</b>	<b>4 373 520</b>	<b>..</b>
Persons counted in private dwellings	2 091 169	2 163 397	4 254 566	97.3
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	58 443	59 704	118 147	2.7
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	2 064 198	2 144 512	4 208 710	96.2
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	12 532	12 467	24 999	0.6
Elsewhere within Victoria	49 782	44 536	94 318	2.2
Interstate	14 683	11 417	26 100	0.6
Overseas	9 106	10 288	19 394	0.4
Total visitors	86 103	78 708	164 811	3.8
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	1 118 063	1 168 024	2 286 087	58.5
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	214 297	223 168	437 465	11.2
Different Statistical Local Area				
Victoria	390 911	411 069	801 980	20.5
Interstate	49 866	51 034	100 900	2.6
Not stated(c)	4 979	4 701	9 680	0.2
Overseas	65 576	70 742	136 318	3.5
Not stated(d)	67 074	70 202	137 276	3.5
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	473 894	451 457	925 351	21.2
15–54	1 262 348	1 278 199	2 540 547	58.1
55–64	181 655	181 160	362 815	8.3
65 or more	223 298	302 115	525 413	12.0
Marital status of persons counted(e)				
Never married	578 538	488 855	1 067 393	24.4
Married	920 500	923 341	1 843 841	42.2
Separated but not divorced	49 211	59 731	108 942	2.5
Divorced	85 475	114 864	200 339	4.6
Widowed	41 676	183 900	225 576	5.2

(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*

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Birthplace of persons counted</b>				
Australia	1 553 575	1 615 273	3 168 848	72.5
Other Oceania and Antarctica	26 931	27 962	54 893	1.3
Europe and the Former USSR	315 993	310 306	626 299	14.3
Middle East and North Africa	28 808	26 653	55 461	1.3
South-East Asia	62 116	71 099	133 215	3.0
North-East Asia	25 886	28 364	54 250	1.2
Southern Asia	26 650	25 857	52 507	1.2
Northern America	7 449	7 637	15 086	0.3
Southern and Central America	8 991	9 476	18 467	0.4
Africa (excl. North Africa)	14 169	14 327	28 496	0.7
Other(a)	710	701	1 411	—
Not stated	69 917	75 275	145 192	3.3
Overseas visitor	9 106	10 288	19 394	0.4
Australian citizens	1 913 089	1 978 861	3 891 950	89.0
Aged 18 years or more	1 386 164	1 476 817	2 862 981	65.5
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	10 636	10 838	21 474	0.5
<b>Labour force status(b)</b>				
Employed persons	1 051 675	833 205	1 884 880	43.1
Full-time(c)	847 677	437 376	1 285 053	29.4
Part-time	180 260	376 162	556 422	12.7
Hours worked not stated	23 738	19 667	43 405	1.0
Unemployed persons	115 682	80 507	196 189	4.5
Looking for full-time work	101 600	53 421	155 021	3.5
Looking for part-time work	14 082	27 086	41 168	0.9
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>1 167 357</i>	<i>913 712</i>	<i>2 081 069</i>	<i>47.6</i>
Total not in the labour force(d)	458 927	810 421	1 269 348	29.0

(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.

## GLOSSARY .....

- Age-specific death rates** Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
- Age-specific divorce rates** Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged 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.

<b>Date of final separation</b>	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.
<b>Divorce</b>	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
<b>Duration of marriage</b>	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
<b>Duration of marriage until separation</b>	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	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.
<b>Exnuptial birth</b>	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.
<b>Fetal death</b>	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.
<b>Fetal death rate</b>	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.
<b>First marriage rates</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<p>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 household's, 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.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>

<b>Indigenous birth</b>	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.
<b>Indigenous death</b>	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
<b>Indigenous origin</b>	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	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.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	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.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or longer overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Marital status</b>	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.
<b>Marriage</b>	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.

<b>Median value</b>	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.
<b>Multiple birth</b>	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
<b>Neonatal death</b>	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.
<b>Neonatal death rate</b>	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).
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	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.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	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.
<b>Nuptial birth</b>	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
<b>Nuptial first confinement</b>	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.
<b>Nuptiality</b>	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.
<b>Paternity-acknowledged birth</b>	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
<b>Perinatal death</b>	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.

<b>Perinatal death rate</b>	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.
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
<b>Previous births</b>	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother include all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
<b>Previous issue</b>	See Previous births.
<b>Remarriage rates</b>	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.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Standardised death rates</b>	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.

**SDRs *continued*** 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.

## REFERENCE MAPS .....

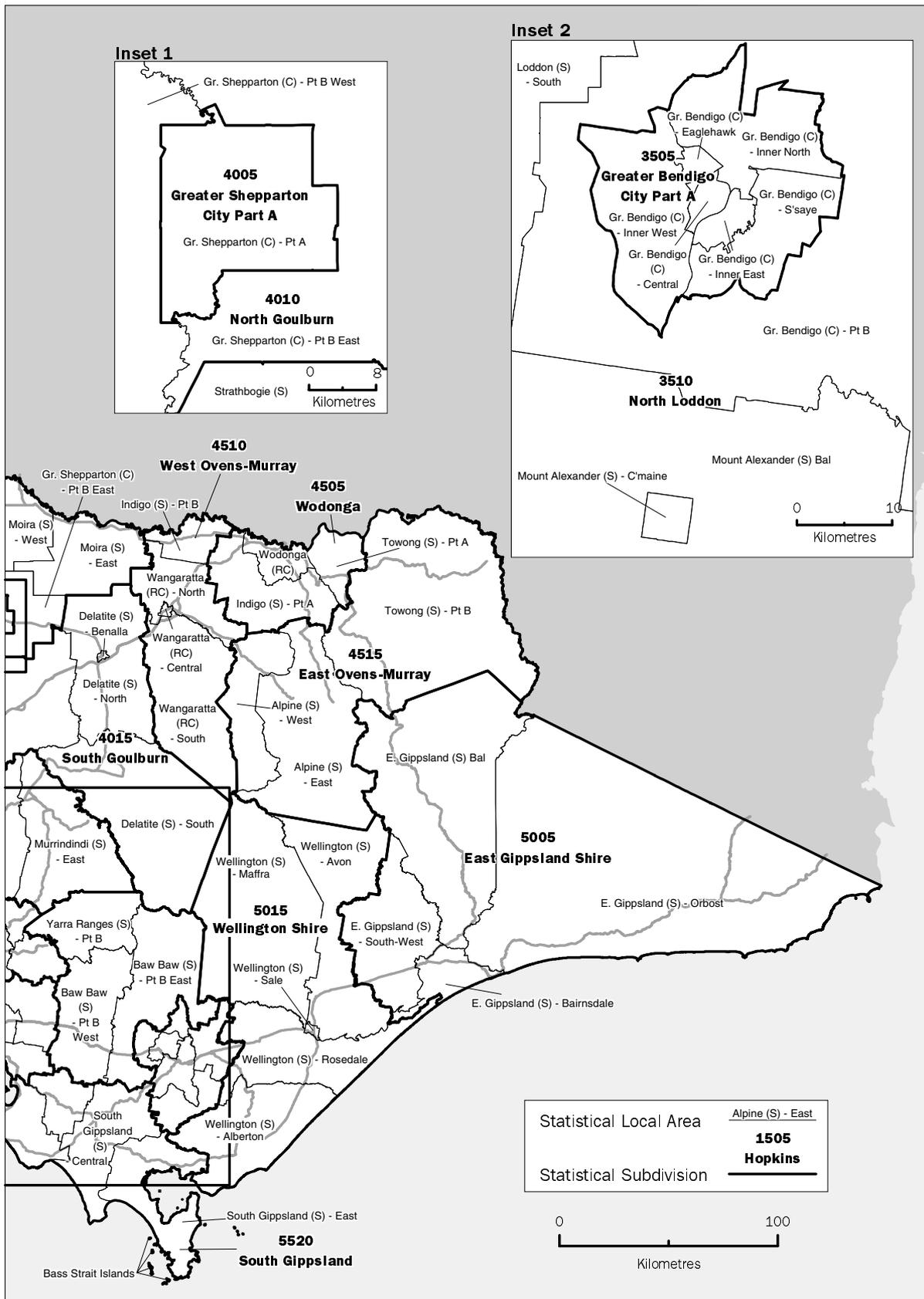
The following maps are a reference guide for help in analysing the data available in Table 1.2 of this publication.

### LIST OF MAPS

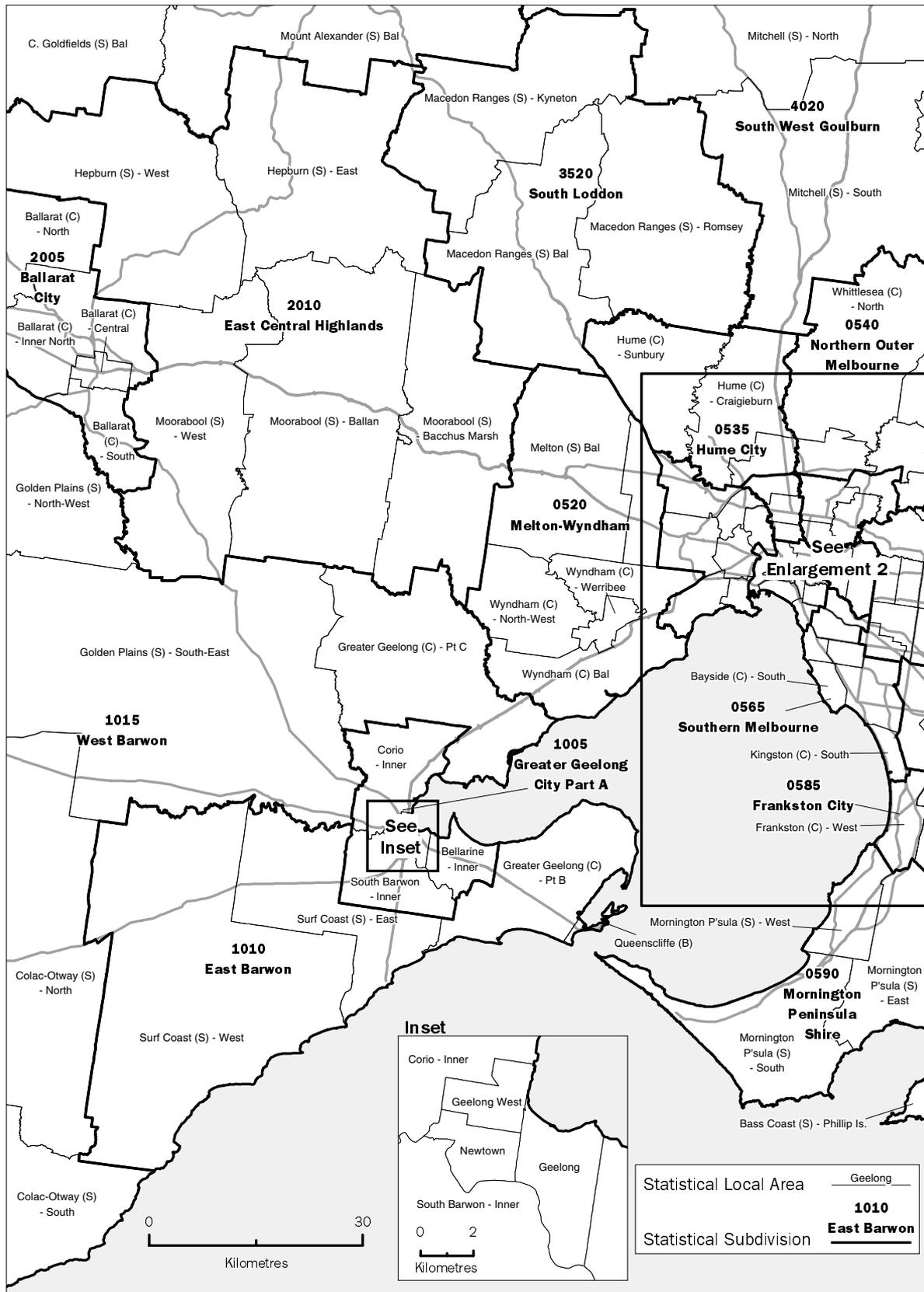
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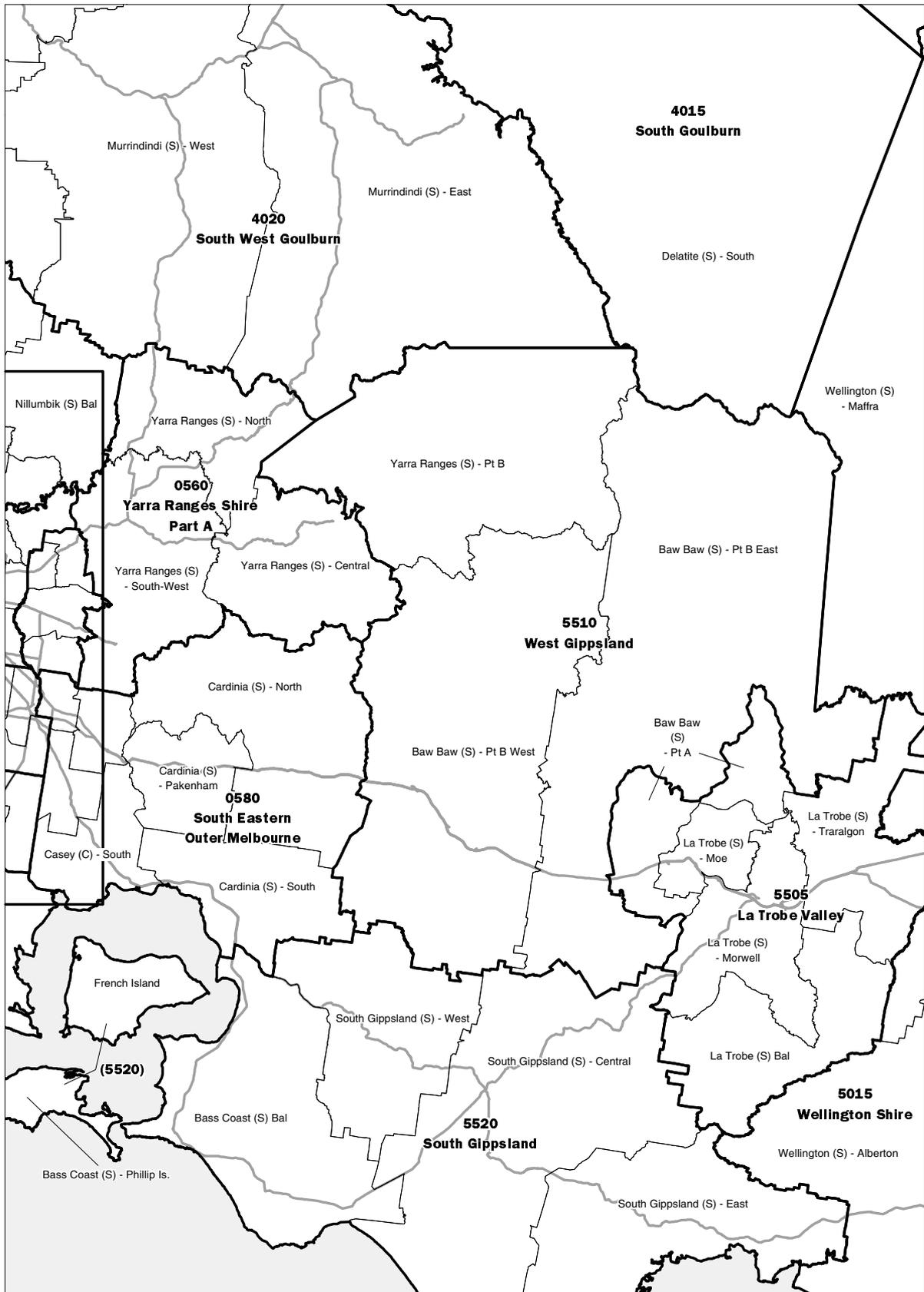
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Victoria





ENLARGEMENT 1. Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas—South-central Victoria









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2331120001003  
ISSN 1036-2622

RRP \$26.00

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