



DEMOGRAPHY

VICTORIA

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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, birth, death, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for Victoria.

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 have had small values suppressed to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.



REVISIONS

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



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust	Australia
B	Borough
Bal	Balance
C	City
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
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
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
n.y.a.	not yet available
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 41 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 2001 was 4,854,100 persons, representing one-quarter of the total Australian population.

In 2001, Victoria experienced population growth of 1.3% which was the same as that for Australia. The highest population growth in 2001 occurred in Queensland (1.9%) while Tasmania had the lowest population growth (0.2%).

In 2001, the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD) population grew by 1.5% while the Balance of Victoria grew by 1.0%. Within the Melbourne SD the fastest growing Local Government Areas were the Shire of Melton (8.5%), the City of Melbourne (5.5%) and the City of Casey (4.5%).

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2001, there were 58,600 births registered where the mother's place of usual residence was Victoria. This is a 1% decrease on the number registered in 2000 and a 10% decrease on the number registered in 1991.

The average total fertility rate for Victoria was 1.62 over the three years 1999 to 2001. 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 2.11 in Mallee (SD), while the lowest fertility rate was 1.55 in Melbourne (SD).

In 2001, 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 1,000 births.

DEATHS

In 2001, there were 32,300 deaths registered where the deceased's place of usual residence was Victoria. This is a 1% increase on the number registered in 2000 and a 3% increase on the number registered in 1991.

The indirect standardised death rate for Victoria was 5.5 (deaths per 1,000 population) in the period from 1999 to 2001. 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 2001).

The highest indirect standardised death rate for a Statistical Division (SD) was 6.3 in East Gippsland (SD), while the lowest rate was 5.4 in Melbourne (SD).

DEATHS *continued*

In 2001, the local government area in Melbourne (SD) recording the highest number of deaths was the City of Boroondara with 1,300 deaths. This was followed by the Shire of Mornington Peninsula with 1,200 deaths. In the remainder of Victoria, the highest numbers were recorded in the local government areas of the City of Greater Geelong with 1,600 deaths and the City of Greater Bendigo with 700 deaths.

MIGRATION

In 2001, net overseas migration contributed 27,500 persons to Victoria's population growth. In 2000, the gain from overseas migration was 26,900 persons. Since 1981 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 2001, and for the fourth year in succession, Victoria had positive net interstate migration with a gain of 7,700 persons. The average gain from net interstate migration in the period 1998–2001 was 5,700 persons per year. This compares to an average loss from net interstate migration of 17,400 persons per year in the period 1991–1997.

MARRIAGES

There were 25,000 marriages registered in Victoria in 2001. These represent a crude marriage rate of 5.2 marriages per 1,000 population, slightly lower than the national rate of 5.3 marriages per 1,000 population.

The median ages (see Glossary) at marriage for brides and bridegrooms in Victoria, in 2001, were 28.7 years and 30.5 years respectively. The corresponding figures for Australia were 28.6 years for brides and 30.6 years for bridegrooms.

DIVORCES

There were 13,700 divorces granted in Victoria in 2001. These represent a crude divorce rate of 2.8 divorces per 1,000 population, the same as the national rate. Median duration of marriage of 11.9 years was higher than the national figure as well as being higher than that for New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001

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

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

(b) From previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</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>
MELBOURNE					
Inner Melbourne					
Melbourne (C) - Inner	6 973	55	1.10	11	3.0
Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lards	4 550	30	0.55	3	1.4
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	40 594	396	1.04	202	5.6
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	49 518	530	0.88	372	6.7
Port Phillip (C) - West	32 412	400	1.14	211	5.9
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	45 832	407	0.86	299	5.1
Yarra (C) - North	44 984	535	1.14	258	6.3
Yarra (C) - Richmond	24 580	338	1.20	152	5.9
<i>Total Inner Melbourne</i>	<i>249 443</i>	<i>2 691</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1 508</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Western Melbourne					
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	90 325	1 309	1.71	323	5.0
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	79 514	1 027	1.68	471	5.8
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	54 815	757	1.74	302	5.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	29 057	431	1.72	235	5.9
Maribyrnong (C)	61 664	943	1.70	481	6.1
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	68 148	898	1.48	515	5.7
Moonee Valley (C) - West	42 902	438	1.35	249	4.8
<i>Total Western Melbourne</i>	<i>426 425</i>	<i>5 803</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>2 576</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Melton-Wyndham					
Melton (S) - East	16 294	338	1.86	25	4.1
Melton (S) Bal	36 900	484	1.77	134	6.4
Wyndham (C) - North	65 159	929	1.81	255	5.3
Wyndham (C) - South	3 837	70	2.11	15	7.8
Wyndham (C) - West	18 645	272	1.73	72	6.9
<i>Total Melton-Wyndham</i>	<i>140 835</i>	<i>2 093</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Moreland City					
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	41 513	525	1.16	267	6.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	48 395	688	1.67	373	5.6
Moreland (C) - North	46 986	661	1.84	393	5.6
<i>Total Moreland City</i>	<i>136 894</i>	<i>1 874</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1 033</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Northern Middle Melbourne					
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	63 302	746	1.60	568	5.9
Banyule (C) - North	55 844	639	1.60	311	5.1
Darebin (C) - Northcote	46 682	655	1.33	349	5.8
Darebin (C) - Preston	81 720	1 050	1.61	679	5.5
<i>Total Northern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>247 548</i>	<i>3 090</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Hume City					
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	67 721	1 034	1.89	336	5.8
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	39 482	644	2.00	85	5.5
Hume (C) - Sunbury	29 058	372	1.86	101	5.2
<i>Total Hume City</i>	<i>136 261</i>	<i>2 050</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Northern Outer Melbourne					
Nillumbik (S) - South	28 841	340	1.64	81	4.2
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	22 624	296	1.89	57	5.0
Nillumbik (S) Bal	9 336	124	2.00	26	4.6
Whittlesea (C) - North	13 627	216	1.83	78	5.5
Whittlesea (C) - South	104 665	1 451	1.68	372	4.9
<i>Total Northern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>179 093</i>	<i>2 427</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>4.8</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</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>
MELBOURNE <i>continued</i>					
Boroondara City					
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	44 267	368	1.34	312	4.7
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	50 096	515	1.46	422	5.3
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	33 740	312	1.13	249	5.9
Boroondara (C) - Kew	30 185	299	1.26	287	6.1
<i>Total Boroondara City</i>	<i>158 288</i>	<i>1 494</i>	<i>1.29</i>	<i>1 270</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Eastern Middle Melbourne					
Manningham (C) - East	15 282	130	1.51	60	5.7
Manningham (C) - West	98 612	910	1.34	561	4.5
Monash (C) - South-West	42 658	479	1.39	292	5.3
Monash (C) - Waverley East	59 018	486	1.34	322	4.4
Monash (C) - Waverley West	61 414	584	1.25	430	4.4
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	50 778	624	1.54	424	5.1
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	45 288	524	1.57	277	4.8
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	51 328	664	1.71	416	5.0
<i>Total Eastern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>424 378</i>	<i>4 401</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>2 782</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Eastern Outer Melbourne					
Knox (C) - North	111 165	1 268	1.62	699	5.9
Knox (C) - South	36 689	558	1.93	75	3.6
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	57 587	788	1.81	332	5.9
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	43 041	533	1.60	333	4.9
<i>Total Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>248 482</i>	<i>3 147</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1 439</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A					
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	15 592	197	2.07	84	5.8
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	12 139	163	2.01	102	6.6
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	114 911	1 497	1.78	491	4.9
<i>Total Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</i>	<i>142 642</i>	<i>1 857</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Southern Melbourne					
Bayside (C) - Brighton	35 902	372	1.51	357	5.4
Bayside (C) - South	53 394	608	1.65	431	4.8
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	76 500	846	1.37	641	5.3
Glen Eira (C) - South	47 721	588	1.57	378	4.8
Kingston (C) - North	89 592	994	1.46	695	5.1
Kingston (C) - South	44 968	598	1.72	361	6.2
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	45 411	504	1.42	300	4.9
<i>Total Southern Melbourne</i>	<i>393 488</i>	<i>4 510</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>3 163</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Greater Dandenong City					
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	57 093	707	1.66	405	5.8
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	71 416	933	1.68	439	5.5
<i>Total Greater Dandenong City</i>	<i>128 509</i>	<i>1 640</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>5.6</i>
South Eastern Outer Melbourne					
Cardinia (S) - North	23 946	320	1.92	107	5.4
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	18 124	284	2.05	111	5.4
Cardinia (S) - South	5 182	53	2.02	27	5.6
Casey (C) - Berwick	68 003	1 235	2.07	256	5.0
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	51 709	895	2.06	189	5.6
Casey (C) - Hallam	50 824	607	1.80	175	5.1
Casey (C) - South	11 454	108	1.64	33	4.6
<i>Total South Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>229 242</i>	<i>3 502</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>5.2</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
MELBOURNE <i>continued</i>					
Frankston City					
Frankston (C) - East	37 066	614	2.01	157	5.7
Frankston (C) - West	77 440	843	1.64	638	6.0
<i>Total Frankston City</i>	<i>114 506</i>	<i>1 457</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Mornington Peninsula Shire					
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	36 385	459	1.88	184	5.2
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	47 346	439	1.80	553	5.2
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	48 985	518	1.72	413	5.5
<i>Total Mornington Peninsula Shire</i>	<i>132 716</i>	<i>1 416</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1 150</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>Total Melbourne</i>	<i>3 488 750</i>	<i>43 452</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>21 679</i>	<i>5.4</i>
BARWON					
Greater Geelong City Part A					
Bellarine - Inner	22 308	250	1.75	169	5.8
Corio - Inner	56 532	742	1.72	435	6.6
Geelong	11 746	156	1.63	135	6.9
Geelong West	14 323	195	1.62	161	6.6
Newtown	10 041	108	1.71	70	5.4
South Barwon - Inner	45 108	449	1.57	337	4.5
<i>Total Greater Geelong City Part A</i>	<i>160 058</i>	<i>1 900</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1 307</i>	<i>5.8</i>
East Barwon					
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	32 154	296	1.80	256	4.8
Queenscliffe (B)	3 273	25	1.78	55	5.8
Surf Coast (S) - East	12 006	143	1.74	63	4.9
Surf Coast (S) - West	8 914	96	1.82	58	5.0
<i>Total East Barwon</i>	<i>56 347</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>5.0</i>
West Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	10 522	119	1.98	127	5.6
Colac-Otway (S) - North	7 037	79	2.16	32	5.8
Colac-Otway (S) - South	3 481	42	2.23	30	5.5
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	7 392	90	1.99	24	4.7
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	7 772	106	2.14	34	5.3
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	2 690	23	1.37	8	4.3
<i>Total West Barwon</i>	<i>38 894</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>5.4</i>
<i>Total Barwon</i>	<i>255 299</i>	<i>2 919</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1 994</i>	<i>5.6</i>
WESTERN DISTRICT					
Warrnambool City					
Warrnambool (C)	29 616	389	1.85	228	5.8
<i>Total Warrnambool City</i>	<i>29 616</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Hopkins					
Corangamite (S) - North	9 687	104	2.08	119	7.1
Corangamite (S) - South	7 848	124	2.67	54	5.9
Moyne (S) - North-East	2 494	28	2.11	19	4.7
Moyne (S) - North-West	2 872	25	1.88	19	4.7
Moyne (S) - South	10 379	119	1.88	93	5.8
Lady Julia Percy Island	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Hopkins</i>	<i>33 280</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>6.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</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>
WESTERN DISTRICT <i>continued</i>					
Glenelg					
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	6 136	54	1.87	42	6.4
Glenelg (S) - North	3 537	41	1.98	47	6.8
Glenelg (S) - Portland	10 639	130	1.99	103	6.9
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	9 455	109	1.73	105	5.8
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	2 469	31	2.56	33	6.3
S. Grampians (S) Bal	5 229	43	1.85	41	4.9
<i>Total Glenelg</i>	<i>37 465</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<i>Total Western District</i>	<i>100 361</i>	<i>1 197</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>6.0</i>
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS					
Ballarat City					
Ballarat (C) - Central	34 837	411	1.57	337	6.7
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	26 224	299	1.77	170	5.7
Ballarat (C) - North	1 103	11	1.65	5	5.5
Ballarat (C) - South	21 589	249	1.72	136	6.0
<i>Total Ballarat City</i>	<i>83 753</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>6.3</i>
East Central Highlands					
Hepburn (S) - East	7 565	68	1.71	70	5.6
Hepburn (S) - West	6 895	56	1.74	53	5.8
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	15 492	196	1.96	88	5.6
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	5 895	70	2.20	26	6.4
Moorabool (S) - West	3 722	35	1.73	17	6.1
<i>Total East Central Highlands</i>	<i>39 569</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>5.8</i>
West Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	11 713	99	1.72	99	5.9
Pyrenees (S) - North	3 466	25	1.81	24	5.7
Pyrenees (S) - South	3 222	33	2.25	24	6.4
<i>Total West Central Highlands</i>	<i>18 401</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<i>Total Central Highlands</i>	<i>141 723</i>	<i>1 552</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1 049</i>	<i>6.1</i>
WIMMERA					
South Wimmera					
Horsham (RC) - Central	13 605	161	1.73	117	5.6
Horsham (RC) Bal	4 979	52	2.02	27	6.0
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	3 832	57	2.56	50	6.6
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	9 278	122	2.01	101	6.3
West Wimmera (S)	4 860	45	2.31	47	6.4
<i>Total South Wimmera</i>	<i>36 554</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>6.0</i>
North Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	6 523	73	2.22	72	5.7
Yarriambiack (S) - North	2 274	26	3.01	29	6.6
Yarriambiack (S) - South	5 988	52	2.13	82	6.1
<i>Total North Wimmera</i>	<i>14 785</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<i>Total Wimmera</i>	<i>51 339</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>6.0</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
MALLEE					
Mildura Rural City Part A					
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	45 018	566	1.98	277	5.8
<i>Total Mildura Rural City Part A</i>	<i>45 018</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>5.8</i>
West Mallee					
Buloke (S) - North	3 626	40	2.35	56	6.7
Buloke (S) - South	3 684	31	2.38	31	5.4
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	4 265	45	2.28	28	5.9
<i>Total West Mallee</i>	<i>11 575</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>6.0</i>
East Mallee					
Gannawarra (S)	12 067	137	2.30	112	5.4
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	9 956	119	1.89	88	5.2
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	3 992	76	3.06	28	6.8
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	7 456	97	2.35	55	5.8
<i>Total East Mallee</i>	<i>33 471</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>2.27</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<i>Total Mallee</i>	<i>90 064</i>	<i>1 111</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>5.7</i>
LODDON					
Greater Bendigo City Part A					
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	19 196	261	1.78	184	6.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8 865	130	2.05	73	5.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	23 081	242	1.69	181	5.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	8 667	77	1.72	36	5.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	14 682	177	1.91	139	7.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	5 191	64	1.82	19	4.6
<i>Total Greater Bendigo City Part A</i>	<i>79 682</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>5.9</i>
North Loddon					
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	7 680	91	1.93	82	6.2
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	5 356	50	1.92	41	6.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	10 820	96	1.92	71	6.4
Loddon (S) - North	3 612	41	2.43	35	5.4
Loddon (S) - South	4 980	45	2.10	48	5.9
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	7 218	64	1.72	101	6.3
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	9 911	92	1.75	73	5.3
<i>Total North Loddon</i>	<i>49 577</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>6.0</i>
South Loddon					
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	8 205	84	2.03	68	6.2
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	10 406	123	1.92	45	5.4
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	19 219	200	1.77	74	4.9
<i>Total South Loddon</i>	<i>37 830</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<i>Total Loddon</i>	<i>167 089</i>	<i>1 837</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1 270</i>	<i>5.9</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</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>
GOULBURN					
Greater Shepparton City Part A					
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	44 850	627	2.09	300	5.5
<i>Total Greater Shepparton City Part A</i>	44 850	627	2.09	300	5.5
North Goulburn					
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	11 087	131	2.05	119	6.5
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	12 719	146	2.29	93	5.6
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	8 742	93	1.95	63	5.5
Campaspe (S) - South	3 815	31	1.62	41	6.2
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	4 111	45	1.51	11	4.2
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	9 196	112	1.93	46	5.5
Moira (S) - East	8 338	71	1.91	83	5.9
Moira (S) - West	18 582	221	2.29	149	6.2
<i>Total North Goulburn</i>	76 590	850	2.06	605	5.9
South Goulburn					
Delatite (S) - Benalla	9 210	108	2.02	94	5.4
Delatite (S) - North	4 807	40	2.00	14	4.7
Delatite (S) - South	6 977	69	1.73	49	5.7
Strathbogie (S)	9 653	86	1.87	108	5.8
<i>Total South Goulburn</i>	30 647	303	1.90	265	5.5
South West Goulburn					
Mitchell (S) - North	11 522	165	2.13	80	5.8
Mitchell (S) - South	17 023	222	1.91	75	6.0
Murrindindi (S) - East	6 271	49	1.56	75	6.9
Murrindindi (S) - West	7 376	103	2.01	36	5.5
<i>Total South West Goulburn</i>	42 192	539	1.96	266	6.0
<i>Total Goulburn</i>	194 279	2 319	2.03	1 436	5.7
OVENS-MURRAY					
Wodonga					
Indigo (S) - Pt A	11 130	101	1.86	88	5.9
Towong (S) - Pt A	2 387	21	2.30	23	4.8
Wodonga (RC)	32 482	449	1.89	174	6.2
<i>Total Wodonga</i>	45 999	571	1.91	285	6.0
West Ovens-Murray					
Indigo (S) - Pt B	3 534	38	2.07	25	6.4
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	16 425	197	1.75	154	6.5
Wangaratta (RC) - North	4 428	41	1.91	21	3.2
Wangaratta (RC) - South	5 743	51	1.95	35	5.0
<i>Total West Ovens-Murray</i>	30 130	327	1.83	235	5.8
East Ovens-Murray					
Alpine (S) - East	8 405	68	1.65	64	5.6
Alpine (S) - West	4 551	39	2.02	42	6.2
Towong (S) - Pt B	3 877	35	2.03	43	6.3
<i>Total East Ovens-Murray</i>	16 833	142	1.82	149	6.0
<i>Total Ovens-Murray</i>	92 962	1 040	1.87	669	5.9

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
EAST GIPPSLAND					
East Gippsland Shire					
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	24 739	232	1.79	283	6.2
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	8 690	79	2.05	84	6.6
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	3 449	29	1.87	25	6.3
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	2 589	25	1.91	20	9.2
<i>Total East Gippsland Shire</i>	39 467	365	1.86	412	6.4
Wellington Shire					
Wellington (S) - Alberton	5 833	46	1.80	51	7.0
Wellington (S) - Avon	3 941	44	2.01	14	5.9
Wellington (S) - Maffra	10 349	123	2.25	96	6.7
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	7 791	54	1.57	51	5.3
Wellington (S) - Sale	13 462	178	2.00	102	5.7
<i>Total Wellington Shire</i>	41 376	445	1.97	314	6.1
<i>Total East Gippsland</i>	80 843	810	1.91	726	6.3
GIPPSLAND					
La Trobe Valley					
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	4 314	44	2.02	46	7.4
Latrobe (C) - Moe	18 866	213	1.83	190	6.8
Latrobe (C) - Morwell	23 035	289	1.65	175	6.7
Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	26 333	326	1.73	191	6.6
Latrobe (C) Bal	2 727	29	2.08	3	4.9
<i>Total La Trobe Valley</i>	75 275	901	1.75	605	6.7
West Gippsland					
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	3 990	48	2.19	22	6.4
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	28 093	305	1.87	187	5.6
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	584	9	3.10	—	n.p.
<i>Total West Gippsland</i>	32 667	362	1.93	211	5.7
South Gippsland					
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	7 495	58	1.66	82	5.1
Bass Coast (S) Bal	18 188	182	1.96	190	5.9
South Gippsland (S) - Central	12 472	131	2.09	99	5.7
South Gippsland (S) - East	5 965	60	2.31	48	5.9
South Gippsland (S) - West	7 793	79	2.06	76	6.0
French Island	99	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Bass Strait Islands	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total South Gippsland</i>	52 012	511	2.00	496	5.7
<i>Total Gippsland</i>	159 954	1 774	1.86	1 312	6.1
VICTORIA(f)	4 822 663	58 626	1.62	32 295	5.5

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

(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 2001 was 4,854,100 persons (2,386,900 males and 2,467,300 females). Since 1991 the population has increased by 9% from 4,437,500 persons. The population growth rate of Victoria in 2001 was 1.3% (62,900 persons), markedly up from the rate of 0.8% in 1991.

POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths registered during the year. In 2001, births exceeded deaths by 26,900 persons (43% of total population growth). In 1991, Victoria recorded a natural increase of 34,100 persons (93% of total population growth).

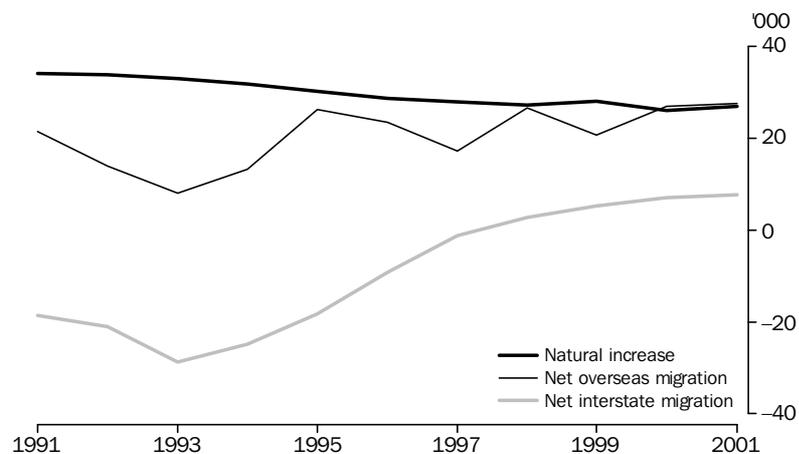
Interstate movement

In 2001, and for the fourth 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 7,700 persons. In contrast, Victoria recorded a net interstate migration loss of 18,500 persons in 1991. 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 2001, more people settled in Victoria from an overseas country than chose to leave Victoria for overseas. This resulted in a net overseas migration gain of 27,500 persons (44% of population growth). In 1991, there was a smaller net overseas migration gain of 21,500 persons (58% of total population growth).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

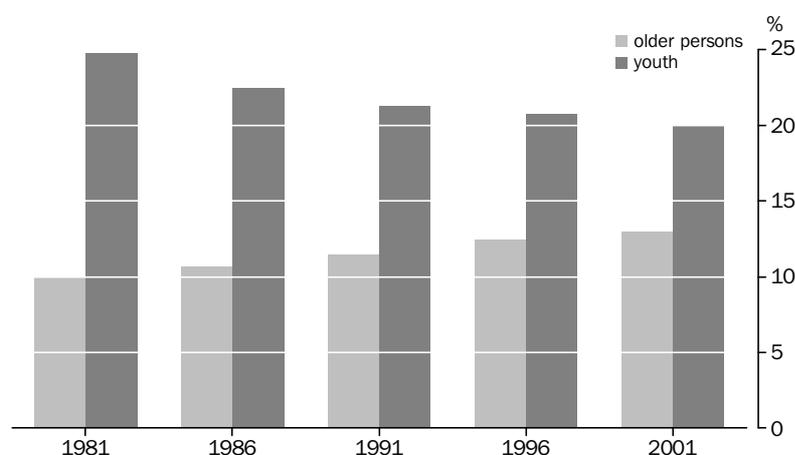


AGE STRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIAN POPULATION

The population of Victoria is continuing to age and this is in line with the national trend. At June 2001, the median age (where half the population is older and half is younger) of the Victorian population was 35.8 years. In comparison, the median age of the Victorian population in 1991 was 32.5 years. At the national level, the median age of the population was 35.7 years in 2001, compared to 32.4 years in 1991.

Over the 20-year period from 1981 to 2001, the proportion of the Victorian population aged 0–14 years (youth) declined from 25% to 20%. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over (older persons) increased from 10% to 13% over the same period.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION, Victoria



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 16% 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 15% 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 21% 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.

2.1 POPULATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated resident population								
at 31 December								
Males	'000	2 199.4	2 261.5	2 279.0	2 303.7	2 327.5	2 355.8	2 386.9
Females	'000	2 238.1	2 320.5	2 344.4	2 374.4	2 403.4	2 435.5	2 467.3
Persons	'000	4 437.5	4 582.1	4 623.5	4 678.1	4 730.9	4 791.3	4 854.1
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	65 400	61 537	60 610	59 292	60 093	59 322	59 245
Deaths	no.	31 300	32 802	32 760	32 100	32 012	33 203	32 365
Total	no.	34 100	28 735	27 850	27 192	28 081	26 119	26 880
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	58 602	60 325	59 382	62 184	65 705	73 800	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	34 285	35 344	39 551	38 636	40 859	44 083	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-2 839	-1 547	-2 580	3 095	-4 176	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net(c)	no.	21 478	23 434	17 251	26 643	20 670	26 933	27 534
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	49 887	64 112	67 781	68 184	69 601	73 730	75 042
Departures	no.	68 342	73 326	68 928	65 336	64 253	66 657	67 324
Net	no.	-18 455	-9 214	-1 147	2 848	5 348	7 073	7 718
Total population growth(d)								
Number	no.	36 772	42 261	41 398	54 622	52 785	60 406	62 865
Annual growth rate	%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Estimated resident households								
at 30 June								
Melbourne	'000	1 115.5	1 199.3	1 217.7	1 236.2	1 247.7	1 274.8	1 316.9
Balance of Victoria	'000	456.7	477.9	481.7	483.0	487.7	496.3	501.3
Total	'000	1 572.2	1 677.2	1 699.4	1 719.2	1 735.4	1 771.1	1 818.3

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

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

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	31 176	29 635	60 811	45	34 832	35 483	70 315
1	31 273	30 490	61 763	46	33 525	34 685	68 210
2	31 741	29 967	61 708	47	32 667	33 619	66 286
3	32 196	30 466	62 662	48	32 723	33 784	66 507
4	32 865	31 063	63 928	49	32 045	32 662	64 707
0-4	159 251	151 621	310 872	45-49	165 792	170 233	336 025
5	32 932	31 077	64 009	50	31 763	33 150	64 913
6	33 702	32 089	65 791	51	31 494	32 489	63 983
7	33 949	32 028	65 977	52	30 869	31 361	62 230
8	33 475	32 102	65 577	53	31 304	31 731	63 035
9	33 697	32 133	65 830	54	31 936	32 360	64 296
5-9	167 755	159 429	327 184	50-54	157 366	161 091	318 457
10	33 939	32 472	66 411	55	27 507	27 315	54 822
11	33 492	32 146	65 638	56	25 942	25 988	51 930
12	33 034	31 799	64 833	57	24 708	25 150	49 858
13	33 061	31 919	64 980	58	22 827	22 835	45 662
14	33 137	31 553	64 690	59	22 910	22 639	45 549
10-14	166 663	159 889	326 552	55-59	123 894	123 927	247 821
15	33 270	31 964	65 234	60	21 703	21 550	43 253
16	33 363	32 490	65 853	61	20 850	21 187	42 037
17	33 428	32 066	65 494	62	20 465	21 007	41 472
18	33 887	32 394	66 281	63	19 454	20 389	39 843
19	33 579	32 919	66 498	64	18 976	19 484	38 460
15-19	167 527	161 833	329 360	60-64	101 448	103 617	205 065
20	33 734	33 057	66 791	65	18 265	19 531	37 796
21	32 789	32 232	65 021	66	16 673	18 021	34 694
22	32 717	32 019	64 736	67	16 771	17 665	34 436
23	32 712	31 836	64 548	68	16 115	17 356	33 471
24	32 532	32 016	64 548	69	16 007	16 943	32 950
20-24	164 484	161 160	325 644	65-69	83 831	89 516	173 347
25	32 894	32 729	65 623	70	16 560	18 169	34 729
26	33 304	34 063	67 367	71	15 957	17 216	33 173
27	35 026	35 699	70 725	72	15 559	17 345	32 904
28	35 644	36 759	72 403	73	15 127	17 113	32 240
29	37 323	39 090	76 413	74	14 201	16 828	31 029
25-29	174 191	178 340	352 531	70-74	77 404	86 671	164 075
30	38 901	40 984	79 885	75	13 865	16 897	30 762
31	37 364	38 931	76 295	76	12 473	16 044	28 517
32	37 261	38 816	76 077	77	11 441	14 999	26 440
33	36 334	37 429	73 763	78	10 450	14 511	24 961
34	35 400	36 648	72 048	79	9 859	13 786	23 645
30-34	185 260	192 808	378 068	75-79	58 088	76 237	134 325
35	35 531	37 268	72 799	80	8 966	13 403	22 369
36	36 182	37 485	73 667	81	7 463	11 627	19 090
37	37 048	38 074	75 122	82	5 768	9 537	15 305
38	37 639	38 293	75 932	83	5 256	8 855	14 111
39	37 442	38 172	75 614	84	4 745	8 454	13 199
35-39	183 842	189 292	373 134	80-84	32 198	51 876	84 074
40	37 594	38 491	76 085	85 and over	21 569	48 561	70 130
41	36 621	37 933	74 554				
42	36 879	37 247	74 126	Total	2 371 049	2 451 614	4 822 663
43	35 389	36 464	71 853				
44	34 003	35 378	69 381				
40-44	180 486	185 513	365 999				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
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>	<i>Total</i>
<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 at 30 June 2001 is not yet available.

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

In 2001, there were 58,600 live births registered where the usual residence of the child was in Victoria, compared to 65,400 registered in 1991. For births registered in 2001, there were 104 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 2001. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.7 children per woman and was the second lowest in the country.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



AGE OF PARENTS

For children whose birth was registered in 2001, Victoria had the oldest mothers and fathers, on average, of all the states and territories. In Victoria, the median age of parents (see Glossary) was 30.7 years for mothers and 32.8 years for all fathers where age was known. The corresponding median ages for Australia were 30.0 years for mothers and 32.3 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 1.8 years for mothers and 1.6 years for fathers since 1991.

Age of mother

Victoria has the second lowest rate of teenage (15–19 years) childbearing in Australia. There were 1,800 births registered to teenage mothers in 2001, equivalent to a rate of 11.4 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. The national rate was 17.6 births per 1,000 population of females in that age group.

In 2001 there were also 1,800 births to mothers aged 40 years and over, comprising 3.1% of all births. This is similar to the figure at the national level, where 2.9% of births were to mothers aged 40 years and over.

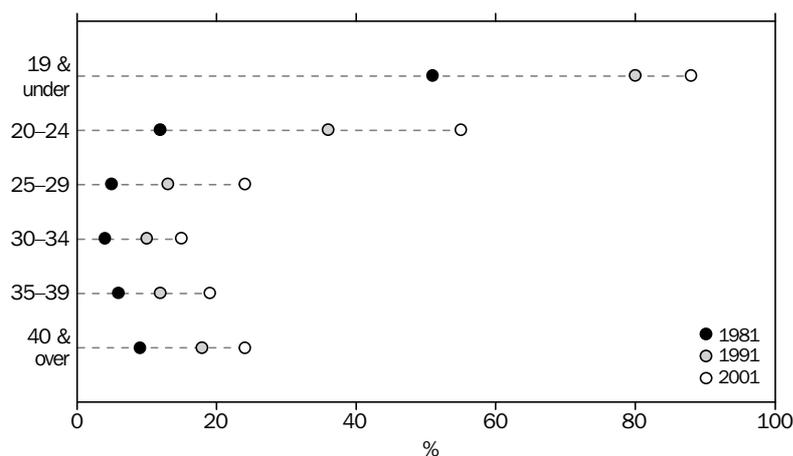
Since 1991, age-specific fertility rates (the number of births per 1,000 women in each age group) have decreased in all age groups for women aged under 30 years. In 2001, age-specific fertility rates for Victoria were lower than national rates for women aged under 30 years.

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

There were 15,000 exnuptial births registered in 2001. The proportion of exnuptial births to total births has increased from 19% in 1991 to 26% in 2001. Over the past decade this proportion has remained consistently below the national level.

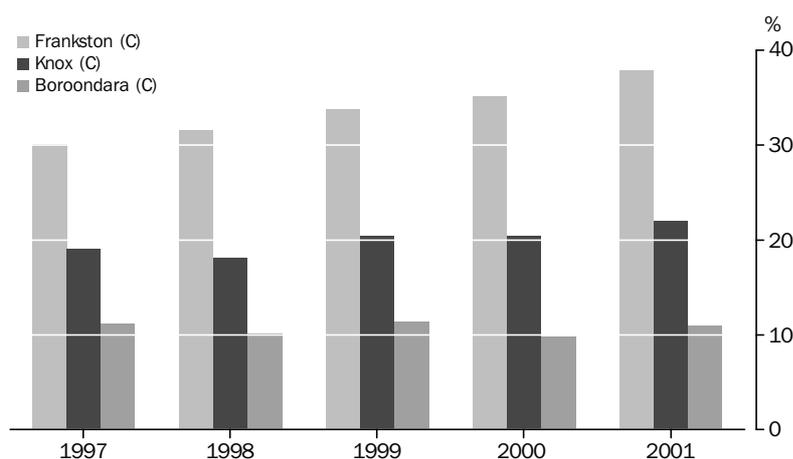
The highest proportion of exnuptial births occur to younger women. In 2001, 88% of the 1,800 births occurring to teenage mothers were exnuptial. This proportion decreases for women in successively older age groups — 55% for women aged 20–24 years, 24% for those aged 25–29 years and 15% for women in the age group 30–34 years.

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of total births—By age of mother



In 2001, the proportion of exnuptial births in local government areas (LGAs), within the Melbourne Statistical Division, varied considerably. The highest proportions were in the City of Frankston (38%) and the Shire of Mornington Peninsula (33%). The lowest proportions were in the City of Boroondara (11%) and the City of Manningham (12%).

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Selected LGAs



MULTIPLE BIRTHS

The 58,600 Victorian births, registered in 2001, resulted from 57,700 confinements of which 954 confinements gave rise to multiple births (1 in every 60 confinements). This included 928 sets of twins, the same proportion (1.6%) as in 2000. In 2001, there were 26 sets of triplets or higher order multiple births.

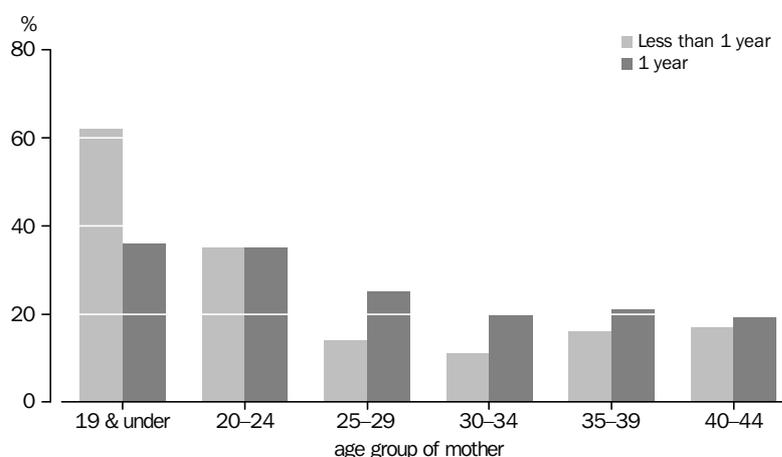
NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

For all nuptial confinements in Victoria, the median interval (see Glossary) between the date of the current marriage and the current birth was 4.6 years.

In 2001, the median interval between the marriage and the first nuptial confinement was 2.6 years. Of all first nuptial confinements, 40% occurred within two years of marriage. This proportion was higher in the younger age groups, with 69% of 20–24 year old married mothers giving birth less than two years after marriage and 62% of married teenage mothers giving birth less than one year after marriage.

Mothers aged 30 years and over contributed half (52%) of all first nuptial confinements in 2001, compared to 32% in 1991 and 16% in 1981.

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, By duration of marriage



PROPORTION OF BIRTHS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

A phenomenon that has been noted internationally is the skewed distribution of births occurring on weekdays versus the weekend.

An analysis of this phenomenon was published in an article in *Health Statistics Quarterly* (Spring 2001) — issued by the Office of National Statistics in the United Kingdom. The article's title was 'Daily and seasonal variation in live births, stillbirths and infant mortality in England and Wales, 1979-96'. The study's background observed that "[by] the mid 1960s, a weekly cycle had developed in the numbers of births each day in England and Wales and this became more marked during the 1970s. In most weeks, similar numbers of live births occurred from Tuesdays to Fridays, with fewer births on Mondays and Saturdays and the lowest numbers of births on Sundays." Furthermore, "[it] has been suggested that the patterns reflect the impact of obstetric practice, with elective delivery concentrating births onto working days."

Births that occurred in the period 1980–2000, where the usual residence of the child was Victoria, were subjected to a similar analysis. The results of this analysis were plotted on two graphs to cover each day of the week plus an 'average' (see next page). These graphs show a 'deficit' of 20%–25% below the 'average' for the number of births that occurred on the weekend. This 'deficit' is even greater on public holidays such as Christmas Day which was 30%–50% below the average, depending on the particular day of the week.

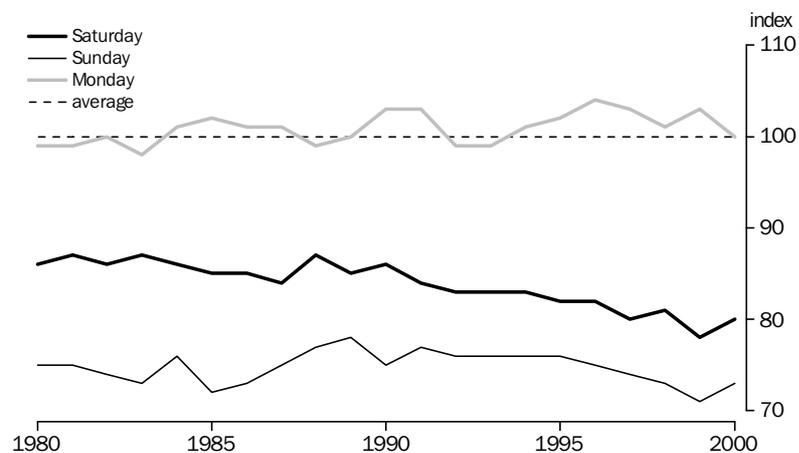
PROPORTION OF BIRTHS BY DAY OF THE WEEK *continued*

A useful definition, in relation to the graphs below, was found in the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (June 10, 1997) — issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The definition, located in the section 'Day of the week of birth', is as follows — "Variation in the daily pattern of births can be measured by an index of occurrence. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births for a particular day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100."

RATIO OF LIVE BIRTHS, Tuesday to Friday



RATIO OF LIVE BIRTHS, Saturday to Monday



PREVIOUS BIRTHS OF THE CURRENT RELATIONSHIP

Of the 42,800 nuptial confinements in Victoria in 2001, 43% were the first confinement of the relationship. A further 37% 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

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	16.1	12.8	12.4	12.4	10.8	10.8	11.4
20–24	rate	63.7	51.0	49.6	47.1	43.4	41.4	44.2
25–29	rate	131.7	112.0	108.2	104.9	99.3	98.3	94.9
30–34	rate	106.1	111.8	111.7	113.3	111.9	113.1	109.8
35–39	rate	39.2	45.8	47.9	49.5	50.0	52.2	51.4
40–44	rate	5.8	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.8	9.5
45–49	rate	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total fertility rate	rate	1.814	1.707	1.690	1.679	1.623	1.625	1.608
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.866	0.815	0.810	0.799	0.782	0.780	0.775
BIRTHS								
<i>Total births</i>	<i>no.</i>	65 438	61 143	60 732	60 492	58 875	59 171	58 626
Males	<i>no.</i>	33 636	31 587	31 248	31 303	30 101	30 326	29 943
Females	<i>no.</i>	31 802	29 556	29 484	29 189	28 774	28 845	28 683
Sex ratio	<i>ratio</i>	105.8	106.9	106.0	107.2	104.6	105.1	104.4
<i>Indigenous births</i>	<i>no.</i>	508	474	457	590	521	452	522
Males	<i>no.</i>	257	240	222	294	263	229	286
Females	<i>no.</i>	251	234	235	296	258	223	236
Sex ratio	<i>ratio</i>	102.4	102.6	94.5	99.3	101.9	102.7	121.2
Estimated coverage(b)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	76	72	92	81	69	78
1996 Census-based	%	..	71	67	87	77	67	77
Nuptial births	<i>no.</i>	53 217	47 933	47 191	46 391	45 106	45 075	43 604
Exnuptial births	<i>no.</i>	12 221	13 210	13 541	14 101	13 769	14 096	15 022
Proportion of total births	%	18.7	21.6	22.3	23.3	23.4	23.8	25.6
Paternity-acknowledged births	<i>no.</i>	10 043	11 367	11 853	12 972	12 843	13 092	13 781
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	82.2	86.0	87.5	92.0	93.3	92.9	91.7
Crude birth rate	rate	14.8	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.2

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates.

See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONFINEMENTS								
<i>Total confinements</i>	no.	64 566	60 294	59 804	59 531	57 891	58 226	57 658
Nuptial	no.	52 485	47 247	46 438	45 595	44 319	44 338	42 837
First nuptial	no.	21 985	19 561	19 264	18 845	19 007	19 457	18 300
Exnuptial	no.	12 081	13 047	13 366	13 936	13 572	13 888	14 821
Paternity-acknowledged	no.	9 930	11 225	11 698	12 820	12 664	12 905	13 592
<i>Median age of mother</i>								
<i>All confinements</i>	years	28.9	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.7
Nuptial	years	29.5	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.3
First nuptial	years	28.0	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.2
Exnuptial	years	24.6	25.9	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.5	27.5
Paternity-acknowledged	years	24.9	26.1	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.6
<i>Median age of father</i>								
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	years	31.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8
Nuptial	years	31.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	years	27.5	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.4	29.7	29.9
<i>Median duration of marriage</i>								
Nuptial	years	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
First nuptial	years	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
<i>Nuptial confinements</i>								
Previous confinements of the current relationship								
0	no.	21 985	19 561	19 264	18 845	19 007	19 457	18 300
1	no.	17 972	16 905	16 686	16 640	15 853	15 671	15 666
2	no.	8 703	7 544	7 421	7 128	6 751	6 564	6 314
3	no.	2 690	2 238	2 148	2 049	1 901	1 832	1 715
4	no.	666	612	523	541	477	466	465
5 and over	no.	469	387	396	392	330	348	377
<i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i>	no.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							
<i>Nuptiality and plurality</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(a)</i>
CONFINEMENTS (no.)							
Nuptial							
Single	218	3 147	12 584	17 234	7 544	1 355	42 084
Twins	2	41	167	313	185	21	729
Triplets or higher order	—	—	7	11	6	—	24
<i>Total</i>	220	3 188	12 758	17 558	7 735	1 376	42 837
Exnuptial							
Single	1 598	3 842	3 877	3 151	1 737	412	14 620
Twins	15	25	57	61	32	9	199
Triplets or higher order	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
<i>Total</i>	1 613	3 867	3 935	3 212	1 770	421	14 821
Total confinements	1 833	7 055	16 693	20 770	9 505	1 797	57 658
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	12.0	45.2	76.4	84.5	81.4	76.6	74.3
Exnuptial	88.0	54.8	23.6	15.5	18.6	23.4	25.7

(a) Includes age not stated.

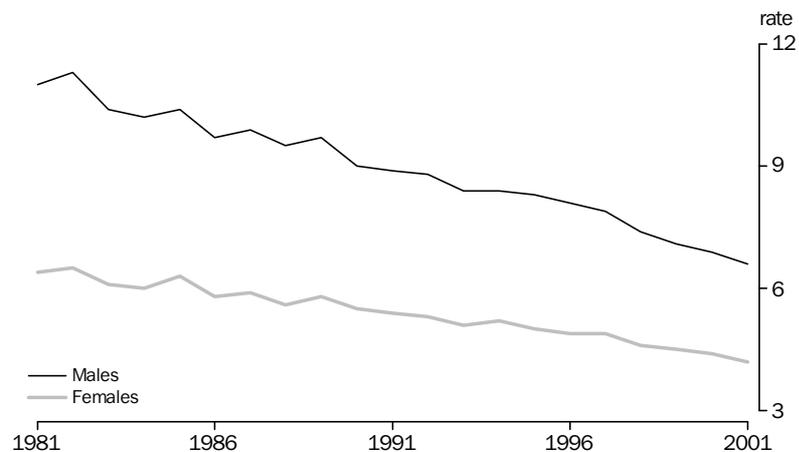
SECTION 4

DEATHS

DEATHS

In 2001, there were 32,300 registered deaths of persons usually resident in Victoria, compared with 31,200 in 1991. These 32,300 deaths consisted of 16,400 males and 15,900 females, a sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females. The standardised death rate (see Glossary: refer to the *direct method*) was 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population, which was slightly lower than the national rate of 5.4 deaths per 1,000 population.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 standard population.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

For 1999–2001, the life expectancy for persons whose usual place of residence was Victoria was 82.7 years for females and 77.5 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 the Australian Capital Territory (82.9 years) and Western Australia (82.8 years) and males in the Australian Capital Territory (78.5 years) each had longer expectations of life at birth than females and males, respectively, in Victoria. Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 82.4 years for females and 77.0 years for males.

AGE AT DEATH

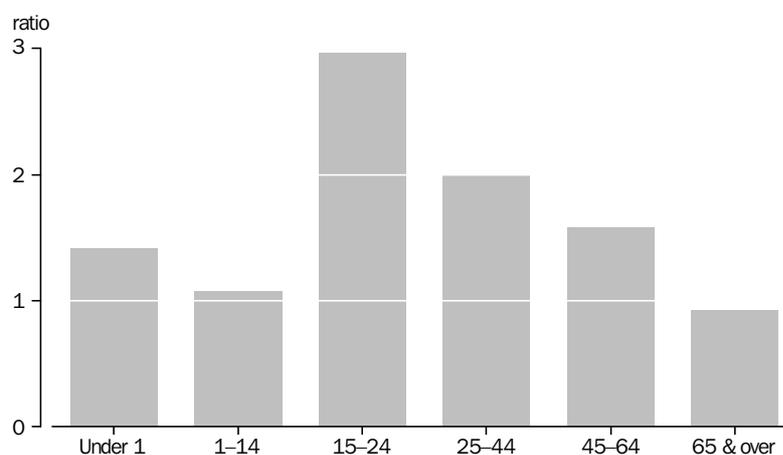
In Victoria, the median ages at death in 2001 were 76.1 years for males and 82.1 years for females. These were the second highest in the country, with only South Australia having higher median ages at death (76.7 years for males and 82.4 years for females). The comparative figures for Victoria in 1991 were 72.6 years and 79.1 years respectively.

Generally, there were more male deaths than female deaths up until age 81. In 2001, the age group 80 years and over accounted for 57% of all female deaths, but only 37% of all male deaths.

AGE AT DEATH *continued*

The highest ratio at death (males to females) in 2001 — in terms of standard 5-year age groups — was in the 15–19 year age group where for every female death there were 3.4 male deaths.

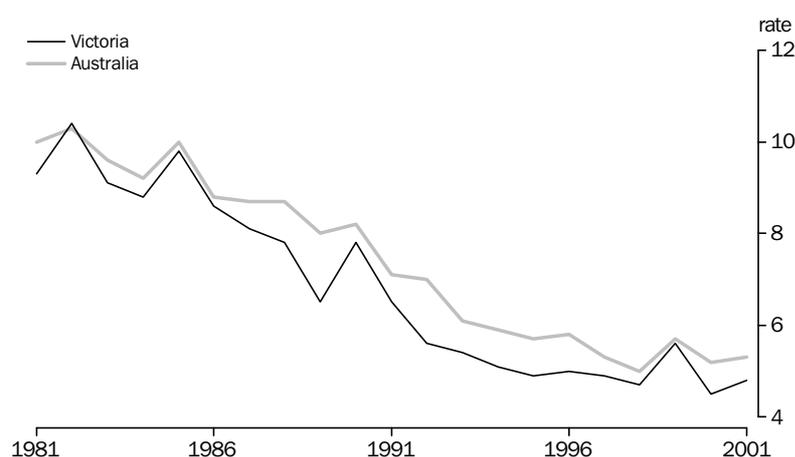
RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS, Age groups



INFANT DEATHS

In Victoria, there were 284 infant deaths registered in 2001, a rate of 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, a slight increase on the rate in 2000. Two-fifths (42%) of infant deaths occurred during the first day of life and three-quarters (75%) occurred within the first month. The sex ratio of all infant deaths was 141 males for every 100 females compared with the sex ratio at birth of 104 males for every 100 females.

INFANT DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 live births.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

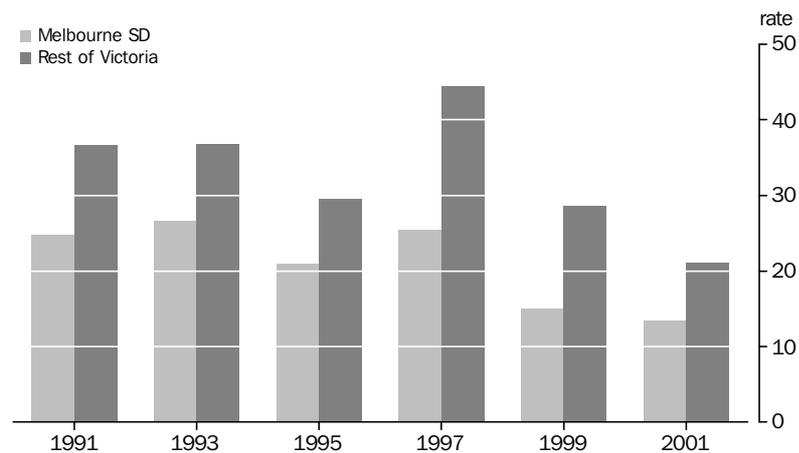
The two major causes of death for males and females in Victoria in 2001 were *Malignant neoplasms* (cancer) and *Ischaemic heart diseases* (heart attack). Deaths from cancer represented 32% of male deaths and 27% of female deaths, while deaths from heart attack accounted for 20% of male deaths and 19% of female deaths.

INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)

In 2001, there were 541 registered deaths of Victorian residents (412 males; 129 females) classified as suicide. There were 511 suicide deaths in 2000 (382 males; 129 females) and 607 suicide deaths in 1991 (472 males; 135 females).

Both males and females aged 25–44 years had the highest rates of suicide in 2001 with 28.6 and 8.6 deaths, respectively, per 100,000 population. The corresponding rates in 1991, were 31.3 and 7.3 deaths per 100,000 population. Generally, rates of suicide were higher in the rest of Victoria than in the Melbourne Statistical Division.

SUICIDE RATE—Males, 15–24 years(a)



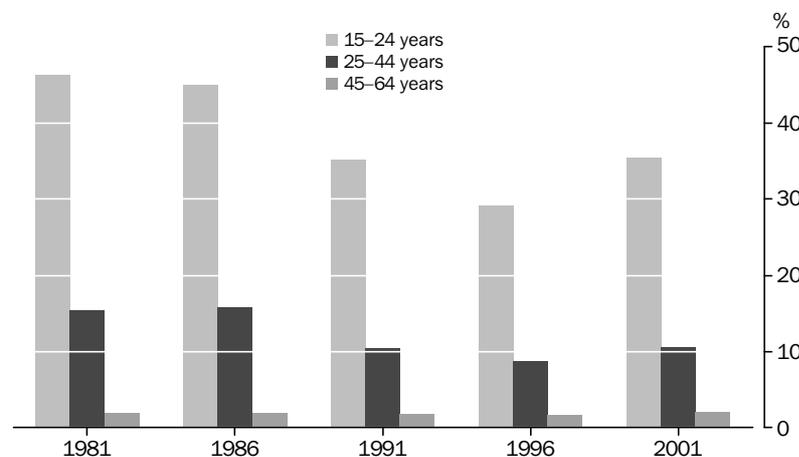
(a) Per 100,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

In 2001, the registered deaths of 456 Victorian residents (329 males; 127 females) were due to motor vehicle accidents. This compares to 419 motor vehicle accident deaths in 2000 (286 males; 133 females) and 566 deaths in 1991 (400 males ; 166 females).

In 2001, the most common motor vehicle accident deaths involved a collision with another vehicle (162) and a collision with a fixed or stationary object (147).

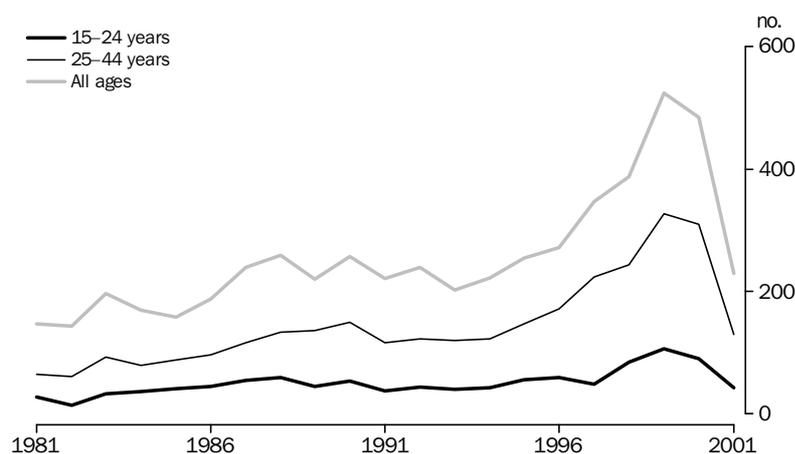
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS, Selected age groups



DRUG-RELATED DEATHS

There were 230 drug-related deaths of Victorian residents registered in 2001, compared to 451 such deaths in 2000. The number of drug-related deaths increased from 140 in 1981 to 525 in 1999. Generally, there were twice as many drug-related deaths of males as there were of females in the period 1981–2001. Also, the age group 15–44 years accounted for an average of three-quarters of all drug-related deaths in the same period.

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS, Selected age groups



Definition

Most researchers with an interest in drug-related deaths are concerned with the social drug issue and are strongly focused on what they consider to be 'preventable deaths'. Their research tends to be directed toward deaths from drugs and substances which produce dependence and on the illicit use of such drugs and substances.

The definition of drug-related deaths used here is based on advice provided to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Council.

Deaths registered from 1980–1998 were classified according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). From 1999 onwards all registered deaths have been classified according to the tenth revision of the ICD.

The ICD-9 classifications used for drug-related deaths are *Drug dependence* (304), *Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals* (E850–E858), *Suicide and self-inflicted injury by drugs, medicaments and biologicals* (E950.0–E950.5), *Assault by drugs and medicaments* (E962.0) and *Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted* (E980.0–E980.5).

The ICD-10 classifications are *Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use* (F11–F16; & F19), *Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals* (X40–X44), *Intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals* (X60–X64), *Assault by drugs, medicaments and biologicals* (X85), and *Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals, undetermined intent* (Y10–Y14).

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Total deaths	no.	31 216	32 726	33 261	32 007	31 918	32 018	32 295
Males	no.	16 508	17 009	17 122	16 407	16 433	16 368	16 437
Females	no.	14 708	15 717	16 139	15 600	15 485	15 650	15 858
Sex ratio	ratio	112.2	108.2	106.1	105.2	106.1	104.6	103.7
<i>Indigenous deaths(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>93</i>
Males	no.	29	27	57	74	80	57	54
Females	no.	21	22	36	49	50	51	39
Sex ratio	ratio	138.1	122.7	158.3	151.0	160.0	111.8	138.5
Estimated coverage(c)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	43	80	104	107	88	74
1996 Census-based	%	..	23	43	56	59	48	41
Standardised death rate	rate	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3
Males	rate	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6
Females	rate	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Crude death rate	rate	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Males	rate	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
Females	rate	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5
Median age at death								
Males	years	72.6	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.2	75.8	76.1
Females	years	79.1	81.3	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	7.5	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.2	4.9	5.3
1-4	rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5-14	rate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15-24	rate	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
25-34	rate	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
35-44	rate	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
45-54	rate	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
55-64	rate	12.5	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.7
65-74	rate	30.8	28.0	27.3	25.7	24.4	23.1	22.4
75-84	rate	80.9	74.0	73.0	66.5	63.4	61.7	60.0
85 and over	rate	170.5	184.7	171.1	165.1	161.9	166.4	158.6
Females								
0	rate	5.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.0
1-4	rate	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	rate	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
25-34	rate	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
35-44	rate	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
45-54	rate	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
55-64	rate	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.4
65-74	rate	17.2	14.8	15.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.8
75-84	rate	49.3	46.7	46.5	43.2	41.5	38.4	37.9
85 and over	rate	143.1	147.9	149.0	140.1	134.8	138.3	131.5

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	74.5	75.6	75.8	76.3	76.7	77.1	77.5
Age 1	years	74.1	75.0	75.2	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.9
Age 25	years	50.9	51.7	51.9	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.6
Age 45	years	32.0	32.8	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8
Age 65	years	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.4
Age 85	years	n.a.	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
Females								
Age 0	years	80.3	81.2	81.4	81.7	82.0	82.3	82.7
Age 1	years	80.7	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.4	81.6	82.0
Age 25	years	56.1	57.0	57.1	57.4	57.7	58.0	58.4
Age 45	years	36.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.4	38.7	39.0
Age 65	years	19.1	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.8
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8
Principal causes of death(c) (Standardised death rate per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	249	236	228	223	217	214	212
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	369	312	297	268	252	237	230
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	77	70	80	72	57	59	57
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	28	22	23	21	21	19	19
All other diseases	rate	95	110	102	100	103	106	96
External causes	rate	63	53	56	51	61	54	49
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	156	144	142	136	136	133	135
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	234	203	191	177	169	160	150
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	34	36	46	41	29	33	32
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	19	15	16	15	15	13	13
All other diseases	rate	72	77	76	75	79	77	74
External causes	rate	25	18	20	20	23	24	19
INFANT DEATHS								
Total infant deaths	no.	428	308	300	283	331	268	284
Males	no.	249	179	158	152	188	150	166
Females	no.	179	129	142	131	143	118	118
Infant mortality rate	rate	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
Males	rate	7.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.2	4.9	5.5
Females	rate	5.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.1
Age at death								
Males								
Under 1 day	no.	98	64	53	54	76	67	61
1 day to under 1 week	no.	44	32	29	31	30	22	28
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	20	24	22	24	24	16	32
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	87	59	54	43	58	45	45
Females								
Under 1 day	no.	72	55	62	48	68	42	57
1 day to under 1 week	no.	27	23	20	25	22	16	20
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	17	10	21	18	20	15	16
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	63	41	39	40	33	45	25

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	166	118	284	50	100	62	162
1	8	12	20	51	94	73	167
2	7	6	13	52	107	90	197
3	7	3	10	53	107	76	183
4	—	5	5	54	141	85	226
0–4	188	144	332	50–54	549	386	935
5	4	3	7	55	134	85	219
6	4	4	8	56	131	78	209
7	7	3	10	57	146	90	236
8	—	—	4	58	145	92	237
9	—	—	3	59	154	115	269
5–9	19	13	32	55–59	710	460	1 170
10	—	—	3	60	192	88	280
11	—	6	8	61	178	98	276
12	5	3	8	62	201	118	319
13	4	3	7	63	211	109	320
14	8	4	12	64	233	137	370
10–14	20	18	38	60–64	1 015	550	1 565
15	13	3	16	65	250	150	400
16	15	—	16	66	272	128	400
17	21	6	27	67	267	163	430
18	23	12	35	68	282	171	453
19	29	8	37	69	335	179	514
15–19	101	30	131	65–69	1 406	791	2 197
20	29	13	42	70	352	233	585
21	26	12	38	71	412	274	686
22	23	13	36	72	438	278	716
23	32	5	37	73	495	321	816
24	32	9	41	74	510	357	867
20–24	142	52	194	70–74	2 207	1 463	3 670
25	39	12	51	75	544	396	940
26	34	8	42	76	534	369	903
27	25	16	41	77	584	453	1 037
28	29	12	41	78	536	490	1 026
29	40	17	57	79	607	493	1 100
25–29	167	65	232	75–79	2 805	2 201	5 006
30	45	17	62	80	592	531	1 123
31	36	27	63	81	586	520	1 106
32	35	26	61	82	469	499	968
33	41	12	53	83	519	535	1 054
34	40	18	58	84	446	566	1 012
30–34	197	100	297	80–84	2 612	2 651	5 263
35	41	15	56	85	465	607	1 072
36	33	19	52	86	503	630	1 133
37	57	29	86	87	435	639	1 074
38	62	28	90	88	409	647	1 056
39	46	30	76	89	338	592	930
35–39	239	121	360	85–89	2 150	3 115	5 265
40	47	29	76	90	258	539	797
41	55	25	80	91	276	504	780
42	53	31	84	92	204	471	675
43	64	34	98	93	159	404	563
44	60	38	98	94	102	326	428
40–44	279	157	436	90–94	999	2 244	3 243
45	65	52	117	95–99	240	838	1 078
46	62	40	102	100 and over	31	190	221
47	80	49	129				
48	69	62	131	Not stated	5	—	6
49	80	65	145				
45–49	356	268	624	Total	16 437	15 858	32 295

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

MALES.....

Victoria.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>
0	100 000	0.00538	99 529	77.52	77.03	50	94 583	0.00291	94 448	30.18	29.88
1	99 462	0.00042	99 440	76.94	76.49	51	94 308	0.00321	94 159	29.27	28.97
2	99 420	0.00030	99 404	75.97	75.53	52	94 005	0.00355	93 841	28.36	28.07
3	99 390	0.00020	99 380	74.99	74.55	53	93 672	0.00395	93 490	27.46	27.18
4	99 371	0.00015	99 363	74.00	73.57	54	93 302	0.00441	93 099	26.57	26.29
5	99 356	0.00013	99 350	73.02	72.58	55	92 890	0.00491	92 666	25.68	25.41
6	99 343	0.00011	99 338	72.02	71.59	56	92 434	0.00548	92 185	24.81	24.55
7	99 332	0.00010	99 327	71.03	70.60	57	91 928	0.00608	91 653	23.94	23.69
8	99 322	0.00009	99 317	70.04	69.61	58	91 369	0.00676	91 065	23.08	22.84
9	99 313	0.00009	99 308	69.05	68.62	59	90 751	0.00749	90 417	22.24	22.00
10	99 303	0.00010	99 299	68.05	67.63	60	90 072	0.00828	89 704	21.40	21.17
11	99 294	0.00011	99 289	67.06	66.64	61	89 326	0.00915	88 923	20.58	20.35
12	99 283	0.00012	99 278	66.07	65.65	62	88 508	0.01012	88 067	19.76	19.55
13	99 271	0.00015	99 265	65.07	64.66	63	87 612	0.01122	87 128	18.96	18.75
14	99 257	0.00023	99 247	64.08	63.67	64	86 629	0.01245	86 098	18.17	17.97
15	99 234	0.00035	99 219	63.10	62.69	65	85 551	0.01383	84 968	17.39	17.20
16	99 200	0.00052	99 176	62.12	61.71	66	84 367	0.01541	83 727	16.63	16.44
17	99 149	0.00069	99 116	61.15	60.74	67	83 067	0.01717	82 365	15.88	15.70
18	99 080	0.00090	99 037	60.19	59.79	68	81 641	0.01915	80 871	15.15	14.98
19	98 991	0.00099	98 942	59.25	58.84	69	80 078	0.02137	79 235	14.43	14.28
20	98 892	0.00104	98 841	58.31	57.90	70	78 366	0.02384	77 446	13.74	13.59
21	98 789	0.00108	98 736	57.37	56.96	71	76 498	0.02658	75 496	13.06	12.92
22	98 683	0.00111	98 628	56.43	56.03	72	74 465	0.02960	73 378	12.40	12.27
23	98 573	0.00113	98 518	55.49	55.09	73	72 261	0.03292	71 086	11.77	11.64
24	98 462	0.00115	98 406	54.55	54.16	74	69 882	0.03650	68 621	11.15	11.03
25	98 349	0.00116	98 292	53.61	53.22	75	67 332	0.04029	65 988	10.55	10.44
26	98 235	0.00118	98 177	52.68	52.28	76	64 619	0.04439	63 197	9.97	9.87
27	98 119	0.00119	98 060	51.74	51.35	77	61 751	0.04890	60 253	9.41	9.31
28	98 002	0.00120	97 943	50.80	50.41	78	58 731	0.05392	57 160	8.87	8.78
29	97 885	0.00121	97 825	49.86	49.47	79	55 564	0.05958	53 921	8.35	8.26
30	97 766	0.00122	97 706	48.92	48.54	80	52 254	0.06596	50 541	7.85	7.76
31	97 647	0.00124	97 586	47.98	47.60	81	48 807	0.07314	47 032	7.36	7.29
32	97 526	0.00124	97 465	47.04	46.66	82	45 237	0.08125	43 407	6.91	6.83
33	97 405	0.00126	97 344	46.09	45.72	83	41 562	0.09033	39 690	6.47	6.40
34	97 282	0.00126	97 221	45.15	44.78	84	37 807	0.10048	35 910	6.06	6.00
35	97 160	0.00128	97 098	44.21	43.84	85	34 008	0.11177	32 106	5.69	5.62
36	97 036	0.00129	96 973	43.26	42.90	86	30 207	0.12416	28 325	5.34	5.28
37	96 910	0.00132	96 846	42.32	41.96	87	26 456	0.13733	24 627	5.03	4.97
38	96 782	0.00136	96 717	41.38	41.02	88	22 823	0.15086	21 083	4.75	4.69
39	96 651	0.00142	96 583	40.43	40.07	89	19 380	0.16441	17 763	4.50	4.45
40	96 514	0.00148	96 443	39.49	39.14	90	16 194	0.17761	14 728	4.29	4.23
41	96 371	0.00158	96 295	38.55	38.20	91	13 318	0.19014	12 022	4.11	4.06
42	96 218	0.00169	96 138	37.61	37.26	92	10 785	0.20195	9 667	3.96	3.91
43	96 055	0.00183	95 968	36.67	36.33	93	8 607	0.21174	7 667	3.84	3.78
44	95 879	0.00196	95 786	35.73	35.40	94	6 785	0.21852	6 017	3.74	3.69
45	95 691	0.00207	95 593	34.80	34.47	95	5 302	0.22301	4 688	3.65	3.60
46	95 494	0.00218	95 390	33.88	33.55	96	4 120	0.22781	3 632	3.57	3.51
47	95 286	0.00229	95 178	32.95	32.63	97	3 181	0.23392	2 795	3.48	3.42
48	95 067	0.00245	94 952	32.02	31.71	98	2 437	0.23968	2 133	3.39	3.33
49	94 835	0.00265	94 711	31.10	30.79	99	1 853	0.24545	1 616	3.31	3.25
						100(b)	1 398	0.25133	4 513	3.23	3.17

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory notes.

l_x number of persons at exact age *x*(b) At age 100, *L₁₀₀₊* is shown.*q_x* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L_x* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e^o_x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

FEMALES.....						FEMALES.....					
Victoria.....						Australia					
Victoria.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>
0	100 000	0.00449	99 608	82.67	82.41	50	96 999	0.00188	96 909	34.28	34.11
1	99 551	0.00030	99 532	82.04	81.81	51	96 817	0.00206	96 719	33.34	33.18
2	99 520	0.00015	99 512	81.06	80.84	52	96 618	0.00226	96 510	32.41	32.25
3	99 506	0.00012	99 499	80.08	79.86	53	96 400	0.00249	96 282	31.48	31.32
4	99 493	0.00012	99 487	79.09	78.87	54	96 160	0.00275	96 030	30.56	30.40
5	99 481	0.00010	99 476	78.10	77.89	55	95 896	0.00304	95 753	29.64	29.49
6	99 471	0.00009	99 466	77.10	76.90	56	95 605	0.00335	95 447	28.73	28.58
7	99 462	0.00007	99 458	76.11	75.91	57	95 285	0.00369	95 112	27.83	27.68
8	99 455	0.00007	99 451	75.12	74.91	58	94 933	0.00406	94 744	26.93	26.79
9	99 448	0.00006	99 445	74.12	73.92	59	94 548	0.00444	94 341	26.04	25.90
10	99 441	0.00007	99 438	73.13	72.93	60	94 128	0.00486	93 903	25.15	25.02
11	99 435	0.00008	99 431	72.13	71.93	61	93 671	0.00530	93 426	24.27	24.14
12	99 427	0.00010	99 422	71.14	70.94	62	93 174	0.00577	92 909	23.40	23.28
13	99 416	0.00013	99 410	70.14	69.95	63	92 637	0.00626	92 351	22.53	22.41
14	99 404	0.00016	99 396	69.15	68.96	64	92 057	0.00684	91 747	21.67	21.56
15	99 388	0.00021	99 378	68.16	67.97	65	91 427	0.00755	91 087	20.81	20.71
16	99 367	0.00026	99 355	67.18	66.98	66	90 737	0.00840	90 362	19.97	19.87
17	99 341	0.00031	99 326	66.20	66.00	67	89 975	0.00940	89 559	19.13	19.04
18	99 310	0.00036	99 292	65.22	65.02	68	89 129	0.01055	88 667	18.31	18.22
19	99 274	0.00039	99 255	64.24	64.04	69	88 188	0.01185	87 675	17.50	17.41
20	99 236	0.00040	99 216	63.26	63.06	70	87 143	0.01330	86 574	16.70	16.62
21	99 197	0.00040	99 177	62.29	62.09	71	85 984	0.01492	85 353	15.92	15.84
22	99 157	0.00040	99 137	61.31	61.11	72	84 701	0.01669	84 006	15.15	15.08
23	99 118	0.00040	99 098	60.34	60.14	73	83 288	0.01862	82 524	14.40	14.34
24	99 078	0.00040	99 059	59.36	59.16	74	81 737	0.02073	80 902	13.67	13.60
25	99 039	0.00041	99 019	58.38	58.18	75	80 043	0.02302	79 134	12.95	12.89
26	98 999	0.00042	98 978	57.41	57.21	76	78 200	0.02559	77 214	12.24	12.18
27	98 957	0.00042	98 937	56.43	56.23	77	76 199	0.02856	75 126	11.55	11.50
28	98 916	0.00043	98 894	55.46	55.25	78	74 023	0.03205	72 854	10.87	10.82
29	98 873	0.00045	98 851	54.48	54.28	79	71 650	0.03616	70 374	10.21	10.17
30	98 828	0.00047	98 805	53.50	53.30	80	69 060	0.04100	67 665	9.58	9.54
31	98 782	0.00048	98 758	52.53	52.32	81	66 228	0.04667	64 705	8.97	8.93
32	98 734	0.00050	98 710	51.55	51.35	82	63 137	0.05328	61 478	8.38	8.35
33	98 685	0.00053	98 659	50.58	50.38	83	59 773	0.06090	57 976	7.82	7.79
34	98 633	0.00056	98 605	49.61	49.40	84	56 133	0.06949	54 203	7.30	7.27
35	98 577	0.00060	98 548	48.63	48.43	85	52 233	0.07899	50 187	6.81	6.78
36	98 518	0.00065	98 486	47.66	47.46	86	48 107	0.08935	45 970	6.35	6.32
37	98 454	0.00069	98 420	46.69	46.49	87	43 809	0.10050	41 613	5.92	5.89
38	98 386	0.00075	98 350	45.72	45.53	88	39 406	0.11240	37 190	5.52	5.50
39	98 312	0.00080	98 274	44.76	44.56	89	34 977	0.12497	32 783	5.16	5.14
40	98 234	0.00087	98 192	43.79	43.60	90	30 606	0.13815	28 476	4.83	4.80
41	98 149	0.00094	98 103	42.83	42.64	91	26 377	0.15187	24 353	4.52	4.50
42	98 056	0.00101	98 007	41.87	41.68	92	22 371	0.16622	20 486	4.24	4.22
43	97 957	0.00110	97 904	40.91	40.72	93	18 653	0.18093	16 935	3.99	3.97
44	97 849	0.00119	97 792	39.96	39.77	94	15 278	0.19550	13 751	3.76	3.74
45	97 733	0.00128	97 671	39.00	38.82	95	12 291	0.20954	10 969	3.56	3.53
46	97 607	0.00139	97 540	38.05	37.87	96	9 716	0.22295	8 599	3.37	3.35
47	97 472	0.00150	97 400	37.11	36.93	97	7 549	0.23555	6 630	3.20	3.18
48	97 326	0.00161	97 248	36.16	35.98	98	5 771	0.24812	5 029	3.04	3.01
49	97 169	0.00174	97 085	35.22	35.04	99	4 339	0.26233	3 747	2.88	2.86
						100(b)	3 201	0.27652	8 768	2.74	2.72

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory notes.

l_x number of persons at exact age *x*(b) At age 100, *L*₁₀₀₊ is shown.*q_x* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L_x* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e^o_x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	188	193	381	1.2	7.9
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	5 314	4 407	9 721	30.1	201.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	5 210	4 298	9 508	29.4	197.2
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	1 147	645	1 792	5.5	37.2
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	130	79	209	0.6	4.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	7	658	665	2.1	13.8
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	422	422	1.3	8.8
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	710	..	710	2.2	14.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	650	639	1 289	4.0	26.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	495	474	969	3.0	20.1
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	304	505	809	2.5	16.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	492	635	1 127	3.5	23.4
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	5 721	6 306	12 027	37.2	249.4
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	4 126	4 095	8 221	25.5	170.5
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	3 332	2 963	6 295	19.5	130.5
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	1 760	1 644	3 404	10.5	70.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 180	1 769	2 949	9.1	61.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 422	1 212	2 634	8.2	54.6
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	246	349	595	1.8	12.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	938	652	1 590	4.9	33.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	484	538	1 022	3.2	21.2
Diseases of the liver (K70–K77)	174	87	261	0.8	5.4
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	78	179	257	0.8	5.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	343	411	754	2.3	15.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	91	68	159	0.5	3.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	74	60	134	0.4	2.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	42	50	92	0.3	1.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	1 156	570	1 726	5.3	35.8
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	342	132	474	1.5	9.8
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	412	129	541	1.7	11.2
All causes of death	16 437	15 858	32 295	100.0	669.7

(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>
Number of deaths								
Males	no.	5 210	4 126	1 180	1 422	342	412	16 437
Females	no.	4 298	4 095	1 769	1 212	132	129	15 858
Persons	no.	9 508	8 221	2 949	2 634	474	541	32 295
Proportions by sex								
Males	%	54.8	50.2	40.0	54.0	72.2	76.2	50.9
Females	%	45.2	49.8	60.0	46.0	27.8	23.8	49.1
Persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death								
Males	%	31.7	25.1	7.2	8.7	2.1	2.5	100.0
Females	%	27.1	25.8	11.2	7.6	0.8	0.8	100.0
Persons	%	29.4	25.5	9.1	8.2	1.5	1.7	100.0
Crude death rate(c)								
Males	rate	219.7	174.0	49.8	60.0	14.4	17.4	693.2
Females	rate	175.3	167.0	72.2	49.4	5.4	5.3	646.8
Persons	rate	197.2	170.5	61.1	54.6	9.8	11.2	669.7
Standardised death rate(d)								
Victoria	rate	164.7	128.2	44.5	42.0	9.8	11.0	530.0
Australia	rate	162.0	135.9	47.4	43.8	9.8	12.5	542.4

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

(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 (ICD codes V01–V89); and Intentional self-harm (ICD codes X60–X84).

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....		Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Melbourne			Mallee		
Inner Melbourne	76.9	82.3	Mildura Rural City Part A	76.4	81.8
Western Melbourne	77.2	82.7	West Mallee	n.p.	n.p.
Melton-Wyndham	77.3	81.4	East Mallee	76.8	81.9
Moreland City	77.6	82.4	<i>Total Mallee</i>	76.6	82.0
Northern Middle Melbourne	77.5	82.5			
Hume City	76.9	81.9	Loddon		
Northern Outer Melbourne	78.8	84.1	Greater Bendigo City Part A	76.7	82.4
Boroondara City	79.5	83.5	North Loddon	76.8	81.1
Eastern Middle Melbourne	79.6	83.8	South Loddon	77.1	81.5
Eastern Outer Melbourne	78.1	82.6	<i>Total Loddon</i>	76.9	82.1
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	78.0	83.0			
Southern Melbourne	78.8	83.5	Goulburn		
Greater Dandenong City	77.0	81.7	Greater Shepparton City Part A	76.8	83.4
South Eastern Outer Melbourne	78.4	82.6	North Goulburn	76.7	81.9
Frankston City	76.5	81.5	South Goulburn	76.6	82.6
Mornington Peninsula Shire	77.6	83.1	South West Goulburn	76.0	82.2
<i>Total Melbourne</i>	78.1	82.9	<i>Total Goulburn</i>	76.8	82.7
Barwon			Ovens-Murray		
Greater Geelong City Part A	76.8	82.1	Wodonga	76.3	81.5
East Barwon	78.7	82.5	West Ovens-Murray	76.3	81.0
West Barwon	77.0	82.5	East Ovens-Murray	77.4	80.3
<i>Total Barwon</i>	77.3	82.5	<i>Total Ovens-Murray</i>	76.6	82.2
Western District			East Gippsland		
Warrnambool City	76.6	82.6	East Gippsland Shire	74.6	81.5
Hopkins	75.9	81.2	Wellington Shire	76.4	81.6
Glenelg	75.1	81.4	<i>Total East Gippsland</i>	75.6	82.0
<i>Total Western District</i>	75.9	81.9			
			Gippsland		
Central Highlands			La Trobe Valley	75.0	81.4
Ballarat City	76.7	81.6	West Gippsland	76.4	82.3
East Central Highlands	77.2	82.0	South Gippsland	76.9	82.3
West Central Highlands	75.6	81.5	<i>Total Gippsland</i>	76.0	82.3
<i>Total Central Highlands</i>	76.8	81.9			
			Victoria(c)	77.5	82.7
Wimmera					
South Wimmera	76.1	81.1			
North Wimmera	76.7	79.7			
<i>Total Wimmera</i>	76.3	81.2			

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

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 2001, Victoria recorded the second highest net migration gain of 35,300 persons (78% from net overseas migration) after Queensland with 40,700 persons (54% from net interstate migration).

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2001, net overseas migration contributed 27,500 persons (44%) to the growth in Victoria's population, while natural increase added 26,900 persons.

The components of net overseas migration are net permanent movement, net long-term movement and category jumping (the change between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to or from Australia, such that their classification as short-term, or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure).

There have been delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. Detailed overseas migration figures for arrivals and departures (both permanent and long-term) for 2001 are therefore currently unavailable. For further details refer to the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Net overseas migration fluctuates from year to year and generally contributes less to the growth in Victoria's population than natural increase. Most recently, net overseas migration has been higher than natural increase in calendar years 1987–1989 and 2000. Since 1981, net overseas migration has ranged from a high of 34,100 persons in 1989 to a low of 8,000 persons in 1993.

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 7,700 persons in 2001 with an average gain, in the period 1998–2001, of 5,700 persons per year. In comparison, over the period 1991–1997 there was an average loss of 17,400 persons per year.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

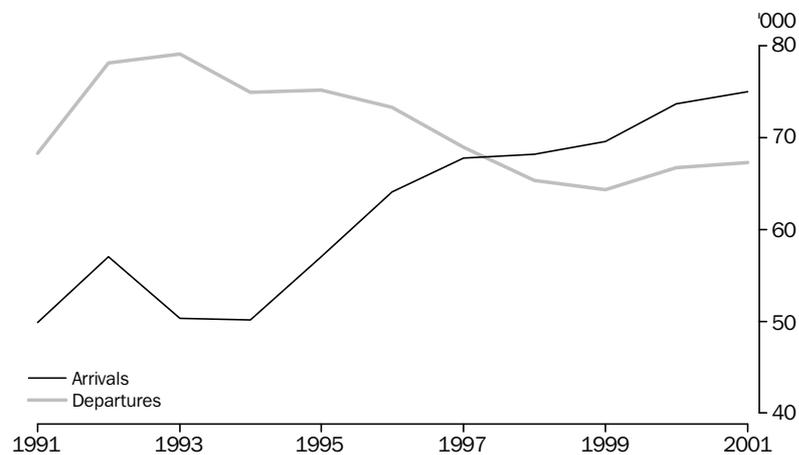
Population flows

The majority of interstate migration during 2001 was between the three most populous eastern states. In 2001, arrivals to Victoria from New South Wales (27,200 persons) were the third highest, after the reciprocal population transfers between New South Wales and Queensland.

In 2001, Victoria with 75,000 interstate arrivals was the third most popular destination for people moving after Queensland (102,500) and New South Wales (95,500). In turn, most of Victoria's arrivals came from New South Wales (36%) and Queensland (26%).

In 2001, arrivals and departures between New South Wales and Victoria resulted in a net gain from interstate migration of 3,400 people to Victoria. The highest net gain from interstate migration in 2001 was the net movement from New South Wales to Queensland of 16,200 people.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION



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 2001 population of 4.9 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 2002 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

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(a)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION								
Permanent movement								
Arrivals	no.	30 240	20 247	16 333	16 933	18 119	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	6 697	5 576	6 107	6 511	7 245	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	3 457	2 437	2 704	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	3 240	3 139	3 403	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	no.	23 543	14 671	10 226	10 422	10 874	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Long-term movement								
Arrivals	no.	27 695	40 071	43 039	45 251	47 586	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	13 954	19 219	19 398	18 779	17 013	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	13 741	20 852	23 641	26 472	30 573	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	27 465	29 764	33 433	32 125	33 614	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	16 299	17 150	18 445	19 349	20 168	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	11 166	12 614	14 988	12 776	13 446	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net	no.	230	10 307	9 606	13 126	13 972	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-2 839	-1 547	-2 580	3 095	-4 176	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(c)	no.	21 478	23 434	17 251	26 643	20 670	26 933	27 534
INTERSTATE MIGRATION								
Arrivals	no.	49 887	64 112	67 781	68 184	69 601	73 730	75 042
Departures	no.	68 342	73 326	68 928	65 336	64 253	66 657	67 324
Net interstate migration	no.	-18 455	-9 214	-1 147	2 848	5 348	7 073	7 718

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

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	1 040	456
5-9	1 181	253
10-14	1 415	187
15-19	7 822	812
20-24	8 131	2 341
25-29	2 850	2 789
30-34	2 101	1 292
35-39	1 501	254
40-44	777	318
45-49	268	75
50-54	133	-105
55-59	19	-284
60-64	139	-299
65-69	127	-174
70-74	53	-101
75-79	-12	-13
80-84	-2	-24
85 and over	-9	-59
Total	27 534	7 718

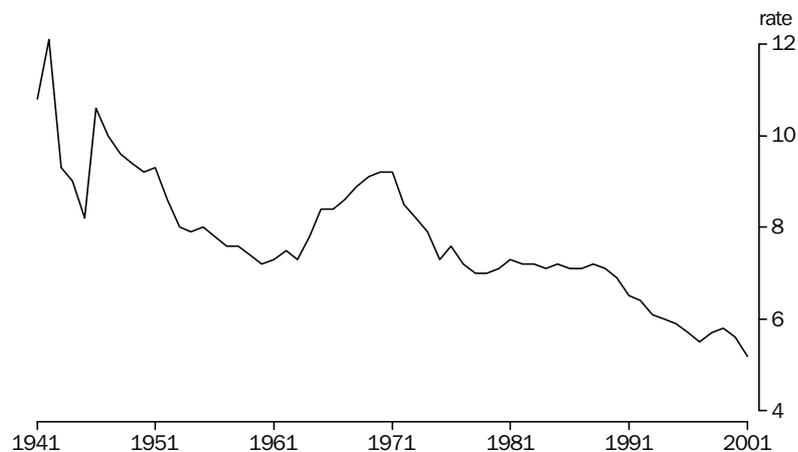
SECTION 6

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

In 2001 there were 25,000 marriages registered in Victoria, compared with 26,900 in 2000 and 28,500 in 1991. The decrease in registrations from 2000 to 2001 of 7% is the largest annual decline since 1945. This decrease is reflected in the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 population), which has decreased from 5.6 to 5.2 per 1,000 population. In 2001 the national rate was 5.3 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 2001, the median age (see Glossary) of those persons marrying for the first time was 28.9 years for men and 27.3 years for women. In first marriages in 2001, 41% of bridegrooms and 29% of brides were aged 30 years or more. In 1991 the proportions were 26% and 15%, while in 1981 they were 14% and 6%, respectively.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATES

Between 1991 and 2001 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 50% from 1991 to 2001.

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 1991, declines in age-specific marriage rates have continued to occur for women in the two youngest age groups (19 years and under; 20–24 years). The age-specific marriage rates for these two groups decreased by 49% and 44% respectively.

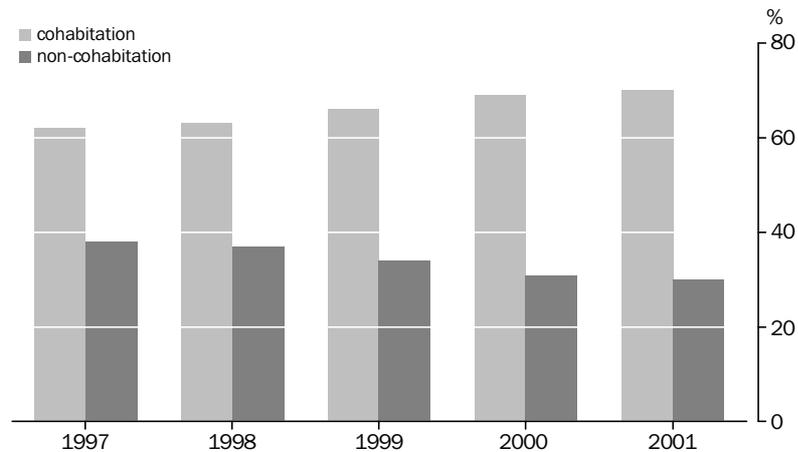
PRE-MARRIAGE COHABITATION

The fall in marriage rates since the early 1970s has been accompanied by a rise in the proportion of people cohabiting before registered marriage. The 1992 Family Survey (see Explanatory notes: paragraph 42) requested, amongst other things, data on periods of pre-marriage cohabitation. This data related to the most recent (or only) marriage of persons who were not in a de facto marriage at the time of the survey.

One indicator of cohabitation is to compare the usual residence of parties from the Notice of Intended Marriage form. At a state and territory level this has been done since 1997. If the address was the same, cohabitation was assumed to have occurred. If the address was not the same, cohabitation was assumed not to have occurred. Comparison of this indicator with data from the 1992 Family Survey supports the results of the indicator at the national level.

Nationally, of all marriages registered in 2001, 72% of couples indicated they had cohabited prior to formalising their relationship in a registered marriage. According to the 1992 Family Survey the proportion of couples who cohabited before marriage was 58% in 1991 and 31% in 1981. The majority of couples in all states and territories cohabited prior to marriage in 2001. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion (84%) while New South Wales had the lowest (68%). The comparative figure for Victoria was 70%.

PROPORTION OF PRE-MARRIAGE COHABITATION, Victoria



In Victoria, couples who cohabited prior to marriage were more likely to have a civil celebrant (61%) officiate at their marriage than a minister of religion (39%). For couples who did not cohabit the reverse was the case with only 29% choosing civil celebrants and 71% choosing a minister of religion.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL MARRIAGES								
Marriages registered	no.	28 535	26 074	25 456	26 372	27 252	26 852	24 953
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	19 867	18 026	17 666	18 221	18 847	18 511	17 292
First marriage one partner	no.	4 953	4 546	4 485	4 573	4 878	4 766	4 344
Remarriage both partners	no.	3 715	3 502	3 305	3 578	3 527	3 575	3 317
Marriages performed by Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	17 429	14 415	14 004	13 803	13 725	12 975	12 112
Proportion	%	61.1	55.3	55.0	52.3	50.4	48.3	48.5
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	11 106	11 659	11 452	12 569	13 527	13 877	12 841
Proportion	%	38.9	44.7	45.0	47.7	49.6	51.7	51.5

(a) See Glossary for definition of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
20–24	rate	37.4	25.9	23.3	22.2	21.3	19.6	18.8
25–29	rate	54.6	51.4	50.5	51.5	52.4	50.1	48.4
30–34	rate	27.6	29.4	29.3	30.7	32.9	33.4	31.4
35–39	rate	14.2	14.6	15.2	16.0	16.8	16.6	16.0
40–44	rate	9.2	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.0
45–49	rate	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6
50 and over	rate	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	22 167	20 089	19 813	20 325	21 136	20 783	19 303
Widowed	no.	644	550	506	544	526	507	500
Divorced	no.	5 724	5 435	5 137	5 503	5 590	5 562	5 150
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28 535</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>	<i>26 372</i>	<i>27 252</i>	<i>26 852</i>	<i>24 953</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	26.8	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.7	28.9
Widowed	years	61.0	62.7	61.8	60.3	60.5	62.0	61.5
Divorced	years	39.6	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.3	42.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.5</i>
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	6.8	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.5
20–24	rate	58.4	42.9	40.5	38.6	37.6	34.7	32.9
25–29	rate	46.2	49.1	48.8	51.4	53.7	51.9	48.7
30–34	rate	20.2	22.2	22.4	24.2	25.9	27.0	25.6
35–39	rate	10.8	10.9	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.4	11.7
40–44	rate	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.6
45–49	rate	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.1
50 and over	rate	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	22 520	20 509	20 004	20 690	21 436	21 005	19 625
Widowed	no.	751	637	545	631	591	577	502
Divorced	no.	5 264	4 928	4 907	5 051	5 225	5 270	4 826
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28 535</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>	<i>26 372</i>	<i>27 252</i>	<i>26 852</i>	<i>24 953</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	24.8	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.3
Widowed	years	53.5	54.6	54.4	54.0	53.6	54.0	54.5
Divorced	years	36.1	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>28.7</i>

(a) See Glossary for definition of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	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(c)						
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) Marriage rates for 2001 are not available as 30 June 2001 estimated resident population by marital status is not yet available.

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, 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>
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MARRIAGES (no.)

Never married	17 292	101	1 910	19 303
Widowed	80	158	262	500
Divorced	2 253	243	2 654	5 150
Total	19 625	502	4 826	24 953

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	69.3	0.4	7.7	77.4
Widowed	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.0
Divorced	9.0	1.0	10.6	20.6
Total	78.6	2.0	19.3	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	1 649	43	371	1 757	37	269	2 063	8.3
Baptist	298	18	76	308	13	71	392	1.6
Catholic	4 495	46	144	4 521	49	115	4 685	18.8
Churches of Christ	206	7	67	218	5	57	280	1.1
Islam	273	3	46	279	4	39	322	1.3
Lutheran	118	3	23	114	2	28	144	0.6
Orthodox	1 006	5	153	1 049	6	109	1 164	4.7
Presbyterian	168	4	27	172	—	27	199	0.8
Uniting Church	1 051	38	266	1 107	27	221	1 355	5.4
Other denominations	1 182	47	279	1 172	39	297	1 508	6.0
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>10 446</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>1 452</i>	<i>10 697</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>1 233</i>	<i>12 112</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Civil								
Official registrars	1 517	47	622	1 497	40	649	2 186	8.8
Other civil celebrants	7 340	239	3 076	7 431	280	2 944	10 655	42.7
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>8 857</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>3 698</i>	<i>8 928</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>3 593</i>	<i>12 841</i>	<i>51.5</i>
All marriages	19 303	500	5 150	19 625	502	4 826	24 953	100.0

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

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

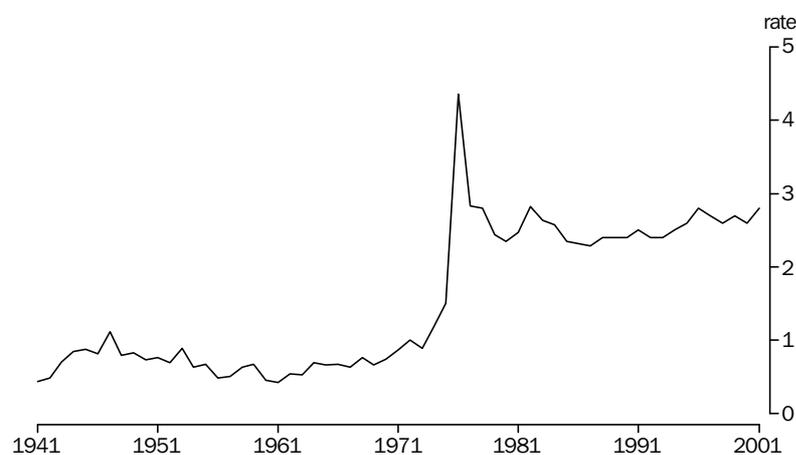
DIVORCES

In 2001, there were 13,700 divorces granted in Victoria. This is an 11% increase over the 12,400 granted in 2000 and a 23% increase over the 11,100 granted in 1991. The increase in the number of divorces granted in 2001 may in part be due to the take-up of divorces through the Federal Magistrates Service (see below).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

The crude divorce rate in 2001 was 2.8 per 1,000 population, an increase from the 2000 rate of 2.6, reflecting an increase in the number of divorces granted.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

FAMILY COURT AND FEDERAL MAGISTRATES SERVICE

The Family Court of Australia has administered divorce under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) since 1976. In September 2000 the Federal Magistrates Service was established to provide a simpler and accessible service for litigants and to ease the workload of both the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia.

All states and territories, with the exception of Western Australia, had a high proportion of cases administered by the Federal Magistrates Service. In Victoria, the Federal Magistrates Service handled 59% of finalised divorces in 2001 compared to the national figure of 51%. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion (76%), while Queensland had the lowest (45%). The Federal Magistrates Service was not introduced in Western Australia and all decrees granted in that state were dealt with by the Family Court.

In Victoria, there are two Family Court registries — one in Melbourne (Central Business District) and the other at Dandenong. There were 10,000 divorces granted at the Melbourne registry in 2001 compared with 8,600 in 2000. The respective figures for the Dandenong registry were 3,700 and 3,800. In 2001, the proportion of cases handled by the Federal Magistrates Service, at each registry, are similarly divergent — 65% of divorces granted at Melbourne and 45% of those granted at Dandenong.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES

Of couples that divorced in 2001, more than one-quarter (28%) separated within four years of marriage and half (48%) separated within eight years of marriage. In 2001, the most common interval between marriage and separation was two to three years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 8.5 years and the median interval between marriage and divorce was 11.9 years. The same median intervals for Australia were 8.3 years and 11.8 years respectively.

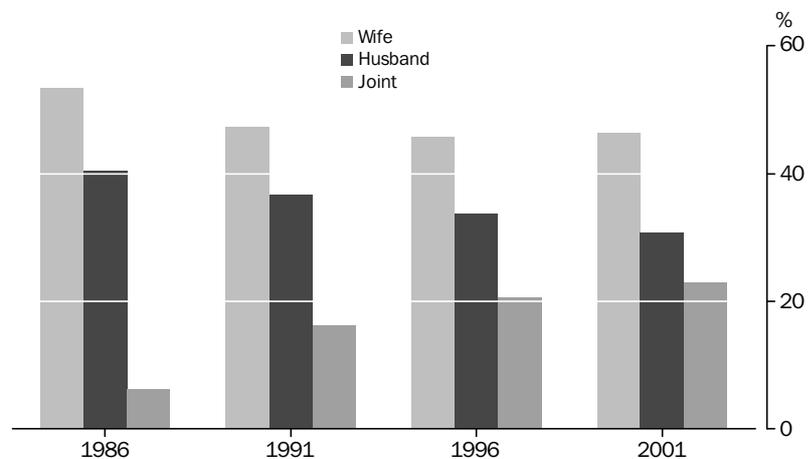
AGE AT DIVORCE AND FINAL SEPARATION

The median age (see Glossary) at divorce, for both men and women, continued to rise in 2001. The median age at divorce for men was 41.6 years in 2001, compared to 38.1 years in 1991. For women, the median age at divorce was 38.9 years in 2001, compared to 35.4 years in 1991. The median age at final separation, for men divorcing in 2001, was 38.2 years, compared to 35.3 years in 1991. For women, the median age at final separation was 35.6 years in 2001, compared to 32.6 years in 1991.

SEX OF APPLICANT

In 2001, 23% of divorces were the result of joint applications by both husband and wife, compared to 16% in 1991. Husbands lodged 31% and wives lodged 46% of all divorces granted in 2001. Comparative percentages for 1991 were 37% and 47%, respectively. Of all applications for divorce in 1981, husbands lodged 41% and wives lodged 59%.

PROPORTION OF DIVORCES, By applicant



DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER 18

In 2001, at the time of application for divorce, 52% of divorces granted in Victoria involved at least one child under the age of 18 years (53% in 1991). The 13,700 divorces granted in 2001 involved about 13,600 children, compared to 11,000 children involved in 11,100 divorces in 1991.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL DIVORCES								
Divorces granted	no.	11 134	12 491	12 463	12 307	12 742	12 401	13 722
Crude divorce rate	rate	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	10.0	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.9
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	5 894	6 482	6 661	6 280	6 871	6 547	7 169
Proportion of total divorces	%	52.9	51.9	53.4	51.0	53.9	52.8	52.2
Average number of children	no.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	4 078	4 216	3 980	3 915	4 068	3 967	4 211
Wife	no.	5 250	5 708	6 001	6 139	6 359	6 113	6 372
Joint	no.	1 806	2 567	2 482	2 253	2 315	2 321	3 139
HUSBAND								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
25–29	rate	9.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	6.2
30–34	rate	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.9	11.6	12.5
35–39	rate	11.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.6	12.7	13.9
40–44	rate	11.0	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.7	12.5	13.4
45–49	rate	9.8	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	12.3
50–54	rate	7.4	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.7
55 and over	rate	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3
Median age								
At marriage	years	24.8	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.3
At final separation	years	35.3	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	38.2	38.2
At decree made absolute	years	38.1	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.6
WIFE								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
25–29	rate	12.3	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.3	9.4
30–34	rate	12.6	13.8	14.1	13.8	14.1	13.0	14.1
35–39	rate	11.5	12.5	13.0	12.5	13.2	12.7	14.1
40–44	rate	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.0	11.8	11.8	12.6
45–49	rate	8.3	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5
50–54	rate	5.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.5	7.3
55 and over	rate	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8
Median age								
At marriage	years	22.4	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.0
At final separation	years	32.6	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.9	35.4	35.6
At decree made absolute	years	35.4	37.3	37.4	37.6	38.1	38.6	38.9

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of parties at divorce

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

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
24 and under	60	39	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	108
25-29	183	634	216	28	6	3	—	—	1	1 076
30-34	74	705	1 219	235	51	20	5	—	—	2 311
35-39	18	186	886	1 134	247	46	15	4	2	2 542
40-44	8	61	249	878	980	179	35	13	1	2 412
45-49	—	24	84	272	715	771	127	22	7	2 034
50-54	1	6	18	79	215	561	534	86	16	1 523
55-59	—	2	15	26	66	131	349	240	44	875
60 and over	—	4	8	9	34	55	96	209	365	784
Total(a)	347	1 670	2 708	2 664	2 322	1 773	1 167	574	438	13 722

(a) Includes age not stated.

7.3 DIVORCES, Number of children of the marriage and duration of marriage

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	4 and over	All divorces	Total children	Average number of children(a)
1	137	22	6	—	1	166	38	1.3
2	422	70	48	8	3	551	202	1.6
3	544	140	64	14	4	766	327	1.5
4	532	140	83	26	11	792	434	1.7
5	552	186	119	29	10	896	555	1.6
6	382	149	154	37	11	733	617	1.8
7	331	168	161	39	13	712	660	1.7
8	262	146	184	53	13	658	725	1.8
9	195	145	163	40	14	557	650	1.8
10–14	675	476	902	343	100	2 496	3 731	2.0
15–19	382	320	718	362	141	1 923	3 443	2.2
20–24	460	422	362	131	31	1 406	1 674	1.8
25–29	720	238	81	17	4	1 060	467	1.4
30 and over	958	39	6	1	1	1 005	58	1.2
Total(b)	6 553	2 661	3 051	1 100	357	13 722	13 581	1.9

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.

(b) Includes not stated duration of marriage.

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 42.

2 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901–1973* (Cwlth), 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 include 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 web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Population projections

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

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

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

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

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

DEATHS *continued*

Causes of death

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

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

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

MIGRATION *continued*

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

Interstate migration

30 Data on interstate migration have been derived from aggregated statistical information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission 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 web site, <<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* (Cwth), 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 Australian Capital Territory (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 are dependent on the number of cases heard by the Family Court in the ACT. As there is no residential requirement under Family Law, applicants may be resident anywhere in Australia.

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

42 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- AusStats* — electronic data (see paragraph 43)
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0
Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0
Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Australia's Families — Selected Findings from the Survey of Families in Australia, March 1992 to May 1992, cat. no. 4418.0
Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0
Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0
Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, cat. no. 2015.2
Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0
Demography, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state- and territory-specific publications)
Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006, cat. no. 3231.0
Household and Family Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3236.0
Marriages and Divorces, Australia, cat. no. 3310.0
Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0
Population by Age and Sex, Victoria, cat. no. 3235.2.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0
Population Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3222.0
Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, cat. no. 3218.0
State and Regional Indicators, Victoria, cat. no. 1367.2

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

MIGRATION

Age
 Australian resident

- Intended/actual time away from Australia
- Main reason for journey
- Country spent/intend to spend most time in
- State of intended address/lived

 Category of travel
 Citizenship (nationality)
 Country of birth
 Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months
 Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
 Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
 Overseas visitor

- Intended/actual length of stay
- Main reason for journey
- Country of residence
- State of intended address/in which most time spent

 Permanent migrant

- Previous/future country of residence
- State of intended address/lived

 Sex

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	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	4 602 429	60 732	33 261	300	25 456	12 463	13.2	7.2	4.9	5.5	2.7
1998	4 649 814	60 492	32 007	283	26 372	12 307	13.0	6.9	4.7	5.7	2.6
1999	4 700 702	58 875	31 918	331	27 252	12 742	12.5	6.8	5.6	5.8	2.7
2000	4 759 034	59 171	32 018	268	26 852	12 401	12.4	6.7	4.5	5.6	2.6
2001	4 822 663	58 626	32 295	284	24 953	13 722	12.2	6.7	4.8	5.2	2.8

(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* (Cwlth), repealing state legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

APPENDIX 3 2001 CENSUS

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001

Characteristics of persons	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
	no.	no.	no.	%
Persons usually resident in Victoria	2 287 942	2 373 049	4 660 991	100.0
Place of enumeration on Census Night				
Persons counted at home	2 185 285	2 278 600	4 463 885	95.8
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	13 156	12 612	25 768	0.6
Different SLA within Victoria	48 312	43 952	92 264	2.0
Interstate	41 189	37 885	79 074	1.7
Total persons counted away from home	102 657	94 449	197 106	4.2
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	1 199 730	1 250 160	2 449 890	52.6
Different address				
Same SLA	245 626	259 499	505 125	10.8
Different SLA within Victoria	429 568	454 850	884 418	19.0
Interstate	72 845	75 432	148 277	3.2
Overseas	78 418	81 639	160 057	3.4
Move undefined(a)	13 877	12 367	26 244	0.6
Total different address	840 334	883 787	1 724 121	37.0
Not stated(b)	93 565	92 809	186 374	4.0
Not applicable(c)	154 313	146 293	300 606	6.4
Age group (years)				
0–14	485 648	460 765	946 413	20.3
15–54	1 320 366	1 349 773	2 670 139	57.3
55–64	216 703	218 142	434 845	9.3
65 and over	265 225	344 369	609 594	13.1
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	632 358	545 212	1 177 570	25.3
Married	963 558	966 281	1 929 839	41.4
Separated	53 689	65 168	118 857	2.6
Divorced	107 014	144 549	251 563	5.4
Widowed	45 675	191 074	236 749	5.1
Citizenship				
Australian	2 017 557	2 100 106	4 117 663	88.3
18 years and over	1 488 364	1 596 178	3 084 542	66.2

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

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Indigenous status				
Non-Indigenous	2 182 476	2 261 572	4 444 048	95.3
Indigenous				
Aboriginal	10 960	11 319	22 279	0.5
Torres Strait Islander	891	831	1 722	—
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	527	531	1 058	—
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	<i>12 378</i>	<i>12 681</i>	<i>25 059</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Not stated	93 088	98 796	191 884	4.1
Labour force status(a)				
Employed				
Full-time(b)	886 731	470 942	1 357 673	29.1
Part-time	221 899	448 551	670 450	14.4
Hours worked not stated	36 915	27 753	64 668	1.4
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>1 145 545</i>	<i>947 246</i>	<i>2 092 791</i>	<i>44.9</i>
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	70 676	35 868	106 544	2.3
Looking for part-time work	17 186	28 629	45 815	1.0
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>87 862</i>	<i>64 497</i>	<i>152 359</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>1 233 407</i>	<i>1 011 743</i>	<i>2 245 150</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Total not in the labour force	496 865	813 826	1 310 691	28.1
Not stated	72 022	86 715	158 737	3.4
Birthplace				
Oceania and Antarctica				
Australia (includes External Territories)	1 621 717	1 693 130	3 314 847	71.1
Other Oceania and Antarctica	34 885	35 680	70 565	1.5
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	<i>1 656 602</i>	<i>1 728 810</i>	<i>3 385 412</i>	<i>72.6</i>
North-West Europe	144 889	146 918	291 807	6.3
Southern and Eastern Europe	156 294	154 959	311 253	6.7
North Africa and the Middle East	31 424	29 071	60 495	1.3
South-East Asia	66 217	79 463	145 680	3.1
North-East Asia	30 599	35 317	65 916	1.4
Southern and Central Asia	35 011	31 195	66 206	1.4
Americas	17 229	18 335	35 564	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17 645	17 994	35 639	0.8
Not stated	129 274	128 095	257 369	5.5
Other(c)	2 758	2 892	5 650	0.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

GLOSSARY

- Age-specific death rates** Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
- Age-specific divorce rates** Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 years and females under 16 years are excluded from the population.
- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.
- Age-specific marriage rates** Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of males or females registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.
- Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements
 - long-term movements (one year or more)
 - short-term movements (less than one year).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date of final separation	The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Exnuptial birth	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of males and females marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married males and females aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. 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>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

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Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'. Data in this publication refer to registered marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), 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.

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Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
Net reproduction rate	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of females if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Nuptial birth	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay) ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).

Permanent arrivals (settlers) <i>continued</i>	This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some states, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across states and territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity. Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying males and females per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced males or females of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced males or females by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing states and territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.

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

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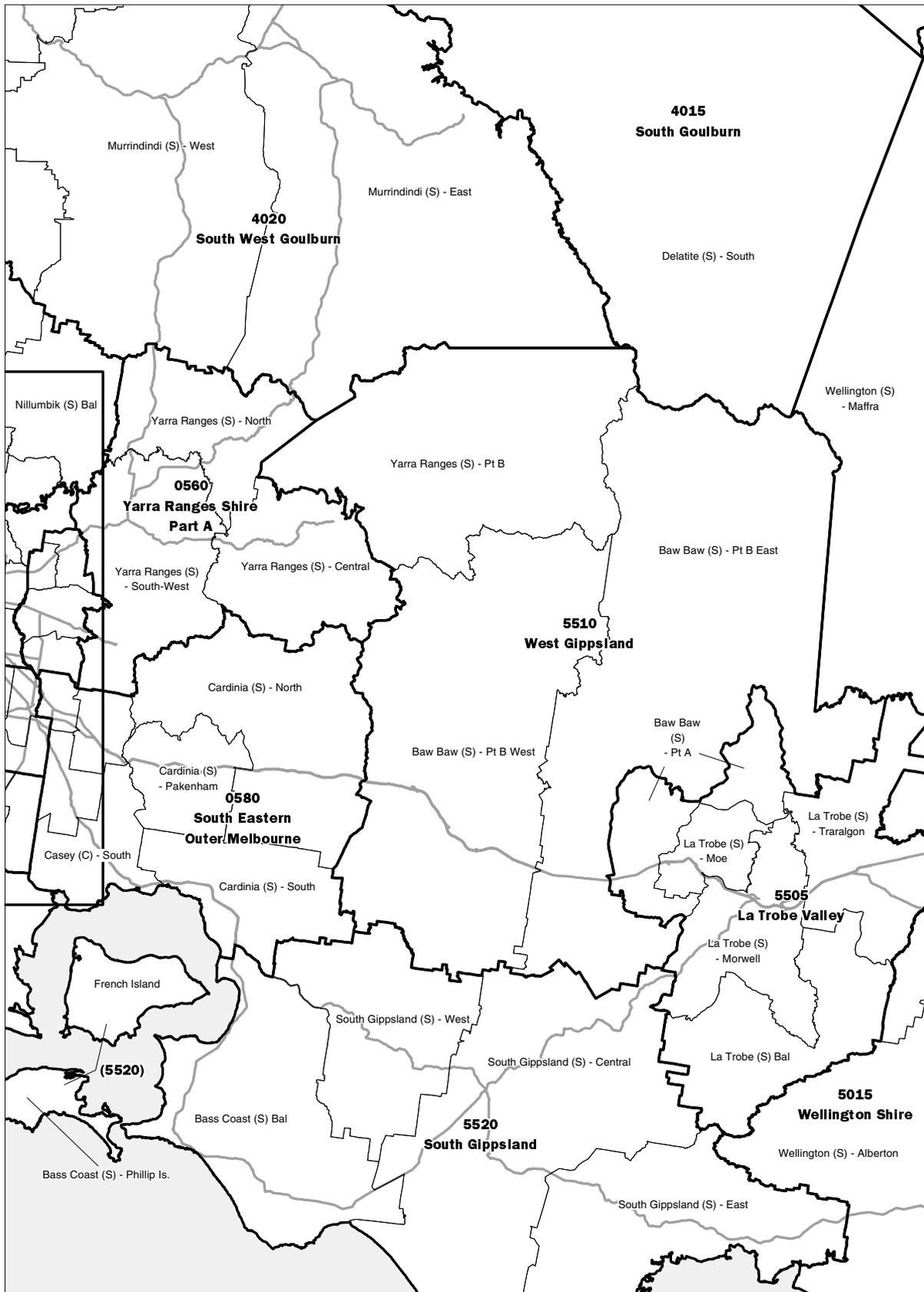
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS—Victoria



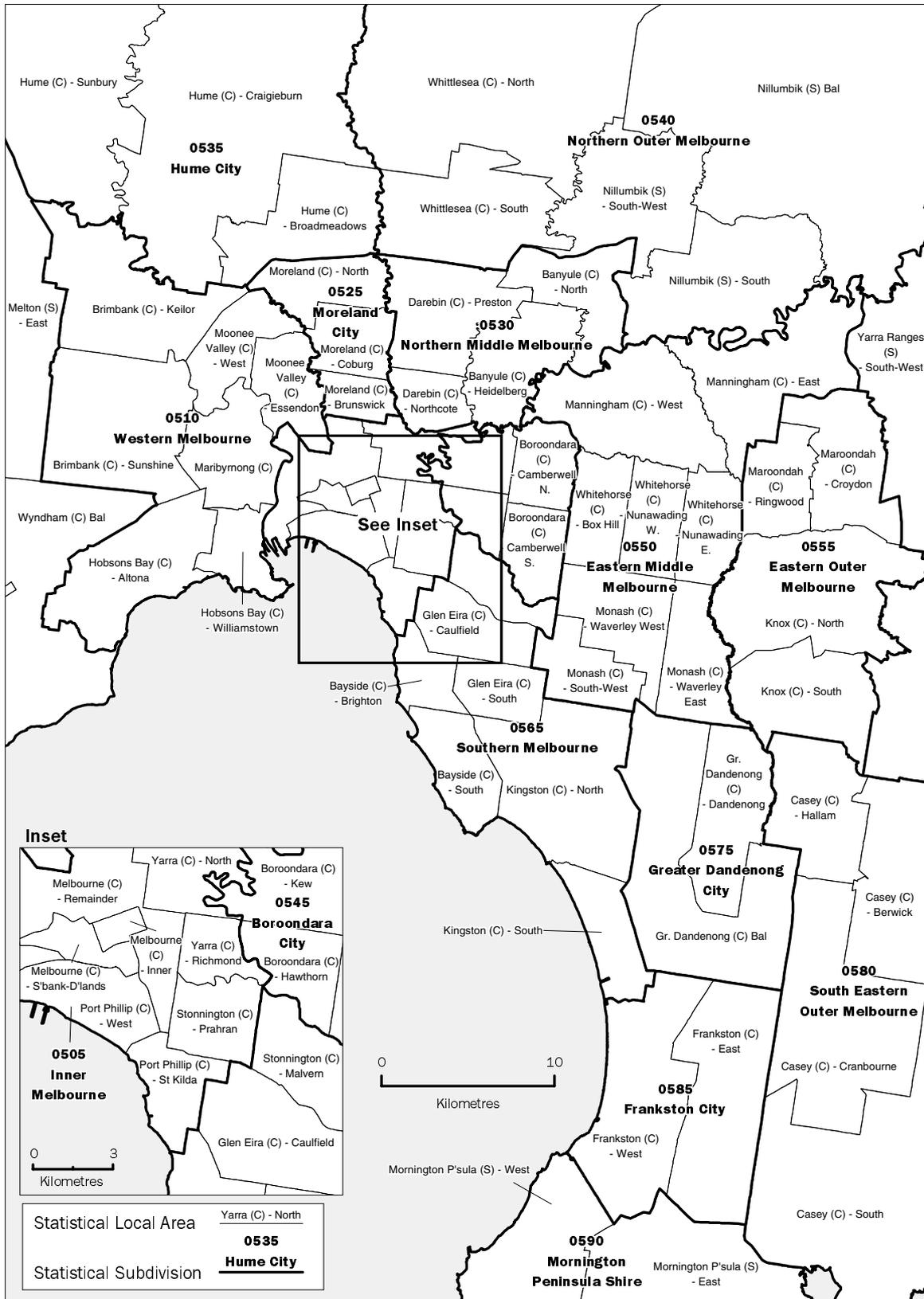


ENLARGEMENT 1. Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas—South-central Victoria

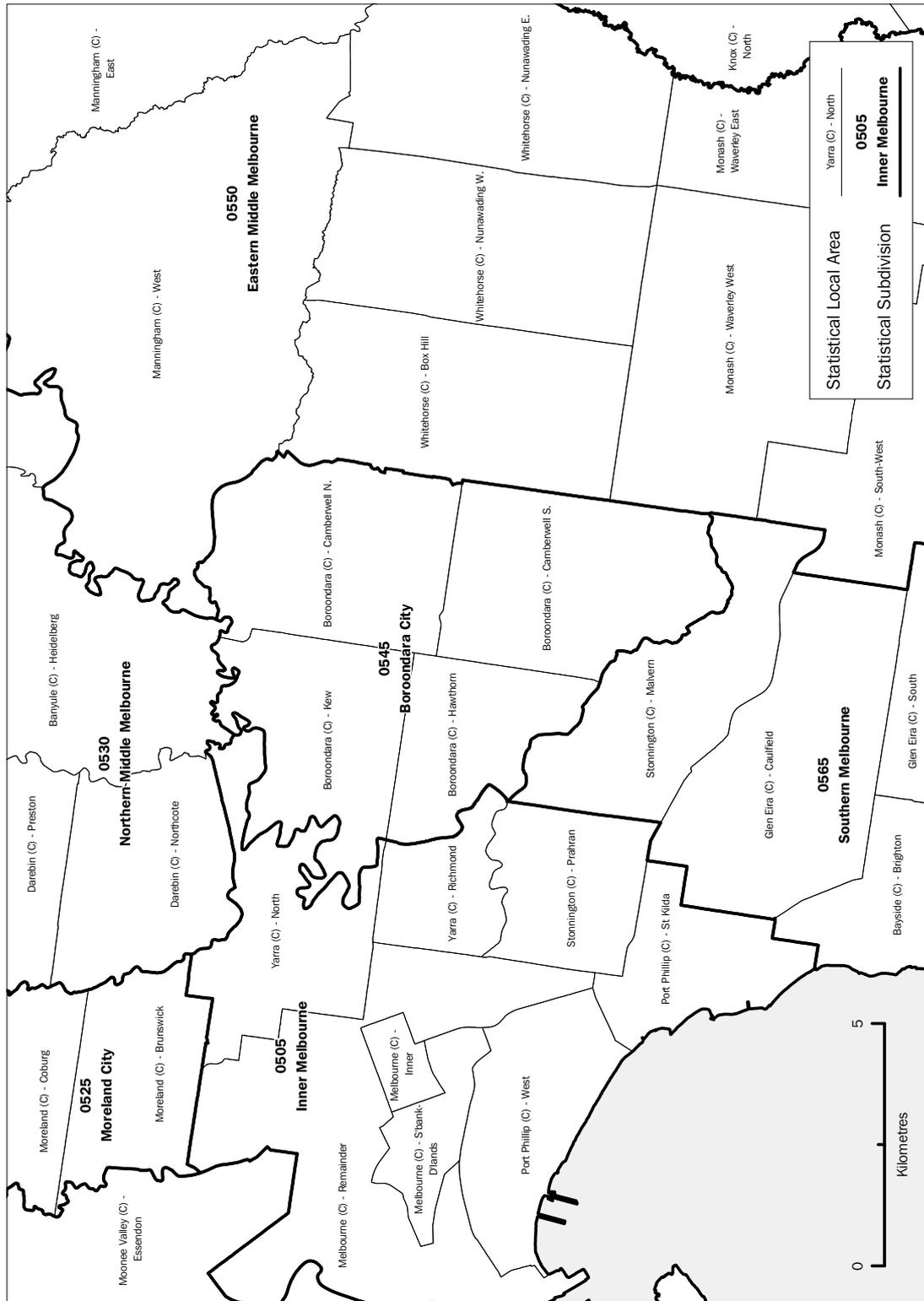




ENLARGEMENT 2. Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas—Melbourne area



ENLARGEMENT 3. Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas—Inner Melbourne area



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