

DEMOGRAPHY

**NORTHERN
TERRITORY**

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CONTENTS

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

SECTIONS

1 Demographic summary	4
2 Population	10
3 Births	16
4 Deaths	22
5 Migration	31
6 Marriages	36
7 Divorces	43
8 The Indigenous population	48

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	58
Appendixes	
1 Characteristics available	65
2 Historical summary, estimated resident population and vital statistics, selected years, 1911–1999	68
3 1996 Census, summary characteristics	69
Glossary	71
Reference maps	78

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Rebecca Luxford on Darwin 08 8943 2188.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for the Northern Territory.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates for births, marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 1999. Rates for deaths were calculated using revised estimates.

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
C	City
CGC	Community Government Council
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
S	Shire
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
T	Town
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Robyn Elliott
Regional Director

LIST OF TABLES

Page

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

1.1	States and Territories, 31 December 1999	6
1.2	Statistical areas, 1999	8

POPULATION

2.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	12
2.2	Estimated resident population, age and sex, at 30 June 1999	13
2.3	Projected population, sex, 2000–2051	14
2.4	Projected households, household type, 1996–2021	15

BIRTHS

3.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	19
3.2	Confinements, age of mother, 1999	21

DEATHS

4.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	24
4.2	Age at death, sex, 1999	26
4.3	Life table, sex, 1997–1999	27
4.4	Selected causes of death, sex, 1999	29
4.5	Selected causes of death, summary, 1999	30

MIGRATION

5.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	33
5.2	Net migration, age, 1999	34
5.3	Permanent arrivals, birthplace, 1999	35

MARRIAGES

6.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	38
6.2	Age-specific first marriage and remarriage rates, Census years, 1971–1996 ...	40
6.3	Previous marital status of parties, 1999	41
6.4	Previous marital status of parties, category of rite, 1999	42

DIVORCES

7.1	Summary, selected years, 1989, 1994–1999	45
7.2	Age of parties at divorce, 1999	46
7.3	Number of children of the marriage, duration of marriage, 1999	47

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

8.1	Experimental projections of the Indigenous population, at 30 June 1999	51
8.2	Indigenous and total births and confinements, summary, 1994–1999	52
8.3	Births to and confinements of Indigenous and all mothers, 1994–1999	53
8.4	Indigenous and total deaths, summary, 1994–1999	54
8.5	Indigenous deaths, age and sex, 1997–1999	55
8.6	Indigenous and total deaths, selected causes of death, sex, 1999	56
8.7	Indigenous deaths, fetal, neonatal and perinatal, 1997–1999	57

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at the end of December 1999 was 194,300, an increase of 20% over the last 10 years.

The Northern Territory population represents about one per cent of Australia's total of 19 million.

During 1999 the Northern Territory's population increased by 1.5% (2,900). This was down from 1.6% in 1998 and the lowest growth rate since 1994. The Northern Territory had the second highest growth rate nationally, with only Queensland recording a higher rate (1.6%).

The growth in the Territory's population during 1999 was due to gains of 2,800 from natural increase, 960 from net overseas migration and a loss of 780 from net interstate migration.

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 1999 there were 3,600 births registered to mothers whose usual residence was in the Northern Territory. The crude birth rate was 18.5 births per 1,000 population, down from 19.2 in 1998 but still significantly higher than the national rate of 13.1.

The total fertility rate in the Northern Territory in 1999 was 2.2 children per female, well above the national rate of 1.7.

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the Northern Territory remained 25–29 years in 1999 with 112.6 babies per 1,000 females. This was the lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

Exnuptial births comprised 60% of all live births registered in the Northern Territory which was more than double the national figure of 29%.

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 830 deaths registered in the Northern Territory. The standardised death rate was 8.7 deaths per 1,000 population compared with 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population nationally.

In 1999 the median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.5 years for males and 61.7 years for females which was significantly lower than the national median age at death of 74.8 years for males and 81.4 years for females.

There were 40 infant deaths in the Northern Territory in 1999. The infant mortality rate continued to decline from 12.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 1998 to 11.7 in 1999 but still remained more than twice the national rate of 5.7.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 1999 more people settled in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than left the Northern Territory for overseas, resulting in a net overseas migration gain of 960 people. By age group the largest net gains of permanent and long-term arrivals in the Northern Territory were recorded for persons aged 20–24 years. Females represented more than half (53%) of all permanent arrivals.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 1999, the Northern Territory experienced a loss from net interstate migration with 780 more people leaving for other States than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory, compared to 650 in 1998. New South Wales continued to provide the highest net number of interstate migrants to the Northern Territory (420) while the largest net loss was to Queensland (–560).

MARRIAGES

There were 890 marriages registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, an increase of 9% compared with 1998. The crude marriage rate was 4.6 marriages per 1,000 population and remained well below the national rate of 6.0.

The median age for persons marrying for the first time in 1999 was 29.5 years for males and 26.9 years for females. This was higher than the national median ages by 1.3 years for males and 0.5 years for females.

DIVORCES

In 1999 there were 410 divorces granted in the Northern Territory, 11% less than 1998. The crude divorce rate was 2.1 divorces per 1,000 population which remained lower than the national rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population.

During 1999, more than half (55%) of divorces were granted to marriages of 10 years or more duration, 24% were granted to marriages of 5–9 years duration and 21% were granted to marriages of less than five years duration. More than half (53%) of the divorces involved couples with children.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Based on experimental projections, the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory at June 1999 was 54,600 under the low series projection and 55,700 under the high series projection. Under both series at June 1999, Indigenous people comprised about 28% of the Northern Territory's population compared with 2% nationally.

There were 1,400 Indigenous births in the Northern Territory in 1999. Indigenous births comprised 40% of all births registered to mothers usually resident in the Northern Territory.

Of the 830 deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, 400 or 48% were Indigenous deaths. There were 30 Indigenous infant deaths which comprised 64% of the total infant deaths recorded in the Northern Territory in 1999.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 433.6	4 736.7	3 536.3	1 496.2	1 871.0	470.7	194.3	310.0	19 052.0
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 315	26 617	23 664	6 807	14 095	2 375	2 762	2 788	121 450
Net overseas migration(e)	37 914	20 670	14 532	2 931	12 196	13	964	-851	88 352
Net interstate migration	-15 182	5 348	17 585	-3 437	10	-3 191	-783	-350	..
Total increase	65 047	52 635	55 781	6 301	26 301	-803	2 943	1 587	209 802
Growth rate (%)	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.4	-0.2	1.5	0.5	1.1
Estimated resident households at 30 June 1999 ('000)	2 402.5	1 747.6	1 338.4	609.8	719.0	186.3	64.7	117.3	7 185.5
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	86 784	58 875	46 503	17 958	24 849	6 032	3 576	4 253	248 870
Crude birth rate	13.5	12.5	13.2	12.0	13.4	12.8	18.5	13.7	13.1
Total fertility rate	1.811	1.623	1.764	1.702	1.761	1.872	2.153	1.678	1.745
Female net reproduction rate	0.875	0.782	0.848	0.823	0.855	0.912	1.031	0.829	0.842
All confinements									
Number	85 494	57 891	45 874	17 675	24 485	5 931	3 531	4 188	245 108
Median age of mother (years)	29.6	30.4	28.9	29.9	29.4	28.6	27.5	30.2	29.7
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 168	44 319	30 384	12 151	16 189	3 547	1 413	3 059	173 263
Median age of mother (years)	30.5	31.0	30.2	30.9	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.9	30.6
Median age of father (years)	33.1	33.2	32.4	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.0
First nuptial confinements									
Number	26 316	19 007	12 345	5 148	6 624	1 516	610	1 248	72 828
Median age of mother (years)	29.2	29.7	28.9	29.7	29.3	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3
DEATHS									
Number	45 215	31 918	22 849	11 291	10 877	3 783	832	1 331	128 102
Crude death rate	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9	8.0	4.3	4.3	6.8
Standardised death rate	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.4	5.9
Median age at death (years)									
Males	74.8	75.2	74.2	75.8	74.3	75.4	55.5	72.3	74.8
Females	81.3	81.8	81.2	82.2	81.5	80.5	61.7	79.5	81.4
Infant deaths									
Number	504	331	266	78	117	46	42	24	1 408
Rate	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	5.7
Perinatal deaths									
Number	705	543	385	119	208	65	58	50	2 133
Rate	8.1	9.2	8.2	6.6	8.3	10.7	16.1	11.7	8.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MIGRATION									
Overseas migration									
Arrivals	120 884	65 705	47 037	12 045	33 616	2 084	2 408	6 072	289 874
Departures	77 050	40 859	29 866	8 356	19 624	1 969	1 341	6 559	185 664
Category jumping	-5 920	-4 176	-2 639	-758	-1 796	-102	-103	-364	-15 858
Interstate migration									
Arrivals	90 751	69 601	94 475	27 500	31 453	11 832	15 988	19 099	360 699
Departures	105 933	64 253	76 890	30 937	31 443	15 023	16 771	19 449	360 699
MARRIAGES									
Number registered	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
Crude marriage rate	6.4	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.8	6.0
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.5	31.7	30.4	30.1
Bride	27.7	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.9	28.2	27.9
DIVORCES									
Number granted	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	(c)n.p.	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.9	6.9	8.4	7.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 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>
DARWIN (SD)					
Darwin City (SSD)					
Alawa	2 220	42	n.p.	9	n.p.
Anula	2 669	35	n.p.	7	n.p.
Brinkin	1 163	16	n.p.	—	n.p.
City—Inner	2 407	10	n.p.	11	n.p.
Coconut Grove	2 262	33	n.p.	12	n.p.
Fannie Bay	2 752	36	n.p.	14	n.p.
Jingili	1 987	24	n.p.	8	n.p.
Karama	5 076	83	n.p.	20	n.p.
Larrakeyah	3 358	35	n.p.	10	n.p.
Leanyer	4 968	89	n.p.	6	n.p.
Lee Point—Leanyer Swamp	146	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ludmilla	1 886	33	n.p.	11	n.p.
Malak	3 466	68	n.p.	11	n.p.
Marrara	1 725	22	n.p.	4	n.p.
Millner	2 636	32	n.p.	11	n.p.
Moil	2 185	38	n.p.	8	n.p.
Nakara	2 124	30	n.p.	8	n.p.
Narrows	517	6	n.p.	4	n.p.
Nightcliff	3 751	48	n.p.	12	n.p.
Parap	1 539	24	n.p.	14	n.p.
Rapid Creek	2 938	42	n.p.	10	n.p.
Stuart Park	3 114	50	n.p.	12	n.p.
The Gardens	653	5	n.p.	15	n.p.
Tiwi	2 579	31	n.p.	8	n.p.
Wagaman	2 323	30	n.p.	6	n.p.
Wanguri	1 973	18	n.p.	10	n.p.
Winnellie	603	5	n.p.	—	n.p.
Wulagi	2 621	47	n.p.	6	n.p.
City—Remainder	2 766	81	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Darwin City (SSD)</i>	<i>68 407</i>	<i>1 013</i>	<i>1.766</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Palmerston—East Arm (SSD)					
East Arm	184	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Driver	2 869	53	n.p.	5	n.p.
Gray	3 630	77	n.p.	13	n.p.
Moulden	3 618	90	n.p.	7	n.p.
Woodroffe	3 475	84	n.p.	11	n.p.
Palmerston (T)—Balance	5 869	157	n.p.	16	n.p.
<i>Total Palmerston—East Arm (SSD)</i>	<i>19 645</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>2.602</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>7.8</i>
TOTAL DARWIN (SD)	88 052	1 475	1.941	305	7.6
NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE (SD)					
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)					
Coomalie (CGC)	1 332	17	n.p.	5	n.p.
Cox—Finniss	860	16	n.p.	—	n.p.
Litchfield (S)—Part A	1 750	6	n.p.	—	n.p.
Litchfield (S)—Part B	13 650	231	n.p.	47	n.p.
<i>Total Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)</i>	<i>17 592</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>2.167</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>7.3</i>

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

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>
NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Bathurst–Melville (SSD)					
Bathurst–Melville	2 206	52	2.376	19	23.8
Alligator (SSD)					
Jabiru (T)	1 466	36	n.p.	—	n.p.
South Alligator	788	3	n.p.	3	n.p.
West Arnhem	4 263	131	n.p.	31	n.p.
<i>Total Alligator (SSD)</i>	<i>6 517</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>2.610</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>13.4</i>
Daly (SSD)					
Daly	3 686	100	2.644	16	16.5
East Arnhem (SSD)					
East Arnhem—Balance	6 678	196	n.p.	40	n.p.
Groote Eylandt	2 775	65	n.p.	9	n.p.
Nhulunbuy	3 649	50	n.p.	7	n.p.
<i>Total East Arnhem (SSD)</i>	<i>13 102</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>2.648</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Lower Top End NT (SSD)					
Elsey—Balance	2 203	49	n.p.	10	n.p.
Gulf	2 740	93	n.p.	12	n.p.
Katherine (T)	9 925	204	n.p.	47	n.p.
Victoria	2 496	66	n.p.	14	n.p.
<i>Total Lower Top End NT (SSD)</i>	<i>17 364</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>2.790</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>13.8</i>
Barkly (SSD)					
Tableland	1 122	16	n.p.	3	n.p.
Tennant Creek (T)	3 910	65	n.p.	28	n.p.
Tennant Creek—Balance	1 807	37	n.p.	5	n.p.
<i>Total Barkly (SSD)</i>	<i>6 839</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>2.268</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>13.8</i>
Central NT (SSD)					
Alice Springs (T)—Charles	5 053	88	n.p.	25	n.p.
Alice Springs (T)—Heavitree	2 184	29	n.p.	34	n.p.
Alice Springs (T)—Larapinta	8 905	175	n.p.	31	n.p.
Alice Springs (T)—Ross	7 394	133	n.p.	12	n.p.
Alice Springs (T)—Stuart	2 000	25	n.p.	12	n.p.
Petermann	2 406	33	n.p.	8	n.p.
Sandover—Balance	2 602	71	n.p.	29	n.p.
Tanami	6 822	99	n.p.	45	n.p.
<i>Total Central NT (SSD)</i>	<i>37 366</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>2.100</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>12.2</i>
TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE (SD)	104 672	2 086	2.400	495	12.1
TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY(f)	192 724	3 576	2.176	832	10.1

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(f) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

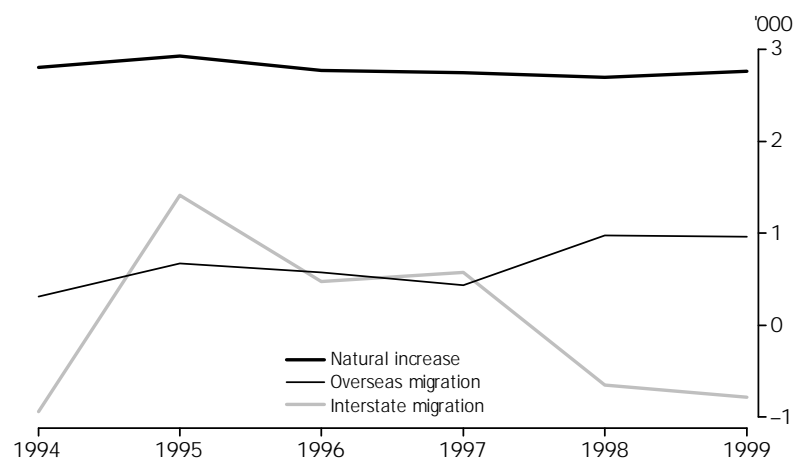
The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at the end of December 1999 was 194,300 comprising 102,900 males and 91,400 females. The Northern Territory population represents about one per cent of Australia's total of 19 million.

POPULATION GROWTH

During 1999 the Northern Territory's population increased by 1.5% (2,900). This was down from 1.6% in 1998 and the lowest growth rate since 1994. The Northern Territory had the second highest growth rate nationally, with only Queensland recording a higher rate (1.6%).

The growth in the Territory's population during 1999 was due to gains of 2,800 from natural increase, 960 from net overseas migration and a loss of 780 from net interstate migration. The following graph shows the contribution of the three components of change in the total population of the Northern Territory since 1994.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Natural increase

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was the largest positive component of population growth in the Northern Territory in 1999. Births exceeded deaths by 2,800, the highest figure recorded since 1996 when the natural increase was also 2,800.

Overseas migration

In 1999 more people settled in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than left the Northern Territory for overseas. This resulted in a net gain of 960 people, slightly less than the net gain of 980 people in 1998, but still accounting for about one-third of the total population growth for the Northern Territory.

Interstate migration

For the second consecutive year the Northern Territory experienced a loss from net interstate migration with 780 more people leaving for other States than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory during 1999. This was higher than the net loss of 650 people experienced during 1998.

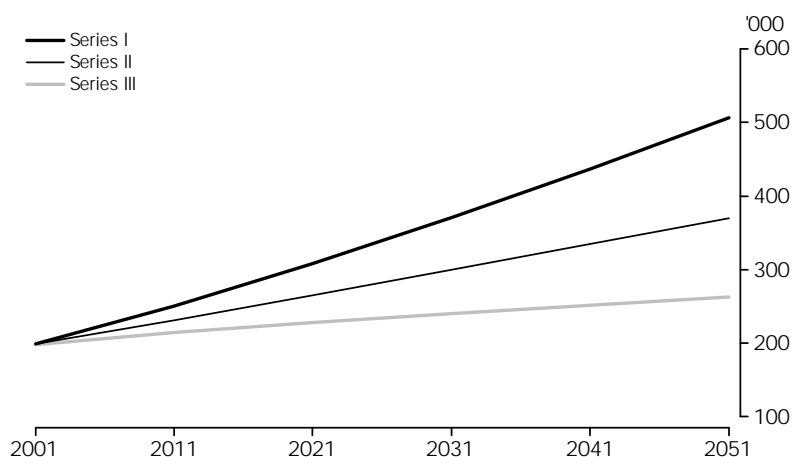
Age structure

Over the last 10 years the age structure of the Northern Territory's population has remained quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 1999 the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any State or Territory (26% compared with 21% nationally). The Northern Territory also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years compared to any State or Territory (28% compared with 22% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (3% compared with 12% nationally).

PROJECTED POPULATION

The Northern Territory's population is projected to grow from 194,300 in 1999 to between 198,500 and 199,500 in 2001 and to between 227,700 and 308,700 in 2021, depending on the assumptions made about future levels of fertility and overseas and interstate migration.

PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE



In Series II, the highest growth between 1999 and 2051 is projected to occur in the Northern Territory (92%), followed by Queensland (74%) and Western Australia (63%). In all three series, the population of Darwin overtakes the population of Hobart between 2038 and 2045.

Household projections

The number of households in the Northern Territory is projected to grow from 60,000 in 1996 to about 105,000 in 2021. This is the fastest growth of any State or Territory and reflects the high population growth projected for the Northern Territory over the same period. In all three series, all household types (family, group and lone person) in the Northern Territory are projected to increase by more than 50%. Lone person households show the greatest increase, rising from 11,000 in 1996 to between 22,000 and 29,000 in 2021 (an increase of between 95% and 161%).

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	85.1	91.9	94.9	97.2	99.3	101.0	102.9
Females	77.0	83.1	85.6	87.4	89.0	90.3	91.4
Persons	162.1	175.0	180.5	184.6	188.3	191.4	194.3
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	3 379	3 593	3 726	3 583	3 582	3 560	3 620
Deaths	787	792	799	813	838	861	858
Total	2 592	2 801	2 927	2 770	2 744	2 699	2 762
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	1 911	1 818	2 105	1 978	2 095	2 369	2 408
Departures	1 174	1 320	1 470	1 386	1 589	1 528	1 341
Category jumping	95	-183	37	-20	-75	134	-103
Net	832	315	672	572	431	975	964
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	15 626	15 650	18 847	19 090	18 086	16 821	15 988
Departures	17 627	16 588	17 431	18 612	17 509	17 474	16 771
Net	-2 001	-938	1 416	478	577	-653	-783
Total population growth(d)							
Number	1 561	2 631	5 518	4 102	3 752	3 021	2 943
Annual growth rate (%)	1.0	1.5	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)	n.a.	59.0	59.4	56.8	62.5	63.7	64.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	1 823	1 707	3 530	50	1 239	1 045	2 284
1	1 867	1 691	3 558	51	1 248	1 040	2 288
2	1 722	1 669	3 391	52	1 305	977	2 282
3	1 852	1 746	3 598	53	1 148	880	2 028
4	1 820	1 668	3 488	54	978	769	1 747
0-4	9 084	8 481	17 565	50-54	5 918	4 711	10 629
5	1 802	1 667	3 469	55	933	715	1 648
6	1 795	1 696	3 491	56	881	628	1 509
7	1 812	1 688	3 500	57	773	570	1 343
8	1 861	1 686	3 547	58	808	542	1 350
9	1 764	1 641	3 405	59	709	445	1 154
5-9	9 034	8 378	17 412	55-59	4 104	2 900	7 004
10	1 692	1 509	3 201	60	532	362	894
11	1 611	1 549	3 160	61	523	394	917
12	1 523	1 465	2 988	62	430	342	772
13	1 667	1 527	3 194	63	464	397	861
14	1 537	1 415	2 952	64	365	272	637
10-14	8 030	7 465	15 495	60-64	2 314	1 767	4 081
15	1 570	1 508	3 078	65	275	273	548
16	1 482	1 392	2 874	66	317	228	545
17	1 501	1 444	2 945	67	298	226	524
18	1 448	1 326	2 774	68	310	263	573
19	1 566	1 345	2 911	69	250	188	438
15-19	7 567	7 015	14 582	65-69	1 450	1 178	2 628
20	1 555	1 349	2 904	70	236	185	421
21	1 597	1 450	3 047	71	219	175	394
22	1 856	1 615	3 471	72	218	157	375
23	1 999	1 747	3 746	73	181	184	365
24	1 916	1 676	3 592	74	129	117	246
20-24	8 923	7 837	16 760	70-74	983	818	1 801
25	2 011	1 770	3 781	75	123	121	244
26	2 088	1 835	3 923	76	113	121	234
27	2 240	1 872	4 112	77	102	99	201
28	2 256	2 038	4 294	78	105	113	218
29	1 976	2 009	3 985	79	80	84	164
25-29	10 571	9 524	20 095	75-79	523	538	1 061
30	1 870	1 806	3 676	80	54	62	116
31	1 888	1 761	3 649	81	54	68	122
32	1 841	1 660	3 501	82	34	69	103
33	1 890	1 729	3 619	83	52	76	128
34	1 768	1 623	3 391	84	35	41	76
30-34	9 257	8 579	17 836	80-84	229	316	545
35	1 898	1 623	3 521	85	32	50	82
36	1 824	1 641	3 465	86	21	32	53
37	1 747	1 598	3 345	87	19	34	53
38	1 812	1 637	3 449	88	19	36	55
39	1 744	1 556	3 300	89	26	27	53
35-39	9 025	8 055	17 080	85-89	117	179	296
40	1 698	1 426	3 124	90	12	12	24
41	1 505	1 437	2 942	91	7	15	22
42	1 529	1 420	2 949	92	14	9	23
43	1 556	1 379	2 935	93	12	18	30
44	1 419	1 309	2 728	94	5	10	15
40-44	7 707	6 971	14 678	90-94	50	64	114
45	1 495	1 348	2 843	95 and over	26	33	59
46	1 445	1 211	2 656				
47	1 290	1 179	2 469	Total	101 896	90 828	192 724
48	1 430	1 187	2 617				
49	1 324	1 094	2 418				
45-49	6 984	6 019	13 003				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	103 297	92 668	195 965	103 262	92 638	195 900	103 262	92 638	195 900
2001	104 855	94 632	199 487	104 577	94 360	198 937	104 332	94 135	198 467
2002	106 639	96 784	203 423	105 909	96 080	201 989	105 172	95 390	200 562
2003	108 751	99 157	207 908	107 379	97 861	205 240	105 922	96 513	202 435
2004	111 220	101 829	213 049	108 863	99 632	208 495	106 513	97 470	203 983
2005	113 743	104 511	218 254	110 372	101 378	211 750	107 113	98 389	205 502
2006	116 300	107 221	223 521	111 889	103 112	215 001	107 710	99 279	206 989
2007	118 895	109 954	228 849	113 405	104 843	218 248	108 304	100 142	208 446
2008	121 538	112 693	234 231	114 934	106 552	221 486	108 889	100 978	209 867
2009	124 213	115 452	239 665	116 473	108 253	224 726	109 474	101 790	211 264
2010	126 920	118 227	245 147	118 034	109 950	227 984	110 072	102 582	212 654
2011	129 662	121 019	250 681	119 621	111 638	231 259	110 680	103 359	214 039
2012	132 439	123 826	256 265	121 222	113 331	234 553	111 294	104 125	215 419
2013	135 247	126 649	261 896	122 835	115 029	237 864	111 905	104 889	216 794
2014	138 080	129 494	267 574	124 462	116 731	241 193	112 529	105 636	218 165
2015	140 938	132 362	273 300	126 105	118 437	244 542	113 152	106 379	219 531
2016	143 823	135 251	279 074	127 767	120 145	247 912	113 782	107 115	220 897
2017	146 756	138 142	284 898	129 447	121 857	251 304	114 424	107 839	222 263
2018	149 716	141 053	290 769	131 143	123 567	254 710	115 070	108 555	223 625
2019	152 701	143 986	296 687	132 858	125 276	258 134	115 724	109 261	224 985
2020	155 712	146 939	302 651	134 582	126 990	261 572	116 382	109 961	226 343
2021	158 751	149 909	308 660	136 313	128 711	265 024	117 045	110 652	227 697
2022	161 816	152 895	314 711	138 042	130 444	268 486	117 702	111 343	229 045
2023	164 906	155 898	320 804	139 797	132 161	271 958	118 357	112 029	230 386
2024	168 021	158 917	326 938	141 556	133 882	275 438	119 014	112 703	231 717
2025	171 158	161 955	333 113	143 324	135 600	278 924	119 671	113 369	233 040
2026	174 321	165 005	339 326	145 087	137 328	282 415	120 330	114 020	234 350
2027	177 492	168 084	345 576	146 862	139 047	285 909	120 987	114 660	235 647
2028	180 690	171 167	351 857	148 645	140 755	289 400	121 631	115 297	236 928
2029	183 908	174 259	358 167	150 420	142 464	292 884	122 259	115 931	238 190
2030	187 139	177 368	364 507	152 195	144 166	296 361	122 893	116 541	239 434
2031	190 384	180 493	370 877	153 964	145 868	299 832	123 513	117 146	240 659
2032	193 662	183 615	377 277	155 737	147 558	303 295	124 136	117 729	241 865
2033	196 958	186 750	383 708	157 508	149 244	306 752	124 750	118 302	243 052
2034	200 268	189 906	390 174	159 273	150 930	310 203	125 353	118 866	244 219
2035	203 606	193 068	396 674	161 047	152 601	313 648	125 952	119 417	245 369
2036	206 970	196 244	403 214	162 816	154 272	317 088	126 543	119 962	246 505
2037	210 351	199 443	409 794	164 588	155 940	320 528	127 131	120 498	247 629
2038	213 750	202 666	416 416	166 362	157 607	323 969	127 717	121 023	248 740
2039	217 178	205 900	423 078	168 137	159 273	327 410	128 294	121 548	249 842
2040	220 638	209 147	429 785	169 914	160 942	330 856	128 870	122 068	250 938
2041	224 119	212 418	436 537	171 696	162 613	334 309	129 439	122 589	252 028
2042	227 629	215 706	443 335	173 478	164 292	337 770	130 009	123 105	253 114
2043	231 158	219 020	450 178	175 269	165 971	341 240	130 582	123 615	254 197
2044	234 715	222 352	457 067	177 076	167 645	344 721	131 155	124 125	255 280
2045	238 305	225 699	464 004	178 895	169 321	348 216	131 738	124 627	256 365
2046	241 919	229 068	470 987	180 716	171 012	351 728	132 306	125 148	257 454
2047	245 556	232 461	478 017	182 553	172 703	355 256	132 885	125 664	258 549
2048	249 214	235 881	485 095	184 401	174 401	358 802	133 469	126 180	259 649
2049	252 903	239 318	492 221	186 255	176 109	362 364	134 049	126 706	260 755
2050	256 615	242 782	499 397	188 119	177 828	365 947	134 638	127 230	261 868
2051	260 353	246 269	506 622	190 006	179 542	369 548	135 230	127 759	262 989

(a) See paragraphs 5 to 7 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	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	52.1	3.9	13.3	69.2
2006	58.4	4.3	15.2	77.9
2011	64.9	4.7	17.3	86.8
2016	71.4	5.1	19.6	96.0
2021	77.8	5.4	21.9	105.1
.....				
SERIES B				
1996	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	51.0	3.9	14.2	69.1
2006	56.8	4.3	16.8	77.9
2011	62.8	4.7	19.4	86.9
2016	69.2	5.1	21.9	96.2
2021	75.6	5.5	24.5	105.5
.....				
SERIES C				
1996	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	51.0	3.9	14.2	69.1
2006	56.2	4.3	17.3	77.8
2011	61.3	4.7	20.8	86.9
2016	66.3	5.1	24.9	96.2
2021	71.1	5.4	29.3	105.8
.....				

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

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

In 1999 there were 3,600 live births registered to mothers whose usual residence was in the Northern Territory, 2% less than the number of births registered in 1998. Of these, 40% (1,400) were Indigenous births, up slightly from 35% in 1998.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

There were 3,500 confinements in the Northern Territory in 1999. This included 50 confinements resulting in a multiple birth. Multiple births comprised one per cent of all confinements in the Northern Territory compared with 2% nationally.

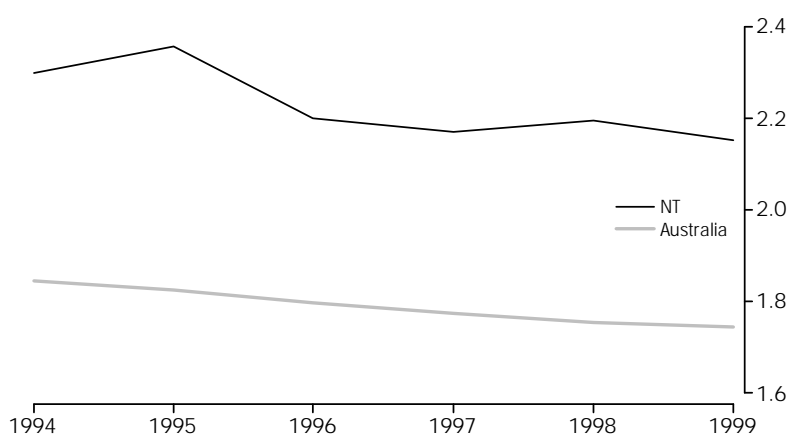
CRUDE BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate in 1999 was 18.5 per 1,000 population, down from 19.2 in 1998 but still significantly higher than the national rate of 13.1. The sex ratio for the Northern Territory in 1999 was 104.0 males born for every 100 females compared with 104.8 nationally.

FERTILITY RATE

The fertility of females in the Northern Territory remained steady with an average of 2.2 babies per female for the fourth consecutive year. The Northern Territory's total fertility rate was higher than that in any other State or Territory and well above the national rate of 1.7 babies per female.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



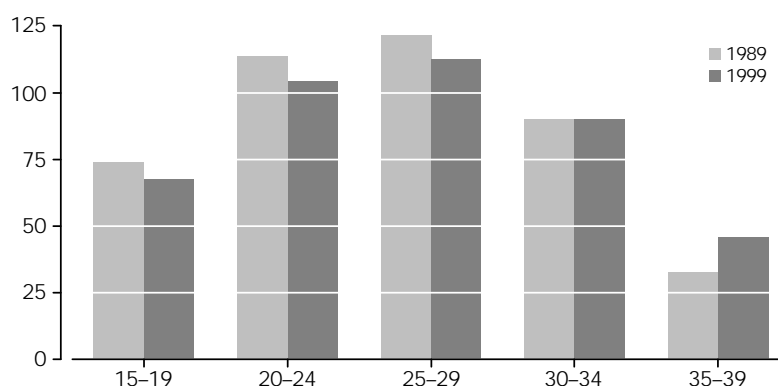
AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES

In 1999 females aged 25–29 years experienced the highest fertility with 112.6 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 104.3 babies for females aged 20–24 years and 90.2 babies for females aged 30–34 years.

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for the Northern Territory and those nationally were in the 15–19 year age group (67.6 babies per 1,000 females for the Northern Territory compared with 18.1 nationally) and the 20–24 year age group (104.3 compared with 58.5 respectively).

The fertility of younger women continued to decline while the fertility of older women increased. Between 1989 and 1999 the fertility of women aged 15–19 years declined by 9% while the fertility of women aged 35–39 years increased by 39%. The fertility of women aged 40 years and over also increased during the period, although births to these women accounted for only 2% of total confinements in 1999.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a), Selected Age Groups



(a) Per 1,000 females

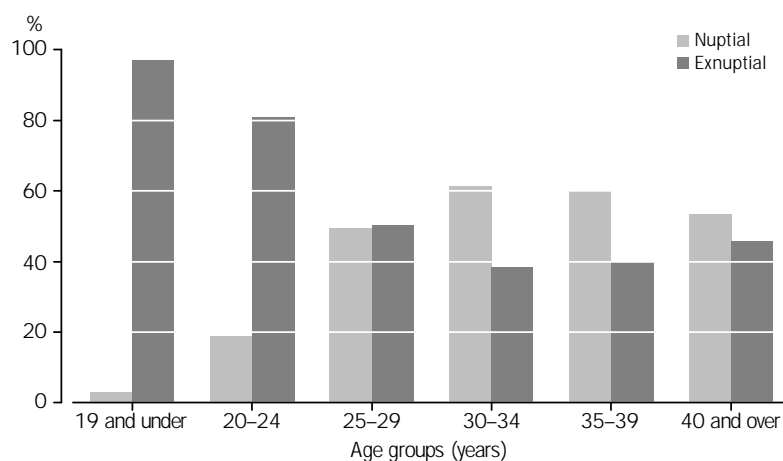
NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

Exnuptial births comprised 60% of all live births registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, compared with 58% in 1998. Nationally, exnuptial births comprised 29% of all live births registered in 1999.

The proportion of nuptial to exnuptial births in the Northern Territory varied greatly according to the age of the mother. In 1999 exnuptial births accounted for 97% of total births registered to mothers aged 19 years and under and 81% of births to mothers aged 20–24 years, while for mothers in the 30–34 year age group exnuptial births accounted for 38% of the total for that age group.

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS *continued*

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER



For the second consecutive year the proportion of exnuptial births where the father acknowledged paternity accounted for 67% of the total exnuptial births registered. The Northern Territory had the lowest proportion of paternity-acknowledged births of any State or Territory and was 20 percentage points lower than the national proportion of 88%.

MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS

In 1999, the median age of mothers in the Northern Territory was 27.5 years while the median age of known fathers was 30.7 years. This compared with 29.7 years for mothers and 32.1 years for fathers nationally. However the median age for mothers at first nuptial confinement was similar to the median age nationally (29.2 years compared with 29.3 years).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BIRTHS(b)							
Total births	3 379	3 626	3 766	3 562	3 588	3 641	3 576
Males	1 740	1 818	1 960	1 861	1 812	1 913	1 823
Females	1 639	1 808	1 806	1 701	1 776	1 728	1 753
Sex ratio	106.2	100.6	108.5	109.4	102.0	110.7	104.0
Indigenous births	1 277	1 338	1 354	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419
Males	660	686	681	718	621	663	715
Females	617	652	673	625	638	621	704
Sex ratio	107.0	105.2	101.2	114.9	97.3	106.8	101.6
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	97.0	97.0	95.0	88.0	89.0	98.0
Nuptial births	1 634	1 583	1 613	1 504	1 522	1 517	1 432
Exnuptial births	1 745	2 043	2 153	2 058	2 066	2 124	2 144
Proportion of total live births (%)	51.6	56.3	57.2	57.8	57.6	58.3	60.0
Paternity-acknowledged births	1 173	1 347	1 384	1 292	1 423	1 435	1 439
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	67.2	65.9	64.3	62.8	68.9	67.6	67.1
Crude birth rate	20.9	20.9	21.2	19.6	19.2	19.2	18.5
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	74.1	76.9	79.8	72.7	75.6	68.8	67.6
20–24	113.4	117.3	120.1	105.5	101.9	105.2	104.3
25–29	121.7	120.8	122.5	115.7	116.7	118.9	112.6
30–34	90.1	95.9	98.8	94.2	88.0	93.8	90.2
35–39	32.8	42.1	42.1	45.8	43.4	44.9	45.7
40–44	4.9	6.7	7.9	6.4	9.4	7.6	9.9
45–49	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.7	0.2
Total fertility rate	2.185	2.299	2.357	2.201	2.175	2.200	2.153
Female net reproduction rate	1.021	1.115	1.095	1.025	1.043	1.013	1.031

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	3 347	3 580	3 711	3 522	3 552	3 607	3 531
First nuptial	638	642	650	614	559	589	610
All nuptial	1 616	1 562	1 582	1 488	1 503	1 498	1 413
Paternity-acknowledged	1 166	1 328	1 366	1 276	1 410	1 424	1 420
All exnuptial	1 731	2 018	2 129	2 034	2 049	2 109	2 118
Median age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.2
All nuptial	28.8	29.7	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.2
Paternity-acknowledged	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.2	25.0	25.5	25.3
All exnuptial	23.0	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.7	24.5
All confinements	26.5	26.7	26.8	27.1	27.0	27.4	27.5
Median age of father (years)							
Nuptial	31.5	32.3	32.1	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7
Paternity-acknowledged	28.0	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.4	27.9	27.9
All fathers where age is known	30.3	30.7	30.4	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.7
Median duration of marriage (years)							
First nuptial	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
All nuptial	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	638	642	650	614	559	589	610
1	566	603	571	526	563	513	461
2	250	214	251	245	252	252	222
3	101	66	78	68	82	83	77
4	31	16	12	17	30	31	27
5 and over	30	21	20	18	17	30	16
Average number of births	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

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

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	14	153	510	464	218	33	1 393
Twins	—	—	9	6	—	3	20
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>1 413</i>
Exnuptial							
Single	452	650	519	289	147	30	2 092
Twins	4	6	10	5	—	—	26
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2 118</i>
Total confinements	470	810	1 048	764	366	67	3 531
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	3.0	19.0	49.5	61.5	59.8	53.7	40.0
Exnuptial	97.0	81.0	50.5	38.5	40.2	46.3	60.0

(a) Includes not stated.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 830 deaths of persons usually resident in the Northern Territory registered throughout Australia. The 1999 total comprised 510 males and 320 females, a sex ratio of 157.6 males per 100 females.

INFANT DEATHS

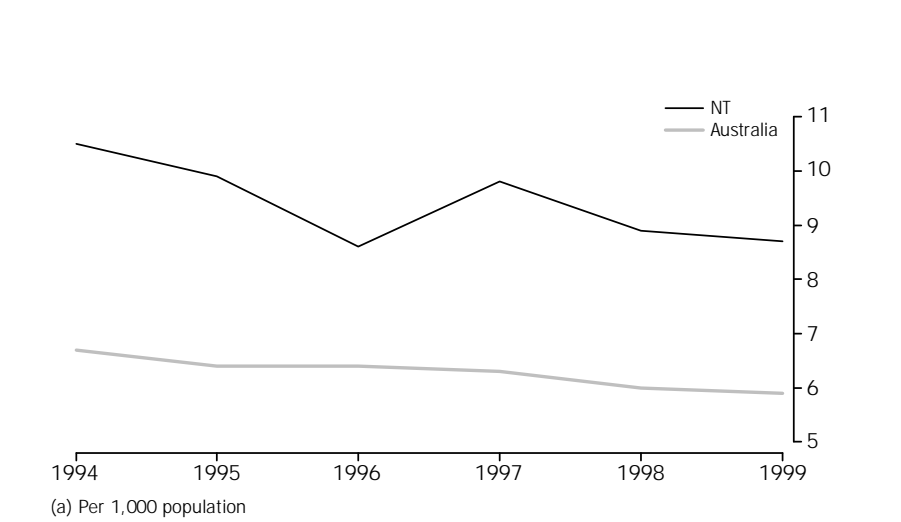
There were 42 infant deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 1999. The 1999 total comprised 24 males and 18 females, giving a sex ratio of 133.3 males per 100 females. This compared with the sex ratio at birth of 104.0. Of the infant deaths registered in 1999, 36% occurred in the first day of life and 69% occurred within the first month.

The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 14.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 11.7 deaths in 1999 but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 5.7.

DEATH RATES

The crude death rate for 1999 was 4.3 deaths per 1,000 of total population, a decrease from 4.9 per 1,000 of total population in 1989. After standardisation for age, the death rate increased to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 1999 which was above the national rate of 5.9. The standardised death rate for males in the Northern Territory was 9.6 per 1,000 population compared with 7.7 per 1,000 population for females.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE(a)



AGE AT DEATH

In 1999, the median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.5 years for males and 61.7 years for females, up from 51.5 years for males and 58.2 years for females in 1989. The median age at death for both males and females in the Northern Territory was significantly lower than the national median ages of 74.8 years for males and 81.4 years for females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Age-specific death rates

In the Northern Territory in 1999, male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates for all age groups except 1–4 years, 5–14 years and 75–84 years. Males aged 15–24 years and 25–34 years experienced death rates which were about three times higher than for females in the same age groups.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading causes of death (as defined in table 4.5) in the Northern Territory in 1999 were malignant neoplasms (cancer) and heart diseases which each accounted for 21% of total deaths.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth in the Northern Territory in 1999 was 70.6 years for males and 75.1 years for females. These figures continued a general upwards trend in life expectancy—the corresponding figures in 1989 were 66.5 years for males and 72.3 years for females—but remained considerably lower than the national figures of 76.2 years and 81.8 years respectively.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Total deaths(c)	787	776	813	758	891	871	832
Males	501	489	521	487	535	527	509
Females	286	287	292	271	356	344	323
Sex ratio	175.2	170.4	178.4	179.7	150.3	153.2	157.6
Indigenous deaths	422	380	387	328	458	415	399
Males	243	216	229	196	242	229	221
Females	179	164	158	132	216	186	178
Estimated coverage(d) (%)	n.a.	87.0	87.0	73.0	100.0	88.0	83.0
Crude death rate	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3
Males	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.0
Females	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
Standardised death rate	11.0	10.5	9.9	8.6	9.8	8.9	8.7
Males	12.8	12.2	11.6	10.3	11.3	9.8	9.6
Females	9.0	8.9	8.2	6.8	8.4	7.8	7.7
Median age at death (years)							
Males	51.5	53.9	54.0	54.1	56.3	52.3	55.5
Females	58.2	64.0	60.4	60.8	57.6	58.2	61.7
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	17.5	8.3	12.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.2
1-4	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
5-14	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
15-24	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.5
25-34	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.1
35-44	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
45-54	9.9	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.9	4.4
55-64	24.0	18.4	21.2	16.7	15.5	12.5	15.0
65-74	49.7	40.3	37.7	32.6	41.4	34.5	36.6
75-84	93.7	106.2	88.1	83.2	92.1	84.2	70.5
85 and over	102.6	150.0	144.9	149.4	160.5	58.5	119.2
Females							
0	11.7	14.4	13.8	11.2	13.5	12.7	10.5
1-4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4
5-14	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
15-24	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9
25-34	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0
35-44	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	1.8
45-54	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.5	6.0	4.2	3.9
55-64	19.5	11.2	13.9	10.9	14.1	10.9	10.3
65-74	32.5	36.5	31.4	27.0	27.1	25.7	30.6
75-84	68.8	82.5	71.4	47.6	63.2	61.5	74.9
85 and over	85.7	140.4	99.5	122.8	130.3	136.5	87.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

(d) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	66.5	68.9	68.5	69.2	70.0	70.6	70.6
Age 1	66.6	68.5	68.3	69.0	69.8	70.4	70.4
Age 25	44.7	46.1	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.7	47.8
Age 45	27.1	28.7	28.4	29.0	29.4	30.3	30.5
Age 65	13.3	13.5	13.2	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0
Females							
Age 0	72.3	74.2	74.0	75.0	74.7	75.0	75.1
Age 1	72.2	74.3	74.0	75.0	74.7	74.9	75.0
Age 25	49.3	50.9	56.6	51.6	51.3	51.6	51.8
Age 45	30.9	32.1	31.8	32.9	32.7	32.9	33.2
Age 65	15.7	15.3	13.2	16.7	16.7	16.9	17.1
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	202	298	276	253	213	218	251
Diseases of the circulatory system	428	493	382	293	398	301	322
Diseases of the respiratory system	230	142	153	162	171	115	91
Diseases of the digestive system	72	22	42	19	57	44	41
All other diseases	208	147	191	167	209	140	171
External causes	143	120	120	137	104	163	85
Females							
Neoplasms	165	187	162	163	198	168	177
Diseases of the circulatory system	282	283	225	206	303	250	243
Diseases of the respiratory system	162	141	121	95	113	111	64
Diseases of the digestive system	19	34	16	14	28	26	29
All other diseases	224	199	247	150	129	165	227
External causes	48	45	48	54	53	60	33
INFANT DEATHS(b)							
Total infant deaths	49	41	50	41	45	45	42
Males	30	15	25	22	21	23	24
Females	19	26	25	19	24	22	18
Indigenous infant deaths	33	25	25	26	37	29	27
Males	22	10	13	14	18	13	15
Females	11	15	12	12	19	16	12
Infant mortality rate	14.5	11.3	13.3	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.7
Males	17.2	8.3	12.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.2
Females	11.6	14.4	13.8	11.2	13.5	12.7	10.3
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	10	8	7	7	8	9	9
1 day to under 1 week	5	3	5	6	3	—	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	3	—	—	—	3	6	6
4 weeks to under 1 year	12	3	11	7	7	8	7
Females							
Under 1 day	6	13	13	6	8	9	6
1 day to under 1 week	5	3	3	—	—	4	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	6	6	8	9	12	8	6

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) From 1995 onwards expectation of life has been calculated using data for the year in the heading of the table and the previous two years.

(d) See paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

<i>Age at death (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0–4	27	21	48
5–9	—	—	4
10–14	—	—	3
15–19	16	6	22
20–24	25	7	32
25–29	31	6	37
30–34	31	13	44
35–39	24	9	33
40–44	34	18	52
45–49	21	24	45
50–54	36	18	54
55–59	48	27	75
60–64	48	21	69
65–69	50	21	71
70–74	39	40	79
75–79	37	37	74
80–84	16	27	43
85–89	15	14	29
90–94	6	6	12
95 and over	—	4	6
Total	509	323	832

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999

MALES.....

NT.....						Aust.					
NT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^px</i>	Age (years)	<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e^ox</i>	<i>e^px</i>
0	100 000	0.01183	98 973	70.55	76.22	50	87 458	0.00671	87 168	26.23	29.16
1	98 817	0.00126	98 752	70.39	75.68	51	86 871	0.00725	86 561	25.41	28.25
2	98 692	0.00082	98 654	69.48	74.72	52	86 242	0.00785	85 908	24.59	27.36
3	98 612	0.00058	98 582	68.54	73.75	53	85 565	0.00853	85 204	23.78	26.47
4	98 555	0.00040	98 533	67.58	72.77	54	84 835	0.00928	84 446	22.98	25.58
5	98 515	0.00028	98 500	66.60	71.78	55	84 047	0.01012	83 627	22.19	24.71
6	98 487	0.00021	98 477	65.62	70.80	56	83 196	0.01105	82 743	21.41	23.85
7	98 467	0.00019	98 458	64.64	69.81	57	82 278	0.01206	81 788	20.64	22.99
8	98 449	0.00020	98 439	63.65	68.82	58	81 285	0.01317	80 757	19.89	22.15
9	98 429	0.00023	98 419	62.66	67.83	59	80 215	0.01438	79 645	19.15	21.32
10	98 407	0.00028	98 394	61.67	66.84	60	79 061	0.01570	78 448	18.42	20.50
11	98 380	0.00034	98 364	60.69	65.84	61	77 820	0.01712	77 161	17.71	19.69
12	98 346	0.00043	98 326	59.71	64.85	62	76 488	0.01867	75 782	17.01	18.90
13	98 303	0.00056	98 277	58.74	63.86	63	75 060	0.02035	74 305	16.32	18.12
14	98 248	0.00074	98 214	57.77	62.88	64	73 532	0.02218	72 726	15.65	17.36
15	98 176	0.00098	98 130	56.81	61.89	65	71 901	0.02418	71 041	14.99	16.61
16	98 080	0.00125	98 021	55.87	60.92	66	70 163	0.02635	69 248	14.35	15.87
17	97 957	0.00154	97 884	54.94	59.96	67	68 315	0.02870	67 344	13.73	15.15
18	97 807	0.00181	97 720	54.02	59.00	68	66 354	0.03126	65 326	13.12	14.45
19	97 630	0.00204	97 532	53.12	58.06	69	64 279	0.03403	63 195	12.52	13.77
20	97 431	0.00221	97 325	52.23	57.12	70	62 092	0.03702	60 951	11.95	13.10
21	97 216	0.00234	97 103	51.34	56.19	71	59 793	0.04025	58 598	11.39	12.46
22	96 988	0.00244	96 871	50.46	55.26	72	57 386	0.04371	56 140	10.84	11.83
23	96 752	0.00253	96 631	49.58	54.33	73	54 878	0.04744	53 584	10.32	11.22
24	96 508	0.00262	96 382	48.71	53.39	74	52 274	0.05146	50 936	9.80	10.63
25	96 255	0.00271	96 126	47.83	52.46	75	49 584	0.05584	48 206	9.31	10.06
26	95 995	0.00279	95 861	46.96	51.53	76	46 816	0.06061	45 402	8.83	9.50
27	95 727	0.00286	95 590	46.09	50.59	77	43 978	0.06583	42 535	8.37	8.97
28	95 453	0.00292	95 314	45.22	49.66	78	41 083	0.07154	39 617	7.92	8.46
29	95 174	0.00298	95 033	44.35	48.73	79	38 144	0.07778	36 662	7.49	7.96
30	94 891	0.00303	94 747	43.48	47.79	80	35 177	0.08459	33 689	7.08	7.50
31	94 603	0.00309	94 457	42.61	46.86	81	32 201	0.09200	30 718	6.69	7.05
32	94 311	0.00314	94 163	41.74	45.92	82	29 239	0.10003	27 772	6.32	6.62
33	94 015	0.00319	93 865	40.87	44.98	83	26 314	0.10872	24 877	5.97	6.22
34	93 714	0.00325	93 562	40.00	44.04	84	23 453	0.11809	22 060	5.63	5.84
35	93 410	0.00331	93 255	39.13	43.11	85	20 684	0.12815	19 347	5.32	5.49
36	93 100	0.00339	92 943	38.26	42.17	86	18 033	0.13892	16 767	5.03	5.16
37	92 784	0.00347	92 624	37.39	41.23	87	15 528	0.15041	14 345	4.76	4.86
38	92 462	0.00357	92 298	36.52	40.29	88	13 192	0.16262	12 103	4.52	4.58
39	92 132	0.00369	91 962	35.65	39.35	89	11 047	0.17543	10 060	4.30	4.34
40	91 791	0.00382	91 617	34.78	38.41	90	9 109	0.18831	8 232	4.11	4.12
41	91 440	0.00398	91 260	33.91	37.48	91	7 394	0.20063	6 633	3.95	3.93
42	91 077	0.00415	90 889	33.04	36.54	92	5 910	0.21208	5 264	3.82	3.78
43	90 699	0.00434	90 504	32.18	35.61	93	4 657	0.22112	4 124	3.71	3.65
44	90 305	0.00456	90 101	31.32	34.68	94	3 627	0.22706	3 199	3.63	3.54
45	89 893	0.00482	89 678	30.46	33.75	95	2 804	0.23095	2 467	3.56	3.45
46	89 460	0.00510	89 234	29.60	32.82	96	2 156	0.23480	1 893	3.48	3.36
47	89 004	0.00543	88 764	28.75	31.90	97	1 650	0.23976	1 444	3.40	3.26
48	88 520	0.00581	88 266	27.91	30.98	98	1 254	0.24421	1 094	3.33	3.17
49	88 006	0.00623	87 735	27.07	30.07	99	948	0.24848	825	3.25	3.09

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e^ox* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999 *continued*

FEMALES.....

NT.....						Aust.		NT.....						Aust.			
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^p x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^p x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e ^o x	e ^p x
.....																	
0	100 000	0.01150	98 990	75.14	81.77	50	92 244	0.00543	91 997	28.88	33.53	50	92 244	0.00543	91 997	28.88	33.53
1	98 850	0.00096	98 800	75.02	81.17	51	91 744	0.00588	91 478	28.03	32.60	51	91 744	0.00588	91 478	28.03	32.60
2	98 755	0.00048	98 732	74.09	80.21	52	91 204	0.00637	90 917	27.19	31.68	52	91 204	0.00637	90 917	27.19	31.68
3	98 707	0.00044	98 686	73.12	79.23	53	90 623	0.00690	90 315	26.36	30.76	53	90 623	0.00690	90 315	26.36	30.76
4	98 664	0.00041	98 643	72.16	78.24	54	89 998	0.00747	89 666	25.54	29.84	54	89 998	0.00747	89 666	25.54	29.84
5	98 623	0.00039	98 604	71.19	77.26	55	89 325	0.00809	88 968	24.73	28.94	55	89 325	0.00809	88 968	24.73	28.94
6	98 585	0.00036	98 567	70.21	76.27	56	88 603	0.00876	88 219	23.93	28.03	56	88 603	0.00876	88 219	23.93	28.03
7	98 550	0.00034	98 533	69.24	75.28	57	87 827	0.00948	87 415	23.14	27.14	57	87 827	0.00948	87 415	23.14	27.14
8	98 516	0.00033	98 500	68.26	74.29	58	86 994	0.01025	86 554	22.35	26.25	58	86 994	0.01025	86 554	22.35	26.25
9	98 484	0.00032	98 468	67.28	73.29	59	86 103	0.01108	85 631	21.58	25.37	59	86 103	0.01108	85 631	21.58	25.37
10	98 452	0.00032	98 436	66.31	72.30	60	85 149	0.01197	84 645	20.82	24.49	60	85 149	0.01197	84 645	20.82	24.49
11	98 420	0.00034	98 404	65.33	71.31	61	84 130	0.01292	83 593	20.06	23.62	61	84 130	0.01292	83 593	20.06	23.62
12	98 387	0.00036	98 370	64.35	70.31	62	83 043	0.01394	82 470	19.32	22.76	62	83 043	0.01394	82 470	19.32	22.76
13	98 352	0.00040	98 332	63.37	69.32	63	81 886	0.01504	81 276	18.58	21.91	63	81 886	0.01504	81 276	18.58	21.91
14	98 312	0.00046	98 290	62.40	68.33	64	80 654	0.01623	80 006	17.86	21.07	64	80 654	0.01623	80 006	17.86	21.07
15	98 268	0.00052	98 243	61.43	67.35	65	79 345	0.01750	78 658	17.15	20.23	65	79 345	0.01750	78 658	17.15	20.23
16	98 217	0.00058	98 189	60.46	66.36	66	77 956	0.01889	77 227	16.44	19.40	66	77 956	0.01889	77 227	16.44	19.40
17	98 160	0.00063	98 129	59.49	65.38	67	76 483	0.02043	75 710	15.75	18.59	67	76 483	0.02043	75 710	15.75	18.59
18	98 098	0.00067	98 065	58.53	64.41	68	74 921	0.02212	74 101	15.07	17.78	68	74 921	0.02212	74 101	15.07	17.78
19	98 032	0.00070	97 998	57.57	63.43	69	73 264	0.02400	72 393	14.40	16.98	69	73 264	0.02400	72 393	14.40	16.98
20	97 963	0.00072	97 928	56.61	62.46	70	71 506	0.02609	70 582	13.74	16.20	70	71 506	0.02609	70 582	13.74	16.20
21	97 892	0.00074	97 856	55.65	61.48	71	69 640	0.02841	68 661	13.09	15.43	71	69 640	0.02841	68 661	13.09	15.43
22	97 820	0.00075	97 784	54.69	60.51	72	67 662	0.03099	66 623	12.46	14.67	72	67 662	0.03099	66 623	12.46	14.67
23	97 747	0.00076	97 710	53.73	59.53	73	65 565	0.03384	64 466	11.84	13.93	73	65 565	0.03384	64 466	11.84	13.93
24	97 672	0.00079	97 634	52.77	58.56	74	63 346	0.03700	62 184	11.24	13.21	74	63 346	0.03700	62 184	11.24	13.21
25	97 595	0.00083	97 555	51.81	57.58	75	61 002	0.04048	59 778	10.65	12.50	75	61 002	0.04048	59 778	10.65	12.50
26	97 514	0.00087	97 472	50.85	56.60	76	58 533	0.04430	57 247	10.08	11.81	76	58 533	0.04430	57 247	10.08	11.81
27	97 429	0.00092	97 385	49.90	55.63	77	55 940	0.04855	54 592	9.52	11.14	77	55 940	0.04855	54 592	9.52	11.14
28	97 340	0.00098	97 293	48.94	54.65	78	53 224	0.05330	51 815	8.98	10.49	78	53 224	0.05330	51 815	8.98	10.49
29	97 245	0.00104	97 194	47.99	53.68	79	50 387	0.05862	48 920	8.46	9.86	79	50 387	0.05862	48 920	8.46	9.86
30	97 143	0.00111	97 090	47.04	52.70	80	47 433	0.06460	45 910	7.96	9.26	80	47 433	0.06460	45 910	7.96	9.26
31	97 035	0.00119	96 978	46.09	51.73	81	44 369	0.07129	42 795	7.47	8.68	81	44 369	0.07129	42 795	7.47	8.68
32	96 919	0.00128	96 858	45.15	50.75	82	41 206	0.07877	39 589	7.01	8.12	82	41 206	0.07877	39 589	7.01	8.12
33	96 795	0.00138	96 729	44.20	49.78	83	37 961	0.08709	36 312	6.56	7.59	83	37 961	0.08709	36 312	6.56	7.59
34	96 661	0.00149	96 590	43.26	48.81	84	34 655	0.09631	32 987	6.14	7.08	84	34 655	0.09631	32 987	6.14	7.08
35	96 517	0.00161	96 441	42.33	47.84	85	31 317	0.10648	29 648	5.74	6.61	85	31 317	0.10648	29 648	5.74	6.61
36	96 362	0.00174	96 279	41.40	46.87	86	27 982	0.11765	26 331	5.37	6.16	86	27 982	0.11765	26 331	5.37	6.16
37	96 194	0.00189	96 104	40.47	45.90	87	24 690	0.12984	23 078	5.02	5.75	87	24 690	0.12984	23 078	5.02	5.75
38	96 012	0.00205	95 915	39.54	44.93	88	21 484	0.14309	19 934	4.69	5.36	88	21 484	0.14309	19 934	4.69	5.36
39	95 815	0.00222	95 710	38.62	43.97	89	18 410	0.15734	16 945	4.39	5.01	89	18 410	0.15734	16 945	4.39	5.01
40	95 602	0.00241	95 489	37.71	43.01	90	15 513	0.17227	14 157	4.12	4.69	90	15 513	0.17227	14 157	4.12	4.69
41	95 372	0.00261	95 249	36.80	42.05	91	12 841	0.18751	11 614	3.88	4.41	91	12 841	0.18751	11 614	3.88	4.41
42	95 123	0.00283	94 990	35.89	41.09	92	10 433	0.20287	9 350	3.66	4.15	92	10 433	0.20287	9 350	3.66	4.15
43	94 853	0.00307	94 709	34.99	40.13	93	8 317	0.21766	7 386	3.47	3.93	93	8 317	0.21766	7 386	3.47	3.93
44	94 562	0.00333	94 406	34.10	39.18	94	6 506	0.23126	5 729	3.29	3.73	94	6 506	0.23126	5 729	3.29	3.73
45	94 246	0.00362	94 078	33.21	38.23	95	5 002	0.24363	4 370	3.14	3.55	95	5 002	0.24363	4 370	3.14	3.55
46	93 905	0.00392	93 724	32.33	37.28	96	3 783	0.25532	3 281	3.00	3.39	96	3 783	0.25532	3 281	3.00	3.39
47	93 537	0.00426	93 340	31.46	36.34	97	2 817	0.26704	2 425	2.86	3.23	97	2 817	0.26704	2 425	2.86	3.23
48	93 139	0.00462	92 926	30.59	35.40	98	2 065	0.27935	1 763	2.73	3.08	98	2 065	0.27935	1 763	2.73	3.08
49	92 709	0.00501	92 480	29.73	34.46	99	1 488	0.29231	1 260	2.60	2.96	99	1 488	0.29231	1 260	2.60	2.96

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of all deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>(b)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	13	11	24	2.9	12.5
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	104	72	176	21.2	91.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	101	72	173	20.8	89.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	20	24	44	5.3	22.8
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	15	5	20	2.4	10.4
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	13	10	23	2.8	11.9
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	141	84	225	27.0	116.7
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	118	55	173	20.8	89.8
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	91	32	123	14.8	63.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	18	24	42	5.0	21.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	42	22	64	7.7	33.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	20	17	37	4.4	19.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	—	6	8	1.0	4.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	15	19	34	4.1	17.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	13	4	17	2.0	8.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8	9	17	2.0	8.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	6	8	14	1.7	7.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	96	28	124	14.9	64.3
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	30	7	37	4.4	19.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	27	5	32	3.8	16.6
All causes of death	509	323	832	100.0	431.7

(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>
Numbers							
Males	101	118	18	42	30	27	509
Females	72	55	24	22	7	5	323
Persons	173	173	42	64	37	32	832
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	58.4	68.2	42.9	65.6	81.1	84.4	61.2
Females	41.6	31.8	57.1	34.4	18.9	15.6	38.8
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	19.8	23.2	3.5	8.3	5.9	5.3	100.0
Females	22.3	17.0	7.4	6.8	2.2	1.5	100.0
Persons	20.8	20.8	5.0	7.7	4.4	3.8	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	99.1	115.8	17.7	41.2	29.4	26.5	499.5
Females	79.3	60.6	26.4	24.2	7.7	5.5	355.6
Persons	89.8	89.8	21.8	33.2	19.2	16.6	431.7
Standardised death rate(d)							
NT	208.9	206.0	64.9	79.7	17.1	15.2	874.0
Australia	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

SECTION 5

MIGRATION

NET MIGRATION

In 1999 the Northern Territory recorded a gain of 960 people from net overseas migration and a loss of 780 people from net interstate migration.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 1999 overseas migration was a positive component of population growth with more people choosing to settle in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than leaving the Northern Territory for overseas. This resulted in a net overseas migration gain of 960 people, the second highest gain since 1990. Net long-term movement was the largest component of net overseas migration, contributing 890 people in 1999, up 31% from 680 in 1998. Net permanent movement contributed 170 people in 1999, up 9% from 160 in 1998.

More persons arrived in the Northern Territory (either permanently or long-term) than departed in 1999 for all age groups except for persons aged 65 years and over. The largest net gains were recorded for persons aged 20–24 years, followed by 25–29 years and 30–34 years.

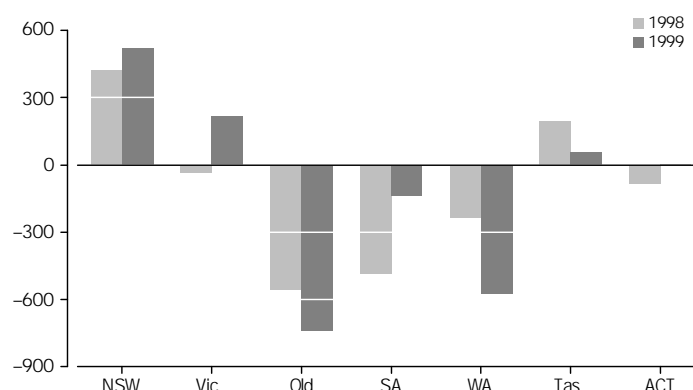
Females represented more than half (53%) of all permanent arrivals to the Northern Territory in 1999. The median age of all permanent arrivals in 1999 was 28.5 years.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 1999, the Northern Territory experienced a loss from net interstate migration for the second consecutive year with 780 more people leaving for other States than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory, up from 650 in 1998. In contrast, in 1997 the Northern Territory recorded a net interstate migration gain of 580 persons.

New South Wales continued to provide the highest net number of interstate migrants to the Northern Territory (420 in 1999 compared with 520 in 1998), while the largest net loss was to Queensland (–560 in 1999 compared with –740 in 1998).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



VISITORS

During 1999 the number of short-term arrivals from overseas increased by 18% over 1998. This was due mainly to an increase of 19% in the number of overseas visitors arriving in the Northern Territory for less than 12 months from 49,300 in 1998 to 58,800 in 1999. The number of Australian residents returning to the Northern Territory after a stay of less than 12 months overseas continued to rise steadily, up 15% from 30,300 in 1998 to 34,800 in 1999.

The number of short-term departures from the Northern Territory declined in 1999 with a decrease of 10% over 1998. This was due mainly to a decline in the number of overseas visitors leaving the Northern Territory after a stay of less than 12 months, down 19% from 60,200 in 1998 to 48,700 in 1999. The number of Australian residents leaving the Northern Territory for a stay of less than 12 months overseas continued to rise steadily, up 9% from 30,400 in 1998 to 33,100 in 1999.

5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	750	448	465	516	454	445	451
Departures(b)	214	262	255	254	296	287	278
Former settlers	72	110	104	101	121	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	142	152	151	153	175	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Net</i>	536	186	210	262	158	158	173
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	1 161	1 370	1 636	1 458	1 631	1 924	1 957
Australian residents returning	369	647	702	646	636	739	645
Overseas visitors arriving	792	723	934	812	995	1 185	1 312
Departures	950	1 058	1 207	1 126	1 288	1 241	1 063
Australian residents departing	442	519	618	598	712	632	644
Overseas visitors departing	508	539	589	528	576	609	419
<i>Net</i>	211	312	429	332	343	683	894
Category jumping	95	-183	37	-20	-75	134	-103
Net overseas migration(c)	832	315	672	572	431	975	964
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals	38.8	66.0	72.0	74.3	80.3	79.6	93.6
Australian residents returning	20.8	23.8	26.8	27.7	27.7	30.3	34.8
Overseas visitors arriving	18.0	42.2	45.2	46.6	52.7	49.3	58.8
Departures	41.5	60.5	67.6	67.3	71.8	90.6	81.8
Australian residents departing	22.2	25.6	26.3	25.0	27.5	30.4	33.1
Overseas visitors departing	19.4	34.9	41.2	42.3	44.3	60.2	48.7
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	15 626	15 650	18 847	19 090	18 086	16 821	15 988
Departures	17 627	16 588	17 431	18 612	17 509	17 474	16 771
Net interstate migration	-2 001	-938	1 416	478	577	-653	-783

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) For the years 1989, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	84	-302
5-9	64	-147
10-14	79	-140
15-19	53	142
20-24	155	576
25-29	143	28
30-34	136	-71
35-39	92	-134
40-44	56	-139
45-49	37	-98
50-54	41	-124
55-59	30	-161
60-64	3	-149
65-69	-5	-38
70-74	—	-18
75-79	-3	-11
80-84	—	—
85 and over	—	5
Total	964	-783

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Arrivals.....</i>		<i>Proportion male</i>	<i>Proportion female</i>	<i>Median age</i>
	no.	%	%	%	years
Oceania and Antarctica	107	23.7	54.2	45.8	26.9
North-West Europe	103	22.8	50.5	49.5	30.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	25	5.5	48.0	52.0	32.3
North Africa and the Middle East	26	5.8	65.4	34.6	27.3
South-East Asia	108	23.9	30.6	69.4	26.3
North-East Asia	25	5.5	36.0	64.0	31.5
Southern and Central Asia	23	5.1	52.2	47.8	24.5
Americas	17	3.8	41.2	58.8	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	3.8	58.8	41.2	28.3
Total	451	100.0	46.6	53.4	28.5

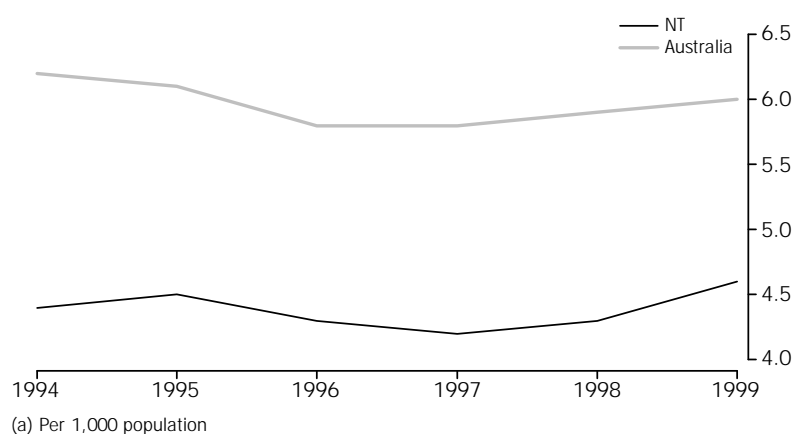
SECTION 6

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 890 marriages registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, an increase of 9% compared with 1998. The Northern Territory's crude marriage rate was the highest since 1995, increasing from 4.3 per 1,000 population in 1998 to 4.6 in 1999, but remained well below the national rate of 6.0 in 1999. The Northern Territory has consistently recorded the lowest crude marriage rate of any State or Territory for more than the last 20 years.

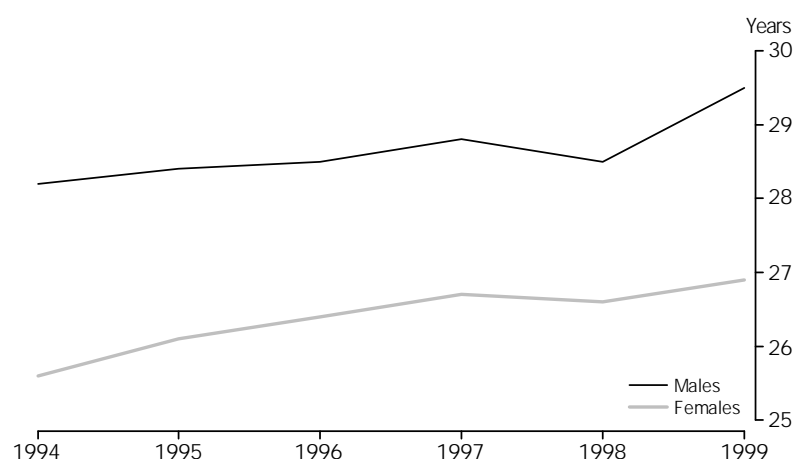
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)



MARRIAGE AGE

Between 1998 and 1999 the median age for males and females marrying for the first time increased from 28.5 years to 29.5 years and 26.6 years to 26.9 years respectively. These median ages at first marriage in 1999 were higher than the national ages of 28.2 years for males and 26.4 years for females.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



Over the period 1989 to 1999 the median age for males marrying for the first time increased by 2.3 years from 27.2 years to 29.5 years while for females it increased by 2.4 years from 24.5 years to 26.9 years.

Age of parties at marriage

The peak age group for females marrying in the Northern Territory moved from 20–24 years in 1998 to 25–29 years in 1999. Nationally the peak age group for females remained 25–29 years. Over the same period, the peak age group for males marrying in the Northern Territory moved from 25–29 years in 1998 to 30–34 years in 1999. This was higher than the national peak age group for males of 25–29 years.

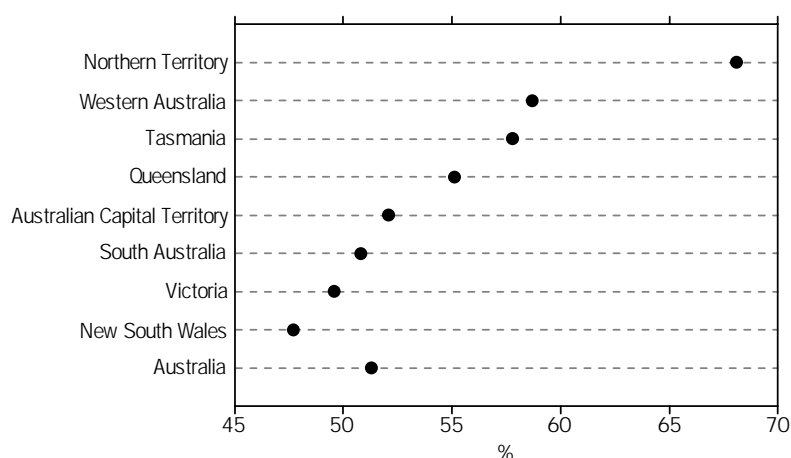
PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Most marriages in the Northern Territory in 1999 were marriages in which neither party had been previously married (61%), followed by the first marriage for one partner (24%) and remarriage for both partners (14%).

rites used in ceremony

More than two-thirds (68%) of marriages in the Northern Territory in 1999 were performed by official registrars or other civil celebrants with the remaining 32% performed by ministers of religion. This was the highest proportion of civil ceremonies of any State or Territory and well above the national average of 51%.

MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY CIVIL CELEBRANTS



Of the marriages performed by ministers of religion, 82% of males and 83% of females had never been in a registered marriage, compared with 69% and 70% respectively for marriages performed by official registrars or civil celebrants.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	778	765	797	787	786	815	885
Crude marriage rate	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	453	448	483	499	471	503	544
First marriage one partner	175	206	187	180	194	201	214
Remarriage both partners	150	111	127	108	121	111	127
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	258	282	n.a.	255	245	252	282
Proportion (%)	33.2	36.9	n.a.	32.4	31.2	30.9	31.9
Civil celebrants							
Number	520	483	n.a.	532	541	563	603
Proportion (%)	66.8	63.1	n.a.	67.6	68.8	69.1	68.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
20–24	18.3	15.5	16.3	14.2	11.7	13.7	13.4
25–29	23.7	24.3	21.9	23.1	21.8	22.5	22.4
30–34	17.2	17.9	18.0	19.6	17.7	17.9	22.7
35–39	12.7	11.9	11.4	10.8	13.1	11.4	12.6
40–44	10.3	7.9	9.7	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.8
45–49	9.1	7.0	8.8	8.6	6.8	7.6	7.3
50 and over	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.1
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	531	540	569	582	564	577	644
Widowed	11	19	9	9	15	14	11
Divorced	236	206	219	196	207	224	230
<i>Total</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>885</i>
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	27.2	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.8	28.5	29.5
Widowed	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Divorced	40.8	41.1	43.4	43.2	42.8	42.3	41.4
<i>All bridegrooms</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	9.2	3.6	4.1	5.4	4.9	3.5	5.0
20–24	31.0	28.9	25.1	23.9	21.7	27.7	24.2
25–29	22.2	24.1	27.0	26.2	24.4	26.1	28.9
30–34	14.9	14.1	17.5	15.8	15.6	16.7	18.4
35–39	10.8	9.7	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.3	12.3
40–44	8.9	8.6	8.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.3
45–49	8.5	6.9	6.4	5.3	7.0	5.0	7.0
50 and over	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.1	2.9
Marital status of bride							
Never married	550	562	584	596	572	630	658
Widowed	13	11	12	16	11	15	21
Divorced	215	192	201	175	203	170	206
<i>Total</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>885</i>
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	24.5	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.9
Widowed	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Divorced	36.9	38.7	38.4	38.4	40.0	37.9	38.2
<i>All brides</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.9</i>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Not statistically reliable due to the small numbers involved.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	12.9	7.3	3.9	2.0	1.4	1.0
20–24	56.3	46.0	43.0	22.0	25.7	18.0
25–29	55.9	67.1	59.6	47.5	46.5	37.7
30–34	39.9	34.9	51.6	44.5	40.3	41.1
35–39	27.5	40.6	43.0	21.4	26.7	22.3
40–44	22.1	23.8	32.2	22.0	20.8	21.4
45 and over	7.7	8.7	7.7	18.8	7.0	6.0
Age of bride						
15–19	140.8	42.0	28.2	11.3	9.7	6.0
20–24	154.1	92.3	65.0	48.5	44.2	32.6
25–29	142.6	93.8	76.5	64.1	54.8	52.4
30–34	87.0	81.6	80.2	52.5	42.2	40.0
35–39	61.2	75.7	87.8	29.6	31.9	27.1
40–44	32.3	28.6	82.2	18.0	27.7	7.9
45 and over	24.4	6.8	12.1	4.8	7.4	8.5
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	117.6	37.0	279.4	44.4	42.3	—
25–29	203.1	179.5	126.0	101.8	65.2	42.3
30–34	126.2	156.9	88.2	88.4	91.2	68.7
35–39	117.6	125.0	54.8	73.0	72.0	56.8
40–44	27.8	120.3	46.3	52.4	42.1	32.7
45–49	22.2	103.4	44.0	30.6	37.0	42.7
50–54	7.4	56.9	8.6	24.3	11.8	24.1
55–59	30.3	25.1	2.9	4.1	11.9	24.9
60 and over	9.3	5.4	0.7	1.5	0.8	8.2
Age of bride						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	529.4	750.0	22.7	—	—	57.1
25–29	454.6	263.6	90.2	86.6	51.1	53.6
30–34	193.0	194.8	120.2	100.0	61.6	59.3
35–39	111.1	124.3	95.0	87.9	67.2	58.8
40–44	171.4	79.1	81.2	65.9	66.7	34.9
45–49	14.1	70.6	75.8	55.0	67.2	21.3
50–54	33.3	50.6	41.8	52.2	39.3	14.3
55–59	18.2	21.6	43.7	29.3	26.6	7.8
60 and over	—	18.4	3.1	6.2	8.1	1.7

(a) Per 1,000 population of never married men and women. See Glossary.

(b) Per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men and women. See Glossary.

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER				
Never married	544	4	96	644
Widowed	—	5	4	11
Divorced	112	12	106	230
Total	658	21	206	885
PROPORTION (%)				
Never married	61.5	0.5	10.8	72.8
Widowed	—	0.6	0.5	1.2
Divorced	12.7	1.4	12.0	26.0
Total	74.4	2.4	23.3	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
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	26	—	7	25	—	9	34	3.8
Baptist	9	—	—	9	—	—	10	1.1
Catholic	84	—	4	86	—	—	89	10.1
Churches of Christ	—	—	5	4	—	3	7	0.8
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran	6	—	—	5	—	—	7	0.8
Orthodox	19	—	3	21	—	—	22	2.5
Presbyterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uniting Church	35	—	8	32	—	12	45	5.1
Other denominations	47	—	18	50	—	14	66	7.5
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Civil								
Official registrars	94	—	50	108	5	32	145	16.4
Other civil celebrants	320	4	134	316	11	131	458	51.8
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>68.1</i>
All marriages	644	11	230	658	21	206	885	100.0

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

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 1999 there were 410 divorces granted in the Northern Territory, a decrease of 11% from 1998 and the lowest number of divorces recorded since 1994.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

The crude divorce rate for the Northern Territory was 2.1 per 1,000 population in 1999, down from 2.4 in 1998. This was the lowest rate for any State or Territory and lower than the national rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population. The Northern Territory's low crude divorce rate is due largely to its low crude marriage rate.

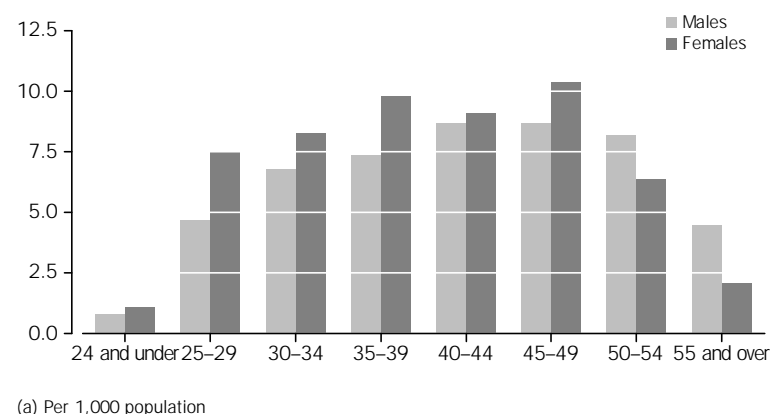
CRUDE DIVORCE RATE(a)



AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES

In 1999 the peak age groups for males divorcing in the Northern Territory were 40–44 years and 45–49 years. The peak age group for females divorcing in the Northern Territory was 45–49 years. The national peak age group remained 35–39 years for males and 30–34 years for females.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES(a)



AGE AT DIVORCE

The median age at divorce in 1999 was 41.2 years for males and 38.3 years for females. This was an increase of 2.0 years for males and 2.4 years for females since 1989.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

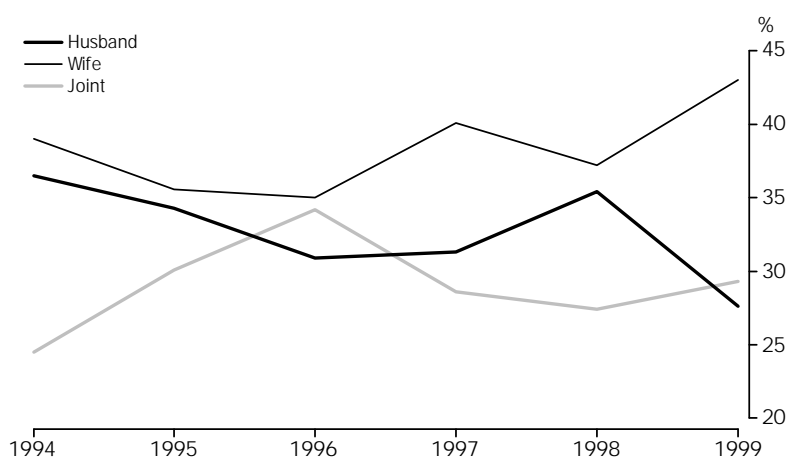
Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of the marriage and the date on which the divorce decree was made absolute. Between 1989 and 1999 the median interval between marriage and divorce increased from 9.8 years to 11.3 years while the interval between marriage and final separation increased from 6.8 years to 6.9 years.

In 1999 more than half (55%) of divorces were granted to marriages of 10 years or more duration. A further 24% were granted to marriages of 5–9 years duration and the remaining 21% of divorces were granted to marriages of less than five years duration.

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Until 1997 the trend in the Northern Territory had been for the proportion of joint applications for divorce to increase, rising from 19% in 1989 to 34% in 1996. In the following years the proportion gradually fell to 29% in 1999. This trend is also evident nationally with the proportion of joint applications falling over the same period to 19% of all divorce applications. Consequently, most divorce applications in the Northern Territory are still lodged singly, with 43% being lodged by wives and 28% being lodged by husbands in 1999.

DIVORCES BY APPLICANT



CHILDREN OF DIVORCING PARTNERS

Between 1998 and 1999 the proportion of divorces where children were involved fell from 56% to 53%. The actual number of children involved in divorce also fell from 490 in 1998 to 380 in 1999.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	435	400	432	486	416	457	409
Crude divorce rate	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.1
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.6	11.2	11.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	6.9
Divorces involving children							
Number	258	217	n.a.	246	233	254	215
Proportion of total divorces (%)	59.3	54.3	n.a.	50.6	56.0	55.6	52.6
Average number of children	1.8	1.8	n.a.	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Applicant							
Husband	168	146	148	150	130	162	113
Wife	183	156	154	170	167	170	176
Joint	84	98	130	166	119	125	120
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8
25–29	6.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.7
30–34	9.8	8.3	8.1	10.4	8.2	8.8	6.8
35–39	11.7	10.3	9.6	12.4	7.9	11.2	7.4
40–44	10.9	10.2	12.3	11.8	10.6	10.1	8.7
45–49	12.0	8.6	11.0	10.8	10.9	9.0	8.7
50–54	10.9	7.0	9.0	9.9	9.0	8.3	8.2
55 and over	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.7	4.5
Median age (years)							
At marriage	25.2	25.5	26.6	25.9	26.5	26.4	26.3
At final separation	36.6	36.6	37.1	36.5	37.6	36.5	36.9
At decree made absolute	39.2	39.7	41.1	39.9	41.4	40.0	41.2
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1
25–29	10.2	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.5	7.5
30–34	11.4	11.5	11.4	13.7	8.8	10.5	8.3
35–39	12.3	10.5	11.5	12.9	9.6	11.7	9.8
40–44	14.5	11.0	13.1	11.4	13.1	11.3	9.1
45–49	10.2	9.8	9.1	13.1	9.4	8.4	10.4
50–54	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.9	8.0	6.4
55 and over	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.1
Median age (years)							
At marriage	22.7	23.2	23.8	23.4	23.4	24.2	23.6
At final separation	33.1	33.2	33.4	33.3	34.2	34.0	33.7
At decree made absolute	35.9	37.0	37.0	37.0	38.6	37.6	38.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

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

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(a)
24 and under	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25-29	9	31	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
30-34	—	24	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	62
35-39	—	7	23	30	4	—	—	—	—	66
40-44	—	—	11	28	19	5	—	—	—	66
45-49	—	—	—	5	25	27	—	—	—	60
50-54	—	—	—	—	11	21	10	—	—	48
55-59	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	7	—	24
60 and over	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	3	3	19
Total(a)	15	71	71	78	63	62	30	12	4	409

(a) Includes not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>All children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	1.0
2	16	5	—	—	—	24	13	1.6
3	19	7	3	—	—	31	19	1.6
4	13	7	4	—	—	26	22	1.7
5	17	8	5	—	—	31	21	1.5
6	9	4	—	—	—	15	9	1.5
7	11	5	8	—	—	25	24	1.7
8	8	4	4	—	—	18	19	1.9
9	4	—	4	—	—	10	10	1.7
10–14	25	16	25	7	3	76	99	1.9
15–19	11	11	23	6	—	53	83	2.0
20–24	17	13	9	—	—	40	34	1.5
25–29	26	8	4	—	—	39	19	1.5
30 and over	14	—	—	—	—	15	—	2.0
Total	194	92	92	24	7	409	376	1.7

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

SECTION 8

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

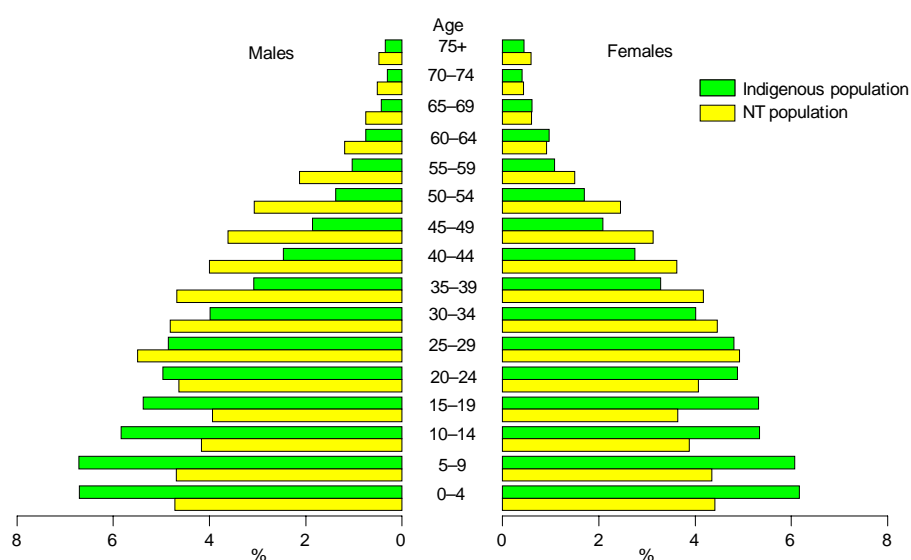
THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

This section includes information on births and deaths in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (Indigenous population) usually resident in the Northern Territory. Care needs to be taken when interpreting year-to-year movements in these data due to the relatively small numbers and possible under-recording. No data on the Indigenous population are available for marriages and divorces.

Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are available for each State and Territory and Australia by age and sex at 30 June for each year from 1996 to 2006. (They are referred to as experimental because of the experimental nature of the base population, the deficiencies in the quality of Indigenous births, deaths and migration data involved in deriving the population projection assumptions and the changing propensity to identify as Indigenous on a census form.) These projections reveal the size, structure and distribution of the Indigenous population if various assumptions are made about the components of population change — births, deaths, migration and change in propensity to identify as Indigenous. The low series assumes no change in the propensity to identify while the high series assumes a change in the propensity to identify based on an estimate from the 1991–1996 intercensal period.

At the end of June 1999 the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory was projected to be 54,600 under the low series and 55,700 under the high series. Under both series at June 1999 Indigenous people comprised about 28% of the Northern Territory's population compared with 2% nationally. Indigenous people comprised about 40% of the Northern Territory's population aged 14 years and under, 25% of the population aged 15–64 years and 22% of the population aged 65 years and over.

AGE STRUCTURE



INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Of the 3,600 births registered to mothers usually resident in the Northern Territory in 1999, 1,400 or 40% were Indigenous births. Of these, 92% (1,300) were to Indigenous mothers and 8% (100) were to non-Indigenous mothers. In the five years to 1999 the number of Indigenous births in the Northern Territory increased by 6% (80). As a proportion of total births, Indigenous births increased by 3% over the same period, from 37% of total births in 1994 to 40% in 1999.

Exnuptial births

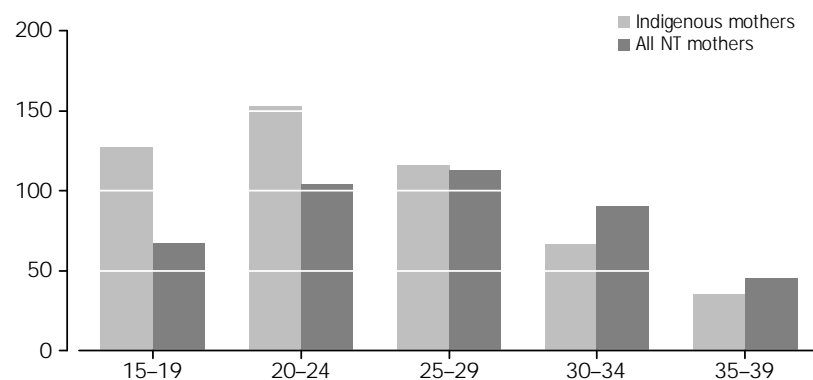
In 1999, 94% (1,300) of Indigenous births were exnuptial compared with 60% for all births in the Northern Territory. The proportion of exnuptial Indigenous births where the father acknowledged paternity decreased slightly in 1999, accounting for 57% of the exnuptial births registered compared with 61% in 1999. This was lower than the proportion of all exnuptial births in the Northern Territory in 1999 where the father acknowledged paternity (67%).

Age-specific birth rates

Over the period 1994 to 1999 the peak age group for Indigenous women giving birth was 20–24 years followed by women aged 15–19 years. At the same time the fertility rates in these age groups declined. The fertility rate for Indigenous women aged 20–24 years declined by 13% (from 176.5 births per 1,000 women in 1994 to 153.3 in 1999) and by 24% for women aged 15–19 years (from 168.4 in 1994 to 127.3 in 1999).

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous women and those for all women in the Northern Territory in 1999 were in the 15–19 year age group (127.3 for Indigenous women compared with 67.6 for all women in the Northern Territory) and the 20–24 year age group (153.3 compared with 104.3 respectively).

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a), Selected Age Groups



(a) Per 1,000 females

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Care should be taken when comparing deaths between 1994 and 1999 as not all deaths were registered in the year they occurred. An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

Of the 830 deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, 400 or 48% were Indigenous deaths. There were 124.2 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths compared with 157.6 male deaths for every 100 female deaths for all deaths in the Northern Territory.

Infant and perinatal deaths

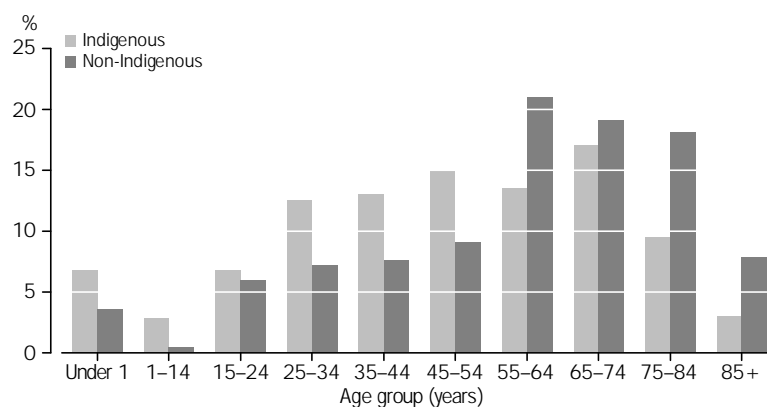
Of the 40 infant deaths recorded in the Northern Territory in 1999, 30 or 64% were Indigenous infant deaths.

In 1999 Indigenous neonatal deaths comprised 63% of all neonatal deaths in the Northern Territory while Indigenous fetal deaths (stillbirths) comprised 52% of all fetal deaths. Between 1994 and 1999 both Indigenous neonatal deaths and fetal deaths decreased resulting in an overall decline of 8% in Indigenous perinatal deaths.

Age at death

In 1999 the median age at death was 47.5 years for Indigenous males and 56.3 years for Indigenous females. These ages were considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous population of 60.4 years for males and 71.3 years for females.

AGE AT DEATH(a)



(a) Excludes not stated.

Cause of death

In 1999 the leading causes of death of the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system, external causes of morbidity and mortality and malignant neoplasms. These accounted for 28%, 14% and 12% of Indigenous deaths respectively. In the total population, those causes represented 27%, 15% and 21% of all deaths.

In 1999, a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous males than Indigenous females died from ischaemic heart disease and external causes of morbidity and mortality, while a higher proportion of Indigenous females than Indigenous males died from diabetes mellitus.

8.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION—30 June 1999

	LOW SERIES.....			HIGH SERIES.....		
<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0-4	3 657	3 365	7 022	3 719	3 426	7 145
5-9	3 665	3 311	6 976	3 740	3 376	7 116
10-14	3 184	2 912	6 096	3 244	2 964	6 208
15-19	2 933	2 903	5 836	2 989	2 962	5 951
20-24	2 711	2 665	5 376	2 767	2 722	5 489
25-29	2 651	2 625	5 276	2 709	2 685	5 394
30-34	2 177	2 190	4 367	2 227	2 235	4 462
35-39	1 680	1 790	3 470	1 712	1 824	3 536
40-44	1 348	1 499	2 847	1 374	1 527	2 901
45-49	1 016	1 137	2 153	1 032	1 157	2 189
50-54	752	927	1 679	768	948	1 716
55-59	564	592	1 156	579	612	1 191
60-64	413	530	943	419	545	964
65-69	234	334	568	236	341	577
70-74	165	220	385	166	223	389
75 and over	192	245	437	196	256	452
Total	27 342	27 245	54 587	27 877	27 803	55 680

8.2 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS—Summary(a)

	INDIGENOUS BIRTHS.....						ALL BIRTHS
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 338	1 354	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419	3 576
Males	686	681	718	621	663	715	1 823
Females	652	673	625	638	621	704	1 753
Sex ratio	105.2	101.2	114.9	97.3	106.8	101.6	104.0
Nuptial births	88	71	78	61	84	80	1 432
Exnuptial births	1 250	1 283	1 265	1 198	1 200	1 339	2 144
Paternity-acknowledged	675	669	661	736	731	767	1 439
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 322	1 345	1 332	1 253	1 277	1 402	3 531
Median age (years)							
Mother	22.9	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.6	23.5	27.5
Father(b)	26.1	26.9	26.5	26.2	26.7	26.9	30.7
Previous births(b)							
0	345	351	322	364	312	355	1 351
1	199	182	187	162	157	200	801
2	108	111	117	130	140	130	401
3	49	44	58	69	108	75	163
4 and over	51	46	48	69	93	77	117
Average number of births	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0

(a) Indigenous births are births of an Indigenous child regardless of the ethnic background of the mother.

(b) Includes both nuptial confinements and exnuptial confinements of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged.

8.3 BIRTHS TO AND CONFINEMENTS OF INDIGENOUS MOTHERS—Summary

	INDIGENOUS MOTHERS.....						ALL MOTHERS
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 256	1 286	1 251	1 169	1 181	1 306	3 576
Males	641	645	675	580	614	658	1 823
Females	615	641	576	589	567	648	1 753
Sex ratio	104.2	100.6	117.2	98.5	108.3	101.5	104.0
Nuptial births	66	57	56	42	59	53	1 432
Exnuptial births	1 190	1 229	1 195	1 127	1 122	1 253	2 144
Paternity-acknowledged	624	617	591	665	653	681	1 439
Age-specific birth rates(a)							
Age group (years)							
15–19(b)	168.4	141.8	139.6	131.8	117.9	127.3	67.6
20–24	176.5	168.9	151.9	133.3	136.7	153.3	104.3
25–29	126.7	129.0	126.2	112.3	110.8	116.4	112.6
30–34	59.0	75.3	75.1	53.1	58.9	67.2	90.2
35–39	37.9	29.9	31.6	25.0	34.7	35.3	45.7
40–44	5.1	1.7	6.4	5.7	4.7	7.4	9.9
45–49(c)	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.2
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 240	1 277	1 240	1 163	1 174	1 290	3 531
Median age (years)							
Mother	22.7	23.2	23.3	22.8	23.6	23.3	27.5
Father(d)	26.0	26.7	26.4	26.1	26.5	26.8	30.8
Previous births(d)							
0	312	314	269	315	268	305	1 351
1	174	166	164	143	131	165	801
2	98	104	106	116	119	115	401
3	46	40	54	65	101	66	163
4 and over	49	44	47	65	88	74	117
Average number of births	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.0

(a) Derived using low series of 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates and projections.

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

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

(d) Includes both nuptial confinements and exnuptial confinements of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged.

8.4 DEATHS, Indigenous and Total—Summary

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						ALL DEATHS
	1994	1995	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998	1999	1999(b)
Total deaths	380	387	328	458	415	399	832
Males	216	229	196	242	229	221	509
Females	164	158	132	216	186	178	323
Sex ratio	131.7	144.9	148.5	112.0	123.1	124.2	157.6
Median age (years)							
Males	46.6	50.1	47.0	48.7	45.5	47.5	55.5
Females	60.2	56.6	54.0	52.3	49.7	56.3	61.7
Infant deaths	25	25	26	37	29	27	42
Males	10	13	14	18	13	15	24
Females	15	12	12	19	16	12	18
Neonatal deaths(c)(d)	18	14	13	18	15	17	27
Males	6	6	8	9	7	11	16
Females	12	8	5	9	8	6	11
Fetal deaths (stillbirths)(c)(d)	18	19	9	19	17	16	31
Males	13	10	5	11	9	12	19
Females	5	9	4	8	8	4	12

(a) An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Excludes records where the mother has not been identified as being Indigenous.

(d) From 1997 the definition of perinatal deaths has been changed to include fetuses weighing at least 400g or having a corresponding gestational age of 20 weeks. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes for full definition. All statistics in this table are based on the new definition.

8.5 INDIGENOUS DEATHS—Age and Sex

	1997(a).....			1998.....			1999.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER									
Under 1	18	19	37	13	16	29	15	12	27
1–14	7	12	19	8	3	11	4	7	11
15–24	18	6	24	18	11	29	17	10	27
25–34	24	16	40	26	16	42	35	15	50
35–44	35	26	61	47	33	80	34	18	52
45–54	45	38	83	42	29	71	34	26	60
55–64	35	39	74	28	28	56	34	20	54
65–74	34	27	61	24	25	49	27	41	68
75–84	22	20	42	21	22	43	16	22	38
85 and over	4	13	17	—	3	5	5	7	12
Total deaths	242	216	458	229	186	415	221	178	399
PROPORTION (%)									
Under 1	7.4	8.8	8.1	5.7	8.6	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8
1–14	2.9	5.6	4.1	3.5	1.6	2.7	1.8	3.9	2.8
15–24	7.4	2.8	5.2	7.9	5.9	7.0	7.7	5.6	6.8
25–34	9.9	7.4	8.7	11.4	8.6	10.1	15.8	8.4	12.5
35–44	14.5	12.0	13.3	20.5	17.7	19.3	15.4	10.1	13.0
45–54	18.6	17.6	18.1	18.3	15.6	17.1	15.4	14.6	15.0
55–64	14.5	18.1	16.2	12.2	15.1	13.5	15.4	11.2	13.5
65–74	14.0	12.5	13.3	10.5	13.4	11.8	12.2	23.0	17.0
75–84	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.2	11.8	10.4	7.2	12.4	9.5
85 and over	1.7	6.0	3.7	—	1.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	3.0
Total deaths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

8.6 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)(b)—Sex

Cause of death	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....			ALL DEATHS
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	9	7	16	24
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	21	25	46	173
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (E00–E90)	11	16	27	44
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	8	13	21	33
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	6	3	9	20
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	65	48	113	225
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	38	20	58	123
Other heart disease (I05–I09, I11, I13, I26, I27, I30–I52)	14	18	32	50
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	11	8	19	42
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	24	15	39	64
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	9	10	19	37
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	14	13	27	34
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	10	—	12	17
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	14	21	35	70
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	38	18	56	124
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89, V98–V99)	8	3	11	37
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	13	3	16	32
Other external causes (V01–Y98)	17	12	29	53
All causes	221	178	399	832

(a) A new cause of death coding structure has been used from 1997. For more information see *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

8.7 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Fetal, Neonatal and Perinatal(a)

	1997(b).....			1998.....			1999.....		
	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>
Age at death									
Less than 1 hour	..	5	5	..	—	—	..	3	3
1 hour to under 1 day	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	5	5
1 day to under 1 week	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	4	4
1 week to under 4 weeks	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	5	5
<i>Total</i>	..	18	18	..	15	15	..	17	17
Weight at delivery (grams)									
400–999	11	7	18	8	9	17	8	8	16
1,000–1,999	—	—	3	3	3	6	—	—	—
2,000 or more	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	6	12
Not stated	3	7	10	3	—	3	—	—	3
<i>Total</i>	19	18	37	17	15	32	16	17	33
Period of gestation (weeks)									
Less than 28	13	7	20	8	9	17	5	8	13
28–36	3	—	5	4	4	8	4	—	5
37 or more	3	3	6	—	—	4	6	5	11
Not stated	—	6	6	3	—	3	—	3	4
<i>Total</i>	19	18	37	17	15	32	16	17	33
Age group of mother (years)									
Less than 20	6	6	12	8	3	11	3	5	8
20–24	5	6	11	3	6	9	5	4	9
25–29	4	—	5	—	4	6	3	7	10
30 or more	3	—	3	4	—	6	5	—	6
Not stated	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	19	18	37	17	15	32	16	17	33

(a) From 1997 the definition of perinatal deaths has been changed to include fetuses weighing at least 400g or having a corresponding gestational age of 20 weeks. See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes for full definition. All statistics in this table are based on the new definition.

(b) An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

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 39.

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

4 This publication has used the latest 1999 estimates for each particular table.

Population projections

5 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. These series of projections supersede the 1997-based series published in July 1998 in *Population Projections, 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

6 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.

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

POPULATION *continued*

Household projections

8 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.

9 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.

10 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

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 The live birth statistics used to calculate the perinatal death rate have been adjusted to exclude cases where the birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams. However, infant deaths are calculated using all live births registered because figures are not available Australia-wide for infants who weighed less than 400 grams at birth and who lived for 28 days, but who died before they were one year old.

DEATHS

15 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.

DEATHS *continued*

16 Data presented in this publication refer to deaths registered during the calendar 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.

17 The 1997–1999 life tables are produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this publication in a number of important respects: they 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; and the age-specific death rates are graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

18 Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (fetal deaths) and deaths of infants within the first 28 days of life (neonatal deaths). In previous editions of this publication data relating to perinatal deaths have been based upon the World Health Organisation recommended definition for compiling perinatal statistics. This recommendation states that perinatal statistics should include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or, when birthweight is unavailable, of the corresponding gestational age (22 weeks) or body length (25 cm crown–heel), whether alive or dead. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. This change recognises the availability of reliable 400 gram/20 weeks data from all State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and recommendations from major users that the ABS adopt the legal requirement for registration of a perinatal death as a statistical standard.

Causes of death

19 For deaths registered in 1999, the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–10) was introduced 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 *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

20 Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9). For cause of death tables, time-series data has been included up to 1998 on ICD–9 and new tables have been constructed commencing from 1999 on ICD–10.

21 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. The 1999 data is coded to ICD–10 and is not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. The 1999 data in this table relates to:

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

Interstate migration

24 Data on interstate migration have been derived from aggregated statistical information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. The ABS adjusts the Health Insurance Commission data to make allowance for the number of persons who do not inform the Commission of their change of residence. Further details are available in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS website <URL: <http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

MARRIAGES

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

26 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

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

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

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

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

- Characteristics of the divorce:
 - postcode and State or Territory of separation;
 - rite of marriage; and
 - number of children aged over 18 years.
- Characteristics of the husband and wife:
 - previous marital status at marriage;
 - number of previous marriages;
 - occupation at separation;
 - date of first arrival in Australia; and
 - duration of residence.

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

34 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 tables 3.1 and 4.1 respectively. For further details see *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0) and *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

35 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the publication *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1999* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

36 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The SACC is also available in electronic form: *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) — on Floppy Disk* (Cat. no. 1269.0.15.001). This classification replaces the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

38 For all data in this publication, cell values less than three have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Northern Territory at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.7)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8) (State and Territory specific publications)
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 3235.7)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 1362.7)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

41 In most cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. Appendix 1 lists characteristics processed by the ABS for population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For more information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts 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 unpublished information.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

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 (if paternity-acknowledged)
Age of father (if paternity-acknowledged)
Age of mother
Country of birth of father (if paternity-acknowledged)
Country of birth of mother
Duration of marriage
Occupation of father
Previous issue of the current relationship
State or Territory of usual residence (of mother) (includes sub-State/Territory data as well)

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State or Territory of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

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
 Country of birth
 Country of birth of father
 Country of birth of mother
 Date of birth
 Number of children of previous marriages (not available for 1995)
 Number of children under 16 years
 Number of previous marriages
 Period of residence in Australia if born overseas
 Premarriage cohabitation (available from 1997)
 Previous marital status
 Year of birth of youngest child (not available for 1995)
 Year of celebration of last marriage (not available for 1995)
 Year of first previous marriage (not available for 1995)
 Year of termination of last marriage (not available for 1995)

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

Age of youngest child of the marriage under 18 years
Date of birth of youngest child of the marriage under 18 years
Date of filing application
Date of final separation
Date of marriage
Duration of marriage until decree made 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
Country of birth
Date 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	3.3	31	65	3	10	—	9.4	19.6	96.8	3.0	—
1916	4.8	74	122	3	19	—	15.6	25.6	40.5	4.0	—
1921	3.9	79	80	5	15	—	20.2	20.4	63.3	3.8	—
1926	3.9	73	64	5	14	—	18.5	16.2	68.5	3.6	—
1931	5.0	72	70	6	25	—	14.5	14.1	83.3	5.0	—
1936	5.3	113	60	3	41	—	21.3	11.3	26.5	7.7	—
1941	10.3	216	122	18	179	8	21.0	11.9	83.3	17.4	n.p.
1946	10.6	132	55	4	63	4	12.5	5.2	30.3	6.0	n.p.
1951	15.2	407	117	18	143	13	26.8	7.7	44.2	9.4	n.p.
1956	19.2	556	107	24	160	25	29.0	5.6	43.2	8.4	n.p.
1961	26.2	878	128	21	207	23	33.4	4.9	23.9	7.9	n.p.
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	312	58	31.0	9.4	75.7	5.5	n.p.
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	485	57	33.7	7.2	60.4	5.6	n.p.
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	541	(e)423	27.3	5.8	23.4	5.5	n.p.
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	719	393	25.2	6.7	23.5	5.8	n.p.
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	759	381	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.9	2.5
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	890	419	21.7	4.8	14.2	5.4	2.5
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	860	409	22.3	4.6	15.5	5.1	2.4
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	806	382	21.1	4.5	15.3	4.7	2.2
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	765	400	20.9	4.5	11.3	4.4	2.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	797	432	21.2	4.6	13.3	4.5	2.4
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	787	486	19.6	4.2	11.5	4.3	2.7
1997	187.1	3 588	891	45	786	416	19.2	4.8	12.5	4.2	2.2
1998	191.3	3 641	871	45	815	457	19.2	4.6	12.4	4.3	2.4
1999	194.3	3 576	832	42	885	409	18.5	4.3	11.7	4.6	2.1

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

(c) Birth, death, marriage and divorce events of 'full-blood Aborigines', where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.

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

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

(f) For years prior to 1992, details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. For 1992 and later years details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

APPENDIX 3 1996 CENSUS

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
Characteristics of persons counted	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	101 370	93 731	195 101	..
Persons counted in private dwellings	90 009	87 107	177 116	90.8
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	10 970	6 503	17 473	9.0
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	83 607	78 941	162 548	83.3
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	682	572	1 254	0.6
Elsewhere within Northern Territory	4 398	2 993	7 391	3.8
Interstate	9 831	8 340	18 171	9.3
Overseas	2 851	2 885	5 736	2.9
<i>Total visitors</i>	<i>17 762</i>	<i>14 790</i>	<i>32 552</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	33 169	32 241	65 410	47.8
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	4 599	4 345	8 944	6.5
Elsewhere within Northern Territory	14 308	13 682	27 990	20.4
Interstate	15 072	13 962	29 034	21.2
Overseas	2 097	2 380	4 477	3.3
Not stated(c)	603	447	1 050	0.8
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	24 662	23 464	48 126	25.4
15–54	62 293	57 271	119 564	63.1
55–64	6 782	5 616	12 398	6.5
65 or more	4 782	4 495	9 277	4.9
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	28 735	21 470	50 205	35.5
Married	35 675	34 448	70 123	49.6
Separated but not divorced	3 046	2 841	5 887	4.2
Divorced	5 071	4 650	9 721	6.9
Widowed	1 328	3 973	5 301	3.8
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	77 009	71 942	148 951	78.7
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 301	2 147	4 448	2.3
Europe and the former USSR	8 503	6 595	15 098	8.0
Middle East and North Africa	141	119	260	0.1
South-east Asia	2 220	3 343	5 563	2.9
North-east Asia	365	492	857	0.5
Southern Asia	471	477	948	0.5
Northern America	696	632	1 328	0.7
Southern and Central America	127	131	258	0.1
Africa (excl. North Africa)	309	293	602	0.3
Other(e)	32	41	73	—

(a) Place of enumeration. Includes overseas visitors. All other categories exclude overseas visitors.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

(b) Persons aged five years or more counted at home on Census night.

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

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996 *continued*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Australian citizens				
Aged 18 years or more	60 931	56 338	117 269	60.1
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	22 793	23 484	46 227	23.7
Labour force status(a)				
Employed persons	46 991	35 985	82 976	58.7
Full-time(b)	35 947	20 885	56 832	40.2
Part-time	9 827	14 113	23 940	16.9
Hours worked not stated	1 217	987	2 204	1.6
Unemployed persons	3 950	2 677	6 627	4.7
Looking for full-time work	3 402	1 833	5 235	3.7
Looking for part-time work	548	844	1 392	1.0
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>50 941</i>	<i>38 662</i>	<i>89 603</i>	<i>63.4</i>
Total not in the labour force(c)	22 916	28 720	51 636	36.6

(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) Includes persons who did not state their labour force status.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates	Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of that same age at 30 June. 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 under 15 years are included in the 15–19 year age group and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 year age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.
Age-specific marriage rates	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year by age at marriage per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Category jumping	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
Category of movement	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ permanent movements; ▪ long-term movements (one year or more); and ▪ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>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.</p>

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	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 <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> , these may include (in certain cases) adopted and ex-nuptial 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	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates 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 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 estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>The concept of estimated resident population 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 from the reference date for data collection.</p> <p>A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library</i>, ABS website <URL: http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) plus fetal deaths.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, 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.

Household <i>continued</i>	<p>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 or information form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population where the first estimate is based on the latest census and the second estimate is 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	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	<p>Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social,</p>

Marital status <i>continued</i>	<p>economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'defacto married'.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. 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 with whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p>
Marriage	Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
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 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 ex-nuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.

Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <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; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons 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.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth or an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

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 Australian Bureau of Statistics 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 birth, death or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted.
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); or ▪ 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 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 this publication.

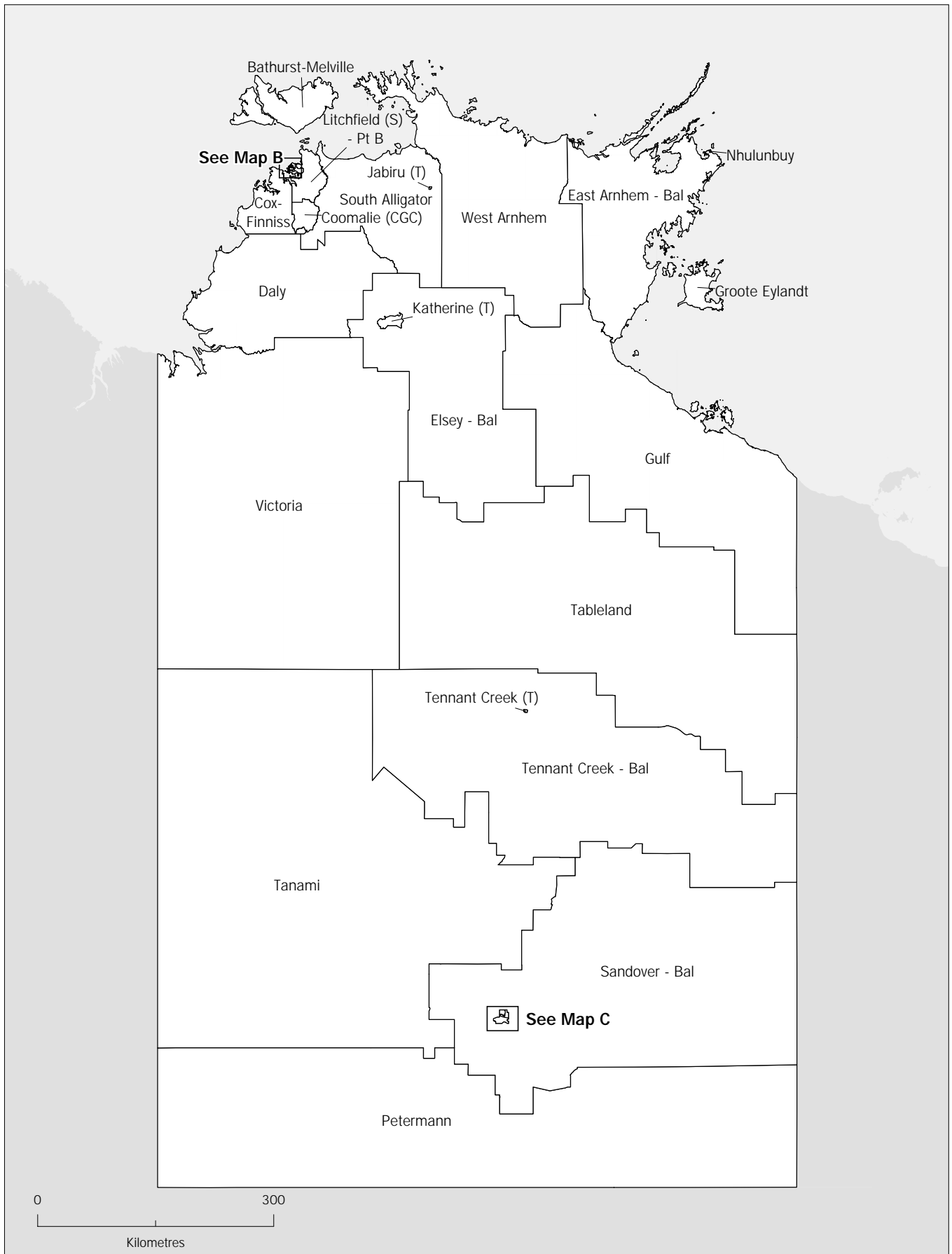
Map A shows all boundaries for the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of the Northern Territory.

Map B shows all boundaries for the SLAs of the Darwin Statistical Division (SD).

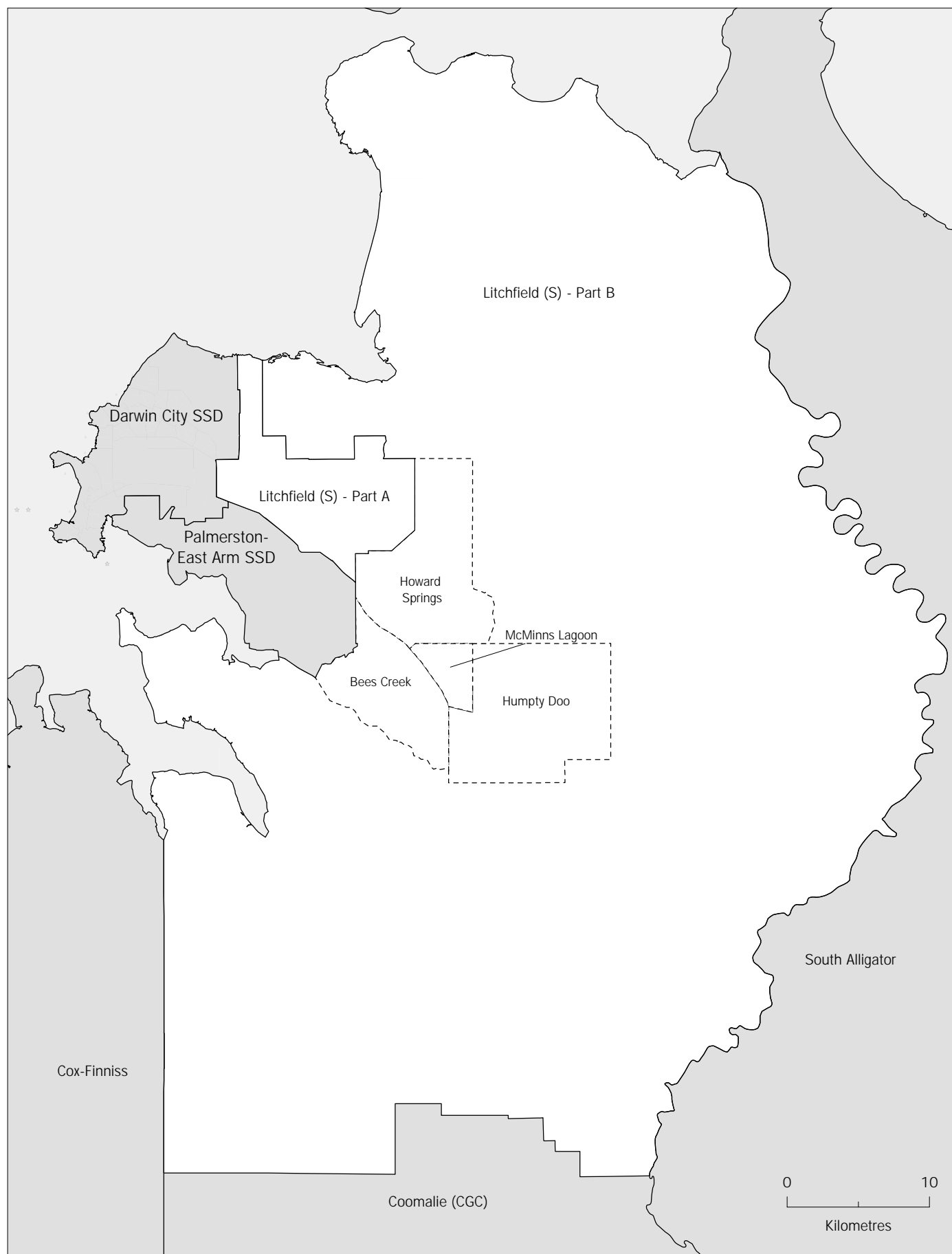
Map C shows all boundaries for the SLAs of Litchfield (Shire).

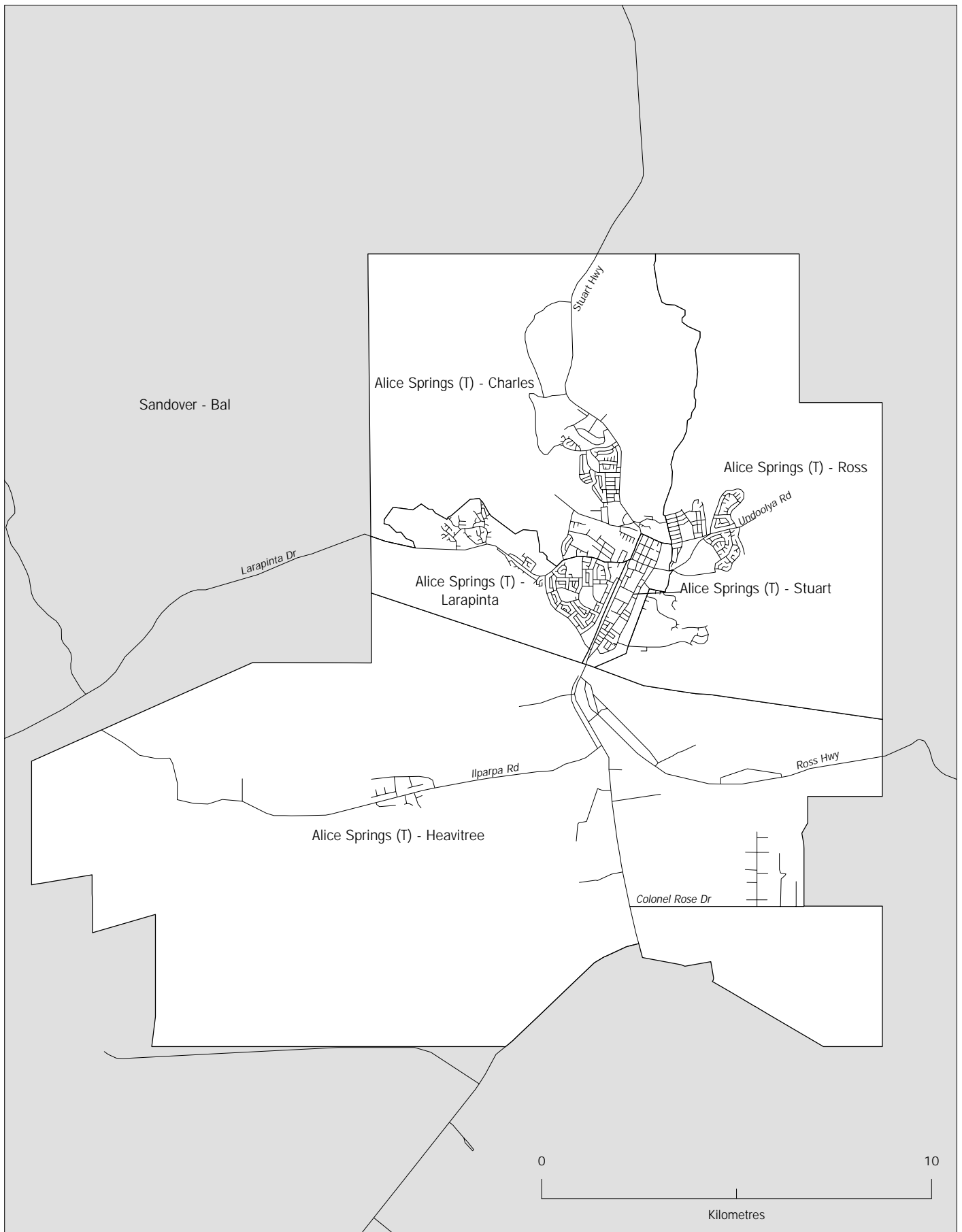
Map D shows all boundaries for the SLAs of Alice Springs (Town).

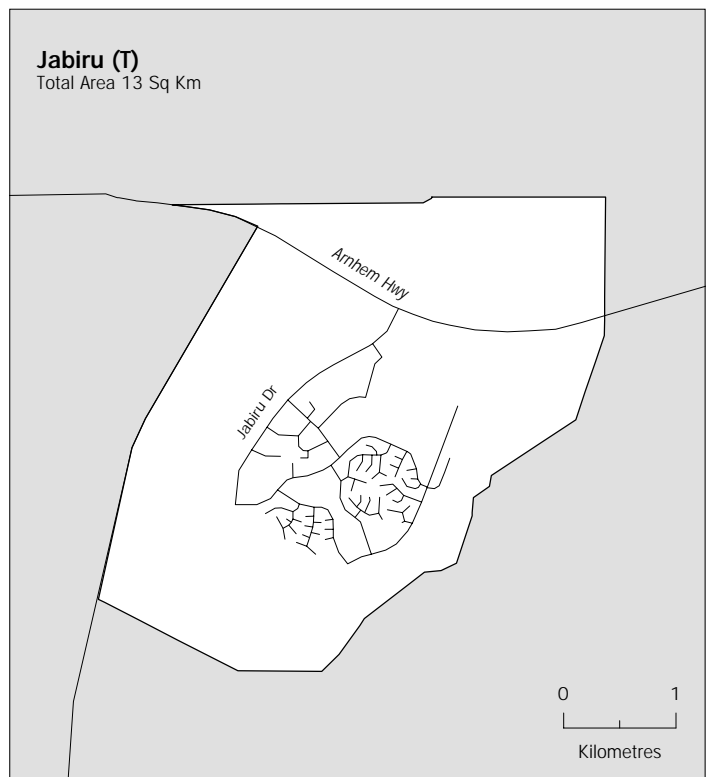
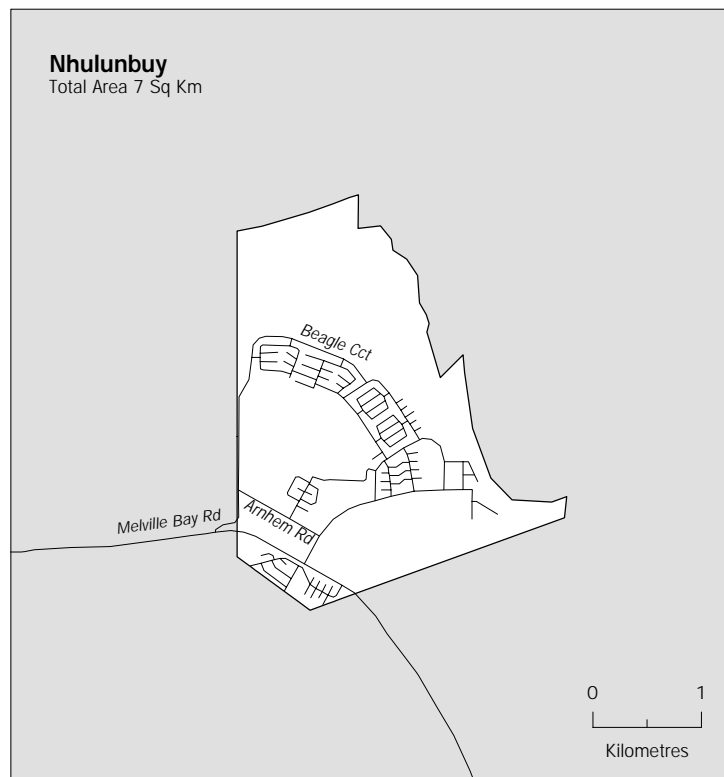
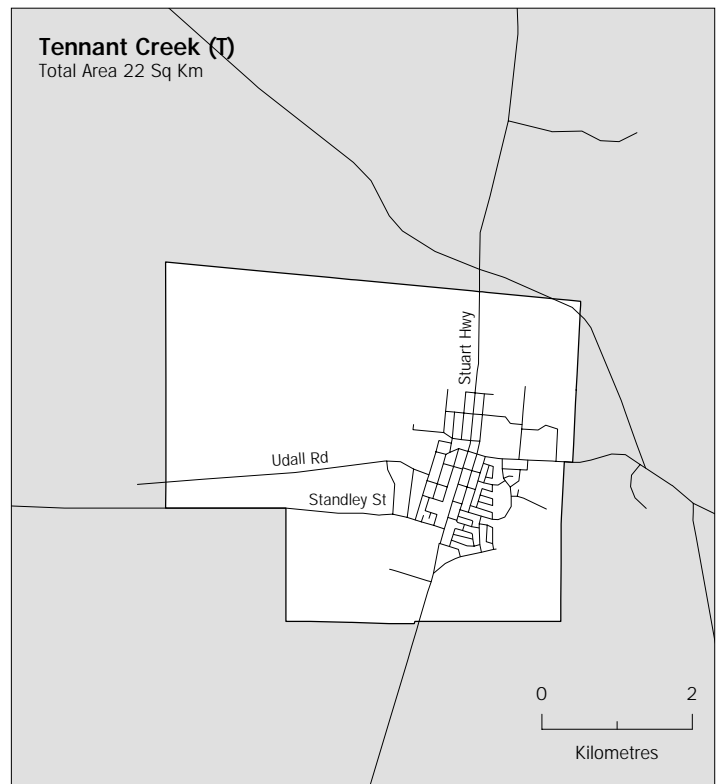
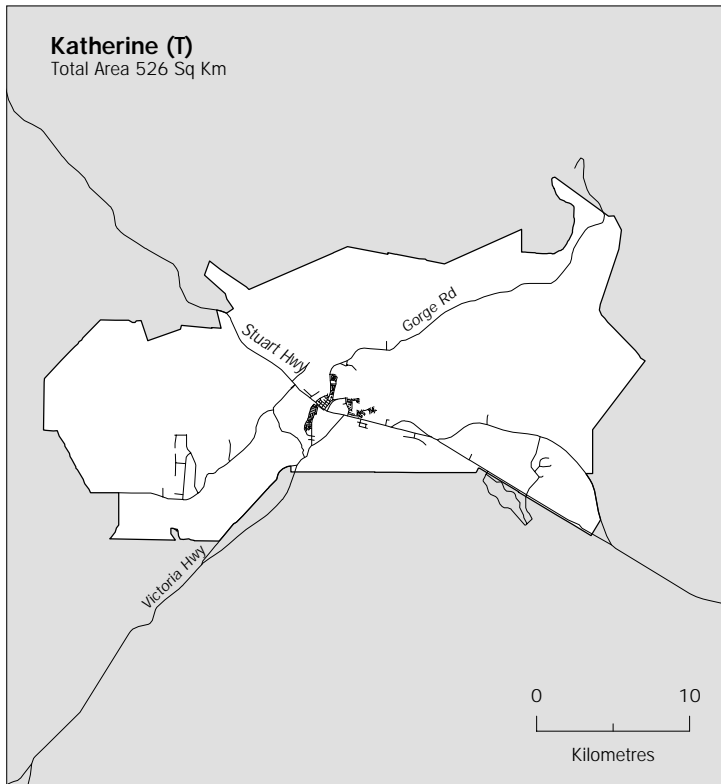
Map E shows the SLAs for Katherine, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru.











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