

**DEMOGRAPHY**

TASMANIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 13 DEC 2002

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Stuart Commin on Hobart 03 6222 5878.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, birth, death, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for Tasmania. The data are also available in electronic (Excel) format as companion data on the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

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



### REVISIONS

Estimated resident population data at 31 December 1996 to 2000 are revised using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, however rates from 1997 to 2000 are calculated using estimated resident population figures based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing..



### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
C	City
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
M	Municipality
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
n.y.a.	not yet available
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

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**Estimated resident population**

The estimated resident population (ERP) of Tasmania at December 2001 was 473,252, up 0.2% on the previous year. The fastest growing states and territories in the twelve months to 31 December 2001 were Queensland, which recorded an increase of 1.9%, and Victoria and Western Australia, which both recorded increases of 1.3%.

The major contributor to the increase in the Tasmanian population was natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 2,548 persons in Tasmania. However, taking into account a negative interstate migration of 2,179, a gain of 154 from net overseas migration, and allowing for intercensal discrepancy, the total increase in the Tasmanian population was 964.

**Births and confinements**

In 2001, there were 6,420 births registered to 6,324 usual residents of Tasmania. The total fertility rate (TFR) for Tasmania was 2.066 children per woman compared with 1.726 children for Australia.

Only the Northern Territory, (2.260 children per woman) had a higher total fertility rate than Tasmania in 2001.

The median age of mothers for confinements registered to usual Tasmanian residents in 2001, was 29.1 years. This compares to the national median of 30 years.

The highest fertility rate (the average total fertility rate over three years 1999 to 2001) was recorded in the Southern Statistical Division (2.33). The Greater Hobart Statistical Division experienced the lowest fertility rate (1.82).

In 2001, 2,745 births were registered to mothers in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division, whilst in the Northern, Mersey-Lyell, and Southern Statistical Divisions the number of births registrations were 1,815, 1,397, and 454 respectively.

**Deaths**

There were 3,876 deaths registered in Tasmania in 2001, while there were 128,544 in Australia as a whole. Tasmania's standardised death rate (which relates the number of deaths per 1,000 population to a standard population) was 6.2 per 1,000 of population, second only to the Northern Territory with 8.1 per 1,000 population, and higher than the Australian rate of 5.4 per 1,000 population.

In 2001, 40 infant deaths were recorded in Tasmania, with a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 live births, higher than the Australian rate of 5.3, but under the rates recorded in the Northern Territory (10.7 per 1,000 live births).

### Deaths *continued*

The highest indirect standardised death rate (which is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable, see Glossary) was recorded in the Northern Statistical Division (6.2 per 1,000 population) with the lowest rate being recorded in both the Greater Hobart Statistical Division and the Southern Statistical Division (6.1 per 1,000 population respectively).

In 2001, 1,608 deaths were registered in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division, whilst 1,148 were registered in the Northern Statistical Division, 884 in the Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division, and 219 in the Southern Statistical Division.

### Migration

In 2001, Tasmania experienced a net gain of 154 persons from overseas migration. The total gain for Australia in 2001 was 110,478 with all states and territories experiencing a net overseas migration gain.

While 12,516 persons moved to Tasmania from other areas of Australia during the year, 14,695 chose to leave for other parts of Australia. The net interstate outflow of 2,179 persons remained a major source of population loss from Tasmania.

Queensland experienced by far the highest number of new arrivals from elsewhere in Australia with 102,499 arrivals. New South Wales experienced the largest number of departures to other areas of Australia with 114,499 departures.

### Marriages

There were 2,182 marriages registered in Tasmania in 2001.

The Tasmanian crude marriage rate of 4.6 per 1,000 of population compares to an Australian rate of 5.3 per 1,000.

The median marriage age was 31.2 years for men and 29.0 years for women. When compared with Australia, the Tasmanian median for men was 0.6 years higher and for women was 0.4 years higher.

### Divorces

In 2001 there were 1,439 divorces granted in Tasmania.

The Tasmanian crude divorce rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population, compared to the Australian crude divorce rate in 2001 of 2.8 per 1,000 population.

## 1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
POPULATION										
Estimated resident population	'000	6 642.9	4 854.1	3 670.5	1 518.9	1 918.8	<b>473.3</b>	199.9	322.6	19 603.5
Components of population change(b)										
Natural increase(c)	no.	38 657	26 880	24 834	5 532	13 227	<b>2 548</b>	2 952	2 537	117 202
Net overseas migration(d)	no.	44 750	27 534	18 665	3 333	15 571	<b>154</b>	351	136	110 478
Net interstate migration	no.	-19 032	7 718	21 995	-2 699	-3 555	<b>-2 179</b>	-2 166	82	..
Total increase(e)	no.	73 977	62 865	67 416	7 691	25 315	<b>964</b>	1 381	3 335	242 884
Growth rate 2000-2001	%	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	<b>0.2</b>	0.7	1.0	1.3
Estimated resident households at 30 June 2001	'000	2 433.7	1 818.3	1 405.8	614.0	738.6	<b>190.9</b>	69.2	122.6	7 393.0
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS										
Live births										
Number	no.	84 578	58 626	47 678	17 281	24 002	<b>6 430</b>	3 822	3 938	246 394
Crude birth rate	rate	12.8	12.2	13.1	11.4	12.6	<b>13.6</b>	19.1	12.2	12.6
Total fertility rate	rate	1.757	1.608	1.795	1.670	1.720	<b>2.066</b>	2.260	1.510	1.726
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.842	0.775	0.865	0.817	0.827	<b>0.973</b>	1.053	0.735	0.830
All confinements										
Number	no.	83 125	57 658	46 940	17 026	23 597	<b>6 324</b>	3 773	3 860	242 340
Median age of mother	years	30.0	30.7	29.3	30.3	29.8	<b>29.1</b>	27.9	30.4	30.0
Nuptial confinements										
Number	no.	59 970	42 837	30 248	11 287	15 407	<b>3 605</b>	1 380	2 809	167 572
Median age of mother	years	30.8	31.3	30.6	31.4	30.9	<b>30.7</b>	31.3	31.0	31.0
Median age of father	years	33.2	33.4	32.6	33.4	33.2	<b>32.7</b>	33.4	33.0	33.2
First nuptial confinements										
Number	no.	25 703	18 300	12 421	4 793	6 409	<b>1 489</b>	562	1 172	70 861
Median age of mother	years	29.6	30.2	29.5	30.3	29.9	<b>29.8</b>	30.2	29.8	29.8
DEATHS										
Number	no.	44 552	32 295	22 856	11 891	10 779	<b>3 876</b>	872	1 419	128 544
Crude death rate	rate	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.8	5.7	<b>8.2</b>	4.4	4.4	6.6
Standardised death rate	rate	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	<b>6.2</b>	8.1	5.1	5.4
Median age at death										
Males	years	75.6	76.1	74.7	76.7	74.8	<b>76.0</b>	55.6	72.1	75.5
Females	years	81.8	82.1	81.4	82.4	81.5	<b>81.2</b>	61.4	81.3	81.8
Infant deaths										
Number	no.	449	284	282	79	122	<b>40</b>	41	12	1 309
Infant mortality rate	rate	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.6	5.1	<b>6.2</b>	10.7	3.0	5.3
Life expectancy at birth										
Males	years	76.9	77.5	76.9	77.0	77.3	<b>76.0</b>	70.8	78.5	77.0
Females	years	82.4	82.7	82.3	82.5	82.8	<b>81.2</b>	76.5	82.9	82.4

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

(b) From previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>GREATER HOBART</b>					
<b>Greater Hobart</b>					
Brighton (M)	12 898	260	2.66	67	8.3
Clarence (C)	49 644	652	1.87	368	5.6
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	6 496	86	2.22	56	7.3
Glenorchy (C)	44 120	645	1.97	460	6.6
Hobart (C) - Inner	454	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Hobart (C) - Remainder	47 227	581	1.38	426	6.1
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	26 876	346	1.83	161	5.5
Sorell (M) - Pt A	10 101	175	2.33	68	6.0
<i>Total Greater Hobart</i>	<i>197 816</i>	<i>2 745</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1 608</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<i>Total Greater Hobart</i>	<i>197 816</i>	<i>2 745</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1 608</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>					
<b>Southern</b>					
Central Highlands (M)	2 328	23	2.30	20	7.1
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt B	2 888	30	1.75	7	6.2
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 047	48	2.20	42	5.3
Huon Valley (M)	13 860	217	2.59	84	6.5
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2 578	31	2.65	10	6.2
Sorell (M) - Pt B	971	13	2.71	5	2.5
Southern Midlands (M)	5 729	69	2.18	29	6.0
Tasman (M)	2 263	23	1.65	22	5.8
<i>Total Southern</i>	<i>34 664</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<i>Total Southern</i>	<i>34 664</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>NORTHERN</b>					
<b>Greater Launceston</b>					
George Town (M) - Pt A	5 485	78	2.04	56	7.8
Launceston (C) - Inner	229	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Launceston (C) - Pt B	59 404	853	1.75	610	6.9
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	7 829	128	1.98	38	5.0
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	7 333	101	2.24	65	6.8
West Tamar (M) - Pt A	18 540	226	1.84	156	5.8
<i>Total Greater Launceston</i>	<i>98 820</i>	<i>1 386</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>6.6</i>
<b>Central North</b>					
George Town (M) - Pt B	1 055	6	1.94	7	6.5
Launceston (C) - Pt C	2 877	50	2.30	14	7.2
Meander Valley (M) - Pt B	10 208	118	2.14	78	6.1
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt B	4 627	59	2.20	21	5.8
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1 815	20	1.90	3	5.4
<i>Total Central North</i>	<i>20 582</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>North Eastern</b>					
Break O'Day (M)	5 819	82	2.34	50	6.8
Dorset (M)	7 313	82	2.28	45	6.2
Flinders (M)	890	12	3.04	3	6.7
<i>Total North Eastern</i>	<i>14 022</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>133 424</i>	<i>1 815</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1 148</i>	<i>6.5</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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



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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>MERSEY-LYELL</b>					
<b>Burnie-Devonport</b>					
Burnie (C) - Pt A	16 922	203	2.03	169	7.3
Central Coast (M) - Pt A	17 844	231	1.96	180	6.4
Devonport (C)	24 279	334	1.93	215	6.2
Latrobe (M) - Pt A	7 515	91	2.05	53	5.6
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt A	10 994	140	2.13	101	6.7
<i>Total Burnie-Devonport</i>	<i>77 554</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<b>North Western Rural</b>					
Burnie (C) - Pt B	2 054	15	1.72	9	6.0
Central Coast (M) - Pt B	3 233	28	1.59	11	4.8
Circular Head (M)	8 053	133	2.30	57	7.0
Kentish (M)	5 558	73	2.02	37	6.2
King Island (M)	1 719	19	2.44	13	5.3
Latrobe (M) - Pt B	708	3	1.49	—	n.p.
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	2 628	31	1.64	7	4.9
<i>Total North Western Rural</i>	<i>23 953</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>Lyell</b>					
West Coast (M)	5 520	96	2.37	31	7.1
<i>Total Lyell</i>	<i>5 520</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<i>Total Mersey-Lyell</i>	<i>107 027</i>	<i>1 397</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<b>TOTAL TASMANIA(f)</b>	<b>472 931</b>	<b>6 430</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>6.3</b>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

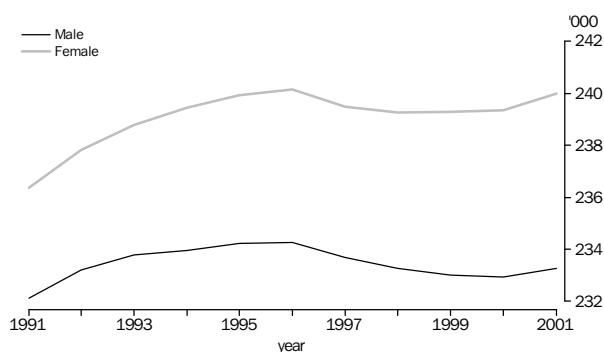
(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1999 to 2001.

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

At 31 December 2001, Tasmania's estimated resident population was 473,252, an increase of 964 from the previous year. This is the first year since 1996, when the estimated resident population peaked at 474,400, that there has been an increase. Between 1996 and 2000 there had been a steady decline with 1999 and 2000 recording population figures of 472,296, and 472,288 respectively.

The 1996 peak and the slowing decline between 1997 and 2000 are apparent in the end of year estimates for males and females in the accompanying graph.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, TASMANIA



Natural increase

The natural increase in the population in the twelve months to December 2001 was 2,548 with 6,420 birth registrations and 3,872 death registrations.

The annual natural increase in the population was in decline between 1991 and 2000, however the 2001 figure is the highest since 1995. This is primarily as a result of a higher number of births in 2001, partially contributed to by a delay in births registrations in December 2001, compared to the previous five years, while the number of deaths has remained at a more consistent level over the same period.

Interstate movement

The key factor in the emergence of an the increase in Tasmania's population in 2001 is a reduction in the net interstate migration loss. In 2001, 2,179 more people left Tasmania for other states or territories than made their homes in Tasmania, 740 less than in 2000.

Between 1992 and 1998 there had been a trend of increasing interstate migration losses peaking in 1998 when 4,080 more people left Tasmania for other states and territories than settled in Tasmania.

Overseas migration

Overseas migration resulted in an estimated net gain of 154 persons in 2001. This is less than half the net gain from overseas migration estimated in 2000. The smallest net overseas migration gain since 1990 was in 1999 (13). Historically, overseas migration has provided a steady positive component of population growth, with an average migration gain of nearly 240 per year between 1991 and 2001.

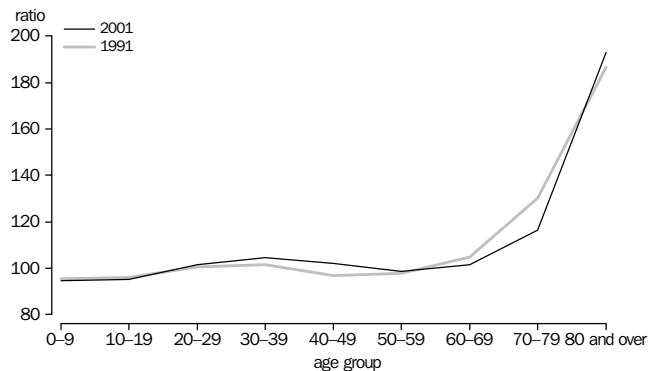
## Sex and age structure

As at 30 June 2001, the Tasmanian population comprised an estimated 233,167 males and 239,764 females, or 102.8 females for every 100 males, up from 101.8 females per 100 males in 1991.

There were 94.8 females for every 100 males in the 0–9 year age group, increasing to 104.4 females for every 100 males in the 30–39 year age group. The ratio then decreases to 98.7 females per 100 males in the 50–59 year age group before the longer life expectancy of females becomes evident and the ratio increases markedly in subsequent age groups to reach 192.8 females per 100 males in the 80 years and over age group.

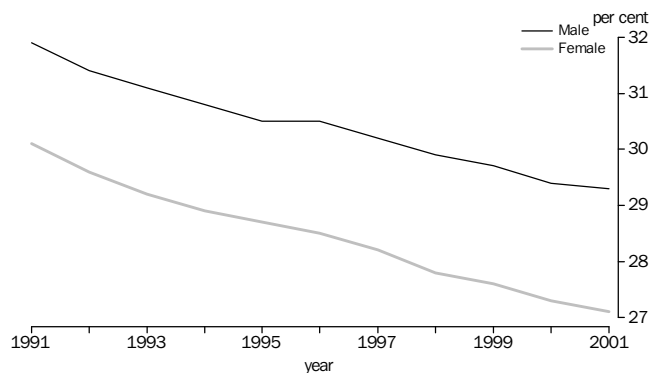
In 1991, the lowest ratios were in the 0–9, and 10–19 year age groups with figures of 95.6, and 96.0 females per 100 males respectively. The ratio then increased to 101.5 females per 100 males in the 30–39 year age group, before decreasing to 96.7 females per 100 males in the 40–49 year age group. In comparison with 2001, in 1991, the longer life expectancy of females is more apparent in the 60–69, and 70–79 year age groups, with figures of 104.8, 130.4, and 186.4 females per 100 males respectively.

## FEMALES PER 100 MALES BY AGE GROUP, TASMANIA—1991 AND 2001



While 68,387, (29.3%) of males, were under 20 years of age compared with, 64,986, (27.1%) females., the percentage of both males and females under 20 years of age has steadily declined since 1991 when the figures were 31.9%, and 30.1% respectively.

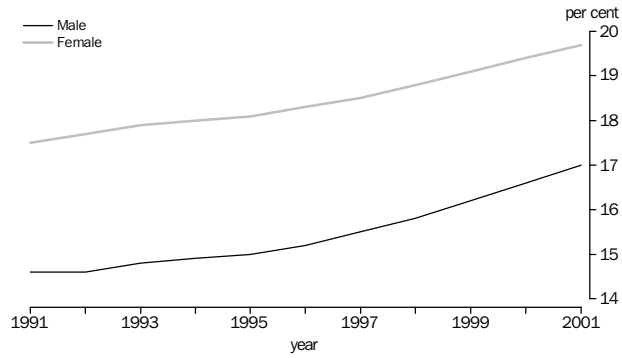
## PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER 20 YEARS, TASMANIA



Sex and age structure *continued*

In the 60 years and over age group, the converse has occurred where the estimated 39,630, (17%) of males and 47,253, (19.7%) of females continue a trend of increase since 1991 when the figures were 14.6% and 17.5% respectively.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION 60 YEARS AND OVER, TASMANIA

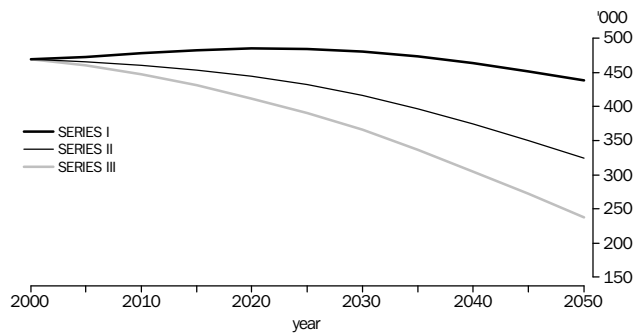


Population projections

Population projections are based on a combination of assumptions on future levels in births, deaths, and migration to arrive at the size, structure, and distribution of Australia's population into the middle of the this century.

Three main projection series have been produced based on assumptions outlined in paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes. Tasmania is the only State or Territory where the population is expected to decline under each of the series. The Tasmanian population is projected to decline by between 7% and 49% to between 438,400 and 238,000 by 2050.

PROJECTED POPULATION, TASMANIA(a)



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

## 2.1 POPULATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated resident population								
at 31 December								
Males	'000	232.1	234.3	233.7	233.3	233.0	232.9	233.3
Females	'000	236.4	240.2	239.5	239.3	239.3	239.3	240.0
Persons	'000	468.5	474.4	473.2	472.5	472.3	472.3	473.3
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	6 961	6 337	5 974	6 087	6 162	5 604	6 420
Deaths	no.	3 692	3 826	3 837	3 698	3 739	3 730	3 872
Total	no.	3 269	2 511	2 137	2 389	2 423	1 874	2 548
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	1 952	2 256	2 028	2 232	2 084	2 181	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	1 583	1 724	1 941	1 719	1 969	1 800	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-83	-76	-103	112	-102	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net(c)	no.	286	456	-16	625	13	318	154
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	11 085	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832	12 243	12 516
Departures	no.	10 714	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023	15 162	14 695
Net	no.	371	-3 094	-3 739	-4 080	-3 191	-2 919	-2 179
Total population growth(d)								
Number	no.	3 955	279	-1 240	-633	-246	-8	964
Annual growth rate	%	0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	—	0.2
Estimated resident households								
at 30 June								
Sydney	'000	71.5	75.8	77.1	77.9	77.6	77.8	79.9
Balance of New South Wales	'000	101.6	106.9	108.9	107.6	109.1	111.0	111.0
Total	'000	173.0	182.7	186.0	185.4	186.7	188.8	190.9

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

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

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

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

## 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	3 376	3 170	6 546	45	3 559	3 568	7 127
1	3 109	2 914	6 023	46	3 388	3 485	6 873
2	3 295	3 197	6 492	47	3 266	3 442	6 708
3	3 062	2 892	5 954	48	3 394	3 348	6 742
4	3 230	3 079	6 309	49	3 348	3 292	6 640
0-4	16 072	15 252	31 324	45-49	16 955	17 135	34 090
5	3 346	3 188	6 534	50	3 279	3 307	6 586
6	3 523	3 294	6 817	51	3 280	3 295	6 575
7	3 524	3 246	6 770	52	3 156	3 183	6 339
8	3 443	3 283	6 726	53	3 290	3 161	6 451
9	3 425	3 344	6 769	54	3 430	3 339	6 769
5-9	17 261	16 355	33 616	50-54	16 435	16 285	32 720
10	3 540	3 426	6 966	55	2 735	2 808	5 543
11	3 561	3 257	6 818	56	2 719	2 683	5 402
12	3 529	3 378	6 907	57	2 735	2 593	5 328
13	3 458	3 331	6 789	58	2 452	2 398	4 850
14	3 593	3 361	6 954	59	2 451	2 368	4 819
10-14	17 681	16 753	34 434	55-59	13 092	12 850	25 942
15	3 531	3 424	6 955	60	2 335	2 326	4 661
16	3 662	3 475	7 137	61	2 268	2 247	4 515
17	3 472	3 378	6 850	62	2 222	2 184	4 406
18	3 426	3 223	6 649	63	2 123	2 146	4 269
19	3 282	3 126	6 408	64	2 029	2 104	4 133
15-19	17 373	16 626	33 999	60-64	10 977	11 007	21 984
20	3 083	3 066	6 149	65	1 886	1 979	3 865
21	2 968	2 858	5 826	66	1 835	1 828	3 663
22	2 850	2 787	5 637	67	1 787	1 804	3 591
23	2 667	2 696	5 363	68	1 731	1 818	3 549
24	2 608	2 615	5 223	69	1 709	1 821	3 530
20-24	14 176	14 022	28 198	65-69	8 948	9 250	18 198
25	2 741	2 720	5 461	70	1 741	1 849	3 590
26	2 725	2 770	5 495	71	1 663	1 736	3 399
27	2 798	2 853	5 651	72	1 622	1 768	3 390
28	2 847	3 063	5 910	73	1 563	1 750	3 313
29	3 005	3 306	6 311	74	1 480	1 603	3 083
25-29	14 116	14 712	28 828	70-74	8 069	8 706	16 775
30	3 254	3 364	6 618	75	1 497	1 694	3 191
31	3 167	3 224	6 391	76	1 299	1 636	2 935
32	3 172	3 309	6 481	77	1 169	1 538	2 707
33	3 060	3 226	6 286	78	1 122	1 498	2 620
34	2 941	3 267	6 208	79	1 028	1 457	2 485
30-34	15 594	16 390	31 984	75-79	6 115	7 823	13 938
35	2 964	3 201	6 165	80	898	1 365	2 263
36	3 261	3 407	6 668	81	765	1 226	1 991
37	3 467	3 626	7 093	82	616	1 025	1 641
38	3 481	3 655	7 136	83	540	989	1 529
39	3 610	3 731	7 341	84	510	956	1 466
35-39	16 783	17 620	34 403	80-84	3 329	5 561	8 890
40	3 699	3 899	7 598	85 and over	2 192	4 906	7 098
41	3 625	3 782	7 407				
42	3 670	3 731	7 401	<b>Total</b>	<b>233 167</b>	<b>239 764</b>	<b>472 931</b>
43	3 630	3 566	7 196				
44	3 375	3 533	6 908				
40-44	17 999	18 511	36 510				

## 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
2002	231 304	238 027	469 331	230 393	237 159	467 552	229 882	236 663	466 545
2003	231 695	238 362	470 057	230 011	236 745	466 756	229 005	235 767	464 772
2004	232 408	239 020	471 428	229 773	236 470	466 243	227 959	234 707	462 666
2005	233 095	239 662	472 757	229 476	236 141	465 617	226 838	233 585	460 423
2006	233 768	240 273	474 041	229 125	235 756	464 881	225 659	232 387	458 046
2007	234 417	240 863	475 280	228 717	235 317	464 034	224 409	231 126	455 535
2008	235 019	241 408	476 427	228 230	234 805	463 035	223 079	229 771	452 850
2009	235 589	241 911	477 500	227 691	234 230	461 921	221 678	228 351	450 029
2010	236 121	242 393	478 514	227 110	233 616	460 726	220 229	226 875	447 104
2011	236 624	242 848	479 472	226 489	232 965	459 454	218 723	225 356	444 079
2012	237 084	243 292	480 376	225 813	232 294	458 107	217 165	223 796	440 961
2013	237 516	243 701	481 217	225 101	231 578	456 679	215 556	222 185	437 741
2014	237 915	244 077	481 992	224 347	230 822	455 169	213 892	220 529	434 421
2015	238 264	244 433	482 697	223 540	230 033	453 573	212 178	218 824	431 002
2016	237 516	244 758	483 329	222 687	229 204	451 891	210 398	217 085	427 483
2017	238 833	245 051	483 884	221 781	228 339	450 120	208 564	215 300	423 864
2018	239 049	245 299	484 348	220 823	227 424	448 247	206 665	213 468	420 133
2019	239 207	245 509	484 716	219 803	226 466	446 269	204 706	211 581	416 287
2020	239 311	245 676	484 987	218 730	225 456	444 186	202 703	209 623	412 326
2021	239 369	245 788	485 157	217 599	224 392	441 991	200 622	207 623	408 245
2022	239 357	245 863	485 220	216 401	223 280	439 681	198 488	205 556	404 044
2023	239 292	245 880	485 172	215 144	222 105	437 249	196 284	203 435	399 719
2024	239 155	245 850	485 005	213 821	220 870	434 691	194 005	201 259	395 264
2025	238 958	245 753	484 711	212 420	219 579	431 999	191 658	199 017	390 675
2026	238 685	245 603	484 288	210 950	218 219	429 169	189 239	196 706	385 945
2027	238 346	245 380	483 726	209 405	216 792	426 197	186 744	194 329	381 073
2028	237 935	245 086	483 021	207 786	215 288	423 074	184 172	191 880	376 052
2029	237 452	244 718	482 170	206 090	213 706	419 796	181 538	189 344	370 882
2030	236 889	244 285	481 174	204 323	212 043	416 366	178 833	186 729	365 562
2031	236 252	243 781	480 033	202 486	210 294	412 780	176 059	184 034	360 093
2032	235 559	243 190	478 749	200 573	208 472	409 045	173 218	181 260	354 478
2033	234 813	242 513	477 326	198 592	206 568	405 160	170 312	178 410	348 722
2034	233 996	241 772	475 768	196 551	204 578	401 129	167 350	175 482	342 832
2035	233 117	240 963	474 080	194 445	202 518	396 963	164 333	172 481	336 814
2036	232 191	240 079	472 270	192 286	200 383	392 669	161 266	169 412	330 678
2037	231 217	239 127	470 344	190 076	198 178	388 254	158 150	166 285	324 435
2038	230 201	238 109	468 310	187 821	195 906	383 727	154 997	163 095	318 092
2039	229 147	237 030	466 177	185 527	193 572	379 099	151 819	159 841	311 660
2040	228 056	235 896	463 952	183 188	191 193	374 381	148 606	156 545	305 151
2041	226 932	234 713	461 645	180 829	188 753	369 582	145 374	153 201	298 575
2042	225 774	233 487	459 261	178 438	186 275	364 713	142 124	149 820	291 944
2043	224 600	232 211	456 811	176 033	183 753	359 786	138 846	146 422	285 268
2044	223 416	230 887	454 303	173 611	181 198	354 809	135 559	142 998	278 557
2045	222 197	229 544	451 741	171 170	178 622	349 792	132 278	139 541	271 819
2046	220 968	228 168	449 136	168 732	176 012	344 744	128 989	136 076	265 065
2047	219 732	226 762	446 494	166 289	173 383	339 672	125 701	132 602	258 303
2048	218 478	225 343	443 821	163 841	170 743	334 584	122 416	129 125	251 541
2049	217 213	223 911	441 124	161 378	168 110	329 488	119 135	125 648	244 783
2050	215 944	222 464	438 408	158 918	165 472	324 390	115 872	122 169	238 041
2051	214 678	221 001	435 679	156 464	162 830	319 294	112 626	118 692	231 318

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

## 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Marital status—at 30 June 1996(a)

## MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
MALES					
Under 15	54 160	—	—	—	54 160
15–19	17 131	42	7	17	17 197
20–24	15 032	1 406	6	41	16 485
25–29	9 406	6 512	14	334	16 266
30–34	5 261	10 879	41	1 004	17 185
35–39	3 289	13 519	47	1 649	18 504
40–44	2 057	13 573	94	1 886	17 610
45–49	1 302	13 500	126	1 888	16 816
50–54	793	10 727	178	1 508	13 206
55–59	662	9 184	270	1 065	11 181
60–64	596	7 674	383	790	9 443
65–69	562	7 385	613	561	9 121
70–74	420	5 819	895	366	7 500
75–79	252	3 621	932	192	4 997
80–84	153	1 955	794	88	2 990
85 and over	90	784	737	30	1 641
<i>Total</i>	<i>111 166</i>	<i>106 580</i>	<i>5 137</i>	<i>11 419</i>	<i>234 302</i>
FEMALES					
Under 15	51 754	—	—	—	51 754
15–19	16 429	127	10	8	16 574
20–24	12 996	3 141	9	98	16 244
25–29	6 943	8 914	42	712	16 611
30–34	3 454	12 747	111	1 589	17 901
35–39	2 173	14 591	163	2 195	19 122
40–44	1 158	13 811	273	2 343	17 585
45–49	767	12 970	426	2 294	16 457
50–54	464	10 095	693	1 690	12 942
55–59	377	8 392	1 059	1 222	11 050
60–64	326	6 891	1 637	870	9 724
65–69	358	5 926	2 578	622	9 484
70–74	352	4 602	3 634	377	8 965
75–79	316	2 511	3 856	232	6 915
80–84	282	1 181	3 475	108	5 046
85 and over	285	355	3 071	56	3 767
<i>Total</i>	<i>98 434</i>	<i>106 254</i>	<i>21 037</i>	<i>14 416</i>	<i>240 141</i>

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



## SECTION 3

## BIRTHS .....

There were 6,430 births registered to 6,324 Tasmanian mothers during the twelve months ending 31st December 2001. This is the highest number of registrations since 1996 and represents a 13% increase on the 2000 figure (5,692).

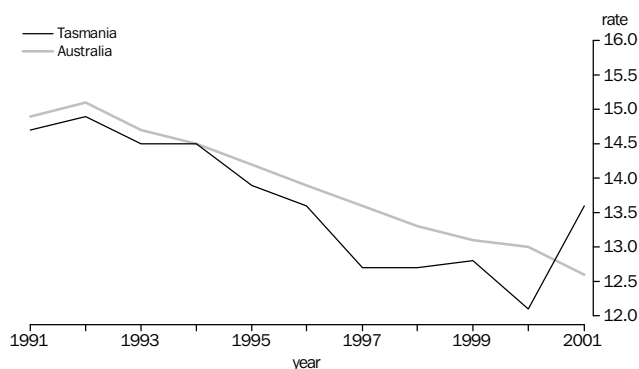
The sex ratio of 110.5 males born for every 100 females is the highest ratio recorded in Tasmania since 1931, and is only the sixth time in the last 100 years that the Tasmanian sex ratio has exceeded 110. The 2000 and 2001 figures represent the first recorded occurrence of two consecutive years where the Tasmanian sex ratio has exceeded 110. The average sex ratio in Tasmania over the last 25 years was 105.3.

The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing life time, was 2.066 in 2001. This is the highest figure recorded in Tasmania since 1978, and the first time the figure has exceeded 2 children per woman since 1985.

### Birth rates

Tasmania's crude birth rate of 13.6 per thousand of mean population equals the figure recorded in 1996 and is the first time the Tasmanian rate has exceeded the national figure since 1989. For almost the entire decade beginning in 1990, the Tasmanian rate had been lower than that recorded for Australia as a whole, whereas it had usually been higher than the overall rate for Australia in all preceding decades.

### BIRTH RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



### Median age of parents

In 2001, the median age of the mother for all confinements was 29.1, 0.4 years higher than the figure recorded in 2000, and 1.4 years higher than the figure recorded in 1991. The mother's median age for nuptial confinements in 2001 was 30.7 years, 0.5 years higher than the figure recorded in 2000, but 1.9 years higher than the figure recorded in 1991.

The median age of the father for all confinements was 31.4 years, 0.4 years higher than the figure recorded in 2000, and 1.2 years higher than the figure recorded in 1991.

### Median age of parents *continued*

The median age of the father for nuptial confinements was 32.7 years, 0.3 years higher than the figure recorded in 2000, and 1.7 years higher than that recorded in 1991.

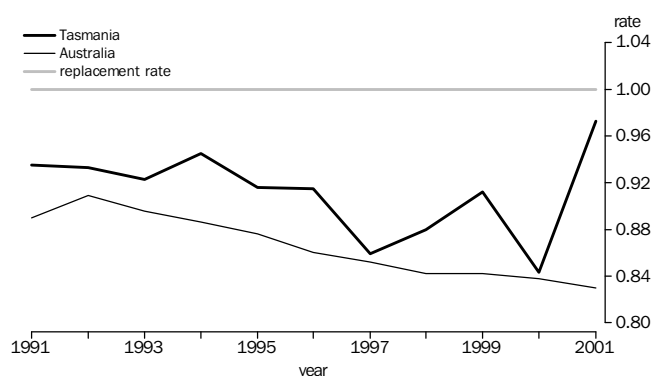
The median age of the mother for nuptial first confinements was 29.8 years, 0.7 years higher than the figure recorded in 2000, and 2.5 years higher than the 1991 figure.

In 2001, the median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements was 2.7 years, an increase of 0.4 years on the 2000 figure, and 0.2 years higher than the 1991 figure. Since 1991, the median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements has averaged 2.5 years.

### Fertility

In 2001, the female net reproduction rate for Tasmania (the extent to which the population can reproduce itself over time) was 0.973, the highest figure recorded since 1985 (0.976). The rate for Australia as a whole was 0.830 which continues the downward trend beginning in 1993.

#### NET REPRODUCTION RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

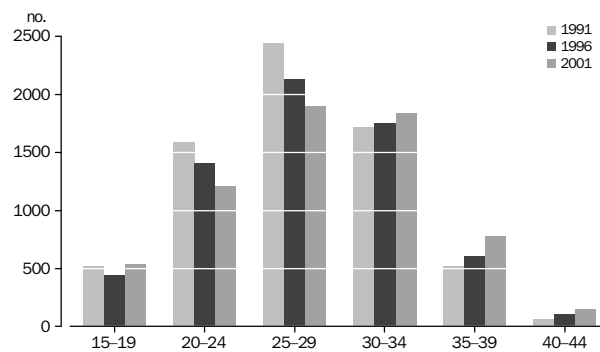


A comparison of 1991 and 2001 age-specific fertility rates reveals that the 15–19, 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 year age groups had higher rates at the end of the period, while the 20–24, 25–29, and 45–49 year age groups had lower rates at the end of the period. The most significant percentage increases occurred in the 40–44, 35–39, and 30–34 year age groups with increases of 95%, 49%, and 26% respectively. The most significant percentage decreases occurred in the 20–24, and 25–29 year age groups both with decreases of 6%.

From 1991 to 2001, mothers in the 25–29 year age group were the most fertile, followed by mothers in the 30–34, and 20–24 year age group. While these relativities have remained constant over the past 10 years, increased numbers of births to mothers in the 35–39, and 40–44 year age groups are evident. In the 35–39 year age group there were 524 births in 1991 compared with 777 in 2001, a difference of 48%, while in the 40–44 year age group there were 69 births in 1991 compared with 148 in 2001, a difference of 115%.

Fertility *continued*

NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER, TASMANIA  
1991, 1996, AND 2001



## Confinements

In 2001, 6,324 confinements were recorded in Tasmania, an increase of 12.8% on the figure recorded in 2000 (5,605). While the 2001 figure is the highest since 1996, it is 6.7% less than the figure recorded in 1991 when the total was 6,776.

Single births accounted for 98.3% of all confinements. Of the 3,605 nuptial confinements, 1,489 (41.3%) produced the first child of the marriage, whereas the proportion in 1991 was 40.8%. In 2001, only 265, or 7.3% of nuptial confinements resulted in a fourth or subsequent child. This is a decrease on the 1991 figure when 437, or 8.9% of nuptial confinements produced a fourth or subsequent child. In contrast 1,313, or 36.4% of nuptial confinements resulted in a second child in 2001. This is an increase on the figures recorded in 1991 and 2000 when 32.6%, and 34.4% respectively of nuptial confinements produced a second child of the marriage.

## Nuptiality

While the number of nuptial births fell steadily between 1991 and 2000, the number of exnuptial births gradually increased over the same period with a record figure of 2,755 being recorded in 2001. While the numbers of both nuptial and exnuptial births rose in 2001, there was an overall decrease of 26.2% in the number of nuptial births between 1991 and 2001. In contrast there was an increase of 45.5% in the number of exnuptial births over the same period. Over the five years from 1993 to 1997, there had been a plateau of 2,100 to 2,200 exnuptial births per year.

There were 2,755 exnuptial births recorded in Tasmania in 2001 from 2,719 exnuptial confinements. Of these births 2,544, or 92.3%, had paternity acknowledged, compared with 1991 when there were 1,893 exnuptial births but only 80.9% had paternity acknowledged. While the number of exnuptial births grew by 45.5% between 1991 and 2001, the absolute number of births where paternity was not acknowledged decreased by 151 over the same period.

Exnuptial births accounted for 42.8% of all births in 2001, 2.4 percentage points higher than the figure recorded in 2000. This continues the trend in evidence since 1961, and was 15.2 percentage points higher than the figure of 27.6% recorded in 1991.

Nuptiality *continued*

Of all exnuptial births, nearly one-third (851) were to females in the 20–24 year age group. Just under three-quarters (2,045) were to females under 30 years of age. In comparison, of all nuptial births only 9.8% were to females in the 20–24 year age group, whilst 71.8% of all nuptial births were to females between 25–34 years of age. 19% of all exnuptial births were to females aged 19 years of age or less, whilst the corresponding figure for nuptial births was 0.5%.

In 2001, as a percentage of all women giving birth in the 19 year and under age group, exnuptial births accounted for 96.7%, a slight increase on the same proportion recorded in 2000 (96.3%), but considerably higher than the percentage recorded in 1991 (86.4%). For all women giving birth in the 20–24 year age group, this proportion dropped to 70.2%, and in the 25–29 year age group to 35.2%. Both figures represent increases on the corresponding 2000 figures of 65.6% and 32% respectively, whilst in 1991 the figures were much lower at 44.2% and 16.1% respectively.

## NUPTIALITY OF BIRTH, TASMANIA



## 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	29.4	26.9	27.4	24.2	27.1	25.7	32.7
20–24	rate	91.8	86.5	79.2	76.0	78.8	80.5	86.6
25–29	rate	137.0	128.0	121.1	121.3	123.4	113.3	129.4
30–34	rate	89.1	97.9	93.5	96.7	101.2	95.9	112.3
35–39	rate	29.6	31.7	31.0	37.4	37.6	36.3	44.2
40–44	rate	4.1	6.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	8.0
45–49	rate	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Total fertility rate	rate	1.906	1.890	1.787	1.811	1.872	1.792	2.066
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.933	0.901	0.858	0.880	0.912	0.843	0.973
BIRTHS								
<i>Total births</i>	no.	6 870	6 457	6 007	5 978	6 032	5 692	6 430
Males	no.	3 454	3 346	3 098	3 053	3 056	2 985	3 376
Females	no.	3 416	3 111	2 909	2 925	2 976	2 707	3 054
Sex ratio	ratio	101.1	107.6	106.5	104.4	102.7	110.3	110.5
<i>Indigenous births</i>	no.	190	244	310	300	339	336	468
Males	no.	105	136	151	158	172	178	260
Females	no.	85	108	159	142	167	158	208
Sex ratio	ratio	123.5	125.9	95.0	111.3	103.0	112.7	125.0
Estimated coverage(b)		123.5	125.9	95.0	111.3	103.0	112.7	125.0
1991 Census-based	%	..	79.0	97.0	92.0	101.0	98.0	134.0
1996 Census-based	%	..	56.0	70.0	67.0	74.0	72.0	99.0
Nuptial births	no.	4 977	4 242	3 866	3 661	3 616	3 393	3 675
Exnuptial births	no.	1 893	2 215	2 141	2 317	2 416	2 299	2 755
Proportion of total births	%	27.6	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.1	40.4	42.8
Paternity-acknowledged births	no.	1 531	1 941	1 876	2 059	2 143	2 050	2 544
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	80.9	87.6	87.6	88.9	88.7	89.2	92.3
Crude birth rate	rate	14.7	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.1	13.6

(a) Number of births registered in the calendar year. Changes to births registrations processes, which took effect in December 2001, affect analysis of comparisons between annual totals and rates for 2000 and 2001.

(b) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census-based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONFINEMENTS								
<i>Total confinements</i>	no.	6 776	6 356	5 935	5 891	5 931	5 605	6 324
Nuptial	no.	4 905	4 162	3 814	3 606	3 547	3 334	3 605
First nuptial	no.	1 999	1 795	1 733	1 570	1 516	1 523	1 489
Exnuptial	no.	1 871	2 194	2 121	2 285	2 384	2 271	2 719
Paternity-acknowledged	no.	1 513	1 922	1 859	2 027	2 118	2 027	2 510
<i>Median age of mother</i>								
<i>All confinements</i>	years	27.7	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.7	29.1
Nuptial	years	28.8	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.7
First nuptial	years	27.3	28.0	28.3	28.6	28.7	29.1	29.8
Exnuptial	years	23.1	24.3	24.1	25.1	24.9	24.6	25.0
Paternity-acknowledged	years	23.4	24.5	24.4	25.3	25.0	24.8	25.2
<i>Median age of father</i>								
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	years	30.2	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.4
Nuptial	years	31.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.7
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	years	25.9	27.0	27.2	27.9	27.7	27.8	28.5
<i>Median duration of marriage</i>								
Nuptial	years	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5
First nuptial	years	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7
<i>Nuptial confinements</i>								
Previous confinements of the current relationship								
0	no.	1 999	1 795	1 733	1 570	1 516	1 523	1 489
1	no.	1 597	1 447	1 310	1 259	1 196	1 147	1 313
2	no.	872	614	500	523	575	459	538
3	no.	276	201	193	151	154	131	173
4	no.	97	64	44	65	62	44	54
5 and over	no.	64	41	34	38	44	30	38
<i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i>	no.	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

### 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

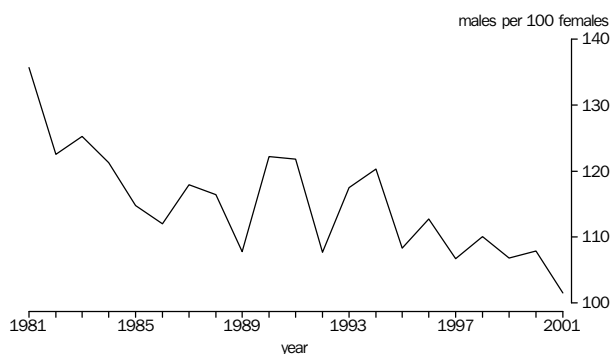
AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							
<i>Nuptiality and plurality</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
CONFINEMENTS (no.)							
Nuptial							
Single	18	358	1 178	1 351	540	90	3 535
Twins	—	—	28	27	11	—	69
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	18	360	1 206	1 378	552	91	3 605
Exnuptial							
Single	515	827	642	427	204	55	2 680
Twins	5	12	12	4	4	—	38
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	520	839	655	431	208	56	2 719
<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 861</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>6 324</b>
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	3.3	30.0	64.8	76.2	72.6	61.9	57.0
Exnuptial	96.7	70.0	35.2	23.8	27.4	38.1	43.0

(a) Includes age not stated.

In 2001, 3,876 deaths were recorded in Tasmania, 165 more than in 2000. Male deaths accounted for 1,952 of the total whilst female deaths numbered 1,924. In 2001 there were 101.5 male deaths to every 100 female deaths, which is the lowest sex ratio on record. Whilst the sex ratio fluctuates from year to year, there has been a trend toward lower sex ratios over the past twenty years.

Whilst the number of deaths recorded in 2001 was 190 higher than the number recorded in 1991 (3,686), the number of male deaths was 72, or nearly 4% less, whilst the number of female deaths was 262, or nearly 16% more.

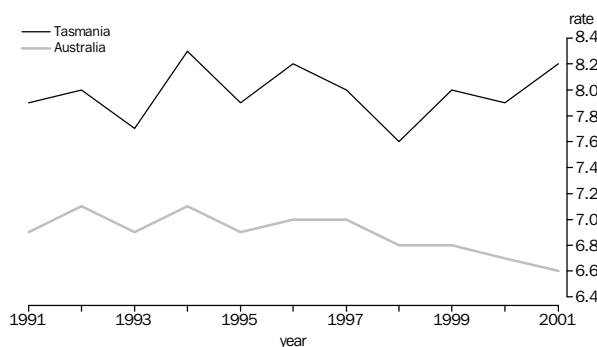
**DEATHS, SEX RATIO, TASMANIA**



**Death rates**

The crude Tasmanian death rate for 2001 was 8.2 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly higher than the 2000 figure (7.9) and is the highest crude death rate recorded in 2001 by any Australian state or territory. Only South Australia had a rate approaching that of Tasmania with a figure of 7.8 per thousand of mid-year population, whilst New South Wales and Victoria both had rates of 6.7 per thousand. The lowest figures were recorded by both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory (4.4 per thousand of mid-year population), whilst the Australian crude death rate was 6.6, a small decrease on the rate recorded in 2000, (6.7 per thousand of mid-year population).

**CRUDE DEATH RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA**





Death rates *continued*

In comparison, the Tasmanian standardised death rate (which allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to standard population) was 6.2 per thousand of mid-year population, the same as the figure recorded in 2000. There has been a steady downward trend in standardised death rates for both Tasmania and Australia between 1991 and 2001. In 1991 the respective rates were 7.7, and 6.9 per thousand of mid-year population.

In 2001, the Australian standardised death rate was 5.4 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly lower than the figure recorded in 2000. Of all the states and territories Tasmania and the Northern Territory (with 6.2 and 8.1 per thousand of mid-year population respectively) had the highest rates. The Australian Capital Territory with a figure of 5.1 per thousand had the lowest standardised death rate.

Queensland and South Australia both had rates of 5.5 per thousand, only marginally above that recorded by New South Wales which equalled the total standardised death rate for Australia (5.4 per thousand of mid-year population).

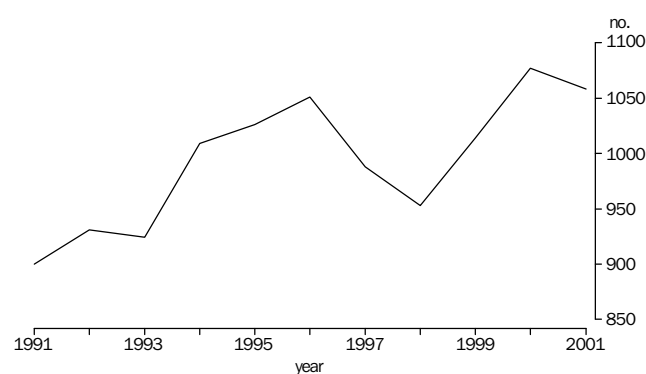
## STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



## Cause of death

Malignant neoplasms and Ischaemic heart disease were the major causes of death for Tasmanians in 2001, accounting for 1,058 and 774 deaths respectively. Malignant neoplasms were responsible for 29% of male deaths and 25% of female deaths, For males this was 1.4% , and for females 1.9% less than the respective 2000 figures.

## DEATHS DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, TASMANIA



Cause of death *continued*

Disease of the circulatory system, which includes Ischaemic heart disease and Cerebrovascular disease, brought about the deaths of 1,485 persons in 2001, accounting for 38% of all deaths recorded in that year. Some 36% of male deaths (701) and 41% of female deaths (784) were attributable to these diseases.

## DEATHS DUE TO CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASES, TASMANIA



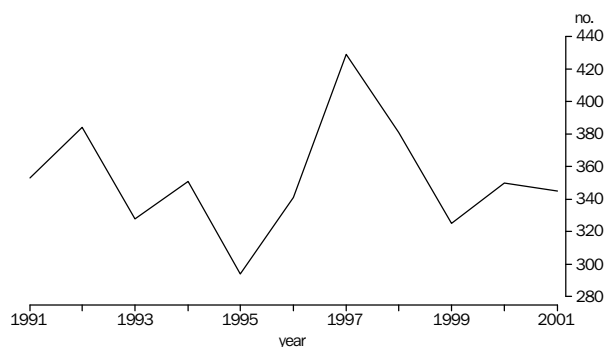
Deaths from Cerebrovascular disease, or stroke, were more common for females than males, resulting in 221 (11%) female deaths, compared to the much lower figure of 142 (7%) male deaths in 2001. Compared to 2000, these figures represent an increase of 19 deaths for women, but a decrease of 13 deaths for men attributable to this disease.

## DEATHS DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE, TASMANIA



Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 345 deaths, only marginally less than the figure recorded in 2000. While the number of male deaths due to Diseases of the respiratory system rose slightly in 2001, accounting for 189 male deaths (10%), the number of female deaths due to this disease fell to 156 (8%) female deaths.

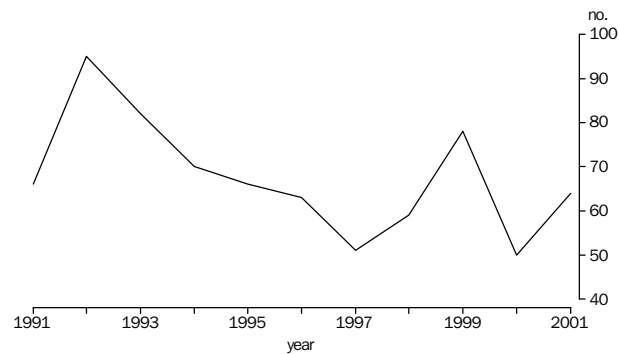
## DEATHS DUE TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASE, TASMANIA



Cause of death *continued*

For deaths due to Intentional self-harm, male deaths, 51 (3%), were far more prevalent than female deaths with 13 recorded in 2001.

## DEATHS DUE TO INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM, TASMANIA

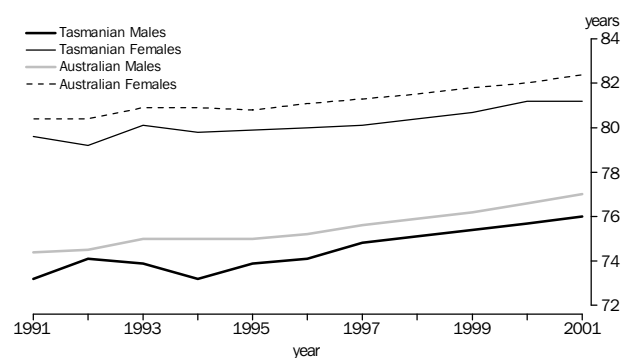


For deaths due to Transport accidents, male deaths, 40, also exceeded the number recorded for females, 15, attributed to this cause.

## Life expectancy

Based on the mortality conditions in Tasmania between 1999 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth was 76.0 years for males and 81.2 years for females, lower than the equivalent Australian life expectancy at birth of 77 years for males and 82.4 years for females. In Tasmania in 1991, at birth females could expect to live 6.5 years longer than males, whilst in 2001 at birth females could expect to live 5.2 years longer than males, while for Australia as a whole, at birth females could have expected to live 6 years longer than males in 1991, and 5.4 years longer in 2001.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



## Infant mortality

In 2001, there were 40 infant deaths recorded in Tasmania, (22 males and 18 females), an increase of 21% on the 2000 total (33).

The male infant mortality rate was 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, whilst for females it was 5.9 per 1,000 live births. While the rate for males represents an increase on the 2000 figure of 0.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, the female infant death rate remained the same.

## Age at death

The median age at death for Tasmanian males in 2001 was 76 years, 0.7 years less than the figure recorded for South Australia, and only 0.1 years less than that recorded for Victoria. The Tasmanian figure was 0.5 years higher than that recorded for Australia as a whole. All other states and territories recorded male median ages at death less than Tasmania, with the Northern Territory recording by far the lowest at 55.6 years.

For females the median age at death in 2001 was 81.2 years, which was lower than the figures recorded for all other Australian states and territories with the exception of the Northern Territory which recorded a figure of 61.4 years. The Tasmanian figure was 0.6 years less than that recorded for Australia as a whole, and 1.2 years less than the median age at death recorded for females in South Australia (82.4 years).

## MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, TASMANIA



## 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>3 809</b>	<b>3 605</b>	<b>3 783</b>	<b>3 711</b>	<b>3 876</b>
Males	no.	2 024	2 052	1 966	1 889	1 954	1 926	1 952
Females	no.	1 662	1 820	1 843	1 716	1 829	1 785	1 924
Sex ratio	ratio	121.8	112.7	106.7	110.1	106.8	107.9	101.5
Standardised death rate	rate	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2
Males	rate	10.0	9.1	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.6
Females	rate	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1
Crude death rate	rate	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.2
Males	rate	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.4
Females	rate	7.1	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.0
Median age at death								
Males	years	73.1	74.2	75.2	75.0	75.4	75.1	76.0
Females	years	78.9	79.8	80.2	80.9	80.5	81.0	81.2
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	9.9	5.5	8.4	7.9	8.4	5.7	6.5
1-4	rate	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
5-14	rate	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
15-24	rate	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
25-34	rate	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
35-44	rate	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5
45-54	rate	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5
55-64	rate	12.7	10.7	10.9	10.0	8.7	8.7	9.2
65-74	rate	36.0	34.5	28.8	27.5	26.8	27.8	24.9
75-84	rate	85.2	79.9	79.4	73.6	76.9	71.4	68.7
85 and over	rate	222.4	202.9	193.3	177.0	176.0	160.4	174.9
Females								
0	rate	7.4	3.1	4.5	3.4	6.1	5.7	5.7
1-4	rate	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	—
5-14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-24	rate	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
25-34	rate	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
35-44	rate	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
45-54	rate	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6
55-64	rate	7.8	7.4	7.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9
65-74	rate	19.1	17.6	18.0	15.1	16.2	15.1	16.6
75-84	rate	51.6	49.1	49.9	44.9	46.6	44.8	45.4
85 and over	rate	158.7	153.4	145.5	141.9	141.3	136.6	145.2

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	73.1	74.1	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0
Age 1	years	72.9	73.6	74.3	74.7	75.0	75.2	75.5
Age 25	years	49.9	50.5	51.1	51.4	51.8	52.0	52.3
Age 45	years	31.3	31.7	32.2	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.7
Age 65	years	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.5
Age 85	years	n.a.	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Females								
Age 0	years	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.7	81.2	81.2
Age 1	years	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.1	80.7	80.7
Age 25	years	55.5	55.7	55.8	56.2	56.5	57.1	57.1
Age 45	years	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.9	37.2	37.7	37.7
Age 65	years	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.8	19.8
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Principal causes of death(c) Standardised Death Rate per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	245	264	235	225	230	235	223
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	430	366	354	320	309	279	272
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	111	85	95	87	73	75	74
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	32	25	21	20	19	24	19
All other diseases	rate	103	104	99	99	109	107	106
External causes	rate	82	65	59	61	77	60	70
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	154	154	150	138	151	153	151
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	254	233	226	201	195	187	184
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	50	47	63	50	41	42	44
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	20	19	17	16	20	16	18
All other diseases	rate	78	82	74	69	84	74	88
External causes	rate	31	25	19	22	30	18	27
INFANT DEATHS								
<b>Total infant deaths</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>
Males	no.	36	19	26	24	27	17	22
Females	no.	26	10	13	10	19	16	18
Infant mortality rate	rate	9.0	4.5	6.5	5.7	7.6	5.8	6.2
Males	rate	10.4	5.7	8.4	7.9	8.8	5.7	6.5
Females	rate	7.6	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.4	5.9	5.9
Age at death								
Males								
Under 1 day	no.	20	—	9	5	8	5	5
1 day to under 1 week	no.	3	4	6	7	6	5	3
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	3	7	3	3	4	5	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	10	6	8	9	9	—	10
Females								
Under 1 day	no.	11	—	3	4	5	4	6
1 day to under 1 week	no.	5	—	—	—	3	4	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	no.	—	—	3	—	7	—	3
4 weeks to under 1 year	no.	8	5	5	4	4	7	8

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

## 4.2 DEATHS, Age at death

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	22	18	40	50	15	9	24
1	—	—	—	51	13	9	22
2	—	—	—	52	8	14	22
3	—	—	—	53	9	15	24
4	—	—	—	54	18	9	27
0–4	25	18	43	50–54	63	56	119
5	—	—	—	55	14	7	21
6	—	—	—	56	25	12	37
7	—	—	3	57	18	7	25
8	—	—	—	58	17	19	36
9	—	—	—	59	27	21	48
5–9	4	3	7	55–59	101	66	167
10	—	—	—	60	25	18	43
11	—	—	—	61	23	13	36
12	—	—	—	62	22	15	37
13	—	—	—	63	23	19	42
14	—	—	—	64	28	10	38
10–14	—	—	—	60–64	121	75	196
15	5	—	5	65	26	21	47
16	—	3	5	66	27	14	41
17	—	—	3	67	30	20	50
18	—	3	4	68	33	27	60
19	3	—	4	69	50	22	72
15–19	13	8	21	65–69	166	104	270
20	—	—	3	70	35	25	60
21	—	3	5	71	48	37	85
22	—	—	—	72	52	46	98
23	5	—	5	73	70	42	112
24	3	—	3	74	53	44	97
20–24	14	4	18	70–74	258	194	452
25	—	—	3	75	54	47	101
26	5	—	6	76	47	50	97
27	3	—	4	77	81	56	137
28	—	—	—	78	54	56	110
29	3	—	3	79	62	69	131
25–29	15	3	18	75–79	298	278	576
30	—	—	—	80	67	62	129
31	6	—	6	81	72	73	145
32	12	—	14	82	68	57	125
33	6	—	8	83	83	66	149
34	6	—	8	84	60	71	131
30–34	31	7	38	80–84	350	329	679
35	5	3	8	85	61	78	139
36	5	—	5	86	53	74	127
37	3	3	6	87	55	93	148
38	—	—	4	88	45	70	115
39	4	—	5	89	39	64	103
35–39	19	9	28	85–89	253	379	632
40	6	6	12	90	33	75	108
41	6	4	10	91	25	49	74
42	8	4	12	92	18	48	66
43	7	6	13	93	11	36	47
44	5	7	12	94	17	25	42
40–44	32	27	59	90–94	104	233	337
45	8	5	13	95–99	24	86	110
46	12	8	20	100 and over	—	14	16
47	7	8	15				
48	9	3	12	Not stated	—	—	3
49	19	6	25				
45–49	55	30	85	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>3 876</b>

## 4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

## MALES.....

TASMANIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>
0	100 000	0.0068	99 404	75.99	77.03	50	93 644.0	0.00331	93 491	29.07	29.88
1	99 320	0.00048	99 295	75.51	76.49	51	93 334	0.00364	93 167	28.17	28.97
2	99 273	0.00033	99 256	74.54	75.53	52	92 994	0.00403	92 810	27.27	28.07
3	99 240	0.00022	99 229	73.57	74.55	53	92 619	0.00447	92 416	26.38	27.18
4	99 219	0.00019	99 209	72.58	73.57	54	92 205	0.00499	91 979	25.49	26.29
5	99 200	0.00017	99 191	71.60	72.58	55	91 745	0.00555	91 495	24.62	25.41
6	99 183	0.00015	99 175	70.61	71.59	56	91 236	0.00619	90 959	23.75	24.55
7	99 168	0.00014	99 160	69.62	70.60	57	90 672	0.00688	90 365	22.90	23.69
8	99 153	0.00014	99 146	68.63	69.61	58	90 048	0.00764	89 710	22.05	22.84
9	99 139	0.00014	99 132	67.64	68.62	59	89 360	0.00848	88 987	21.22	22.00
10	99 125	0.00015	99 118	66.65	67.63	60	88 602	0.00940	88 192	20.39	21.17
11	99 111	0.00016	99 103	65.66	66.64	61	87 769	0.01040	87 320	19.58	20.35
12	99 095	0.00018	99 086	64.67	65.65	62	86 856	0.01152	86 363	18.78	19.55
13	99 077	0.00022	99 066	63.68	64.66	63	85 855	0.01279	85 315	18.00	18.75
14	99 055	0.00031	99 041	62.70	63.67	64	84 757	0.01420	84 164	17.22	17.97
15	99 024	0.00044	99 004	61.71	62.69	65	83 553	0.01580	82 903	16.46	17.20
16	98 981	0.00061	98 952	60.74	61.71	66	82 233	0.01760	81 521	15.72	16.44
17	98 921	0.00080	98 883	59.78	60.74	67	80 786	0.01961	80 006	14.99	15.70
18	98 841	0.00102	98 792	58.83	59.79	68	79 202	0.02187	78 348	14.28	14.98
19	98 740	0.00112	98 685	57.89	58.84	69	77 470	0.02439	76 539	13.59	14.28
20	98 629	0.00118	98 572	56.95	57.90	70	75 580	0.02718	74 567	12.92	13.59
21	98 513	0.00123	98 453	56.02	56.96	71	73 526	0.03028	72 427	12.26	12.92
22	98 392	0.00127	98 330	55.08	56.03	72	71 300	0.03369	70 113	11.63	12.27
23	98 267	0.00130	98 204	54.15	55.09	73	68 898	0.03743	67 623	11.02	11.64
24	98 140	0.00132	98 075	53.22	54.16	74	66 319	0.04145	64 958	10.43	11.03
25	98 010	0.00135	97 944	52.29	53.22	75	63 570	0.04572	62 129	9.86	10.44
26	97 878	0.00138	97 811	51.36	52.28	76	60 663	0.05034	59 148	9.31	9.87
27	97 743	0.00139	97 675	50.43	51.35	77	57 609	0.05541	56 024	8.77	9.31
28	97 607	0.00141	97 539	49.50	50.41	78	54 417	0.06102	52 767	8.26	8.78
29	97 470	0.00143	97 400	48.57	49.47	79	51 097	0.06731	49 386	7.76	8.26
30	97 330	0.00144	97 260	47.64	48.54	80	47 657	0.07434	45 894	7.28	7.76
31	97 190	0.00147	97 119	46.71	47.60	81	44 114	0.08222	42 307	6.83	7.29
32	97 047	0.00148	96 976	45.78	46.66	82	40 487	0.09105	38 648	6.40	6.83
33	96 904	0.00150	96 832	44.84	45.72	83	36 801	0.10089	34 945	5.99	6.40
34	96 759	0.00151	96 686	43.91	44.78	84	33 088	0.11183	31 235	5.60	6.00
35	96 613	0.00152	96 540	42.98	43.84	85	29 388	0.12392	27 560	5.25	5.62
36	96 466	0.00154	96 392	42.04	42.90	86	25 746	0.13713	23 969	4.92	5.28
37	96 317	0.00158	96 242	41.11	41.96	87	22 215	0.15114	20 519	4.62	4.97
38	96 165	0.00161	96 088	40.17	41.02	88	18 858	0.16554	17 275	4.35	4.69
39	96 010	0.00168	95 930	39.23	40.07	89	15 736	0.17997	14 294	4.12	4.45
40	95 849	0.00175	95 766	38.30	39.14	90	12 904	0.19410	11 623	3.92	4.23
41	95 681	0.00185	95 593	37.36	38.20	91	10 399	0.20759	9 291	3.74	4.06
42	95 504	0.00197	95 411	36.43	37.26	92	8 241	0.22040	7 304	3.59	3.91
43	95 316	0.00211	95 216	35.50	36.33	93	6 424	0.23128	5 655	3.47	3.78
44	95 114	0.00225	95 008	34.58	35.40	94	4 938	0.23926	4 324	3.37	3.69
45	94 900	0.00237	94 789	33.66	34.47	95	3 757	0.24509	3 277	3.28	3.60
46	94 675	0.00249	94 558	32.73	33.55	96	2 836	0.25128	2 464	3.19	3.51
47	94 439	0.00262	94 317	31.81	32.63	97	2 123	0.25880	1 837	3.10	3.42
48	94 192	0.00280	94 061	30.90	31.71	98	1 574	0.26603	1 355	3.02	3.33
49	93 928	0.00303	93 788	29.98	30.79	99	1 155	0.27333	990	2.94	3.25
						100(b)	839	0.27988	2 406	2.87	3.17

(a) See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*<sub>x</sub> number of persons at exact age *x*(b) At age 100, *L*<sub>100+</sub> is shown.*q*<sub>x</sub> probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L*<sub>x</sub> number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*<sup>o</sup><sub>x</sub> complete expectation of life at exact age *x*



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

## FEMALES.....

TASMANIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	Age (years)	<i>l</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>L</i> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>	<i>e</i> <sup>o</sup> <sub>x</sub>
0	100 000	0.00593	99 483	81.23	82.41	50	96 682	0.00228	96 574	33.00	34.11
1	99 407	0.00049	99 380	80.71	81.81	51	96 462	0.00251	96 343	32.08	33.18
2	99 359	0.00023	99 347	79.75	80.84	52	96 220	0.00277	96 089	31.16	32.25
3	99 337	0.00020	99 327	78.77	79.86	53	95 953	0.00307	95 808	30.24	31.32
4	99 317	0.00018	99 308	77.79	78.87	54	95 659	0.00340	95 499	29.33	30.40
5	99 299	0.00016	99 290	76.80	77.89	55	95 334	0.00377	95 157	28.43	29.49
6	99 282	0.00014	99 275	75.81	76.90	56	94 974	0.00416	94 780	27.54	28.58
7	99 268	0.00012	99 262	74.82	75.91	57	94 579	0.00459	94 365	26.65	27.68
8	99 256	0.00011	99 251	73.83	74.91	58	94 145	0.00506	93 910	25.77	26.79
9	99 246	0.00010	99 241	72.84	73.92	59	93 669	0.00555	93 412	24.90	25.90
10	99 236	0.00009	99 231	71.85	72.93	60	93 148	0.00608	92 869	24.04	25.02
11	99 227	0.00010	99 222	70.86	71.93	61	92 582	0.00664	92 278	23.18	24.14
12	99 217	0.00012	99 211	69.86	70.94	62	91 967	0.00724	91 638	22.33	23.28
13	99 205	0.00014	99 198	68.87	69.95	63	91 301	0.00786	90 947	21.49	22.41
14	99 192	0.00016	99 184	67.88	68.96	64	90 583	0.00860	90 199	20.66	21.56
15	99 175	0.00021	99 166	66.89	67.97	65	89 804	0.00946	89 385	19.83	20.71
16	99 155	0.00025	99 143	65.90	66.98	66	88 954	0.01048	88 496	19.02	19.87
17	99 130	0.00030	99 115	64.92	66.00	67	88 022	0.01166	87 518	18.21	19.04
18	99 100	0.00034	99 083	63.94	65.02	68	86 996	0.01299	86 440	17.42	18.22
19	99 066	0.00036	99 048	62.96	64.04	69	85 866	0.01448	85 254	16.64	17.41
20	99 030	0.00037	99 012	61.98	63.06	70	84 622	0.01615	83 950	15.88	16.62
21	98 994	0.00037	98 975	61.01	62.09	71	83 256	0.01799	82 518	15.13	15.84
22	98 957	0.00036	98 939	60.03	61.11	72	81 758	0.01998	80 953	14.40	15.08
23	98 922	0.00036	98 904	59.05	60.14	73	80 125	0.02216	79 249	13.68	14.34
24	98 886	0.00036	98 869	58.07	59.16	74	78 349	0.02453	77 400	12.98	13.60
25	98 851	0.00036	98 833	57.09	58.18	75	76 427	0.02709	75 405	12.30	12.89
26	98 815	0.00037	98 797	56.11	57.21	76	74 357	0.02994	73 257	11.63	12.18
27	98 779	0.00038	98 760	55.13	56.23	77	72 131	0.03321	70 948	10.97	11.50
28	98 742	0.00038	98 723	54.15	55.25	78	69 735	0.03700	68 461	10.33	10.82
29	98 704	0.00040	98 684	53.17	54.28	79	67 155	0.04143	65 781	9.71	10.17
30	98 664	0.00042	98 643	52.20	53.30	80	64 372	0.04660	62 891	9.10	9.54
31	98 622	0.00044	98 600	51.22	52.32	81	61 373	0.05261	59 778	8.52	8.93
32	98 578	0.00046	98 556	50.24	51.35	82	58 144	0.05957	56 432	7.97	8.35
33	98 533	0.00050	98 509	49.26	50.38	83	54 680	0.06753	52 852	7.44	7.79
34	98 484	0.00054	98 458	48.29	49.40	84	50 988	0.07648	49 054	6.94	7.27
35	98 431	0.00058	98 403	47.31	48.43	85	47 088	0.08634	45 067	6.48	6.78
36	98 374	0.00064	98 343	46.34	47.46	86	43 022	0.09707	40 941	6.04	6.32
37	98 311	0.00069	98 277	45.37	46.49	87	38 846	0.10859	36 737	5.64	5.89
38	98 243	0.00076	98 206	44.40	45.53	88	34 628	0.12086	32 529	5.26	5.50
39	98 168	0.00083	98 127	43.43	44.56	89	30 442	0.13380	28 393	4.92	5.14
40	98 086	0.00092	98 042	42.47	43.60	90	26 369	0.14735	24 408	4.60	4.80
41	97 996	0.00101	97 947	41.51	42.64	91	22 484	0.16144	20 645	4.31	4.50
42	97 897	0.00111	97 844	40.55	41.68	92	18 854	0.17615	17 166	4.04	4.22
43	97 789	0.00122	97 730	39.59	40.72	93	15 533	0.19122	14 017	3.80	3.97
44	97 670	0.00134	97 605	38.64	39.77	94	12 563	0.20614	11 236	3.59	3.74
45	97 539	0.00146	97 469	37.69	38.82	95	9 973	0.22055	8 841	3.39	3.53
46	97 396	0.00160	97 319	36.75	37.87	96	7 774	0.23433	6 832	3.22	3.35
47	97 240	0.00175	97 156	35.81	36.93	97	5 952	0.24732	5 189	3.05	3.18
48	97 070	0.00191	96 978	34.87	35.98	98	4 480	0.26027	3 874	2.90	3.01
49	96 884	0.00209	96 785	33.93	35.04	99	3 314	0.27483	2 839	2.75	2.86
						100(b)	2 403	0.28970	6 263	2.61	2.72

(a) See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*<sub>x</sub> number of persons at exact age *x*(b) At age 100, *L*<sub>100+</sub> is shown.*q*<sub>x</sub> probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L*<sub>x</sub> number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*<sup>o</sup><sub>x</sub> complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

## 4.4 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	24	15	39	1	8
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	583	506	1 089	28	230
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	570	488	1 058	27	224
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	137	81	218	6	46
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	11	9	20	1	4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	—	69	—	2	15
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	25	25	1	5
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	81	..	81	2	17
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	71	76	147	4	31
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	51	58	109	3	23
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	27	44	71	2	15
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	55	65	120	3	25
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	701	784	1 485	38	314
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	497	494	991	26	210
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	397	377	774	20	164
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	214	212	426	11	90
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	142	221	363	9	77
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	189	156	345	9	73
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	31	28	59	2	13
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	125	105	230	6	49
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	50	66	116	3	25
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	21	14	35	1	7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	7	22	29	1	6
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	38	51	89	2	19
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	8	6	14	0	3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	9	11	20	1	4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	27	25	52	1	11
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	161	85	246	6	52
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	40	15	55	1	12
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	51	13	64	2	14
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>820</b>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

## 4.5 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—summary

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

		<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
<b>Number of deaths</b>								
Males	no.	570	497	142	189	40	51	1 952
Females	no.	488	494	221	156	15	13	1 924
Persons	no.	1 058	991	363	345	55	64	3 876
<b>Proportions by sex</b>								
Males	%	53.9	50.2	39.1	54.8	72.7	79.7	50.4
Females	%	46.1	49.8	60.9	45.2	27.3	20.3	49.6
Persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Proportions by cause of death</b>								
Males	%	29.2	25.5	7.3	9.7	2.0	2.6	100.0
Females	%	25.4	25.7	11.5	8.1	0.8	0.7	100.0
Persons	%	27.3	25.6	9.4	8.9	1.4	1.7	100.0
<b>Crude death rate(c)</b>								
Males	rate	244.5	213.2	60.9	81.1	17.2	21.9	837.2
Females	rate	203.5	206.0	92.2	65.1	6.3	5.4	802.5
Persons	rate	223.7	209.5	76.8	72.9	11.6	13.5	819.6
<b>Standardised death rate(d)</b>								
Tasmania	rate	176.1	150.9	53.9	54.9	11.4	13.8	621.7
Australia	rate	162.0	135.9	47.4	43.8	9.8	12.5	542.4

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....		
<i>Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>		
Greater Hobart	76.4	81.2
<b>Southern</b>		
Southern	75.9	80.2
<b>Northern</b>		
Greater Launceston	75.8	80.4
Central North	n.a.	n.a.
North Eastern	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total Northern</i>	75.6	80.6
<b>Mersey-Lyell</b>		
Burnie-Devonport	75.2	80.9
North Western Rural	n.a.	n.a.
Lyell	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total Mersey-Lyell</i>	75.4	80.8
<b>Tasmania(c)</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

## SECTION 5

## MIGRATION .....

### Interstate migration

Net interstate migration accounted for a loss of 2,179 people from Tasmania in 2001. This is the smallest net interstate migration loss recorded since 1993. The last time there was a net gain from interstate migration was in 1991 when 371 more people arrived in Tasmania than departed. The largest net interstate migration loss occurred in 1998 (-4,080) and this figure has decreased in all subsequent years.

In 2001, 14,695 people permanently left Tasmania to settle interstate. This is 467 less than the number departing in 2000. Over the three years between 1998 and 2000 interstate departures had averaged 15,200 with a record high of 15,403 being recorded in 1998.

The number of permanent interstate arrivals to Tasmania in 2001 was 12,516. This is the largest number of arrivals from all other Australian states and territories since 1990.

The most popular destination for people leaving Tasmania in 2001 was Victoria (4,576 persons), although this was less than the corresponding figure recorded in 2000 (4,770). Both Queensland (3,881) and New South Wales (2,815) received an increased number of Tasmanians in 2001 compared to the numbers recorded in 2000 (3,820 and 2,965 respectively). Between 1991 and 1996 the major destination for people leaving Tasmania was Queensland with an annual average of 3,730 persons going to that state. Since 1996, Victoria has been the major destination, with an average over the past four years of over 4,500 persons leaving Tasmania to go to that state.

In 2001, the largest number of arrivals to Tasmania from interstate came from Victoria (3,322), an increase of 186 on the figure recorded in 2000. Two states which contributed significant numbers of interstate arrivals were New South Wales and Queensland with 3,040, and 2,930 respectively. These figures represent increases over the corresponding 2000 numbers of 162, and 131 respectively. Victoria has been the major source of interstate arrivals to Tasmania over the last ten years with an annual average of over 3,000 persons. New South Wales and Queensland have traditionally been the other main contributors of interstate arrivals with annual averages of 2,600 persons from each state over the last ten years.

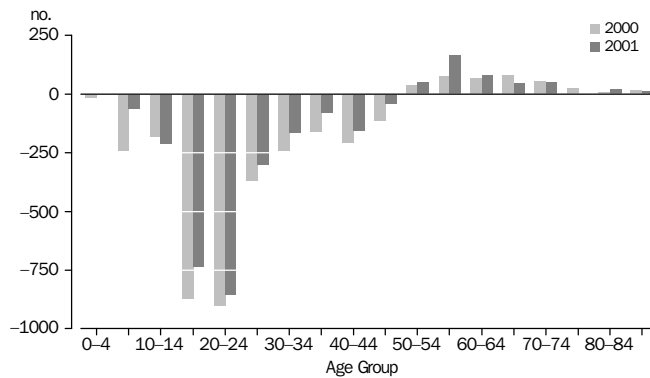
#### INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, TASMANIA



Interstate migration by age group

Conversely, the largest net interstate migration losses in 2000 were in the 20–24, and 15–19 year age groups with net losses of 854, and 736 respectively. There was a net interstate migration loss in the 0–49 year age group of 2,602 persons which is a reduction of 685 on the corresponding figure recorded in 2000. The largest gains from interstate migration in 2001 were recorded in the 55–59, and 60–64 year age groups with 164 and 83 persons respectively. There was a net gain of 423 persons in the 50 year and over age group in 2001, an increase of 55 on the figure recorded for the same age group in 2000.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION BY AGE, TASMANIA—2000 AND 2001

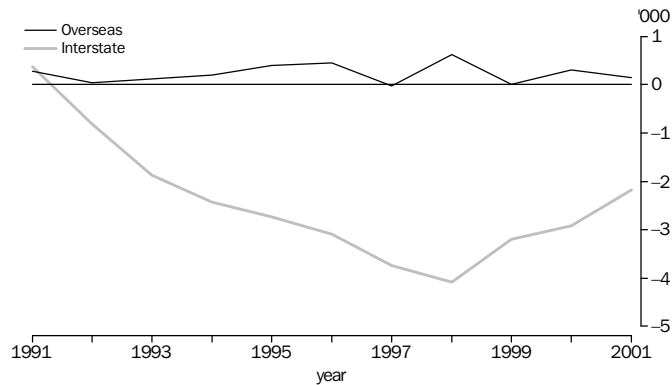


Overseas migration

In 2001 the net overseas migration gain was 154 compared to the net 2000 figure of 318. The only net overseas migration loss since 1991 was recorded in 1997 (-16). Traditionally, Tasmania has made net gains from overseas migration, averaging net gains of 280 persons per year since 1995.

Since 1991, there has been a net gain to Tasmania from overseas migration of 2,613 persons with a peak figure of 625 being recorded in 1998.

NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION, TASMANIA

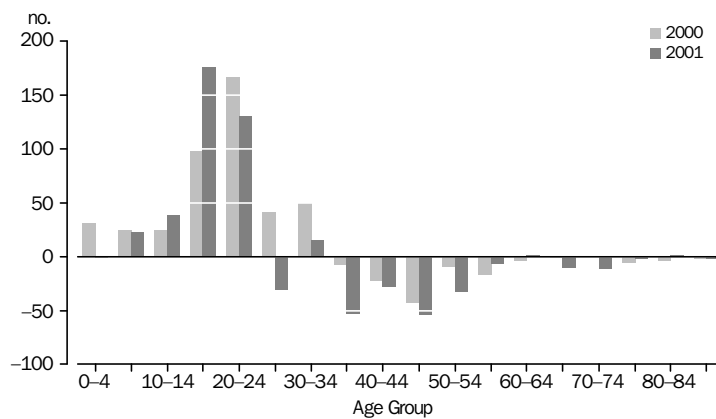


### Overseas migration by age group

In 2001 the highest net overseas migration figures were recorded in the younger age groups, with a net figure of 176 being recorded in the 15–19 year age group, and 130 being recorded in the 20–24 year age group. Both figures represent increases on the corresponding numbers recorded in 2000, however the net gain in 2001 in the 0–34 year age group was 350 compared to 435 in 2000.

From 35 years and over there was a net overseas migration loss of 196 persons with the greatest losses, 54, and 53, being recorded in the 45–49, and 35–39 year age groups respectively. In 2000, there was a loss of 117 persons in the 35 years and over age group.

#### NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION BY AGE, TASMANIA—2000 AND 2001



## 5.1 MIGRATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(a)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION								
Permanent movement								
Arrivals	no.	674	463	399	443	426	449	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	356	321	378	366	421	419	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	179	122	145	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	177	199	233	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	no.	318	142	21	77	5	30	n.y.a.
Long-term movement								
Arrivals	no.	1 257	1 788	1 619	1 789	1 658	1 147	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	733	982	904	1 117	880	205	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	524	806	715	672	778	942	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	1 220	1 395	1 549	1 353	1 548	1 185	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	874	890	1 006	1 049	1 029	1 080	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	346	505	543	304	519	105	n.y.a.
Net	no.	37	393	70	436	110	-38	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-83	-76	-103	112	-102	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Net overseas migration(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>154</b>
INTERSTATE MIGRATION								
Arrivals	no.	11 085	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832	12 243	12 516
Departures	no.	10 714	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023	15 162	14 695
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>-3 094</b>	<b>-3 739</b>	<b>-4 080</b>	<b>-3 191</b>	<b>-2 919</b>	<b>-2 179</b>

(a) See paragraphs 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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



## 5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

### NET MIGRATION.....

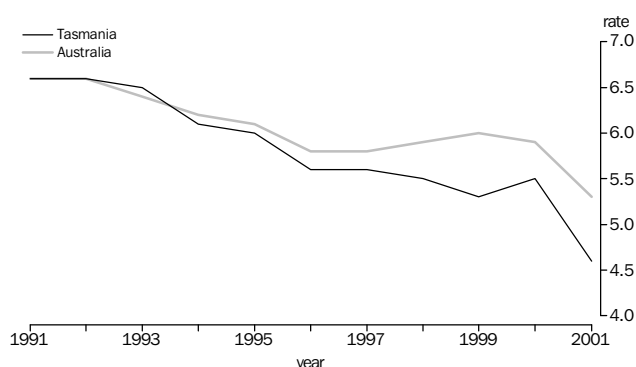
<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	—	—
5-9	23	-60
10-14	38	-212
15-19	176	-736
20-24	130	-854
25-29	-31	-300
30-34	15	-163
35-39	-53	-78
40-44	-28	-156
45-49	-54	-42
50-54	-33	51
55-59	-7	164
60-64	—	83
65-69	-10	46
70-74	-11	49
75-79	—	-3
80-84	—	20
85 and over	—	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-2 179</b>

## SECTION 6

## MARRIAGES .....

There were 2,182 marriages registered in Tasmania in 2001. This was a decrease of 407, or 15.7%, on the number registered in 2000, and a 28.9% decrease on the number registered in 1991, (3,069). The 2001 figure represents the lowest number of marriages recorded since 1945. The crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, fell to 4.6, which is the lowest figure on record. Of all Australian states and territories, only the Northern Territory had a lower crude marriage rate (3.9 per 1,000 population). The national crude marriage rate was 5.3 per 1,000 population which is the lowest on record.

### MARRIAGE RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

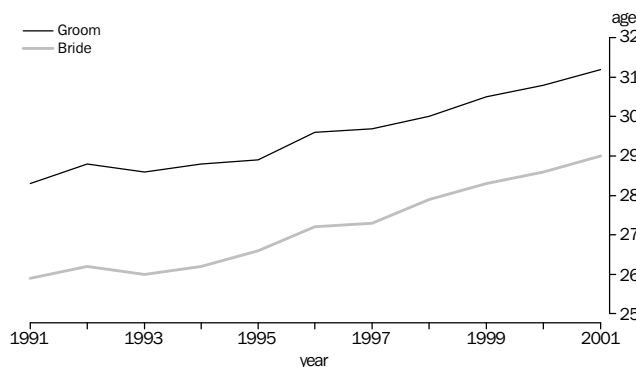


### Marriage age

The median marriage age, (the age at which there are as many marrying above the age as there are below it), for both men and women marrying in Tasmania continued to increase in 2001. The median age at marriage for bridegrooms has increased from 28.3 years in 1991 to 31.2 years in 2001, and for brides from 25.9 years in 1991 to 29 years in 2001.

The median age for men and women marrying for the first time also continued to increase in 2001 to 28.7 years for men, and 26.7 years for women. The corresponding figures in 1991 were 26.2 years for men and 23.9 years for women.

### MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM, TASMANIA



### Age of brides and grooms

Between 1991 and 2001, age-specific marriage rates (per 1,000 population) decreased most markedly for both men and women in the 19 and under, and 20–24 year age groups. Most other age groups for men and women experienced increased age-specific marriage rates between 1991 and 2001. The peak age group for men has been the 25–29 year age group throughout the period from 1991 to 2001. For women the peak age group since 1997 has been the 25–29 year age group, whereas prior to 1997 it had been the 20–24 year age group.

The rates for men in both the 30–34, and 35–39 year age groups rose steadily between 1996 and 2000 before falling slightly in 2001. The rates in the 40–44, 45–49, and 50 and over age groups fluctuated between 1996 and 2000. Of these age groups, the rate in the 40–44 year age group is higher in 2001 than in 1991, whilst the rate in the 45–49 year age group is the lowest since 1994. The rate for men in the 50 year and over age group is the lowest in the last 10 years.

For women the rates in the 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups are higher in 2001 than in 1991, although the rates in both age groups have fallen slightly since 2000. The most significant decreases between 1991 and 2001 have occurred in the 19 year and under and 20–24 year age group, whilst the rates in the 40–44, 45–49, and 50 and over age groups have fluctuated over the same period. Of these three age groups, only the 45–49 year age group has a higher rate in 2001 than in 1991.

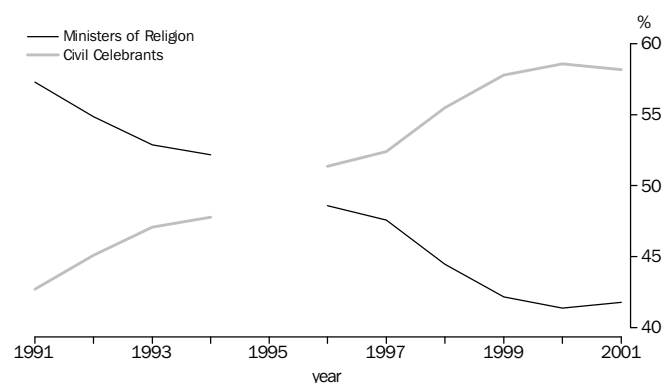
### Category of celebrant

During 2001, the proportion of couples who had marriages performed in Tasmania by civil celebrants decreased slightly to 58.2%. From 1991 to 2001 the proportion had increased markedly from 42.7% to 58.6%.

The proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion declined from 57.3% in 1991 to 41.4% in 2000, before rising slightly to 41.8% in 2001. Of these marriages in 2001 for 80.5% of men and 84.2% of women, this was their first registered marriage.

In 2001, 12.6% of all marriages were performed by Anglican ministers, while 9.8% were performed by Catholic priests. Both figures represent small increases on the figures recorded in 2001 and together form by far the greater proportion of all religious rite marriages.

#### PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PERFORMED, TASMANIA



## Remarriages

The number of marriages where at least one partner had previously been married increased slightly in 2001, to the extent that 38.7% involved a party remarrying. The proportion of marriages involving a party remarrying has grown over the past 10 years. In 1991, 36.9% of all marriages involved a party remarrying. While the number of marriages involving at least one party remarrying decreased by 25.4% between 1991 and 2001, the overall number of marriages declined by 28.9% over the same period.

In Tasmania in 2001, 635 men and 618 women remarried. Of these, 572 men (90.1%) and 537 women (86.9%) remarrying had their previous marriage end in divorce. These proportions are slightly lower for both men and women than the figures recorded in 2000, when 90.3% and 89% respectively had their previous marriage end in divorce but higher than the corresponding figures recorded in 1991 when 87.4% of men and 86.4% of women had their previous marriage end in divorce.

**PROPORTION OF REMARRIAGES PREVIOUS MARRIAGE ENDING IN DIVORCE, TASMANIA**



## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL MARRIAGES								
<b>Marriages registered</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 069</b>	<b>2 654</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>2 599</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>2 182</b>
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.6
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	1 936	1 632	1 664	1 612	1 551	1 589	1 337
First marriage one partner	no.	575	488	531	481	488	483	437
Remarriage both partners	no.	558	534	477	506	460	517	408
Marriages performed by Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	1 759	1 290	1 272	1 157	1 055	1 073	913
Proportion	%	57.3	48.6	47.6	44.5	42.2	41.4	41.8
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	1 310	1 364	1 400	1 442	1 444	1 516	1 269
Proportion	%	42.7	51.4	52.4	55.5	57.8	58.6	58.2

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
20–24	rate	47.3	33.5	31.1	28.7	28.1	26.4	21.9
25–29	rate	54.8	50.0	53.5	52.1	48.0	50.8	43.3
30–34	rate	23.5	26.2	29.4	30.1	31.9	34.3	28.9
35–39	rate	15.3	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.4	17.8	16.0
40–44	rate	9.9	10.6	10.0	11.0	9.9	10.0	10.3
45–49	rate	8.1	9.1	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.5	7.3
50 and over	rate	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.2
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	2 204	1 864	1 913	1 830	1 783	1 818	1 547
Widowed	no.	109	76	85	70	60	75	63
Divorced	no.	756	714	674	699	656	696	572
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 069	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499	2 589	2 182
Median age								
Never married	years	26.2	27.1	27.5	27.6	28.2	28.3	28.7
Widowed	years	62.3	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.
Divorced	years	39.5	42.4	41.3	41.9	43.1	43.2	43.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	28.3	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.5	30.8	31.2
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	9.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.0
20–24	rate	68.4	52.6	50.3	48.0	43.1	44.7	36.7
25–29	rate	43.8	43.0	52.4	48.9	46.7	50.1	44.2
30–34	rate	17.9	21.8	21.0	23.0	25.6	26.9	23.6
35–39	rate	12.3	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.4
40–44	rate	8.2	8.2	6.7	7.5	7.8	8.0	6.9
45–49	rate	6.2	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.0	7.2	6.3
50 and over	rate	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.9
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	2 243	1 888	1 946	1 875	1 807	1 843	1 564
Widowed	no.	112	94	77	85	73	82	81
Divorced	no.	714	672	649	639	619	664	537
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 069	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499	2 589	2 182
Median age								
Never married	years	23.9	25.1	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.7
Widowed	years	59.3	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.
Divorced	years	36.8	38.1	37.9	38.2	39.2	39.8	40.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	25.9	27.2	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.0

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

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	20.4	15.9	7.9	3.4	2.4	1.0
20–24	217.7	169.0	120.9	87.7	58.0	38.8
25–29	202.5	168.5	151.0	124.1	113.5	84.0
30–34	111.9	103.0	83.6	79.3	70.4	64.5
35–39	54.1	46.2	53.3	42.5	40.6	38.2
40–44	25.5	30.6	20.9	24.9	21.9	19.4
45 and over	6.9	n.a.	6.5	9.1	7.4	5.9
Age of bride						
15–19	86.1	62.7	38.5	20.7	10.4	5.3
20–24	334.5	245.5	180.6	138.7	98.0	66.8
25–29	202.5	164.3	143.5	134.9	130.4	91.4
30–34	60.2	81.8	62.0	82.1	71.5	64.1
35–39	37.9	51.8	37.9	35.5	34.8	26.9
40–44	19.1	22.5	24.4	21.4	9.6	17.1
45 and over	4.8	n.a.	3.2	4.3	4.9	3.9
REMARRIAGES(c)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	380.0	402.6	257.7	138.3	19.8	20.4
25–29	491.5	417.2	289.5	201.6	149.5	141.1
30–34	324.5	338.2	275.8	174.5	145.4	117.8
35–39	208.3	242.0	166.7	159.2	134.3	87.8
40–44	157.2	182.3	120.2	98.4	89.1	77.2
45–49	86.0	194.2	89.4	95.0	74.4	71.9
50–54	70.2	134.5	52.9	59.9	76.0	47.0
55–59	54.2	51.8	56.3	52.6	46.3	43.4
60 and over	16.6	17.7	19.5	21.9	19.3	11.2
Age of bride						
15–19	—	125.0	—	—	—	—
20–24	275.9	378.5	271.9	186.4	111.6	94.0
25–29	322.0	300.4	206.5	171.9	141.0	108.5
30–34	181.8	230.9	161.1	117.2	98.2	103.8
35–39	100.3	130.4	97.4	90.1	88.5	70.2
40–44	82.0	83.7	58.6	67.7	60.9	49.3
45–49	50.9	65.6	43.2	43.9	41.6	42.7
50–54	21.7	39.6	23.4	30.5	28.6	26.9
55–59	15.3	15.4	14.3	24.4	13.2	9.3
60 and over	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	1.8

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

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

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

### 6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous marital status of parties

#### PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

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

#### MARRIAGES (no.)

Never married	1 337	15	195	1 547
Widowed	9	27	27	63
Divorced	218	39	315	572
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2 182</b>

#### PROPORTION (%)

Never married	61.3	0.7	8.9	70.9
Widowed	0.4	1.2	1.2	2.9
Divorced	10.0	1.8	14.4	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



#### 6.4 MARRIAGES, Previous marital status of parties and category of rite

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Religious(a)</b>								
Anglican	221	8	45	244	6	24	274	12.6
Baptist	55	4	14	57	4	12	73	3.3
Catholic	198	7	8	202	5	6	213	9.8
Churches of Christ	16	—	10	18	—	8	26	1.2
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
Lutheran	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	0.2
Orthodox	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.1
Presbyterian	16	—	5	20	—	—	22	1.0
Uniting Church	77	—	15	74	4	16	94	4.3
Other denominations	145	10	45	145	8	47	200	9.2
<i>All religious rites</i>	735	32	146	769	29	115	913	41.8
<b>Civil</b>								
Official registrars	50	—	30	43	4	34	81	3.7
Other civil celebrants	762	30	396	752	48	388	1 188	54.4
<i>All civil rites</i>	812	31	426	795	52	422	1 269	58.2
<b>All marriages</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>100.0</b>

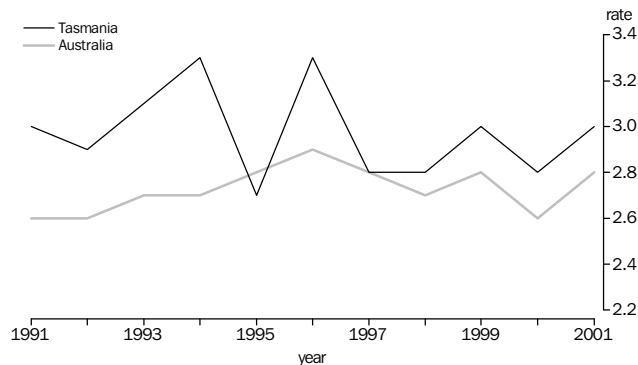
(a) Registers of ministers of religion are maintained by states and territories under the authority of the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwth).

There were 1,439 divorces granted in Tasmania in 2001, which was an increase of 8.3% on the figure recorded in 2000. The 2001 figure is the highest number of divorces granted since 1996 when there were 1,582 and is the third highest number of divorces granted in Tasmania since the Family Court came into operation under the *Family Law Act 1975*.

Divorce Rates

In 2001, the crude divorce rate of 3.0 divorces registered for every one thousand of population represented an increase on that recorded in 2000, and was the same as that recorded in 1991. The 2001 figure continues the trend of Tasmanian crude divorce rates being slightly higher than those for Australia as a whole.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

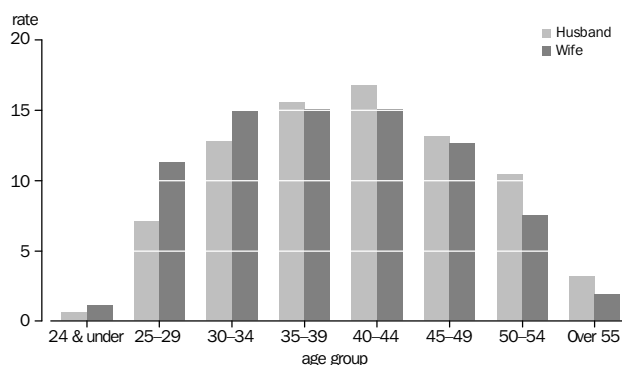


Age distribution

The highest age-specific divorce rates recorded in Tasmania in 2001 were in the 40–44 year age group for males (16.8 per 1,000 population) and in both the 35–39, and 40–44 year age group for females (15.1 per 1,000 population). By comparison the highest age-specific divorce rates recorded in 1991 were in the 35–39 year age group for males (16.4 per 1,000 population) and the 25–29 year age group for females (16.2 per 1,000 population).

Age-specific divorce rates have increased between 1991 and 2001 for the 35–39 year age group, and all subsequent age groups, for both men and women.

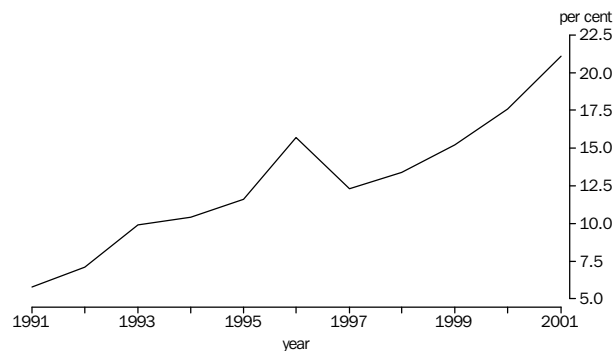
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES, TASMANIA—2001



### Joint Applications

While the total number of divorces registered in Tasmania in 2001 increased by 8.3% from the 2000 figure, joint applications as a percentage of total divorces registered increased from 17.6% to 21.1% over the same period. The trend of increasing numbers of joint applications has been sustained since 1991 when there were 80 joint applications, or only 5.8% of all applications for divorce, compared with the record figure of 304 recorded in 2001.

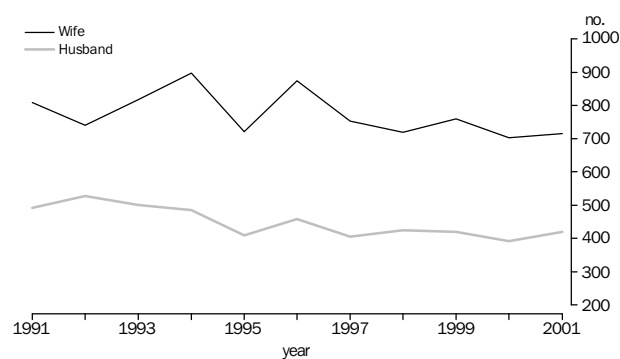
#### JOINT APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE



### Applications by husband or wife

Traditionally, female divorce applications have outnumbered their male counterparts by almost two to one. In 2001, 63% of non-joint applications were by females, almost equal to the figure recorded in 2000. Although the proportions of male and female applications are almost equal to those recorded in 1991, the numbers of applications by both males and females is significantly lower than the figures recorded in that year.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE, TASMANIA



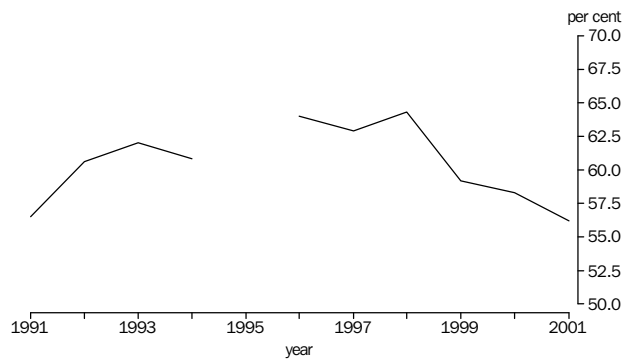
### Age of parties at divorce

Of the 1,439 divorces recorded in Tasmania in 2001, the greatest number occurred where both the husband and wife were in the 40–44 year age group, (134) whilst in 2000 the highest number of divorces occurred where both parties were in the 35–39 year age group (107). In 2001, the next highest number was recorded where both parties were in the 35–39 year age group, (112), followed by 103 divorces where both parties were in the 30–34 year age group, and 101 where the husband was in the 40–44 year age group, and the wife was in the 35–39 year age group. A total of 276 divorces recorded in Tasmania in 2001 involved a wife in the 40–44 year age group, whilst 301 involved a husband in the same age group.

Divorces involving children under 18

In 2001, 809, or 56.2% of divorces involved at least one child under 18 years. Whilst the proportion of divorces involving children decreased between 2000 and 2001, the number of divorces involving children increased by 34 over the same period. Over the last ten years the percentage of divorces involving children under 18 years peaked at just over 64% in 1998, whilst the 2001 figure is the lowest percentage recorded over this period.

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, TASMANIA



Median interval between marriage and final separation

The median interval between marriage and final separation has steadily increased from 8 years in 1991 to 9.7 years in 2001. Over the same period the median duration of marriage has increased from 10.9 years in 1991 to 13.3 years in 2001.

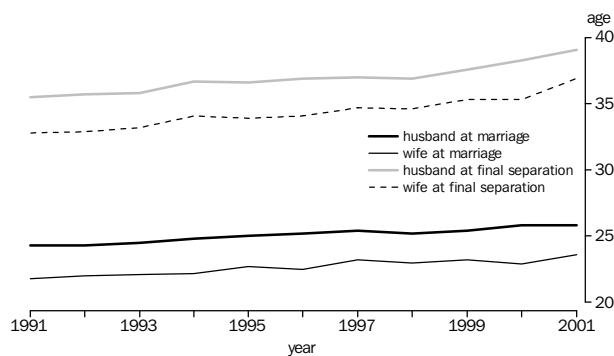
Median age at marriage

In 2001, the median age at marriage of husbands divorcing was 25.8 years, the same as the figure recorded in 2000, but an increase of 1.5 years on the figure recorded in 1991, (24.3 years), whilst the median age at marriage of wives divorcing increased by 1.8 years over the same period from 21.8 years in 1991 to 23.6 years in 2001.

Median age at separation

At final separation, the median age of husbands in Tasmania in 2001 was 39.1 years, over 3 and a half years greater than the figure recorded in 1991 (35.5 years). The median age at separation for wives in Tasmania increased by 4.1 years over the same period from 32.8 years in 1991 to 36.9 years in 2001.

MEDIAN AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, TASMANIA



## 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL DIVORCES								
<b>Divorces granted</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>1 321</b>	<b>1 322</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 439</b>
Crude divorce rate	rate	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Median duration of marriage	years	10.9	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	13.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	8.0	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.7
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	781	1 013	831	850	823	775	809
Proportion of total divorces	%	56.5	64.0	62.9	64.3	59.2	58.3	56.2
Average number of children	no.	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	493	459	405	426	419	392	420
Wife	no.	810	875	753	719	760	703	715
Joint	no.	80	248	163	177	212	234	304
HUSBAND								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
25–29	rate	10.7	9.3	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.1
30–34	rate	14.8	17.0	13.5	15.4	14.7	14.3	12.8
35–39	rate	16.4	17.6	15.0	15.3	16.0	14.4	15.6
40–44	rate	13.7	16.0	13.5	12.1	14.5	13.9	16.8
45–49	rate	12.7	12.8	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.4	13.1
50–54	rate	7.0	11.0	8.9	9.8	9.3	10.1	10.4
55 and over	rate	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.2
Median age								
At marriage	years	24.3	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.8	25.8
At final separation	years	35.5	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.6	38.3	39.1
At decree made absolute	years	38.4	40.0	40.3	40.1	41.0	41.5	42.2
WIFE								
Age-specific divorce rate								
Age group (years)								
24 and under	rate	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
25–29	rate	16.2	15.7	12.7	11.2	11.5	12.8	11.3
30–34	rate	14.9	18.5	13.9	16.8	16.4	15.3	14.9
35–39	rate	14.7	16.4	15.6	14.7	16.3	14.4	15.1
40–44	rate	11.8	14.7	12.7	12.4	13.8	13.4	15.1
45–49	rate	9.7	11.8	9.3	8.6	10.7	9.3	12.6
50–54	rate	4.9	6.8	6.9	7.6	6.1	7.0	7.5
55 and over	rate	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.9
Median age								
At marriage	years	21.8	22.5	23.2	23.0	23.2	22.9	23.6
At final separation	years	32.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	35.3	35.3	36.9
At decree made absolute	years	35.5	37.1	38.0	37.7	38.7	38.5	40.2

## 7.2 DIVORCES, Age of parties at divorce

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

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
24 and under	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
25-29	13	68	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
30-34	5	63	103	18	5	—	—	—	—	199
35-39	—	24	89	112	26	7	—	—	—	261
40-44	—	3	23	101	134	29	6	—	—	301
45-49	—	—	9	24	75	95	14	—	—	222
50-54	—	—	—	—	24	65	63	11	—	170
55-59	—	—	—	3	10	13	27	31	3	87
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	21	44	81
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1 439</b>

(a) Includes age not stated.

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

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

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	<i>4 and over</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>Total children</i>	<i>Average number of children(a)</i>
1	8	3	—	—	—	11	3	1.0
2	39	11	6	—	—	59	33	1.7
3	30	13	—	—	—	48	27	1.5
4	36	23	12	—	—	72	50	1.4
5	27	10	13	—	—	53	46	1.8
6	40	20	15	—	5	82	76	1.8
7	25	17	21	5	—	69	78	1.8
8	30	12	22	7	3	74	91	2.1
9	17	10	17	9	—	54	75	2.0
10–14	73	67	97	38	8	283	409	1.9
15–19	43	41	96	35	16	231	406	2.2
20–24	56	36	40	8	5	145	163	1.8
25–29	95	36	8	—	—	141	58	1.3
30 and over	111	6	—	—	—	117	6	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>1.9</b>

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### POPULATION

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

#### Population estimates

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

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

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

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

#### Population projections

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



POPULATION *continued*

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

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

## Household projections

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

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

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

## BIRTHS

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

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

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

## DEATHS

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

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

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

## Life tables

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

## Small area life tables

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

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

DEATHS *continued*

## Causes of death

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

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

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

## MIGRATION

## Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

MIGRATION *continued*

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

## Interstate migration

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

## MARRIAGES

**31** Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Tasmania 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 civil or religious celebrant authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month, and within six calendar months, before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration to a District Registrar in the state or territory in which the marriage took place.

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

## DIVORCES

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

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

## INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

## GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

## SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**42** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*AusStats* — electronic data (see paragraph 43)  
*Tasmania at a Glance*, cat. no. 1305.6  
*Tasmanian Statistical Indicators*, cat. no. 1303.6  
*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0  
*Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0  
*Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0  
*Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0  
*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania*, cat. no. 2015.6  
*Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0  
*Demography*, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state- and territory-specific publications)  
*Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001*, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, cat. no. 3231.0  
*Household and Family Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3236.0  
*Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0  
*Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0  
*Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania*, cat. no. 3235.6.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>  
*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0  
*Population Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

## BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

### Characteristics of the birth

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

### Characteristics of the mother and father

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

## DEATHS

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

## MIGRATION

Age  
 Australian resident
 

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

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

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

 Permanent migrant
 

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

 Sex



## MARRIAGES

## Characteristics of the marriage

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

## Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

## DIVORCES

## Characteristics of the divorce

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

## Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

## APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY .....

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population 31 Dec.	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)
1911	192 925	5 456	1 931	403	1 477	—	28.3	10.0	73.9	7.7
1916	195 603	5 792	2 058	423	1 433	—	29.6	10.5	73.0	7.3
1921	218 676	5 755	2 197	451	1 668	—	26.3	10.4	78.4	7.6
1926	217 575	4 988	1 912	232	1 435	34	22.9	8.8	46.5	6.6
1931	228 464	4 762	2 057	219	1 502	47	20.8	9.0	46.0	6.6
1936	235 773	4 581	2 387	227	2 073	62	19.4	10.1	50.0	8.8
1941	242 135	5 206	2 575	255	2 150	84	21.5	10.6	49.0	8.9
1946	254 570	6 847	2 549	207	2 650	219	26.9	10.0	30.2	10.4
1951	301 787	7 357	2 567	196	2 607	194	24.4	8.5	26.6	8.6
1956	332 810	8 104	2 513	170	2 601	197	24.4	7.6	21.0	7.8
1961	364 134	8 982	2 789	151	2 677	286	24.7	7.7	16.8	7.4
1966(c)	373 905	7 401	3 159	108	2 946	319	19.8	8.5	14.6	7.9
1971(d)	392 824	8 321	3 295	114	3 578	432	21.2	8.4	13.7	9.1
1976	409 252	6 702	3 389	77	3 477	(e)1761	16.4	8.3	11.5	8.5
1981	428 283	7 229	3 364	89	3 515	1 139	16.9	7.9	12.3	8.2
1986	448 235	6 950	3 454	79	3 302	1 245	15.5	7.7	11.4	7.4
1991	468 475	6 870	3 686	62	3 069	1 383	14.7	7.9	9.0	6.6
1992	471 023	6 987	3 739	46	3 081	1 365	14.8	7.9	6.6	6.5
1993	472 541	6 835	3 637	40	3 055	(f)1 465	14.5	7.7	5.9	6.5
1994	473 390	6 844	3 911	51	2 887	(f)1 544	14.5	8.3	7.5	6.1
1995	474 136	6 570	3 754	38	2 840	1 279	13.9	7.9	5.8	6.0
1996	474 415	6 457	3 872	29	2 654	1 582	13.6	8.2	4.5	5.6
1997	473 175	6 007	3 809	39	2 672	1 321	12.7	8.0	6.5	5.6
1998	472 542	5 978	3 605	34	2 599	1 322	12.7	7.6	5.7	5.5
1999	472 296	6 032	3 783	46	2 499	1 391	12.8	8.0	7.6	5.3
2000	472 288	5 692	3 711	33	2 589	1 329	12.1	7.9	5.8	5.5
2001	473 252	6 430	3 876	40	2 182	1 439	13.6	8.2	6.2	4.6

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

(f) For 1993 and 1994 divorce data is also available on a state of usual residence basis.

# APPENDIX 3 2001 CENSUS .....

## SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
Characteristics of persons	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Persons usually resident in Tasmania</b>	<b>225 904</b>	<b>234 768</b>	<b>460 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Place of enumeration on Census Night				
Persons counted at home	212 977	222 963	435 940	94.6
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	2 389	2 197	4 586	1.0
Different SLA within Tasmania	5 592	4 620	10 212	2.2
Interstate	4 946	4 988	9 934	2.2
Total persons counted away from home	12 927	11 805	24 732	5.4
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	121 747	125 460	247 207	53.7
Different address				
Same SLA	34 310	37 032	71 342	15.5
Different SLA within Tasmania	30 832	33 746	64 578	14.0
Interstate	11 410	11 982	23 392	5.1
Overseas	2 763	2 787	5 550	1.2
Move undefined(a)	1 652	1 355	3 007	0.7
Total different address	80 967	86 902	167 869	36.4
Not stated(b)	7 654	7 616	15 270	3.3
Not applicable(c)	15 536	14 790	30 326	6.6
Age group (years)				
0–14	50 079	47 529	97 608	21.2
15–54	124 431	128 107	252 538	54.8
55–64	23 355	23 354	46 709	10.1
65 and over	28 039	35 778	63 817	13.9
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	57 783	49 542	107 325	23.3
Married	93 326	93 294	186 620	40.5
Separated	6 158	7 124	13 282	2.9
Divorced	13 222	16 494	29 716	6.5
Widowed	5 336	20 785	26 121	5.7
Citizenship				
Australian	208 918	217 731	426 649	92.6
18 years and over	152 582	163 949	316 531	68.7

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

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Indigenous status</b>				
Non-Indigenous	210 148	218 278	428 426	93.0
Indigenous				
Aboriginal	6 802	6 875	13 677	3.0
Torres Strait Islander	641	620	1 261	0.3
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	470	448	918	0.2
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	7 913	7 943	15 856	3.4
Not stated	7 843	8 547	16 390	3.6
<b>Labour force status(a)</b>				
Employed				
Full-time(b)	74 391	37 116	111 507	24.2
Part-time	21 994	44 876	66 870	14.5
Hours worked not stated	3 164	2 241	5 405	1.2
<i>Total employed</i>	99 549	84 233	183 782	39.9
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	11 289	4 447	15 736	3.4
Looking for part-time work	1 942	2 955	4 897	1.1
<i>Total unemployed</i>	13 231	7 402	20 633	4.5
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	112 780	91 635	204 415	44.4
Total not in the labour force	57 072	87 928	145 000	31.5
Not stated	5 973	7 676	13 649	3.0
<b>Birthplace</b>				
Oceania and Antarctica				
Australia (includes External Territories)	190 883	199 919	390 802	84.8
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 122	2 129	4 251	0.9
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	193 005	202 048	395 053	85.8
North-West Europe	14 261	13 980	28 241	6.1
Southern and Eastern Europe	2 734	2 070	4 804	1.0
North Africa and the Middle East	323	249	572	0.1
South-East Asia	934	1 549	2 483	0.5
North-East Asia	556	752	1 308	0.3
Southern and Central Asia	401	420	821	0.2
Americas	1 019	1 006	2 025	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	724	731	1 455	0.3
Not stated	11 862	11 869	23 731	5.2
Other(c)	85	94	179	—

(a) Persons aged 15 years or over.

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

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

## GLOSSARY .....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

<b>State or territory of registration</b>	State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered or the state or territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the population (estimated resident population)</li> <li>▪ the mother (birth collection)</li> <li>▪ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Statistical Local Areas</b>	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).
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	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.
<b>Year of occurrence</b>	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
<b>Year of registration</b>	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

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