

# **DEMOGRAPHY**

**AUSTRALIAN  
CAPITAL  
TERRITORY**

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

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Genevieve Heard on Canberra 02 6252 7883.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

### ABOUT THIS ISSUE

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

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

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

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

Tracy Stewart  
Regional Director

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SECTION **1** DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY .....

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory at December 2000 was 312,500 persons with a population growth rate of 0.8%. Over the last decade the population has increased by 10%, from 285,000 persons in 1990.

The largest growth since 1999 occurred in the Gungahlin–Hall Subdivision, which recorded a 9% increase in estimated mid-year population (1,600 persons). Weston Creek–Stromlo recorded the largest population decrease of 1% (–230 persons).

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 2,900 persons to the ACT population in 2000. Net overseas migration added 260 persons to the population, while the net loss due to interstate migration was 630 persons.

Consistent with the national trend, the population of the ACT continues to age. At June 2000 the median age of the ACT population was 32.8 years.

BIRTHS

In 2000, there were 4,100 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was a decrease of 4% from the number recorded in 1999, and a decrease of 9% from the number recorded in 1990.

The total fertility rate, which represents the average number of babies a female could expect to bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates, was 1.61 in 2000, down from 1.78 in 1990. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman and was in fact the lowest total fertility rate in the country. Within the ACT, the total fertility rate ranged from 1.17 in the North Canberra Subdivision to 2.17 in the Gungahlin–Hall Subdivision.

The median age of parents of children born in the ACT has increased over the last decade, from 28.8 years for mothers and 31.2 years for fathers in 1990, to 30.2 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 2000. Since 1997, the peak age group for mothers to give birth in the ACT has been 30–34 years.

In 2000, 26% of births in the ACT occurred outside a registered marriage, compared to 19% in 1990. This proportion has consistently remained below the national level of ex-nuptial births (29% in 2000). Nuptial confinements accounted for almost three-quarters (3,000) of all confinements in the ACT in 2000. Of these, 1,300 were first nuptial confinements.

## DEATHS

In 2000 there were 1,300 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 2000 was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population, down from 5.4 in 1999 and lower than the national rate of 5.7. The indirect standardised death rate ranged from 4.3 in the Tuggeranong Subdivision to 6.6 in the South Canberra Subdivision. For 1998–2000, life expectancy at birth was 78.3 for ACT males and 82.3 for ACT females.

The median age at death in the ACT in 2000 was 73.5 years for males and 79.9 years for females. These were each 1.8 years lower than the national median ages at death of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females.

There were 17 infant deaths registered in the ACT in 2000, compared with 24 in 1999. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 4.2 in 2000, lower than the national rate of 5.2.

## MIGRATION

Net overseas migration to the ACT has fluctuated over the last decade. The ACT gained 260 persons through net overseas migration in 2000. In contrast, a loss of 850 persons was recorded through net overseas migration in 1999.

In 2000, for the seventh consecutive year, more people left the ACT for other States and Territories than made their homes in the ACT. The net loss through interstate migration was 630 persons. This loss is greater than the loss of 350 persons recorded in 1999, and contrasts with the net interstate migration gain of 1,800 persons recorded in 1990.

## MARRIAGES

There were 1,700 marriages registered in the ACT in 2000. This was a decrease of 4% from the number of marriages registered in 1999 (1,800). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 of population) declined 8%, from 6.1 per 1,000 population in 1990 to 5.6 per 1,000 population in 2000.

First marriages made up just over two-thirds (68%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2000. There were 310 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 250 (14%) in which both parties were remarrying.

The median age at marriage for grooms in the ACT decreased from 30.4 years in 1999 to 30.1 years in 2000, while the median age at marriage for brides (28.2 years) remained the same as in 1999. The 2000 figures represent a deviation from the long-term increase in median age at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide, a trend which remained evident at the national level in 2000. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national median ages (by 0.2 years for grooms and 0.1 years for brides).

## DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 1,600 divorces granted in the ACT. This was 25% below the peak level recorded since the introduction of no-fault divorce, at 2,100 in 1994.

The median age at divorce continued to increase in 2000, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2000, the median age at divorce was 41.7 years for males and 39.1 years for females, representing increases of 0.4 years and 0.6 years respectively from 1999. The increase in median age at divorce since 1990 has been 3.4 years for males and 3.6 years for females.

In the ACT the median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2000 was 12.3 years and the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.9 years. These median durations were higher than the national median durations of 11.6 years to divorce and 8.2 years to separation.

In 2000, applications made by wives accounted for the greatest proportion (48%) of all divorces in the ACT. A further 29% of applications were made by husbands alone, while 23% were joint applications by both husband and wife. These proportions reflect current national trends. In 1990 joint applications were less common (17%), while wives applied for 48% of divorces and husbands applied for 35%.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

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



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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

(d) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical subdivision and Statistical local area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
<b>CANBERRA</b>					
<b>North Canberra</b>					
Acton	1 489	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ainslie	4 575	45	1.21	34	5.5
Braddon	2 872	31	0.94	11	3.9
Campbell	3 013	29	1.27	29	4.7
City	435	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Dickson	1 942	30	1.44	10	4.0
Downer	3 351	44	1.25	20	4.6
Duntroon	1 885	10	1.09	—	n.p.
Hackett	3 030	38	1.41	11	3.3
Kowen	16	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Lyneham	4 090	35	1.14	46	10.1
Majura	324	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
O'Connor	4 430	41	1.19	28	5.2
Reid	1 551	20	1.49	13	6.8
Russell	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Turner	1 915	18	1.09	12	4.4
Watson	3 852	38	1.35	21	4.8
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>38 770</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<b>Belconnen</b>					
Aranda	2 558	26	1.29	64	18.9
Belconnen Town Centre	2 919	39	0.80	8	5.5
Bruce	2 486	12	1.38	5	3.5
Charnwood	3 272	49	1.89	4	5.2
Cook	2 941	31	1.55	16	4.0
Dunlop	1 855	65	2.39	—	n.p.
Evatt	5 957	80	2.01	12	4.5
Florey	5 514	60	1.26	8	2.9
Flynn	3 803	48	1.89	9	4.4
Fraser	2 288	21	1.64	4	3.2
Giralang	3 689	42	1.75	11	5.3
Hawker	2 980	26	1.14	10	2.8
Higgins	3 318	40	1.56	14	4.9
Holt	4 666	72	1.89	29	6.1
Kaleen	8 187	92	1.56	14	2.7
Latham	3 910	45	1.81	9	4.7
McKellar	2 963	32	1.55	4	3.1
Macgregor	3 843	47	1.85	15	4.7
Macquarie	2 446	22	1.36	12	4.9
Melba	3 484	35	1.56	7	3.5
Page	2 720	37	1.54	50	12.5
Scullin	2 964	36	1.53	13	5.2
Spence	2 929	36	1.94	5	3.0
Weetangera	2 729	24	1.80	7	4.2
Belconnen—SSD Balance	54	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>84 475</i>	<i>1 017</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>5.4</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical subdivision and Statistical local area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>CANBERRA continued</b>					
<b>Woden Valley</b>					
Chifley	2 298	25	1.49	12	4.8
Curtin	5 148	76	1.98	43	7.6
Farrer	3 449	37	1.47	19	3.6
Garran	2 731	23	1.97	5	3.8
Hughes	3 040	28	1.54	28	7.5
Issacs	2 631	20	1.60	6	4.0
Lyons	2 687	24	1.31	16	4.9
Mawson	2 916	28	1.22	14	4.6
O'Malley	857	3	0.80	—	n.p.
Pearce	2 557	24	1.47	11	4.5
Phillip	1 746	13	0.78	3	4.6
Torrens	2 218	25	1.80	11	5.0
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>32 278</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>Weston Creek–Stromlo</b>					
Chapman	2 925	23	1.83	10	2.9
Duffy	3 339	40	1.46	17	4.3
Fisher	3 064	23	1.68	13	3.0
Holder	2 816	23	1.53	15	3.9
Rivett	3 330	34	1.44	14	4.8
Stirling	2 213	14	1.24	8	5.5
Stromlo	76	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Waramanga	2 691	31	1.75	16	4.1
Weston	3 410	30	1.44	39	8.4
Weston Creek–Stromlo—SSD Balance	26	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Weston Creek–Stromlo</i>	<i>23 890</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<b>Tuggeranong</b>					
Banks	3 627	108	2.70	—	n.p.
Bonython	3 481	55	1.89	5	3.7
Calwell	6 021	82	1.82	8	3.5
Chisholm	5 813	89	1.98	12	4.6
Conder	4 322	106	2.51	8	4.2
Fadden	3 407	27	1.64	3	2.8
Gilmore	3 108	48	2.41	7	4.6
Gordon	7 491	156	2.01	8	2.9
Gowrie	3 452	31	1.91	3	2.2
Greenway	992	14	1.27	7	7.7
Isabella Plains	4 330	79	2.13	13	6.4
Kambah	17 037	182	1.61	45	5.1
Macarthur	1 672	15	2.09	—	n.p.
Monash	5 830	95	1.87	20	4.5
Oxley	1 842	23	1.53	3	3.4
Richardson	3 592	52	2.24	3	5.8
Theodore	4 110	86	2.29	6	4.4
Wanniassa	8 708	101	1.88	15	3.8
Tuggeranong—SSD Balance	64	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>88 899</i>	<i>1 351</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>4.3</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical subdivision and Statistical local area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
<b>CANBERRA continued</b>					
<b>South Canberra</b>					
Barton	530	5	0.75	3	3.6
Deakin	2 481	18	1.66	16	5.2
Forrest	1 231	4	1.04	3	2.9
Fyshwick	87	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Griffith	3 795	35	1.07	23	3.9
Harman	182	3	2.03	—	n.p.
Hume	7	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Jerrabomberra	24	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Kingston	1 881	25	1.17	11	6.1
Narrabundah	5 813	57	1.32	69	7.4
Oaks Estate	302	7	3.00	—	n.p.
Parkes	12	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Pialligo	104	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Red Hill	3 178	25	1.17	77	14.4
Symonston	462	5	1.00	—	n.p.
Yarralumla	2 874	17	1.17	20	4.3
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	22 963	204	1.22	223	6.6
<b>Gungahlin–Hall</b>					
Amaroo	2 331	72	2.07	3	2.5
Hall	400	4	4.75	3	6.8
Mitchell	11	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ngunnawal	7 102	220	2.33	11	5.1
Nicholls	4 007	83	2.56	5	5.2
Palmerston	5 502	117	1.78	11	4.6
Gungahlin–Hall—SSD Balance	47	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Gungahlin–Hall</i>	19 400	498	2.17	33	4.6
<b>TOTAL CANBERRA</b>	<b>310 675</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>REMAINDER OF ACT</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>n.p.</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY(f)</b>	<b>310 993</b>	<b>4 065</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>5.2</b>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

SECTION 2

POPULATION .....

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the ACT at December 2000 was 312,500 persons (155,700 males and 156,900 females). The population growth rate of 0.8% for 2000 was lower than the national rate (1.2%) and was the third lowest rate in the country, higher only than the rates recorded in Tasmania (where population declined by 0.2% in the year to December 2000) and in South Australia (where population grew by 0.3%).

POPULATION, ACT



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Compared to other components of population change, natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) has remained relatively steady over time, although a gradual decline has been evident in the last decade. During 2000, natural increase contributed 2,900 persons to the ACT population. This was 4% higher than the natural increase recorded in 1999 (2,800) but 13% lower than the natural increase recorded in 1990 (3,400). In contrast to the situation in some States, natural increase is the major factor contributing to the ACT's population growth.

Net overseas migration

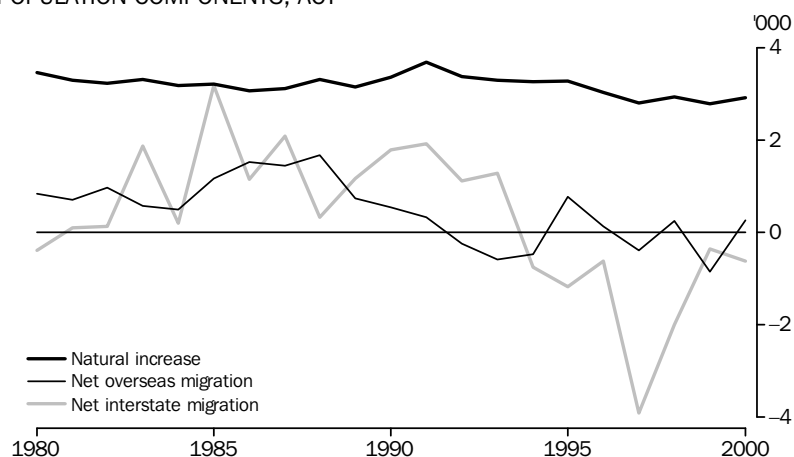
Net overseas migration has shown considerable volatility over the past two decades, with the net figure remaining positive from the early 1980s until 1992 but fluctuating above and below zero since then. In 2000, net overseas migration contributed 260 persons to the ACT population. In contrast, the ACT recorded a loss of 850 persons due to net overseas migration in 1999.

Net interstate migration

The year 2000 was the seventh consecutive year in which more people left the ACT for other States and Territories than moved to the ACT. The net loss due to interstate migration was 630 persons. In 1990, by contrast, the ACT recorded a net interstate migration gain of 1,800 persons, or 31% of total population growth in that year.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION *continued*

POPULATION COMPONENTS, ACT

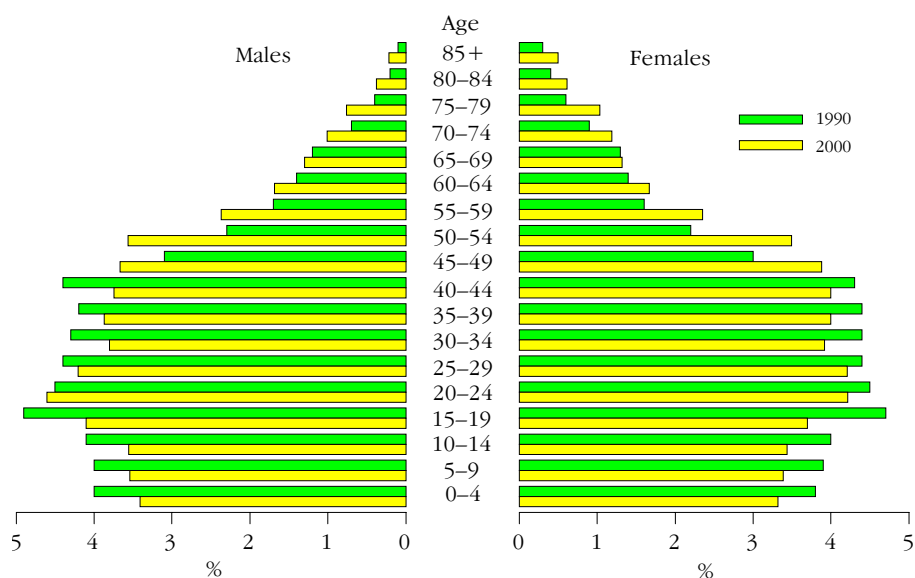


## AGE STRUCTURE

The population of the ACT is younger than the Australian population as a whole. At June 2000 the median age of the ACT population was 32.8 years, while the national median age was 35.2 years. Compared to the Australian population, the ACT had proportionally more persons in all age groups between 0–4 years and 50–54 years, and proportionally less persons in all age groups 55–59 years and over.

Consistent with the national trend, the population of the ACT continues to age. The median age of the ACT population in 2000 increased by 0.3 years from 1999, and 3.5 years from 1990. Nationally, the median age of the population increased by 0.3 years from 1999 and 3.1 years from 1990. Over the last 10 years the proportion of the ACT population aged 0–14 years declined from 24% to 21%, while the proportion aged 65 years and over increased from 6% to 8%.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT—at 30 June



## PROJECTED POPULATION

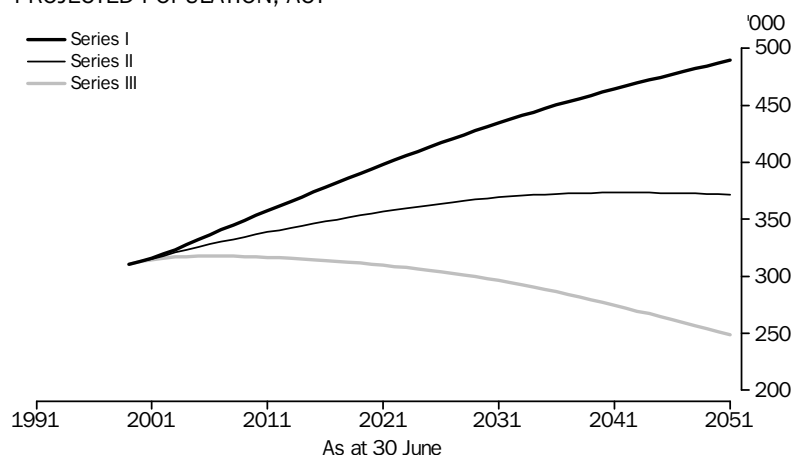
The population of the ACT is projected to 2051 using a number of assumptions to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the ACT's future population. Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts, but an assessment of what would happen to the ACT's population if the assumed levels of the components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50 years. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Assumptions

	<i>Total fertility rate</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>
Series I	1.54	350	1 500
Series II	1.41	250	0
Series III	1.41	140	-2 000

The population of the Australian Capital Territory is projected to grow in two of the three main series, from 312,500 in 2000 to between 371,700 (Series II) and 489,300 (Series I) by 2051. In Series III, the population is projected to decline to 248,300 by 2051.

## PROJECTED POPULATION, ACT



## Components of population change

For the ACT, net interstate migration assumptions have the largest impact on population size across all of the projection series. If fertility and net overseas migration are held constant, use of the high net interstate assumption instead of the low assumption can add an extra 200,400 to 208,100 persons to the ACT's 2051 population.

In contrast, the ranges in both the net overseas migration and fertility assumptions produce much smaller variations in population size. Numbers of births are only projected to increase in Series I (4,900 in 2051), despite a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.54 babies per woman. In Series II and Series III where the TFR is 1.41 babies per woman, the number of births is projected to decline to between 2,100 and 3,300 in 2051.

### Ageing population

By 2051 the median age of the ACT population is projected to increase to between 40.7 years and 45.3 years. As in the other States and Territories the major change in the projected population would occur in the older age groups. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to experience a three- or four-fold increase from 8% in 2000 to between 21% and 26% in 2051. An even larger increase is projected for the 85 years and over age group, from 0.7% in 2000 to 4–5% in 2051. In contrast the proportion of younger persons (0–14 years) is projected to decrease from 21% in 2000 to 14–16% of the total ACT population in 2051.

For further information see *Population Projections Australia, 1999–2101*, (Cat. no. 3222.0).



## 2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
.....							
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	142.4	151.9	153.3	152.7	153.6	154.5	155.7
Females	142.6	154.0	155.4	154.5	154.8	155.5	156.9
Persons	285.0	305.8	308.7	307.2	308.4	310.0	312.5
.....							
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	4 457	4 424	4 317	4 151	4 178	4 134	4 240
Deaths	1 102	1 146	1 284	1 340	1 249	1 338	1 324
Total	3 355	3 278	3 033	2 811	2 929	2 796	2 916
Overseas migration(d)							
Arrivals	5 843	6 484	6 085	5 851	5 973	6 072	n.y.a.
Departures	5 333	5 711	5 793	5 975	6 006	6 559	n.y.a.
Category jumping	32	5	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.
Net	542	778	132	-382	254	-851	258
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	19 245	18 744	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757
Departures	17 463	19 923	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382
Net	1 782	-1 179	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350	-625
Total population growth(e)							
Number	5 793	3 419	2 868	-1 483	1 187	1 595	2 549
Annual growth rate (%)	2.1	1.1	0.9	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
.....							
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)	n.a.	110.3	111.8	115.2	118.3	118.2	121.0
.....							

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

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

## 2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	2 105	2 019	4 124	45	2 250	2 439	4 689
1	2 114	2 087	4 201	46	2 375	2 395	4 770
2	2 075	2 040	4 115	47	2 353	2 464	4 817
3	2 160	2 052	4 212	48	2 192	2 435	4 627
4	2 160	2 127	4 287	49	2 238	2 324	4 562
0–4	10 614	10 325	20 939	45–49	11 408	12 057	23 465
5	2 246	2 040	4 286	50	2 303	2 319	4 622
6	2 119	2 155	4 274	51	2 220	2 278	4 498
7	2 213	2 053	4 266	52	2 201	2 258	4 459
8	2 143	2 099	4 242	53	2 412	2 263	4 675
9	2 291	2 170	4 461	54	1 945	1 739	3 684
5–9	11 012	10 517	21 529	50–54	11 081	10 857	21 938
10	2 208	2 171	4 379	55	1 727	1 732	3 459
11	2 225	2 129	4 354	56	1 605	1 587	3 192
12	2 190	2 106	4 296	57	1 409	1 428	2 837
13	2 197	2 137	4 334	58	1 422	1 315	2 737
14	2 247	2 140	4 387	59	1 216	1 259	2 475
10–14	11 067	10 683	21 750	55–59	7 379	7 321	14 700
15	2 239	2 236	4 475	60	1 200	1 173	2 373
16	2 378	2 164	4 542	61	1 158	1 102	2 260
17	2 571	2 176	4 747	62	1 055	1 060	2 115
18	2 771	2 410	5 181	63	923	964	1 887
19	2 795	2 525	5 320	64	912	889	1 801
15–19	12 754	11 511	24 265	60–64	5 248	5 188	10 436
20	2 898	2 701	5 599	65	949	856	1 805
21	2 873	2 666	5 539	66	799	870	1 669
22	2 969	2 645	5 614	67	777	811	1 588
23	2 915	2 625	5 540	68	741	806	1 547
24	2 668	2 461	5 129	69	787	748	1 535
20–24	14 323	13 098	27 421	65–69	4 053	4 091	8 144
25	2 726	2 584	5 310	70	665	729	1 394
26	2 528	2 510	5 038	71	659	762	1 421
27	2 511	2 700	5 211	72	645	762	1 407
28	2 606	2 689	5 295	73	595	715	1 310
29	2 697	2 601	5 298	74	578	716	1 294
25–29	13 068	13 084	26 152	70–74	3 142	3 684	6 826
30	2 542	2 534	5 076	75	544	668	1 212
31	2 361	2 441	4 802	76	507	677	1 184
32	2 295	2 416	4 711	77	489	672	1 161
33	2 307	2 329	4 636	78	434	607	1 041
34	2 325	2 463	4 788	79	400	587	987
30–34	11 830	12 183	24 013	75–79	2 374	3 211	5 585
35	2 359	2 432	4 791	80	334	501	835
36	2 405	2 509	4 914	81	241	391	632
37	2 347	2 425	4 772	82	225	369	594
38	2 450	2 487	4 937	83	178	329	507
39	2 483	2 566	5 049	84	196	321	517
35–39	12 044	12 419	24 463	80–84	1 174	1 911	3 085
40	2 442	2 520	4 962	85 and over	670	1 551	2 221
41	2 272	2 552	4 824				
42	2 342	2 510	4 852	<b>Total</b>	<b>154 881</b>	<b>156 112</b>	<b>310 993</b>
43	2 328	2 437	4 765				
44	2 256	2 402	4 658				
40–44	11 640	12 421	24 061				

## 2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2001	157.3	158.6	315.9	157.0	158.3	315.3	156.7	158.0	314.6
2002	159.0	160.5	319.4	158.3	159.8	318.0	157.3	158.8	316.0
2003	160.8	162.5	323.3	159.5	161.2	320.7	157.5	159.2	316.8
2004	162.9	164.8	327.7	160.7	162.6	323.2	157.6	159.5	317.1
2005	165.0	167.0	332.0	161.8	163.9	325.7	157.7	159.7	317.4
2006	167.1	169.2	336.3	162.9	165.1	328.0	157.6	159.9	317.5
2007	169.2	171.4	340.6	163.9	166.3	330.3	157.6	159.9	317.5
2008	171.2	173.6	344.8	165.0	167.5	332.4	157.4	159.9	317.4
2009	173.3	175.8	349.0	165.9	168.6	334.5	157.3	159.9	317.2
2010	175.3	177.9	353.2	166.9	169.7	336.6	157.1	159.8	316.9
2011	177.3	180.0	357.3	167.8	170.8	338.6	156.8	159.7	316.5
2012	179.3	182.1	361.5	168.7	171.8	340.5	156.5	159.5	316.1
2013	181.3	184.3	365.6	169.6	172.8	342.5	156.2	159.4	315.6
2014	183.3	186.4	369.7	170.5	173.8	344.3	155.9	159.1	315.0
2015	185.3	188.4	373.8	171.4	174.8	346.2	155.5	158.9	314.4
2016	187.3	190.5	377.8	172.2	175.8	348.0	155.2	158.6	313.8
2017	189.3	192.6	381.9	173.1	176.7	349.8	154.7	158.3	313.1
2018	191.2	194.7	385.9	173.9	177.6	351.5	154.3	158.0	312.3
2019	193.2	196.7	389.9	174.7	178.5	353.2	153.8	157.6	311.5
2020	195.1	198.8	393.9	175.4	179.5	354.9	153.3	157.3	310.6
2021	197.0	200.8	397.9	176.2	180.3	356.5	152.8	156.9	309.6
2022	198.9	202.9	401.8	176.9	181.2	358.1	152.2	156.4	308.6
2023	200.8	204.9	405.6	177.6	182.0	359.6	151.6	155.9	307.6
2024	202.6	206.8	409.5	178.3	182.8	361.0	151.0	155.4	306.4
2025	204.4	208.8	413.2	178.9	183.5	362.4	150.4	154.9	305.2
2026	206.2	210.7	416.9	179.5	184.3	363.7	149.7	154.3	304.0
2027	208.0	212.6	420.6	180.0	184.9	365.0	148.9	153.7	302.6
2028	209.7	214.5	424.2	180.6	185.6	366.2	148.2	153.0	301.2
2029	211.4	216.3	427.7	181.0	186.2	367.2	147.3	152.3	299.6
2030	213.1	218.1	431.1	181.5	186.7	368.2	146.5	151.5	298.0
2031	214.7	219.8	434.5	181.9	187.2	369.1	145.6	150.7	296.3
2032	216.3	221.5	437.8	182.2	187.7	369.9	144.6	149.8	294.5
2033	217.8	223.1	441.0	182.5	188.1	370.6	143.7	148.9	292.6
2034	219.3	224.7	444.1	182.8	188.4	371.2	142.6	147.9	290.6
2035	220.8	226.3	447.1	183.0	188.7	371.7	141.6	146.9	288.5
2036	222.3	227.8	450.1	183.2	189.0	372.1	140.5	145.8	286.4
2037	223.7	229.3	453.0	183.3	189.2	372.5	139.4	144.7	284.1
2038	225.2	230.8	455.9	183.4	189.3	372.8	138.2	143.6	281.8
2039	226.5	232.2	458.7	183.5	189.4	373.0	137.1	142.4	279.5
2040	227.9	233.5	461.5	183.6	189.5	373.1	135.9	141.2	277.1
2041	229.3	234.9	464.2	183.6	189.5	373.2	134.7	139.9	274.6
2042	230.6	236.2	466.8	183.7	189.5	373.2	133.4	138.7	272.1
2043	231.9	237.5	469.4	183.7	189.5	373.2	132.2	137.3	269.5
2044	233.3	238.8	472.0	183.6	189.4	373.1	131.0	136.0	267.0
2045	234.5	240.0	474.6	183.6	189.4	373.0	129.7	134.7	264.4
2046	235.8	241.3	477.1	183.6	189.3	372.8	128.4	133.3	261.7
2047	237.1	242.5	479.6	183.5	189.1	372.6	127.1	132.0	259.1
2048	238.4	243.7	482.1	183.4	189.0	372.5	125.8	130.6	256.4
2049	239.6	244.9	484.5	183.4	188.8	372.2	124.6	129.2	253.7
2050	240.9	246.0	486.9	183.3	188.7	372.0	123.3	127.8	251.0
2051	242.1	247.2	489.3	183.2	188.5	371.7	122.0	126.4	248.3

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

	<i>Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Lone person</i>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
<i>At 30 June</i>	'000	'000	'000	<b>'000</b>

#### SERIES A

1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	<b>113.6</b>
2001	87.2	6.8	27.5	<b>121.5</b>
2006	92.9	6.9	30.2	<b>130.0</b>
2011	98.0	7.1	32.9	<b>137.9</b>
2016	102.5	7.2	35.7	<b>145.3</b>
2021	106.2	7.2	38.5	<b>151.9</b>

#### SERIES B

1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	<b>113.6</b>
2001	85.1	7.1	31.4	<b>123.6</b>
2006	89.7	7.4	36.4	<b>133.5</b>
2011	94.2	7.6	40.5	<b>142.2</b>
2016	98.7	7.7	43.5	<b>149.8</b>
2021	102.5	7.6	46.5	<b>156.6</b>

#### SERIES C

1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	<b>113.6</b>
2001	85.1	7.1	31.4	<b>123.6</b>
2006	88.6	7.5	38.6	<b>134.7</b>
2011	91.3	7.7	46.5	<b>145.6</b>
2016	93.5	7.9	54.9	<b>156.3</b>
2021	95.0	7.8	63.6	<b>166.4</b>

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

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

### MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....					
MALES					
Under 15	34 575	—	—	—	34 575
15–19	12 761	22	—	—	12 786
20–24	13 348	956	5	22	14 331
25–29	8 263	4 514	9	231	13 017
30–34	4 257	7 661	13	664	12 595
35–39	2 485	9 020	23	954	12 482
40–44	1 453	9 213	35	1 167	11 868
45–49	867	9 878	73	1 289	12 107
50–54	483	7 341	86	917	8 827
55–59	242	5 163	107	609	6 121
60–64	200	3 799	155	374	4 528
65–69	153	3 041	216	268	3 678
70–74	105	2 426	255	146	2 932
75–79	66	1 320	271	64	1 721
80–84	29	632	228	23	912
85 and over	15	235	218	5	473
<i>Total</i>	79 302	65 221	1 695	6 735	152 953
.....					
FEMALES					
Under 15	33 231	—	—	—	33 231
15–19	12 246	65	—	—	12 314
20–24	12 161	1 937	7	55	14 160
25–29	6 195	6 426	15	460	13 096
30–34	3 167	8 795	42	962	12 966
35–39	1 930	9 678	79	1 355	13 042
40–44	1 073	9 701	165	1 718	12 657
45–49	667	9 530	269	1 875	12 341
50–54	371	6 489	357	1 232	8 449
55–59	211	4 431	492	818	5 952
60–64	166	3 115	615	532	4 428
65–69	143	2 390	1 019	349	3 901
70–74	109	1 805	1 391	258	3 563
75–79	88	900	1 321	123	2 432
80–84	56	359	1 149	56	1 620
85 and over	40	100	985	21	1 146
<i>Total</i>	71 854	65 721	7 907	9 816	155 298

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

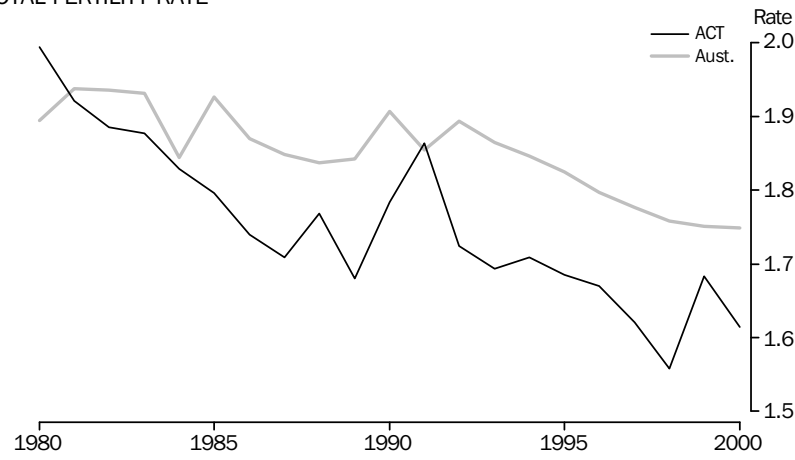
SECTION **3**

**BIRTHS** .....

FERTILITY

The total fertility rate, which represents the average number of babies a female could expect to bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates, continued a long-term decline to 1.61 in 2000. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman and was in fact the lowest total fertility rate of the States and Territories.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



The net reproduction rate, which measures the average number of daughters a woman would bear during her reproductive lifetime if she were subject to current female age-specific birth rates and to prevailing mortality rates, was 0.781 in the ACT in 2000. The ACT net reproduction rate was lower than the national net reproduction rate of 0.838 and, as in all States and Territories except the Northern Territory, was below the replacement level of one.

BIRTHS

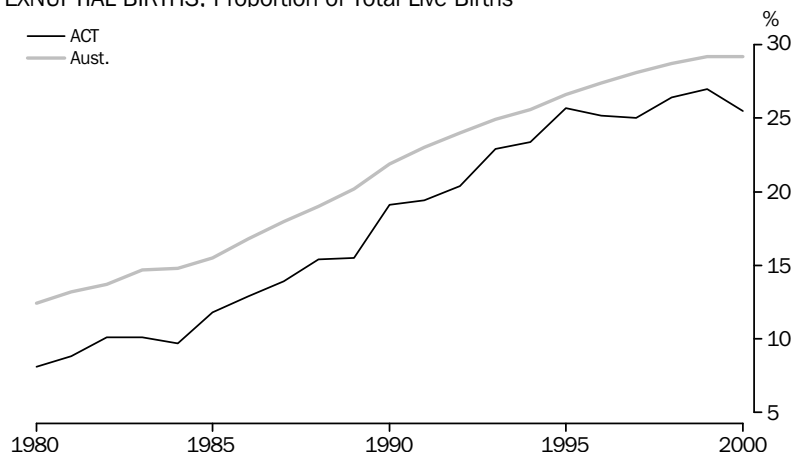
In 2000, there were 4,100 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was a decrease of 4% from the number recorded in 1999, and a decrease of 9% from the number recorded in 1990. The sex ratio at birth in 2000 was 104.2 male babies to every 100 female babies.

Exnuptial Births

In 2000, 26% of births in the ACT occurred outside a registered marriage. Since 1980 this proportion has increased from 8%, but has consistently remained below the national level. Over the same period the proportion of exnuptial births where paternity was acknowledged also increased, from 65% in 1980 to 87% in 2000.

The median age of mothers who registered an exnuptial birth in the ACT in 2000 was 4 years younger (26.8 years) than women who registered a nuptial birth (30.8 years).

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS. Proportion of Total Live Births



## AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of parents of children born in the ACT during 2000 was 30.2 years for mothers and 32.3 years for fathers (whose paternity was acknowledged), slightly higher than the national median ages of 29.8 years for mothers and 32.2 years for fathers. The median age of parents has been steadily increasing over the past few decades. The median age of ACT parents has increased by 2.5 years for mothers and 2.2 years for fathers since 1980. At the national level, the median age of parents has increased by 2.5 years for mothers and 2.8 years for fathers over the same period.

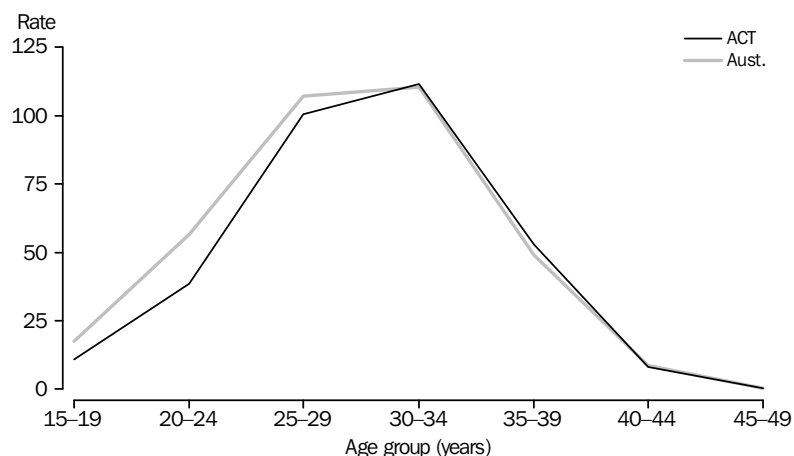
### Age of Mother

The ACT's teenage fertility rate (measuring births to mothers aged 15–19 years) was the second lowest in Australia in 2000, with only Victoria's rate being lower. In the ACT there were 120 births to teenage mothers in 2000, equivalent to a rate of 10.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years. This compares to a national rate of 17.4. The rate of teenage fertility has decreased over the last decade, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In 1990 there were 13.6 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in the ACT and 22.1 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in Australia.

In 2000, there were 100 births to mothers aged 40 years and over in the ACT, equivalent to a rate of 4.3 births per 1,000 females aged 40 years and over. The rate for Australia as a whole was 4.7 in 2000.

Age-specific fertility rates for the ACT were lower in 2000 than the national rates in the three youngest age groups (15–19 years, 20–24 years and 25–29 years). Since 1997, the 30–34 year age group has had the highest fertility rate in the ACT. This age group has also had the highest fertility rate Australia-wide since 1999.

## AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



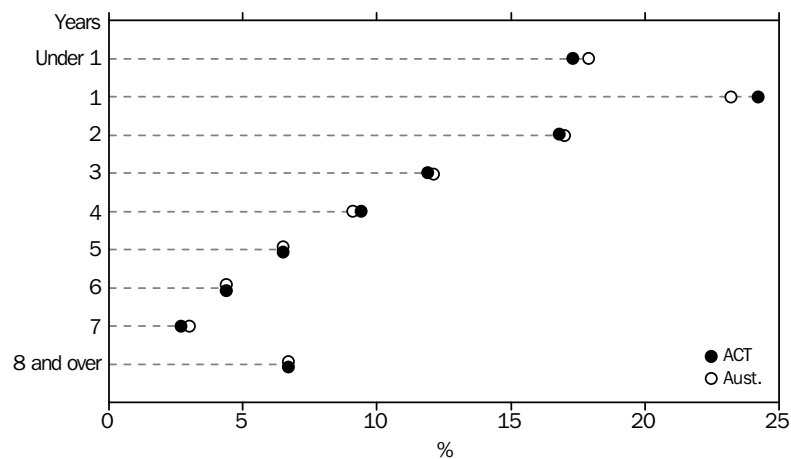
## NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

## Duration of Marriage

Nuptial confinements accounted for almost three-quarters (3,000) of all confinements in the ACT in 2000. Of these, 1,300 were first nuptial confinements, with a median interval between marriage and confinement of 2.5 years. Of all first nuptial confinements, 42% occurred after one year or less of marriage.

The median interval between marriage and the birth of a first child registered in 2000 was 2.5 years. The median interval before the birth of a second child was 4.9 years, and the median interval before the birth of a third child was 7.5 years.

## NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of Marriage—2000



## Previous Births of the Current Relationship

Of the 3,000 nuptial confinements in the ACT in 2000, 43% were the first confinements of the current relationship. A further 37% were to couples with one previous child and 20% were to couples with two or more previous children. Of the 900 exnuptial confinements where paternity was acknowledged, 69% were the first birth of that relationship. A further 23% of exnuptial births were to couples with one previous child of that relationship, and only 7% were to couples with two or more previous children.



### 3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.6	11.9	11.9	10.9
20–24	65.7	53.2	48.6	43.8	40.4	46.9	38.5
25–29	132.8	114.3	112.7	105.2	100.5	98.2	100.4
30–34	103.6	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.0	114.4	111.5
35–39	35.7	43.3	46.9	44.0	47.0	55.7	53.0
40–44	5.2	6.5	8.3	6.9	8.6	9.4	8.2
45–49	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total fertility rate	1.784	1.685	1.670	1.621	1.558	1.683	1.614
Net reproduction rate	0.836	0.799	0.808	0.794	0.763	0.829	0.781
BIRTHS							
Total births	4 457	4 415	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253	4 065
Males	2 333	2 291	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129	2 074
Females	2 124	2 124	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124	1 991
Sex ratio	109.8	107.9	104.0	102.7	101.5	100.2	104.2
Indigenous births	n.p.	52	66	53	n.p.	75	57
Males	n.p.	33	33	25	n.p.	33	32
Females	n.p.	19	33	28	n.p.	42	25
Sex ratio	n.p.	173.7	100.0	89.3	n.p.	78.6	128.0
Estimated coverage%(c)							
1991 Census-based	n.a.	91	112	87	68	117	86
1996 Census-based	n.a.	60	73	57	44	77	57
Nuptial births	3 606	3 280	3 288	3 157	2 931	3 106	3 028
Exnuptial births	851	1 135	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147	1 037
Proportion of total births (%)	19.1	25.7	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0	25.5
Paternity-acknowledged births	640	925	934	916	887	979	899
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	75.2	81.5	84.3	87.2	84.4	85.4	86.7
Crude birth rate	15.8	14.5	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.7	13.1

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONFINEMENTS							
<i>Total confinements</i>	4 422	4 359	4 327	4 161	3 917	4 188	4 012
Nuptial	3 573	3 237	3 229	3 115	2 887	3 059	2 988
First nuptial	1 501	1 321	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248	1 274
Exnuptial	849	1 122	1 098	1 046	1 030	1 129	1 024
Paternity-acknowledged	639	918	925	912	870	966	891
<i>Median age of mother (years)</i>							
<i>All confinements</i>	28.8	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.2
Nuptial	29.4	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.8
First nuptial	27.8	28.6	28.6	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6
Exnuptial	24.5	24.8	26.0	25.9	26.4	26.0	26.8
Paternity-acknowledged	25.2	25.0	26.3	26.0	26.6	26.0	27.0
<i>Median age of father (years)</i>							
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	31.2	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.3
Nuptial	31.7	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.0
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	27.6	27.7	28.6	28.3	28.8	28.7	29.1
<i>Median duration of marriage (years)</i>							
Nuptial	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
First nuptial	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
<i>Nuptial confinements</i>							
Previous confinements of the current relationship							
0	1 501	1 321	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248	1 274
1	1 275	1 200	1 252	1 184	1 084	1 135	1 103
2	568	503	522	473	428	484	452
3	160	146	141	116	148	134	110
4	46	46	34	37	32	37	26
5 and over	23	21	23	20	21	21	23
<i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

### 3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

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

Confinements	19 and under	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total(b)
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	11	207	1 019	1 122	510	79	2 948
Twins or higher order	—	4	11	17	7	—	40
Total	11	211	1 030	1 139	517	80	2 988
Exnuptial	113	283	255	180	117	22	1 024
<b>Total confinements</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>4 012</b>
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	8.9	42.7	80.2	86.4	81.5	78.4	74.5
Exnuptial	91.1	57.3	19.8	13.6	18.5	21.6	25.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

SECTION **4**

**DEATHS** .....

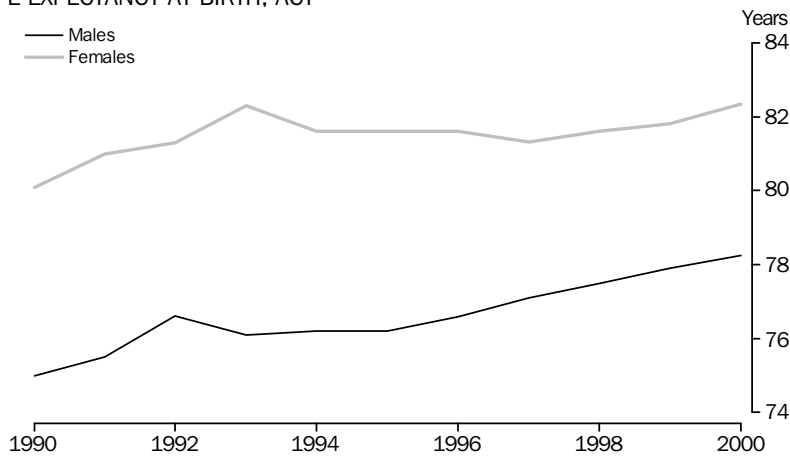
DEATHS

In 2000 there were 1,300 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT. Female deaths (660) outnumbered male deaths (640) such that the sex ratio was 97.6 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 2000 was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population, lower than the national rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population. The standardised death rate is the death rate that would prevail in a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population studied.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

For 1998–2000, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose usual place of residence was the ACT was 78.3 years for males and 82.3 years for females. Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining for a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. Males in the ACT had a longer life expectancy at birth than males in any other State or Territory, while females in the ACT had the second longest life expectancy at birth, behind that of females in Western Australia (82.6 years). Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 76.6 for males and 82.0 for females.

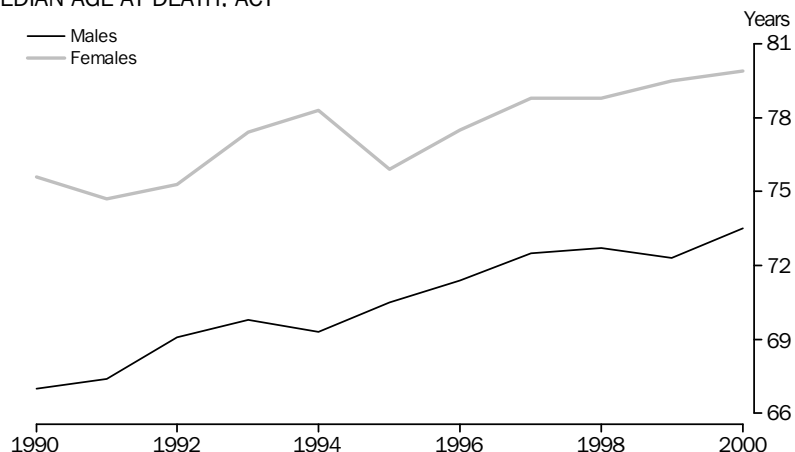
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, ACT



AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death in the ACT in 2000 was 73.5 for males and 79.9 for females. These were lower than the national medians of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females, and lower than the median age at death for both males and females in every other State and Territory in Australia with the exception of the Northern Territory.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH. ACT



### Age-specific death rates

Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. In the ACT in 2000, male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates in all age groups except 45–54 years. Since 1980, age-specific death rates have decreased for all male age groups except 25–29 and 30–34, and for all female age groups except 5–9 and 30–34. However, due to the small numbers of deaths in the ACT, age-specific death rates have fluctuated considerably.

### INFANT DEATHS

There were 17 infant deaths in the ACT in 2000, compared with 24 in 1999. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 4.2 in 2000, lower than the national rate of 5.2. Whilst the infant mortality rate in the ACT has decreased since 1980 in line with the national trend, it has shown more variability from year to year due to the small numbers of infant deaths recorded.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

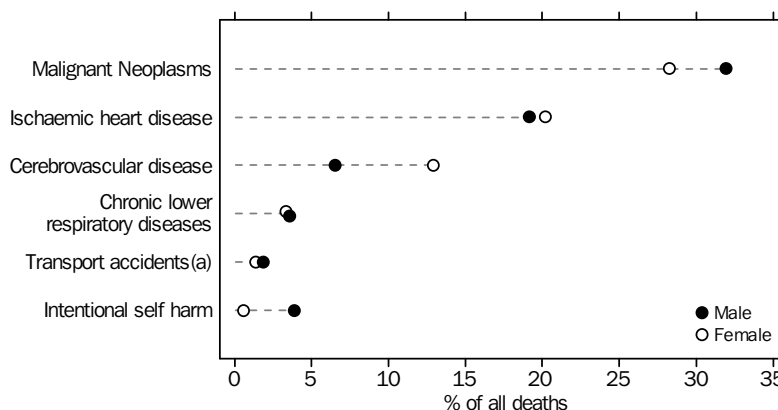


## CAUSE OF DEATH

Deaths registered since 1997 have been coded according to the 10th revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases. Since this date, the leading causes of death in the ACT have remained unchanged, with around 30% of deaths each year caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer), 20% by ischaemic heart disease, and 10% by cerebrovascular disease. Accidents have accounted for around 5% of deaths each year.

In the ACT in 2000, there were 200 male deaths (32% of all male deaths) and 190 female deaths (28%) due to cancer, and 120 male deaths (19%) and 130 female deaths (20%) due to ischaemic heart disease. Cerebrovascular disease killed twice as many females (90) as males (40), while males were more likely than females to die as a result of transport accidents or intentional self-harm (suicide).

## DEATHS, Selected Causes



(a) Excluding water, air and space accidents

Conditions originating in the perinatal period were the leading cause of infant deaths in the ACT in 2000. Malignant neoplasms were the most common cause of death for males in every age group over 40 years, and for females aged 45 to 74. For women aged 75 years and over, ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death. There were 30 deaths due to intentional self-harm in the ACT in 2000, half of which were among young males aged between 15 and 34 years.

## 4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 300</b>
Males	594	593	698	663	646	682	642
Females	508	521	602	671	626	649	658
Sex ratio	116.9	113.8	115.9	98.8	103.2	105.1	97.6
<b>Standardised death rate</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Males	8.2	6.8	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.0
Females	5.5	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4
<b>Crude death rate</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Males	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1
Females	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2
<b>Median age at death (years)</b>							
Males	66.9	70.5	71.4	72.5	72.7	72.3	73.5
Females	75.6	75.9	77.5	78.8	78.8	79.5	79.9
<b>Age-specific death rate</b>							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	11.6	2.6	5.4	2.3	4.5	6.2	4.8
1–4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
5–14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
15–24	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
25–34	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
35–44	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
45–54	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.6
55–64	11.2	8.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.9	5.5
65–74	29.6	22.9	25.7	26.2	19.8	20.9	21.7
75–84	67.5	58.1	66.5	66.0	60.8	55.4	54.4
85 and over	176.1	174.0	215.6	157.1	166.7	161.3	141.8
Females							
0	7.0	7.1	6.0	5.3	7.6	5.3	3.5
1–4	0.4	0.6	0.2	—	0.4	0.5	0.2
5–14	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1
15–24	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
25–34	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
35–44	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4
45–54	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.1
55–64	6.8	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2
65–74	14.4	13.4	16.5	15.2	15.2	14.0	13.1
75–84	56.3	40.1	45.9	43.0	36.2	38.7	39.4
85 and over	137.2	119.0	137.0	175.7	153.4	140.5	139.3

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>DEATHS <i>continued</i></b>							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	75.0	76.2	76.6	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.3
Age 1	74.9	75.6	75.9	76.4	76.9	77.2	77.7
Age 25	51.7	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.9	54.3
Age 45	32.6	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.7	35.0	35.4
Age 65	15.7	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.6
Age 85	n.a.	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Females							
Age 0	80.1	81.6	81.6	81.3	81.6	81.8	82.3
Age 1	79.7	81.0	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.3	81.7
Age 25	56.1	57.3	57.4	57.2	57.4	57.6	58.2
Age 45	36.7	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.7
Age 65	19.0	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.5
Age 85	n.a.	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	235	208	231	180	197	184	197
Diseases of the circulatory system	323	277	331	312	240	229	228
Diseases of the respiratory system	79	41	52	68	64	59	46
Diseases of the digestive system	26	26	19	29	24	26	14
All other diseases	109	81	95	78	72	93	69
External causes	50	51	47	44	59	56	45
Females							
Neoplasms	165	149	134	148	138	144	130
Diseases of the circulatory system	220	175	210	189	162	184	187
Diseases of the respiratory system	41	27	34	53	46	27	30
Diseases of the digestive system	25	15	17	15	15	17	10
All other diseases	67	58	73	78	76	62	63
External causes	32	14	18	24	18	19	18
<b>INFANT DEATHS</b>							
<b>Total infant deaths</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>
Males	27	6	12	5	9	13	10
Females	15	15	13	11	15	11	7
Infant mortality rate	9.4	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6	4.2
Males	11.6	2.6	5.4	2.3	4.5	6.1	4.8
Females	7.1	7.1	6.0	5.3	7.6	5.2	3.5

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(d) See paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Explanatory Notes.



## 4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	13	9	22
5–9	—	—	3
10–14	—	—	—
15–19	5	4	9
20–24	15	—	16
25–29	15	3	18
30–34	14	7	21
35–39	14	4	18
40–44	14	7	21
45–49	14	20	34
50–54	22	28	50
55–59	31	20	51
60–64	39	32	71
65–69	73	40	113
70–74	83	62	145
75–79	99	92	191
80–84	94	110	204
85–89	62	124	186
90–94	28	57	85
95–99	5	30	35
100 and over	—	5	5
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 300</b>

(a) Includes age at death not stated.

## 4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

## MALES.....

ACT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)						Age (years)					
<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>		<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	
0	100 000	0.00511	99 556	78.25	76.56	50	95 172	0.00230	95 065	30.71	29.47
1	99 489	0.00046	99 464	77.65	76.01	51	94 954	0.00255	94 835	29.78	28.57
2	99 443	0.00028	99 428	76.69	75.05	52	94 712	0.00283	94 580	28.85	27.67
3	99 415	0.00020	99 405	75.71	74.08	53	94 444	0.00316	94 297	27.93	26.77
4	99 396	0.00013	99 389	74.73	73.10	54	94 145	0.00356	93 981	27.02	25.89
5	99 383	0.00011	99 377	73.74	72.11	55	93 810	0.00400	93 626	26.11	25.01
6	99 372	0.00009	99 367	72.74	71.12	56	93 435	0.00451	93 228	25.22	24.15
7	99 362	0.00008	99 358	71.75	70.13	57	93 013	0.00508	92 781	24.33	23.29
8	99 354	0.00008	99 350	70.76	69.14	58	92 540	0.00573	92 280	23.45	22.44
9	99 346	0.00008	99 343	69.76	68.15	59	92 010	0.00645	91 719	22.58	21.60
10	99 339	0.00008	99 335	68.77	67.16	60	91 417	0.00725	91 091	21.72	20.78
11	99 331	0.00009	99 327	67.77	66.17	61	90 754	0.00814	90 391	20.88	19.97
12	99 322	0.00010	99 317	66.78	65.18	62	90 015	0.00913	89 611	20.05	19.17
13	99 312	0.00012	99 307	65.79	64.19	63	89 193	0.01023	88 745	19.23	18.38
14	99 301	0.00020	99 291	64.79	63.20	64	88 281	0.01147	87 783	18.42	17.61
15	99 280	0.00033	99 265	63.81	62.22	65	87 268	0.01287	86 716	17.63	16.85
16	99 247	0.00050	99 224	62.83	61.24	66	86 145	0.01443	85 534	16.85	16.11
17	99 198	0.00068	99 165	61.86	60.28	67	84 902	0.01616	84 227	16.09	15.38
18	99 130	0.00084	99 090	60.90	59.32	68	83 530	0.01812	82 785	15.35	14.67
19	99 047	0.00096	99 000	59.95	58.38	69	82 017	0.02027	81 198	14.62	13.97
20	98 951	0.00104	98 901	59.01	57.44	70	80 354	0.02266	79 457	13.91	13.30
21	98 849	0.00108	98 796	58.07	56.50	71	78 533	0.02530	77 554	13.22	12.64
22	98 742	0.00111	98 687	57.13	55.57	72	76 547	0.02818	75 482	12.55	12.00
23	98 633	0.00112	98 578	56.19	54.63	73	74 389	0.03136	73 238	11.90	11.38
24	98 522	0.00114	98 466	55.26	53.70	74	72 056	0.03486	70 815	11.27	10.78
25	98 410	0.00116	98 353	54.32	52.77	75	69 544	0.03874	68 213	10.66	10.20
26	98 295	0.00117	98 238	53.38	51.83	76	66 850	0.04304	65 427	10.07	9.64
27	98 180	0.00118	98 122	52.44	50.90	77	63 973	0.04781	62 459	9.50	9.10
28	98 064	0.00118	98 006	51.51	49.97	78	60 914	0.05310	59 311	8.95	8.57
29	97 948	0.00118	97 890	50.57	49.03	79	57 680	0.05895	55 993	8.43	8.07
30	97 832	0.00118	97 775	49.63	48.10	80	54 280	0.06540	52 517	7.92	7.59
31	97 717	0.00118	97 659	48.68	47.16	81	50 730	0.07251	48 901	7.44	7.13
32	97 602	0.00118	97 544	47.74	46.23	82	47 052	0.08035	45 169	6.98	6.70
33	97 487	0.00117	97 430	46.80	45.29	83	43 271	0.08898	41 350	6.55	6.28
34	97 373	0.00117	97 316	45.85	44.35	84	39 420	0.09843	37 481	6.14	5.89
35	97 259	0.00117	97 202	44.90	43.42	85	35 540	0.10877	33 604	5.76	5.52
36	97 145	0.00118	97 088	43.96	42.48	86	31 675	0.12001	29 766	5.40	5.18
37	97 031	0.00118	96 973	43.01	41.54	87	27 873	0.13221	26 019	5.06	4.86
38	96 916	0.00120	96 858	42.06	40.60	88	24 188	0.14537	22 414	4.76	4.57
39	96 800	0.00123	96 741	41.11	39.66	89	20 672	0.15953	19 003	4.49	4.30
40	96 681	0.00125	96 621	40.16	38.73	90	17 374	0.17450	15 834	4.24	4.07
41	96 560	0.00129	96 498	39.21	37.79	91	14 342	0.18949	12 956	4.04	3.87
42	96 435	0.00134	96 371	38.26	36.86	92	11 624	0.20398	10 409	3.87	3.70
43	96 306	0.00140	96 239	37.31	35.93	93	9 253	0.21588	8 223	3.73	3.57
44	96 172	0.00147	96 101	36.36	35.00	94	7 256	0.22387	6 414	3.63	3.46
45	96 030	0.00155	95 957	35.41	34.07	95	5 631	0.22916	4 961	3.53	3.37
46	95 882	0.00164	95 804	34.47	33.14	96	4 341	0.23436	3 812	3.44	3.28
47	95 724	0.00177	95 640	33.52	32.22	97	3 324	0.24105	2 907	3.35	3.19
48	95 555	0.00192	95 464	32.58	31.30	98	2 522	0.24744	2 197	3.26	3.10
49	95 372	0.00209	95 274	31.64	30.38	99	1 898	0.25384	1 647	3.17	3.02
						100	1 416	0.26040	1 224	3.09	2.94

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*lx* number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e<sup>o</sup>x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

#### FEMALES.....

ACT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)						Age (years)					
<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>		<i>lx</i>	<i>qx</i>	<i>Lx</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	<i>e<sup>o</sup>x</i>	
0	100 000	0.00496	99 569	82.34	82.04	50	97 073	0.00190	96 982	33.95	33.78
1	99 504	0.00081	99 461	81.75	81.43	51	96 888	0.00210	96 788	33.02	32.85
2	99 423	0.00029	99 408	80.81	80.47	52	96 684	0.00231	96 574	32.08	31.93
3	99 395	0.00023	99 383	79.83	79.49	53	96 461	0.00255	96 340	31.16	31.01
4	99 372	0.00020	99 362	78.85	78.50	54	96 215	0.00280	96 082	30.24	30.09
5	99 352	0.00017	99 344	77.87	77.52	55	95 945	0.00310	95 799	29.32	29.18
6	99 336	0.00015	99 328	76.88	76.53	56	95 648	0.00341	95 487	28.41	28.28
7	99 321	0.00012	99 315	75.89	75.54	57	95 321	0.00376	95 145	27.50	27.38
8	99 309	0.00010	99 304	74.90	74.54	58	94 963	0.00414	94 769	26.61	26.49
9	99 300	0.00009	99 295	73.91	73.55	59	94 569	0.00456	94 357	25.71	25.60
10	99 291	0.00009	99 286	72.92	72.56	60	94 138	0.00501	93 906	24.83	24.72
11	99 282	0.00009	99 278	71.92	71.56	61	93 666	0.00550	93 413	23.95	23.85
12	99 273	0.00011	99 268	70.93	70.57	62	93 151	0.00604	92 874	23.08	22.98
13	99 263	0.00013	99 256	69.94	69.58	63	92 588	0.00664	92 285	22.22	22.13
14	99 250	0.00017	99 242	68.94	68.59	64	91 973	0.00729	91 643	21.36	21.28
15	99 233	0.00021	99 223	67.96	67.60	65	91 302	0.00804	90 941	20.52	20.44
16	99 212	0.00027	99 200	66.97	66.62	66	90 568	0.00888	90 173	19.68	19.60
17	99 186	0.00031	99 171	65.99	65.64	67	89 764	0.00983	89 330	18.85	18.78
18	99 155	0.00035	99 138	65.01	64.66	68	88 882	0.01092	88 405	18.03	17.97
19	99 121	0.00035	99 104	64.03	63.69	69	87 912	0.01216	87 386	17.23	17.16
20	99 086	0.00034	99 069	63.05	62.71	70	86 843	0.01359	86 262	16.43	16.38
21	99 052	0.00033	99 036	62.07	61.74	71	85 663	0.01521	85 022	15.65	15.60
22	99 020	0.00032	99 003	61.09	60.76	72	84 359	0.01706	83 652	14.89	14.84
23	98 987	0.00033	98 971	60.11	59.78	73	82 920	0.01915	82 139	14.14	14.09
24	98 955	0.00033	98 938	59.13	58.81	74	81 332	0.02148	80 473	13.40	13.36
25	98 922	0.00034	98 905	58.15	57.83	75	79 585	0.02411	78 641	12.69	12.65
26	98 888	0.00034	98 871	57.17	56.86	76	77 667	0.02704	76 632	11.99	11.95
27	98 854	0.00035	98 837	56.19	55.88	77	75 567	0.03034	74 437	11.30	11.27
28	98 819	0.00035	98 802	55.21	54.91	78	73 274	0.03413	72 041	10.64	10.61
29	98 784	0.00037	98 766	54.23	53.93	79	70 773	0.03848	69 430	10.00	9.97
30	98 748	0.00038	98 729	53.25	52.96	80	68 049	0.04347	66 590	9.38	9.36
31	98 710	0.00040	98 690	52.27	51.98	81	65 091	0.04920	63 511	8.78	8.76
32	98 670	0.00042	98 650	51.29	51.01	82	61 889	0.05572	60 185	8.21	8.19
33	98 629	0.00045	98 607	50.31	50.03	83	58 440	0.06312	56 615	7.67	7.65
34	98 584	0.00047	98 561	49.34	49.06	84	54 751	0.07147	52 813	7.15	7.13
35	98 538	0.00051	98 513	48.36	48.09	85	50 838	0.08082	48 799	6.66	6.64
36	98 487	0.00054	98 461	47.38	47.12	86	46 729	0.09124	44 608	6.20	6.19
37	98 434	0.00060	98 405	46.41	46.15	87	42 466	0.10277	40 289	5.78	5.76
38	98 375	0.00064	98 344	45.44	45.19	88	38 102	0.11544	35 902	5.38	5.36
39	98 311	0.00071	98 277	44.47	44.22	89	33 703	0.12928	31 518	5.02	5.00
40	98 242	0.00077	98 204	43.50	43.26	90	29 346	0.14420	27 216	4.69	4.67
41	98 166	0.00085	98 125	42.53	42.30	91	25 115	0.15966	23 087	4.39	4.38
42	98 082	0.00092	98 038	41.57	41.34	92	21 105	0.17518	19 226	4.13	4.12
43	97 992	0.00101	97 943	40.60	40.39	93	17 408	0.18982	15 720	3.91	3.89
44	97 893	0.00110	97 840	39.64	39.43	94	14 103	0.20286	12 635	3.71	3.69
45	97 785	0.00121	97 727	38.69	38.48	95	11 242	0.21448	10 000	3.53	3.51
46	97 667	0.00132	97 603	37.73	37.54	96	8 831	0.22559	7 802	3.36	3.34
47	97 537	0.00145	97 468	36.78	36.59	97	6 839	0.23751	5 998	3.20	3.17
48	97 396	0.00158	97 320	35.84	35.65	98	5 215	0.25054	4 537	3.04	3.02
49	97 242	0.00174	97 158	34.89	34.71	99	3 908	0.26324	3 372	2.90	2.87
						100	2 879	0.27634	2 464	2.76	2.74

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*lx* number of persons at exact age *x**qx* probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*Lx* number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e<sup>o</sup>x* complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	6	7	13	1.0	4.2
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	213	189	402	30.9	129.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	205	186	391	30.1	125.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	14	14	28	2.2	9.0
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	6	23	29	2.2	9.3
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	18	18	36	2.8	11.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	223	286	509	39.2	163.7
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	162	182	344	26.5	110.6
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	123	133	256	19.7	82.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	42	85	127	9.8	40.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	44	45	89	6.8	28.6
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	16	14	30	2.3	9.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	6	5	11	0.8	3.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	4	14	18	1.4	5.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	6	5	11	0.8	3.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6	4	10	0.8	3.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	11	3	14	1.1	4.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	67	28	95	7.3	30.5
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	12	9	21	1.6	6.8
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	25	4	29	2.2	9.3
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>418.0</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>
Number of deaths							
Males	205	162	42	44	12	25	642
Females	186	182	85	45	9	4	658
Persons	391	344	127	89	21	29	1 300
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	52.4	47.1	33.1	49.4	57.1	86.2	49.4
Females	47.6	52.9	66.9	50.6	42.9	13.8	50.6
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	31.9	25.2	6.5	6.9	1.9	3.9	100.0
Females	28.3	27.7	12.9	6.8	1.4	0.6	100.0
Persons	30.1	26.5	9.8	6.8	1.6	2.2	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	132.4	104.6	27.1	28.4	7.7	16.1	414.5
Females	119.1	116.6	54.4	28.8	5.8	2.6	421.5
Persons	125.7	110.6	40.8	28.6	6.8	9.3	418.0
Standardised death rate(d)							
ACT	151.8	140.0	52.3	36.0	7.0	8.9	511.2
Australia	163.8	144.7	51.0	47.1	10.1	12.2	568.4

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH.....

<i>Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Canberra</b>		
North Canberra	77.5	82.2
Belconnen	78.8	81.8
Woden Valley	78.2	82.8
Weston Creek–Stromlo	n.p.	n.p.
Tuggeranong	78.9	83.6
South Canberra	78.2	80.0
Gungahlin–Hall	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Canberra</i>	78.6	82.6
<b>Australian Capital Territory—Balance</b>		
Australian Capital Territory—Balance	n.p.	n.p.
<b>Australian Capital Territory(c)</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>82.3</b>

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Having remained positive throughout the 1980s, net overseas migration to the ACT has shown considerable volatility over the last decade, fluctuating above and below zero. The ACT gained 260 persons through net overseas migration in 2000. In contrast, a loss of 850 persons was recorded through net overseas migration in 1999. Australia's net gain due to overseas migration increased from 88,400 in 1999 to 104,500 in 2000.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, ACT



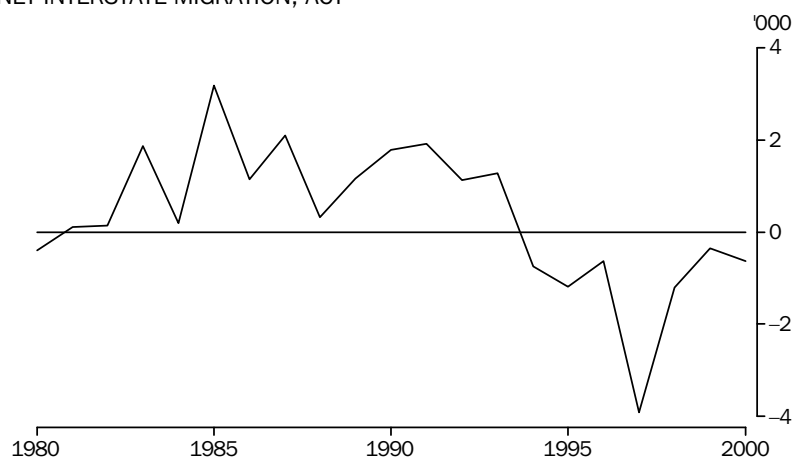
The largest increases through overseas migration to the ACT in 2000 were made in the 15–19 and 20–24 age groups, for which net gains of 230 and 200 persons were recorded respectively. The groups aged 45–49 and 50–54 years accounted for the greatest losses through overseas migration (around 80 persons each).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2000, for the seventh consecutive year, more people left the ACT for other States and Territories than made their homes in the ACT. The net loss through interstate migration was 630 persons. This loss is greater than the loss recorded in 1999, and contrasts with the large net interstate migration gains recorded in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT



The ACT's greatest gains through interstate migration were made in the groups aged 15–19 and 20–24 years, reflecting the number of students who move to Canberra to undertake tertiary education. Gains were also made in the youngest age group (0–4 years) and in the older age groups, among those aged 70 years and over. Groups aged between 25 and 69 years all recorded losses through interstate migration, the greatest loss being experienced in the 50–54 age group (–270 persons).



## 5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	1 474	1 106	912	697	692	807	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	482	419	476	508	639	676	n.y.a.
Former settlers	180	151	198	183	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	302	268	278	325	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	992	687	436	189	53	131	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	4 340	5 368	5 166	5 139	5 281	5 265	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	2 010	2 223	2 161	2 225	2 186	1 892	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	2 330	3 145	3 005	2 914	3 095	3 373	n.y.a.
Departures	4 828	5 278	5 305	5 452	5 367	5 883	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	3 039	3 069	3 020	3 243	3 298	3 415	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	1 789	2 209	2 285	2 209	2 069	2 468	n.y.a.
Net	-488	90	-139	-313	-86	-618	n.y.a.
Category jumping	32	5	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.
<b>Net overseas migration(d)</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-382</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>-851</b>	<b>258</b>
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	19 245	18 744	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757
Departures	17 463	19 923	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>1 782</b>	<b>-1 179</b>	<b>-626</b>	<b>-3 912</b>	<b>-1 996</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>-625</b>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

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

## 5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

### NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas(a)</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	16	27
5-9	-14	-83
10-14	30	-95
15-19	226	726
20-24	205	106
25-29	49	-172
30-34	60	-218
35-39	-39	-176
40-44	-47	-86
45-49	-84	-127
50-54	-81	-269
55-59	-65	-207
60-64	16	-140
65-69	-10	-32
70-74	1	21
75-79	-1	13
80-84	-4	29
85 and over	-	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-625</b>

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

SECTION **6**

**MARRIAGES** .....

MARRIAGES

There were 1,700 marriages registered in the ACT in 2000, a decrease of 4% from the 1,800 marriages registered in 1999. The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population), which has undergone a gradual decline over the last 30 years, further decreased from 5.8 per 1,000 population in 1999 to 5.6 per 1,000 population in 2000. The national crude marriage rate for 2000 was slightly higher at 5.9 marriages per 1,000 population.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE



(a) Per 1,000 population.

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

First marriages made up just over two-thirds (68%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2000. There were 310 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 250 (14%) in which both parties were remarrying. These proportions were similar to those recorded at the national level.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

There has been a long-term increase in the median age at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide. However, the median age of ACT grooms decreased slightly between 1999 and 2000, from 30.4 years to 30.1 years, while the median age of ACT brides remained the same at 28.2 years. At the national level, the median age at marriage continued to increase for both brides and grooms in 2000. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national medians (by 0.2 years for grooms and 0.1 years for brides).

The median ages of males and females marrying for the first time in the ACT in 2000 were 28.3 years and 26.7 years respectively, similar to national median ages at first marriage for both males and females. The median age at first marriage has increased over the past 30 years, both in the ACT and Australia-wide.

AGE AT MARRIAGE *continued*

## MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE



## Peak age groups

For the past decade, the peak age group at marriage for males in the ACT has been 25–29 years. The peak age group at marriage for females was 20–24 years in the early 1990s, but since 1996 has been 25–29 years. This trend was also evident at the national level.

## PRE-MARITAL COHABITATION

Since 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage has been coded to indicate whether or not the two parties live at the same address. If so, the bride and groom are assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage. In 2000, three quarters (75%) of all marriages registered in the ACT were between persons who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, compared to 71% of marriages registered Australia-wide. These proportions have increased steadily since 1997, when 68% of marriages in the ACT and 65% of marriages Australia-wide were between persons cohabiting prior to marriage.

Couples who cohabited prior to marriage in 2000 were older at marriage than those who did not. In the ACT, the median age of males who cohabited prior to marriage (30.4 years) was 1.5 years higher than that of males who did not (29.0 years). Similarly, the median age of females who cohabited prior to marriage (28.5 years) was 1.1 years higher than that of females who did not (27.3 years). Australia-wide, the median ages of males and females who cohabited prior to marriage were each 2.0 years higher than the median ages of males and females who did not.

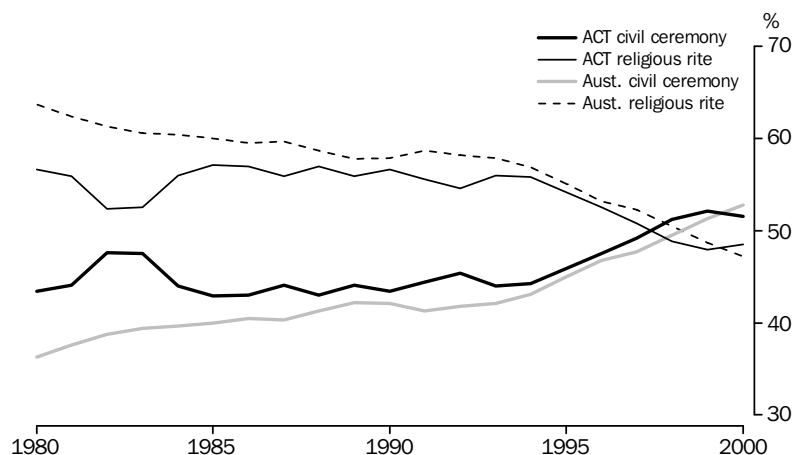
Of those couples who cohabited prior to marriage, 57% were married in civil ceremonies, compared with 34% of couples who lived separately prior to marriage.

## CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

The year 2000 was the third consecutive year in which more marriages were performed by civil celebrants (52%) than ministers of religion (48%) in the ACT. This is consistent with a long-term increase in the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. Of religious marriage ceremonies performed in the ACT in 2000, the two most common rites were Catholic (39%) and Anglican (28%).

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT *continued*

MARRIAGES, Category of Rite(a)



(a) 1995 data is not available and has been linearly interpolated between 1994 and 1996.

Among those marrying for the first time in the ACT in 2000, 55% of males and 54% of females were married by ministers of religion, while the remainder were married by civil celebrants. In contrast, 73% of males and 72% of females who had previously been married were remarried in civil ceremonies.

## BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

In 2000, 65% of marriages registered in the ACT were between Australian-born males and females, while a further 25% involved one overseas-born partner. Marriages where neither party was born in Australia accounted for 10% of total marriages in the ACT, of which 48% were marriages between parties born in the same overseas country.

The largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners came from the United Kingdom (4% of all brides and 6% of all grooms). The second largest group of overseas-born brides came from the Philippines (1%), while the second largest group of overseas-born grooms came from New Zealand (2%). At the national level, the largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners also came from the United Kingdom (5% of all brides and 7% of all grooms), while the second largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners came from New Zealand (2% of all brides and 3% of all grooms).

## CHILDREN OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGES

In 2000, 14% of all marriages performed in the ACT involved children aged under 16 years from previous marriages, as did 14% of all marriages Australia-wide. This compares with a rate of 17% recorded for the ACT in 1990. Overall, 37% of males and 31% of females who remarried in the ACT in 2000 had children aged under 16 years from their previous marriages. Among marriages in the ACT in 2000 where both parties had previously been married, 46% involved children under 16 years, compared with 57% in 1990. In 44% of marriages in 2000 involving children under the age of 16 years, there was only one child.

## 6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL MARRIAGES							
<b>Marriages registered</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 753</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>1 814</b>	<b>1 735</b>
Crude marriage rate	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.6
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	1 165	1 164	1 114	1 240	1 137	1 204	1 172
First marriage one partner	302	330	285	364	327	324	313
Remarriage both partners	263	259	255	269	228	286	250
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	980	n.a.	869	951	826	868	841
Proportion (%)	56.6	n.a.	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.9	48.5
Civil celebrants							
Number	750	n.a.	785	922	866	946	894
Proportion (%)	43.4	n.a.	47.5	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

**6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)** *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>BRIDEGROOM</b>							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.7
20–24	34.4	25.2	19.1	25.6	18.2	20.1	17.4
25–29	43.6	44.8	41.9	44.2	44.8	42.9	46.0
30–34	26.3	24.3	26.6	27.6	27.6	32.4	29.1
35–39	12.6	15.5	14.3	16.2	16.7	17.7	15.6
40–44	8.6	8.2	9.1	10.5	7.7	9.0	11.2
45–49	7.4	7.5	7.1	8.8	7.4	7.3	6.5
50 and over	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.0
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	1 314	1 322	1 251	1 400	1 295	1 364	1 310
Widowed	35	30	38	37	30	44	29
Divorced	381	401	365	436	367	406	396
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 730</i>	<i>1 753</i>	<i>1 654</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>1 692</i>	<i>1 814</i>	<i>1 735</i>
Median age (years)							
Never married	26.7	27.2	27.7	27.4	27.9	28.3	28.3
Widowed	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.
Divorced	40.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.5	43.3	42.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>30.1</i>
<b>BRIDE</b>							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	6.6	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.7
20–24	49.3	41.5	32.8	39.1	34.2	33.3	32.2
25–29	40.1	40.9	40.7	44.4	44.7	46.0	46.2
30–34	18.5	17.8	20.7	23.1	20.8	25.1	23.9
35–39	10.1	10.0	9.9	12.2	10.0	13.1	11.9
40–44	6.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.5
45–49	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.6
50 and over	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.4
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	1 318	1 336	1 262	1 444	1 306	1 368	1 347
Widowed	43	39	27	33	33	42	28
Divorced	369	378	365	396	353	404	360
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 730</i>	<i>1 753</i>	<i>1 654</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>1 692</i>	<i>1 814</i>	<i>1 735</i>
Median age (years)							
Never married	24.7	25.3	26.1	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.7
Widowed	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.
Divorced	35.8	38.9	39.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
20–24	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7
25–29	173.9	173.9	173.9	173.9	173.9	173.9
30–34	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5
35–39	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7
40–44	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
45 and over	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Age of bride						
15–19	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8
20–24	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0
25–29	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5
30–34	137.6	137.6	137.6	137.6	137.6	137.6
35–39	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3
40–44	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2
45 and over	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	263.2	263.2	263.2	263.2	263.2	263.2
25–29	434.0	434.0	434.0	434.0	434.0	434.0
30–34	379.7	379.7	379.7	379.7	379.7	379.7
35–39	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1
40–44	226.2	226.2	226.2	226.2	226.2	226.2
45–49	116.8	116.8	116.8	116.8	116.8	116.8
50–54	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7
55–59	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0
60 and over	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2
Age of bride						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	348.8	348.8	348.8	348.8	348.8	348.8
25–29	284.2	284.2	284.2	284.2	284.2	284.2
30–34	216.7	216.7	216.7	216.7	216.7	216.7
35–39	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8
40–44	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8
45–49	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
50–54	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
55–59	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
60 and over	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2

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

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



### 6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

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

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

Never married	1 172	3	135	1 310
Widowed	5	9	15	29
Divorced	170	16	210	396
Total	1 347	28	360	1 735

#### PROPORTION (%)

Never married	67.6	0.2	7.8	75.5
Widowed	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.7
Divorced	9.8	0.9	12.1	22.8
Total	77.6	1.6	20.7	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM...		PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....		All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)						
Anglican	196	38	198	36	234	13.5
Baptist	16	6	14	8	22	1.3
Catholic	307	22	314	15	329	19.0
Presbyterian	31	8	34	5	39	2.2
Uniting Church	57	9	54	12	66	3.8
Other denominations	120	31	119	32	151	8.7
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Civil	583	311	614	280	894	51.5
<b>All marriages</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

SECTION **7**

**DIVORCES** .....

DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 1,600 divorces granted in the ACT; an increase of 5% from the 1,500 divorces granted in 1999, but considerably fewer than the peak level of divorces granted in 1994 (2,100). It should be kept in mind that many persons involved in these divorces actually lived outside the ACT, in the surrounding region (see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

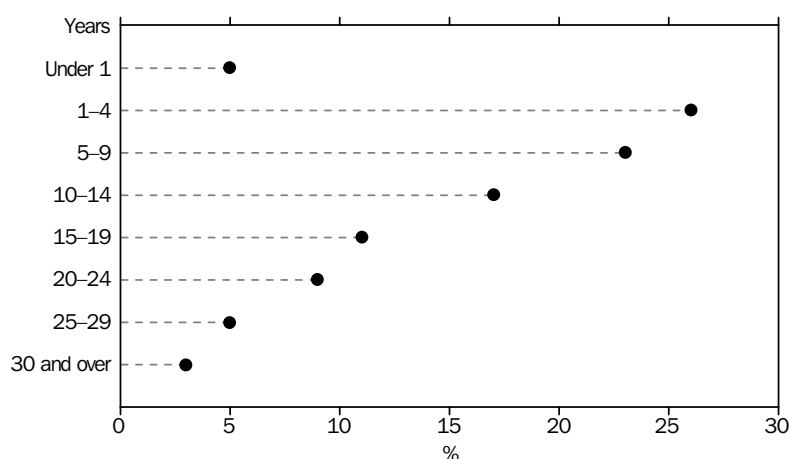
The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted during a calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population (ERP) at June of that year. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT involving parties usually resident in another State or Territory, crude divorce rates calculated using the ACT ERP are inflated. This effect was quantified in 1994 when the number of divorces in the ACT was available on the basis of both State of registration and State of usual residence. Based on divorces registered in the ACT, the crude divorce rate was 6.9 per 1,000 population. However, if only those divorces involving parties usually resident in the ACT at the time of separation were included, the crude divorce rate for 1994 was 3.1 per 1,000 population. Since it is clear that the ACT crude divorce rates are not representative of the ACT resident population, these have not been published.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. This interval has steadily increased since the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1976. The median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2000 was the highest recorded since then, both for the ACT (12.3 years) and Australia-wide (11.6).

For couples divorcing in 2000, the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.9 years in the ACT and 8.2 years Australia-wide. Around 5% of couples who divorced in the ACT in 2000 had separated in the first year of marriage. Almost one third of separations occurred within the first five years of marriage (31%), with a further 23% occurring within five to nine years of marriage. These proportions were similar at the national level.

## DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION



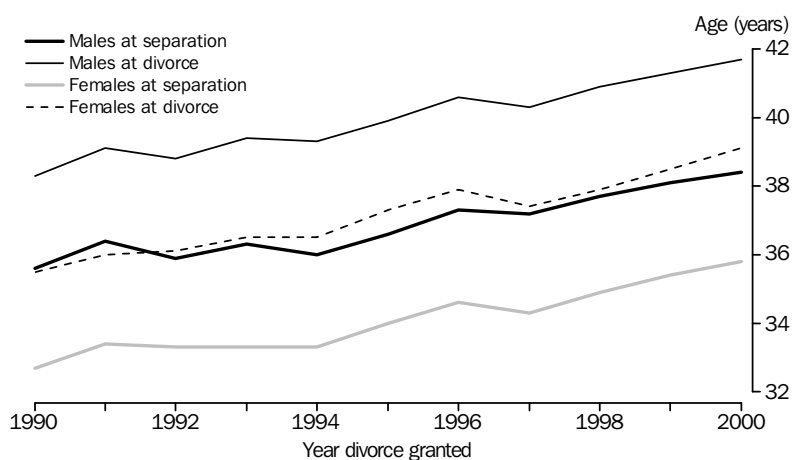
## AGE AT DIVORCE

Median ages at both separation and divorce have been steadily increasing for males and females over the past few decades, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. This trend is probably related to the increase in age at marriage.

In the ACT in 2000, the median age at divorce was 41.7 years for males and 39.1 years for females, representing increases of 0.4 years and 0.6 years respectively from 1999. The increase in median age at divorce since 1990 has been 3.4 years for males and 3.6 years for females. The median age at divorce for 2000 was 0.3 years higher for ACT males than for Australian males (41.4 years), and 0.5 years higher for ACT females than for Australian females (38.6 years).

In 2000, the median age at separation in the ACT was 38.4 years for males and 35.8 years for females, higher than the national average by 0.3 years and 0.5 years respectively. Between 1999 and 2000, the median age at separation in the ACT increased by 0.3 years for males and 0.4 years for females. In the last decade the median age at separation in the ACT has increased by 2.8 years for husbands and 3.1 years for wives.

## MEDIAN AGE AT SEPARATION AND DIVORCE



## APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

In 2000, applications made by wives accounted for almost half (48%) of all divorces in the ACT. A further 29% of applications were made by husbands, while 23% were joint applications by both husband and wife. At the national level, there were slightly fewer joint applications (20%), while 49% of applications were made by wives and 31% by husbands.

Reflecting national trends, the proportion of divorces applied for by wives in the ACT has remained steady over the past decade at just under 50%, while the proportion of applications made by husbands has gradually fallen from 35% in 1990. Joint applications have become increasingly common since their introduction in 1984, peaking at 26% in 1996 before stabilising at around 23% in recent years.

## DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER 18

The proportion of divorces involving children under the age of 18 years has gradually declined since peaking at 71% in 1983. Of the 1,600 divorces granted in the ACT during 2000, 900 (58%) involved children under the age of 18 years. Around 1,700 children were involved in these divorces. Of divorces involving children, most involved two children (42%) followed by one child (38%) and three or more (21%).

Whilst overall, wives were more likely to apply for divorce than husbands, this difference was even greater when children were involved. In 2000, wives applied for 57% of divorces involving children, husbands applied for 27%, and 16% were joint applications. The majority of joint applications for divorce made in 2000 (60%) involved no children.

## 7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL DIVORCES							
<b>Divorces granted</b>	<b>1 804</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 561</b>
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.8	11.5	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.9
Divorces involving children							
Number	1 121	n.a.	908	866	853	828	905
Proportion of total divorces (%)	62.1	n.a.	56.4	56.7	56.1	55.8	58.0
Average number of children	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	634	612	511	464	468	423	455
Wife	859	842	687	706	723	724	745
Joint	311	333	412	358	330	338	361
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
25–29	22.4	15.8	11.1	11.9	11.7	9.3	9.5
30–34	29.8	25.9	22.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.9
35–39	28.8	28.5	25.7	23.7	24.0	22.9	24.4
40–44	26.4	27.1	24.3	22.8	21.4	21.3	22.6
45–49	23.7	20.7	20.4	19.5	19.5	20.6	23.0
50–54	19.5	17.9	19.0	13.4	17.1	15.6	16.1
55 and over	7.7	8.5	6.9	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.2
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.3	25.3	25.9	25.7	25.6	26.3	26.3
At final separation	35.6	36.6	37.3	37.2	37.7	38.1	38.4
At decree made absolute	38.3	39.9	40.6	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.7
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	4.6	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4
25–29	30.1	21.0	17.7	17.8	17.4	16.4	16.5
30–34	31.3	29.2	25.8	25.2	26.1	23.3	24.2
35–39	24.9	27.0	23.5	21.8	21.9	23.6	23.8
40–44	25.1	24.4	21.5	18.0	18.4	19.1	20.6
45–49	20.1	17.1	16.8	15.6	15.7	16.2	18.0
50–54	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.8	14.0	11.4	14.4
55 and over	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.8	22.8	23.4	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.9
At final separation	32.7	34.0	34.6	34.3	34.9	35.4	35.8
At decree made absolute	35.5	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.9	38.5	39.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

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

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(b)
24 and under	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25-29	17	84	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
30-34	5	95	131	24	—	—	—	—	—	258
35-39	—	23	110	126	23	7	—	—	—	292
40-44	—	9	21	86	111	28	7	—	—	262
45-49	—	—	6	40	93	98	18	—	—	261
50-54	—	—	—	14	19	57	73	9	3	178
55-59	—	—	—	—	5	15	42	17	—	82
60 and over	—	—	—	4	—	9	14	22	38	90
Total(b)	31	215	294	294	255	216	156	49	44	1 561

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

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

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

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	10	—	—	—	—	13	4	1.3
2	35	14	8	—	—	59	36	1.5
3	43	22	6	4	—	75	46	1.4
4	54	20	16	3	—	94	65	1.6
5	51	17	20	—	—	90	63	1.6
6	38	20	11	8	—	77	66	1.7
7	23	30	20	5	—	79	89	1.6
8	18	23	25	9	3	78	112	1.9
9	25	20	16	5	—	68	75	1.7
10–14	70	57	101	49	12	289	454	2.1
15–19	41	32	99	45	14	231	421	2.2
20–24	59	58	42	20	—	181	211	1.7
25–29	84	25	9	—	—	119	46	1.3
30 and over	105	—	—	—	—	108	5	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>1.9</b>

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### POPULATION

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

#### Population estimates

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

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

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

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

#### Population projections

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

## Household projections

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

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

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

## BIRTHS

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

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

BIRTHS *continued*

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

## DEATHS

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

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

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

## Life tables

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

## Small area life tables

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

## Causes of death

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

DEATHS *continued*

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

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

## MIGRATION

## Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

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

MIGRATION *continued*

## Interstate migration

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

## MARRIAGES

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

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

## DIVORCES

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

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

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

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

## INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

## GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

## SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

### BIRTHS

#### Characteristics of the birth

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

#### Characteristics of the mother and father

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of mother
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of father (if paternity-acknowledged)
- Age of father (if paternity-acknowledged)
- Age of mother
- Country of birth of father (if paternity-acknowledged)
- Country of birth of mother
- Duration of marriage
- Occupation of father
- Previous issue of the current relationship
- State of usual residence (of mother) (includes sub-State data as well)

### DEATHS

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



DEATHS *continued*

Sex  
 State of registration  
 Usual residence at death

## MIGRATION

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

## MARRIAGES

## Characteristics of the marriage

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

## Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

- Age at divorce
- Age at marriage
- Age at separation
- Country of birth
- Date of birth

## APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY .....

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population(a)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)	Infant mortality rate(c)	Crude marriage rate(b)
1911	1 781	30	10	—	5	—	16.8	5.6	n.p.	2.8
1916	2 613	63	8	—	4	—	24.1	3.1	n.p.	1.5
1921	2 487	27	4	—	—	—	10.9	1.6	n.p.	n.p.
1926	6 215	75	41	4	17	—	12.1	6.6	53.3	2.7
1931	8 801	161	36	6	36	—	18.3	4.1	37.3	4.1
1936	10 294	158	44	4	77	—	15.3	4.3	25.3	7.5
1941	14 629	366	70	6	121	—	25.0	4.8	16.4	8.3
1946	15 883	518	82	10	157	13	32.6	5.2	19.3	9.9
1951	24 658	1 003	149	12	240	25	40.7	6.0	12.0	9.7
1956	35 352	1 077	167	11	278	20	30.5	4.7	10.2	7.9
1961	58 852	1 734	196	27	419	36	29.5	3.3	15.6	7.1
1966(d)	96 488	2 318	441	46	747	101	24.0	4.6	19.8	7.7
1971(e)	144 132	3 953	580	77	1 397	192	27.4	4.0	19.5	9.7
1976	207 398	4 272	763	68	1 586	(f)1 706	20.6	3.7	15.9	7.6
1981	227 756	4 142	852	37	1 676	1 516	18.2	3.7	8.9	7.4
1986	258 937	4 102	1 028	35	1 856	1 641	15.8	4.0	8.5	7.2
1991	288 808	4 756	1 096	36	1 886	1 970	16.4	3.8	7.6	6.5
1992	294 674	4 447	1 074	28	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.3	6.1
1993	299 302	4 414	1 110	19	1 783	(g)2 061	14.8	3.7	4.3	6.0
1994	301 486	4 461	1 222	21	1 661	(g)2 071	14.8	4.1	4.7	5.5
1995	304 805	4 415	1 114	21	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	4.8	5.8
1996	308 251	4 396	1 300	25	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.7	5.4
1997	308 011	4 208	1 334	16	1 873	1 528	13.7	4.3	3.8	6.0
1998	308 057	3 982	1 272	24	1 692	1 521	12.9	4.1	6.0	5.5
1999	309 295	4 253	1 331	24	1 814	1 485	13.7	4.3	5.6	5.8
2000	310 993	4 065	1 300	17	1 735	1 561	13.1	4.2	4.2	5.6

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

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

(e) 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.

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

(g) For 1993 and 1994 divorce data is also available on a State of usual residence basis. The ACT recorded 887 divorces in 1993 and 931 divorces in 1994 on this basis.

# APPENDIX **3** 1996 CENSUS .....

## SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
.....				
<b>Total persons counted(a)</b>	<b>147 831</b>	<b>151 412</b>	<b>299 243</b>	<b>100</b>
Persons counted in private dwellings	140 588	145 880	286 468	95.7
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	7 242	5 533	12 775	4.3
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	139 789	144 230	284 019	94.9
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	398	285	683	0.2
Elsewhere within ACT	2 303	2 286	4 589	1.5
Interstate	4 344	3 540	7 884	2.6
Overseas	996	1 072	2 068	0.7
Total visitors	8 041	7 183	15 224	5.1
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	63 168	65 750	128 918	43.1
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	3 885	4 129	8 014	2.7
Elsewhere within ACT	31 174	32 031	63 205	21.1
Interstate	20 867	21 484	42 351	14.2
Overseas	5 830	6 239	12 069	4.0
Not stated(c)	569	495	1 064	0.4
Age of persons counted (years)(d)				
0–14	34 507	32 952	67 459	22.5
15–54	93 453	95 678	189 131	63.2
55–64	9 850	9 682	19 532	6.5
65 or more	9 024	12 029	21 053	7.0
Marital status of persons counted(e)				
Never married	43 485	37 913	81 398	27.2
Married	58 619	59 076	117 695	39.3
Separated but not divorced	3 412	4 421	7 833	2.6
Divorced	6 008	9 368	15 376	5.1
Widowed	1 680	7 539	9 219	3.1
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477	74.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 595	2 694	5 289	1.8
Europe and the former USSR	19 217	18 957	38 174	12.8
Middle East and North Africa	782	680	1 462	0.5
Southeast Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136	2.7
Northeast Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106	1.4
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498	1.2
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536	0.8
Southern and Central America	784	969	1 753	0.6
Africa (excl. North Africa)	864	845	1 709	0.6
Other(f)	44	39	83	—

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Does not include overseas visitors.

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

(e) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i> no.	<i>Females</i> no.	<i>Persons</i> no.	<i>Proportion of total persons</i> %
Australian citizens	134 944	137 811	272 755	91.1
Aged 18 years or more	95 817	100 434	196 251	65.6
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	1 452	1 447	2 899	1.0
Labour force status(a)				
Employed persons	78 816	70 599	149 415	49.9
Full-time(b)	61 925	39 185	101 110	33.8
Part-time	15 051	29 699	44 750	15.0
Hours worked not stated	1 840	1 715	3 555	1.2
Unemployed persons	6 913	4 886	11 799	3.9
Looking for full-time work	5 537	2 812	8 349	2.8
Looking for part-time work	1 376	2 074	3 450	1.2
Total in the labour force	85 729	75 485	161 214	53.9
Total not in the labour force(c)	26 599	41 898	68 497	22.9

(a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

## GLOSSARY .....

<b>Age-specific death rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific divorce rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	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.
<b>Age-specific marriage rates</b>	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of men or women registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Category jumping</b>	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
<b>Category of movement</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ permanent movements;</li> <li>▪ long-term movements (one year or more); and</li> <li>▪ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul>

<b>Category of movement <i>continued</i></b>	<p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Children (divorce collection)</b>	Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> , these may include (in certain cases) adopted and 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.
<b>Children (marriage collection)</b>	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).
<b>Confinement</b>	A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	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.
<b>Crude death rate</b>	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.
<b>Crude divorce rate</b>	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.
<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	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 2 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 men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, 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 are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
<b>Marriage</b>	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
<b>Median value</b>	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
<b>Multiple birth</b>	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.

<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is 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>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
<b>Previous births</b>	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother 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 men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
<b>Standardised death rates</b>	<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); or</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.

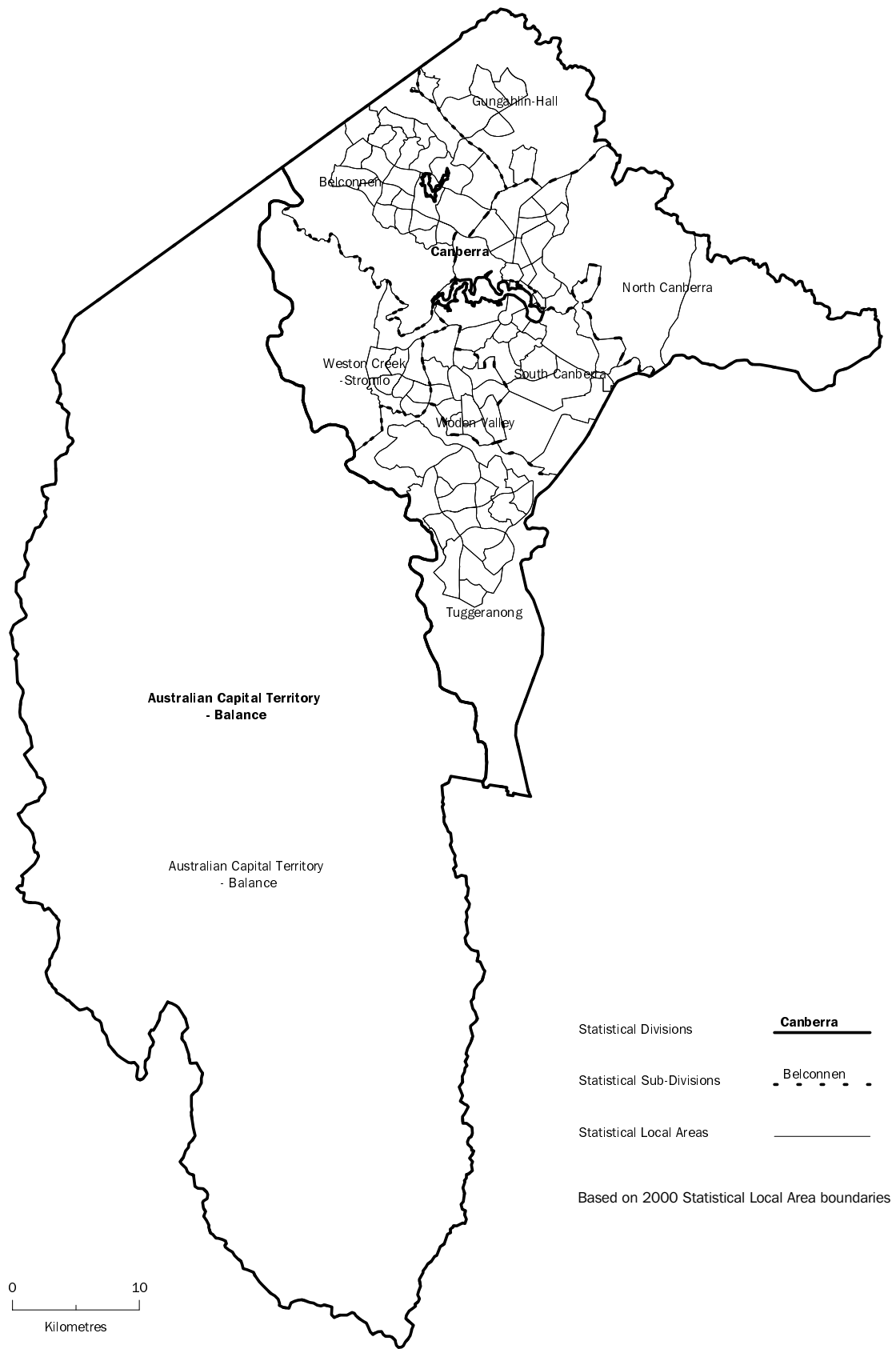
## REFERENCE MAPS .....

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

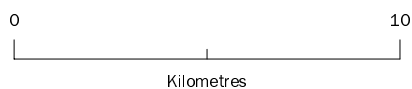
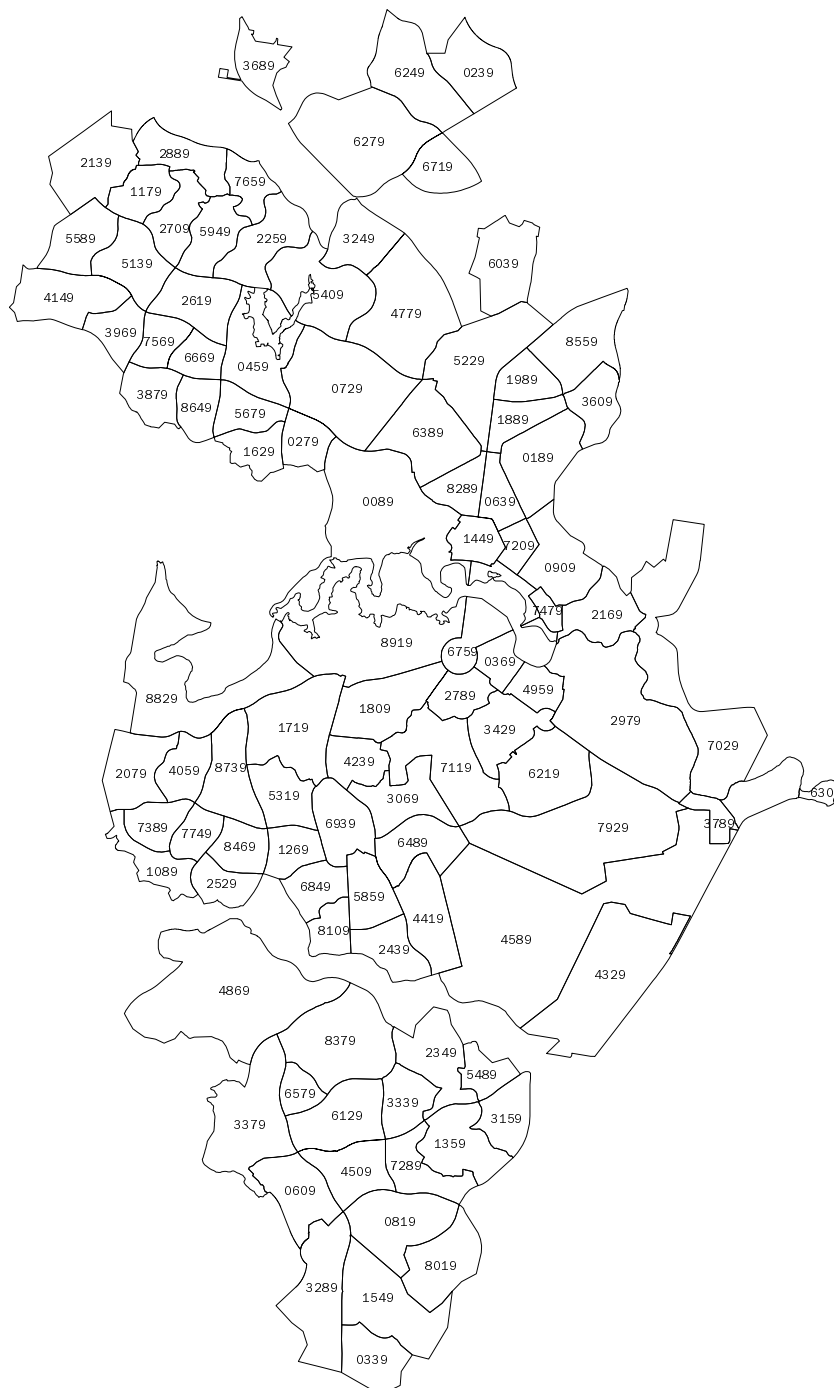
The first map is of the Australian Capital Territory showing all boundaries for Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Sub-Divisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

The second map shows boundaries for selected SLAs.

STATISTICAL AREAS



## STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS



Based on 2000 Statistical Local Area boundaries

Code	Name
0089	Acton
0189	Ainslie
0239	Amaroo
0279	Aranda
0339	Banks
0369	Barton
0459	Belconnen Town Centre
0609	Bonython
0639	Braddon
0729	Bruce
0819	Calwell
0909	Campbell
1089	Chapman
1179	Charnwood
1269	Chifley
1359	Chisholm
1549	Conder
1629	Cook
1719	Curtin
1809	Deakin
1889	Dickson
1989	Downer
2079	Duffy
2139	Dunlop
2169	Duntroon
2259	Evatt
2349	Fadden
2439	Farrer
2529	Fisher
2619	Florey
2709	Flynn
2789	Forrest
2889	Fraser
3069	Garran
3159	Gilmore
3249	Giralang
3289	Gordon
3339	Gowrie
3379	Greenway
3429	Griffith
3609	Hackett
3689	Hall
3879	Hawker
3969	Higgins
4059	Holder
4149	Holt
4239	Hughes
4419	Isaacs
4509	Isabella
4779	Plains
4869	Kaleen
4959	Kambah
5139	Kingston
5229	Latham
5319	Lyneham
5399	Lyons
5409	McKellar
5489	Macarthur
5589	Macgregor
5679	Macquarie
5859	Mawson
5949	Melba
6129	Monash
6219	Narrabundah
6249	Ngannawal
6279	Nicholls
6389	O'Connor
6489	O'Malley
6579	Oxley
6669	Page
6719	Palmerston
6849	Pearce
6939	Phillip
7119	Red Hill
7209	Reid
7289	Richardson
7389	Rivett
7569	Scullin
7659	Spence
7749	Stirling
7929	Symonston
8019	Theodore
8109	Torrens
8289	Turner
8379	Wanniassa
8469	Waramanga
8559	Watson
8649	Weetangera
8739	Weston
8919	Yarralumla

## FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET** [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
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