



2000

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TASMANIA

DEMOGRAPHY

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for Tasmania. The data are also available in electronic (Excel) format as companion data on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

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 resident population 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
Bal	Balance
C	City
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
M	Municipality
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
T	Town
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 44 of the Explanatory Notes

Stevan R. Matheson
Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of Tasmania at December 2000 was 470,070, down 0.2% from the previous year.

The major contributor to this decline was a negative net interstate migration of 2,919 persons. This net outflow exceeded the natural population increase of 1,874.

The fastest growing States and Territories in the twelve months to 31 December 2000 were Queensland, Western Australia, and Victoria which recorded increases of 1.7%, 1.4%, and 1.3% respectively. Tasmania was the only Australian State or Territory to experience a fall in resident population estimates.

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2000 there were 5,692 births registered to 5,605 usual residents of Tasmania. The total fertility rate for Tasmania was 1.792 children per woman compared with 1.749 children for Australia.

Only the Northern Territory (2.216 children per woman), and New South Wales (1.809 children per woman) had a higher total fertility rate than Tasmania in 2000.

The median age of mothers for confinements registered to usual Tasmanian residents in 2000, was 28.7 years. This compares to the national median of 29.8 years.

The highest fertility rate (the average total fertility rate over the three years 1998 to 2000) was recorded in the Southern Statistical Division (2.33). The Hobart Statistical Division experienced the lowest fertility rate (1.70).

In 2000, 2,275 births were registered to mothers resident in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division, whilst in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Statistical Divisions the number of birth registrations were 1,552 and 1,394 respectively.

DEATHS

There were 3,711 deaths registered in Tasmania in 2000, while there were 128,291 in Australia as a whole. Tasmania's standardised death rate was 6.2 per 1,000 of population, second only to the Northern Territory with 8.9 per 1,000 population, and higher than the Australian rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population.

In 2000, 33 infant deaths were recorded in Tasmania, with a rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births, higher than the Australian rate of 5.2, but under the rates recorded in the Northern Territory (11.7 per 1,000 live births) and Queensland (6.2 per 1,000 live births).

The highest indirect standardised death rate (which relates the number of deaths per 1,000 population to a standard population) was recorded in both the Greater Hobart and Mersey-Lyell Statistical Divisions (6.4 per 1,000 population) with the lowest rate being recorded in the Southern Statistical Division (6.0 per 1,000 population).

DEATHS *continued*

In 2000, 1,483 deaths were registered in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division, whilst 1,136 were registered in the Northern Statistical Division, 850 in the Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division, and 229 in the Southern Statistical Division.

MIGRATION

In 2000, Tasmania experienced a net gain of 318 persons from overseas migration. The total gain for Australia in 2000 was 104,482 with all States and Territories experiencing a net overseas migration gain.

While 12,143 persons moved from other areas of Australia during the year, 15,162 chose to leave for other parts of Australia. The net outflow of 2,919 persons is the major contributor to the fall in the size of the Tasmanian population.

Queensland experienced by far the highest number of new arrivals from elsewhere in Australia with 100,452 arrivals. New South Wales experienced the largest number of departures to other areas of Australia with 111,920 departures.

MARRIAGES

There were 2,589 marriages registered in Tasmania in 2000.

The Tasmanian crude marriage rate of 5.5 per 1,000, compares to an Australian crude rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population.

The median marriage age was 30.8 years for men and 28.6 years for women. When compared with Australia, the Tasmanian median for men was 0.5 years higher and for women was 0.3 years higher.

DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 1,329 divorces granted in Tasmania. In 2000, the median age at divorce was 41.5 years for men and 38.5 years for women. The comparative medians in 1990 were 37.2 years and 34.6 years respectively. The largest number of divorces registered in Tasmania in 2000 occurred where both parties were in the 35–39 year age group.

The Tasmanian crude divorce rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population, compares to the Australian crude divorce rate in 2000 was 2.6 per 1,000 population.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) See paragraphs 25 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	Australia(b)
MIGRATION									
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.	n.y.a.	318 699
Departures	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403
Category jumping	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Interstate migration									
Arrivals	96 343	73 730	100 452	27 594	31 465	12 243	16 396	19 757	377 980
Departures	111 920	66 657	79 993	32 814	33 015	15 162	18 037	20 382	377 980
MARRIAGES									
Number registered	39 323	26 852	22 842	8 227	11 000	2 589	861	1 735	113 429
Crude marriage rate	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.6	5.9
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.9	30.8	33.1	30.1	30.3
Bride	28.0	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.6	29.9	28.2	28.3
DIVORCES									
Number granted	14 756	12 401	10 092	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	49 906
Crude divorce rate	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	(d)n.p.	2.6
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.9	11.6	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.4	12.3	11.6
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.7	9.0	7.0	8.9	8.2

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

(d) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
GREATER HOBART					
Greater Hobart					
Brighton (M)	12 978	250	2.46	64	8.6
Clarence (C)	48 910	545	1.73	368	5.9
Derwent Valley (M)—Part A	6 697	92	2.15	63	7.4
Glenorchy (C)	43 871	527	1.80	384	6.9
Hobart (C)—Inner	364	1	n.p.	3	7.5
Hobart (C)—Remainder	45 552	441	1.36	377	6.3
Kingborough (M)—Part A	25 937	299	1.82	169	5.9
Sorell (M)—Part A	9 888	120	2.10	55	6.0
<i>Total Greater Hobart</i>	<i>194 197</i>	<i>2 275</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1 483</i>	<i>6.4</i>
TOTAL GREATER HOBART	194 197	2 275	1.70	1 483	6.4
SOUTHERN					
Southern					
Central Highlands (M)	2 496	31	2.34	15	5.9
Derwent Valley (M)—Part B	3 113	40	1.88	12	8.0
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 219	47	1.99	37	5.0
Huon Valley (M)	13 623	191	2.60	101	6.4
Kingborough (M)—Part B	2 501	32	2.44	17	6.6
Sorell (M)—Part B	1 021	15	3.41	—	—
Southern Midlands (M)	5 620	77	2.17	33	6.4
Tasman (M)	2 235	20	2.33	14	5.1
<i>Total Southern</i>	<i>34 828</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>6.0</i>
TOTAL SOUTHERN	34 828	453	2.33	229	6.0
NORTHERN					
Greater Launceston					
George Town (M)—Part A	5 727	72	1.78	40	7.0
Launceston (C)—Inner	243	2	n.p.	2	n.p.
Launceston (C)—Part B	59 609	678	1.56	587	6.3
Meander Valley (M)—Part A	7 269	112	2.06	33	6.3
Northern Midlands (M)—Part A	7 269	113	2.36	58	6.7
West Tamar (M)—Part A	18 209	176	1.78	128	5.5
<i>Total Greater Launceston</i>	<i>98 326</i>	<i>1 153</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Central North					
George Town (M)—Part B	1 010	9	2.47	6	6.1
Launceston (C)—Part C	2 969	40	2.09	23	6.4
Meander Valley (M)—Part B	10 288	112	2.14	64	5.9
Northern Midlands (M)—Part B	4 542	49	2.10	42	7.0
West Tamar (M)—Part B	1 789	18	1.63	8	5.2
<i>Total Central North</i>	<i>20 598</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>6.1</i>
North Eastern					
Break O'Day (M)	5 743	58	1.78	53	6.9
Dorset (M)	7 449	102	2.68	81	7.0
Flinders (M)	944	11	1.75	11	7.2
<i>Total North Eastern</i>	<i>14 136</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>7.0</i>
TOTAL NORTHERN	133 060	1 552	1.79	1 136	6.3

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
MERSEY-LYELL					
Burnie-Devonport					
Burnie (C)—Part A	17 294	270	2.08	149	6.8
Central Coast (M)—Part A	17 837	218	1.88	185	6.5
Devonport (C)	24 432	291	1.96	198	6.3
Latrobe (M)—Part A	7 405	101	1.92	55	6.0
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part A	11 109	143	2.00	102	6.7
<i>Total Burnie-Devonport</i>	<i>78 077</i>	<i>1 023</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>6.5</i>
North Western Rural					
Burnie (C)—Part B	2 080	29	2.49	8	5.6
Central Coast (M)—Part B	3 201	27	1.98	11	4.6
Circular Head (M)	8 494	100	2.02	58	6.7
Kentish (M)	5 529	68	1.91	32	5.4
King Island (M)	1 775	24	2.49	9	5.4
Latrobe (M)—Part B	684	4	1.81	4	1.9
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part B	2 780	20	1.45	12	6.4
<i>Total North Western Rural</i>	<i>24 543</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Lyell					
West Coast (M)	5 599	99	2.27	27	7.7
TOTAL MERSEY-LYELL	108 219	1 394	1.98	850	6.4
TOTAL TASMANIA(f)	470 304	5 692	1.82	3 711	6.4

(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 Tasmania undefined.

SECTION 2

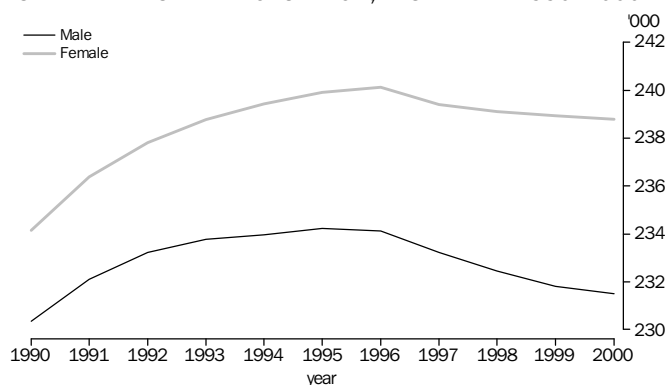
POPULATION

At 31 December 2000, Tasmania's estimated resident population was 470,070, a fall of 727 from the previous year. This is the fourth consecutive year of population decline following a peak in the Tasmanian population of 474,200 in December 1996.

However, the fall in 2000 of 0.2% in the size of the estimated resident population represents a slowing in the rate of decline from 0.3% between December 1997 and December 1998.

The 1996 peak and the slowing decline is apparent in the end of year estimates for males and females in the accompanying graph.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, TASMANIA—1990–2000



Natural Increase

The natural increase in the population in the twelve months to December 2000 was 1,874 with 5,604 birth registrations and 3,730 death registrations.

The annual natural increase in the population is in decline primarily as a result of a decline in the number of births. In 1990 there were 7,043 births while in 2000 there were 5,604.

Interstate movement

The key factor in the slowing of the decline in the size of the Tasmanian population is a reduction in net interstate migration loss. In 2000, 2,919 more people left Tasmania for other States/Territories than made their homes in Tasmania, 272 less than in 1999. Between 1992 and 1998 there had been a trend of increasing interstate migration losses peaking in 1998 when 4,080 more people left Tasmania for other States and Territories than settled in Tasmania.

Overseas migration

Overseas migration resulted in an estimated net gain of 318 persons in 2000. The smallest net overseas migration gain since 1990 was in 1999 (13). Historically, overseas migration has provided a steady positive component of population growth, with an average overseas migration gain of nearly 300 per year between 1990, and 1998.

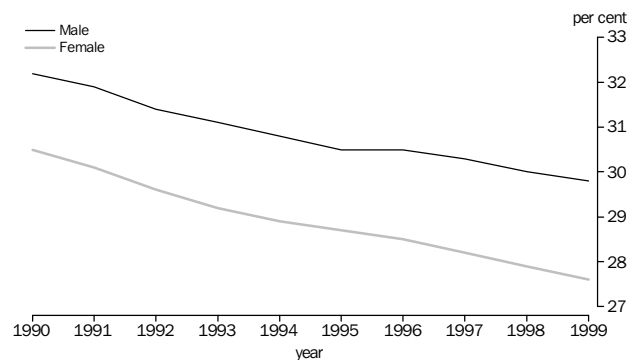
Age structure

As at 31 December 2000, the Tasmanian population comprised 231,239 males and 238,831 females, compared with 226,777 males and 229,856 females in 1990. The ratio of males to females has steadily declined from 98.7 males per 100 females in 1990, to 96.8 males for every 100 females in 2000.

As at 30 June 2000, 68,181, or 29% of males, were under 20 years of age, compared with 65,238, or 27% of females. In the 60 years and over age group, the converse occurred with 38,238, or 17% of males and 46,490, or 19% of females. The percentage of both males and females under 20 years of age has steadily declined since 1990 when the figures were 32%, and 31% respectively.

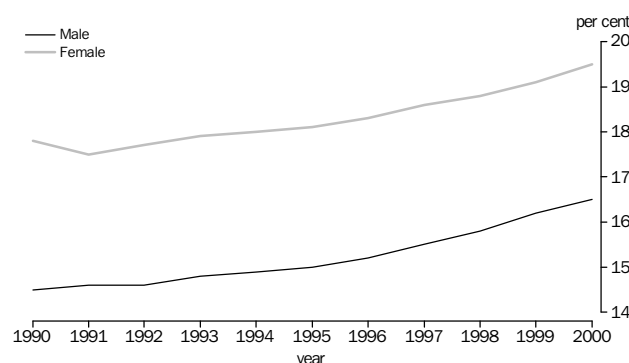
The proportion of males under 20 years of age peaked in 1971 when this age group formed 42% of the male population. For females the highest proportion of those under 20 years of age occurred in 1972 (41% of all females).

PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER 20 YEARS, TASMANIA—1990–2000



For males in the 60 and over age group the lowest proportion was recorded in 1961 (10% of all males), whilst for females in the 60 and over age group the proportion has risen since 1901.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OVER 60 YEARS, TASMANIA—1990–2000



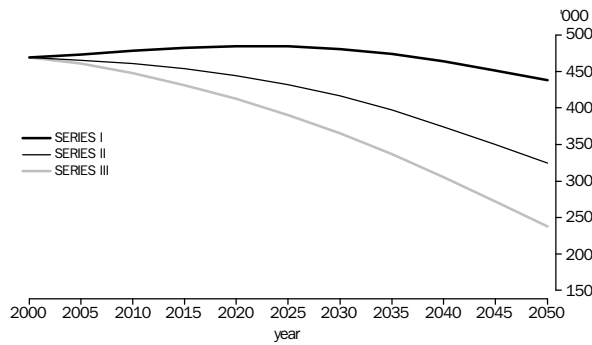
Males form a higher proportion in the 0–29 year age group (51%). In both the 30–39, and 40–49 year age groups, females form the higher proportions at 51%, and just over 50% respectively. Conversely, in the 50–59 year age group, males form the higher proportion with just over 50% while from the 60 and over age group, the longer life expectancy of females is clearly evident as the proportion of females in the age group increases to 55%. At age 65, 51% are females, rising to 56% at age 75, before peaking at age 85 and over, where 69% are females.

Population projections

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

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

PROJECTED POPULATION, TASMANIA—2000–2050 (a)



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

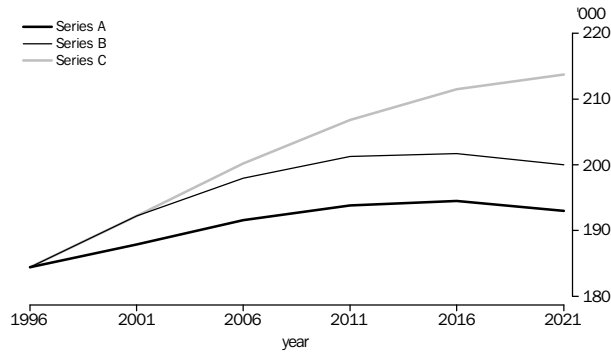
Projected number of households

The three main household projection series have been produced based on assumptions outlined in paragraph 13 of the Explanatory Notes. The number of households in Tasmania is expected to increase by between 5% and 16% to between 193,000 to 213,700 by 2021.

The number of family households is projected to decline by between 1% and 10% to between 118,000 and 130,900, while the number of lone person households is projected to increase by between 22% and 87% to between 57,000 and 87,800 by 2021.

Household projections are based on different population projections than those used in the section above.

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS, TASMANIA—1996–2021 (a)



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

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	230.4	234.2	234.1	233.2	232.4	231.8	231.2
Females	234.2	239.9	240.1	239.4	239.1	239.0	238.8
Persons	464.5	474.1	474.2	472.6	471.6	470.8	470.1
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	7 043	6 560	6 337	5 974	6 087	6 162	5 604
Deaths	3 713	3 749	3 826	3 837	3 698	3 739	3 730
Total	3 330	2 811	2 511	2 137	2 389	2 423	1 874
Overseas migration(d)							
Arrivals	2 014	2 212	2 256	2 028	2 232	2 084	n.y.a.
Departures	1 555	1 794	1 724	1 941	1 719	1 969	n.y.a.
Category jumping	8	-12	-76	-103	112	-102	n.y.a.
Net	467	406	456	-16	625	13	318
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	12 945	10 546	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832	12 243
Departures	10 776	13 277	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023	15 162
Net	2 169	-2 731	-3 094	-3 739	-4 080	-3 191	-2 919
Total population growth(e)							
Number	6 110	746	100	-1 618	-1 066	-755	-727
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3	0.2	—	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Hobart	n.a.	75.5	75.8	77.1	77.9	77.6	77.8
Balance of Tasmania	n.a.	106.8	106.9	108.9	107.6	109.1	111.0
Total	n.a.	182.3	182.7	186.0	185.4	186.7	188.8

(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	2 988	2 790	5 778	45	3 347	3 429	6 776
1	3 214	3 119	6 333	46	3 355	3 551	6 906
2	2 993	2 803	5 796	47	3 452	3 398	6 850
3	3 138	2 998	6 136	48	3 269	3 218	6 487
4	3 354	3 195	6 549	49	3 255	3 319	6 574
0–4	15 687	14 905	30 592	45–49	16 678	16 915	33 593
5	3 452	3 256	6 708	50	3 235	3 189	6 424
6	3 517	3 199	6 716	51	3 084	3 157	6 241
7	3 414	3 269	6 683	52	3 294	3 179	6 473
8	3 395	3 306	6 701	53	3 471	3 308	6 779
9	3 537	3 391	6 928	54	2 683	2 738	5 421
5–9	17 315	16 421	33 736	50–54	15 767	15 571	31 338
10	3 594	3 330	6 924	55	2 674	2 664	5 338
11	3 485	3 346	6 831	56	2 678	2 596	5 274
12	3 419	3 336	6 755	57	2 441	2 379	4 820
13	3 567	3 331	6 898	58	2 397	2 343	4 740
14	3 531	3 457	6 988	59	2 314	2 274	4 588
10–14	17 596	16 800	34 396	55–59	12 504	12 256	24 760
15	3 586	3 507	7 093	60	2 219	2 254	4 473
16	3 563	3 547	7 110	61	2 218	2 132	4 350
17	3 641	3 432	7 073	62	2 086	2 155	4 241
18	3 494	3 388	6 882	63	1 997	2 047	4 044
19	3 299	3 238	6 537	64	1 790	1 914	3 704
15–19	17 583	17 112	34 695	60–64	10 310	10 502	20 812
20	3 194	2 960	6 154	65	1 799	1 868	3 667
21	3 104	2 949	6 053	66	1 851	1 908	3 759
22	2 996	2 803	5 799	67	1 771	1 901	3 672
23	2 784	2 840	5 624	68	1 737	1 858	3 595
24	2 976	2 932	5 908	69	1 809	1 892	3 701
20–24	15 054	14 484	29 538	65–69	8 967	9 427	18 394
25	2 843	2 926	5 769	70	1 701	1 811	3 512
26	2 886	2 934	5 820	71	1 632	1 850	3 482
27	2 930	3 090	6 020	72	1 595	1 756	3 351
28	2 964	3 281	6 245	73	1 555	1 664	3 219
29	3 269	3 388	6 657	74	1 463	1 729	3 192
25–29	14 892	15 619	30 511	70–74	7 946	8 810	16 756
30	3 132	3 237	6 369	75	1 281	1 626	2 907
31	3 176	3 260	6 436	76	1 254	1 650	2 904
32	3 028	3 169	6 197	77	1 142	1 552	2 694
33	2 851	3 178	6 029	78	1 072	1 525	2 597
34	2 949	3 214	6 163	79	953	1 455	2 408
30–34	15 136	16 058	31 194	75–79	5 702	7 808	13 510
35	3 186	3 319	6 505	80	872	1 304	2 176
36	3 401	3 582	6 983	81	663	986	1 649
37	3 465	3 611	7 076	82	615	1 032	1 647
38	3 598	3 690	7 288	83	596	982	1 578
39	3 716	3 857	7 573	84	491	946	1 437
35–39	17 366	18 059	35 425	80–84	3 237	5 250	8 487
40	3 594	3 758	7 352	85 and over	2 076	4 693	6 769
41	3 525	3 697	7 222				
42	3 649	3 582	7 231	Total	231 506	238 798	470 304
43	3 392	3 567	6 959				
44	3 530	3 504	7 034				
40–44	17 690	18 108	35 798				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
2001	231 193	237 944	469 137	230 824	237 601	468 425	230 645	237 439	468 084
2002	231 304	238 027	469 331	230 393	237 159	467 552	229 882	236 663	466 545
2003	231 695	238 362	470 057	230 011	236 745	466 756	229 005	235 767	464 772
2004	232 408	239 020	471 428	229 773	236 470	466 243	227 959	234 707	462 666
2005	233 095	239 662	472 757	229 476	236 141	465 617	226 838	233 585	460 423
2006	233 768	240 273	474 041	229 125	235 756	464 881	225 659	232 387	458 046
2007	234 417	240 863	475 280	228 717	235 317	464 034	224 409	231 126	455 535
2008	235 019	241 408	476 427	228 230	234 805	463 035	223 079	229 771	452 850
2009	235 589	241 911	477 500	227 691	234 230	461 921	221 678	228 351	450 029
2010	236 121	242 393	478 514	227 110	233 616	460 726	220 229	226 875	447 104
2011	236 624	242 848	479 472	226 489	232 965	459 454	218 723	225 356	444 079
2012	237 084	243 292	480 376	225 813	232 294	458 107	217 165	223 796	440 961
2013	237 516	243 701	481 217	225 101	231 578	456 679	215 556	222 185	437 741
2014	237 915	244 077	481 992	224 347	230 822	455 169	213 892	220 529	434 421
2015	238 264	244 433	482 697	223 540	230 033	453 573	212 178	218 824	431 002
2016	238 571	244 758	483 329	222 687	229 204	451 891	210 398	217 085	427 483
2017	238 833	245 051	483 884	221 781	228 339	450 120	208 564	215 300	423 864
2018	239 049	245 299	484 348	220 823	227 424	448 247	206 665	213 468	420 133
2019	239 207	245 509	484 716	219 803	226 466	446 269	204 706	211 581	416 287
2020	239 311	245 676	484 987	218 730	225 456	444 186	202 703	209 623	412 326
2021	239 369	245 788	485 157	217 599	224 392	441 991	200 622	207 623	408 245
2022	239 357	245 863	485 220	216 401	223 280	439 681	198 488	205 556	404 044
2023	239 292	245 880	485 172	215 144	222 105	437 249	196 284	203 435	399 719
2024	239 155	245 850	485 005	213 821	220 870	434 691	194 005	201 259	395 264
2025	238 958	245 753	484 711	212 420	219 579	431 999	191 658	199 017	390 675
2026	238 685	245 603	484 288	210 950	218 219	429 169	189 239	196 706	385 945
2027	238 346	245 380	483 726	209 405	216 792	426 197	186 744	194 329	381 073
2028	237 935	245 086	483 021	207 786	215 288	423 074	184 172	191 880	376 052
2029	237 452	244 718	482 170	206 090	213 706	419 796	181 538	189 344	370 882
2030	236 889	244 285	481 174	204 323	212 043	416 366	178 833	186 729	365 562
2031	236 252	243 781	480 033	202 486	210 294	412 780	176 059	184 034	360 093
2032	235 559	243 190	478 749	200 573	208 472	409 045	173 218	181 260	354 478
2033	234 813	242 513	477 326	198 592	206 568	405 160	170 312	178 410	348 722
2034	233 996	241 772	475 768	196 551	204 578	401 129	167 350	175 482	342 832
2035	233 117	240 963	474 080	194 445	202 518	396 963	164 333	172 481	336 814
2036	232 191	240 079	472 270	192 286	200 383	392 669	161 266	169 412	330 678
2037	231 217	239 127	470 344	190 076	198 178	388 254	158 150	166 285	324 435
2038	230 201	238 109	468 310	187 821	195 906	383 727	154 997	163 095	318 092
2039	229 147	237 030	466 177	185 527	193 572	379 099	151 819	159 841	311 660
2040	228 056	235 896	463 952	183 188	191 193	374 381	148 606	156 545	305 151
2041	226 932	234 713	461 645	180 829	188 753	369 582	145 374	153 201	298 575
2042	225 774	233 487	459 261	178 438	186 275	364 713	142 124	149 820	291 944
2043	224 600	232 211	456 811	176 033	183 753	359 786	138 846	146 422	285 268
2044	223 416	230 887	454 303	173 611	181 198	354 809	135 559	142 998	278 557
2045	222 197	229 544	451 741	171 170	178 622	349 792	132 278	139 541	271 819
2046	220 968	228 168	449 136	168 732	176 012	344 744	128 989	136 076	265 065
2047	219 732	226 762	446 494	166 289	173 383	339 672	125 701	132 602	258 303
2048	218 478	225 343	443 821	163 841	170 743	334 584	122 416	129 125	251 541
2049	217 213	223 911	441 124	161 378	168 110	329 488	119 135	125 648	244 783
2050	215 944	222 464	438 408	158 918	165 472	324 390	115 872	122 169	238 041
2051	214 678	221 001	435 679	156 464	162 830	319 294	112 626	118 692	231 318

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

SERIES A

1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	133.0	6.0	48.9	187.9
2006	134.5	6.0	51.1	191.6
2011	134.9	5.8	53.2	193.8
2016	133.8	5.5	55.2	194.5
2021	130.9	5.1	57.0	193.0

SERIES B

1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	130.5	6.8	54.9	192.2
2006	130.5	7.0	60.4	198.0
2011	130.2	7.0	64.1	201.3
2016	129.3	6.6	65.8	201.7
2021	126.7	6.0	67.3	200.0

SERIES C

1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	130.5	6.8	54.9	192.2
2006	129.2	7.4	63.6	200.2
2011	126.7	7.9	72.3	206.8
2016	123.1	8.0	80.4	211.5
2021	118.0	7.8	87.8	213.7

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

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

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

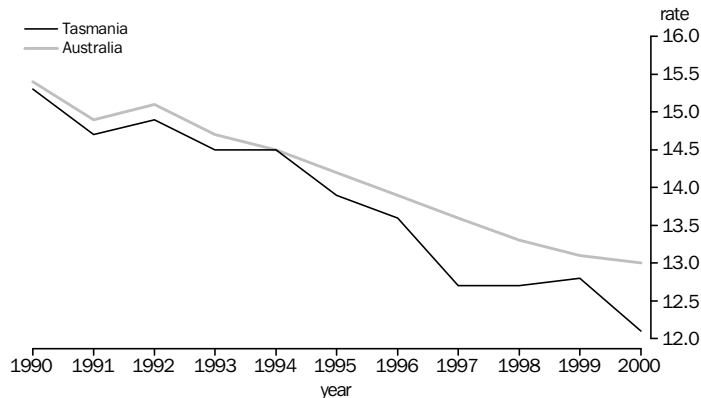
(a) Estimated resident population by marital status, age and sex is available for States and Territories for Census years only.

In 2000, Tasmanian mothers gave birth to 5,692 children from 5,605 confinements. The 2000 figure was a decrease of 340 on the 6,032 births recorded in 1999, and a 19% decrease on the 1990 figure (7,043). The 2000 figure represents the lowest number of births recorded in Tasmania since 1944. The sex ratio of 110.3 males born for every 100 females is the highest ratio recorded in Tasmania since 1931, and is only the fifth time in the twentieth century that the Tasmanian sex ratio has exceeded 110. The average sex ratio in Tasmania over the last 25 years was 105. The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing life time, was 1.792 in 2000, lower than the 1999 figure (1.872), but significantly lower than the figure recorded in 1990 (1.948).

Birth rates

Tasmania's crude birth rate of 12.1 per thousand of mean population constitutes a new record low, and resumes a downward trend following the previous record low recorded in both 1997 and 1998, (12.7) and the slightly higher 1999 figure (12.8). The rate is lower than the Australian rate of 13.0, and re-establishes the gap which had been diminishing since 1997. Until the 1990s, the Tasmanian crude birth rate had usually been higher than the overall rate for Australia.

BIRTH RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000



Median age of parents

In 2000, the median age of the mother for all confinements was 28.7 years, slightly higher than the figure recorded in 1999, but 0.9 years greater than the figure recorded in 1990. The mother's median age for nuptial confinements in 2000 was 30.2 years, equal to the figure recorded in 1999, but 1.6 years higher than the figure recorded in 1990.

The median age of the father for all confinements was 31.0 years, the same as the 1997 figure, and continues a sequence beginning in 1994 where the father's age has only varied between 30.8 and 31.1 years. The median age of the father for nuptial confinements was 32.4 years, slightly lower than the figure recorded in 1999 (32.6 years).

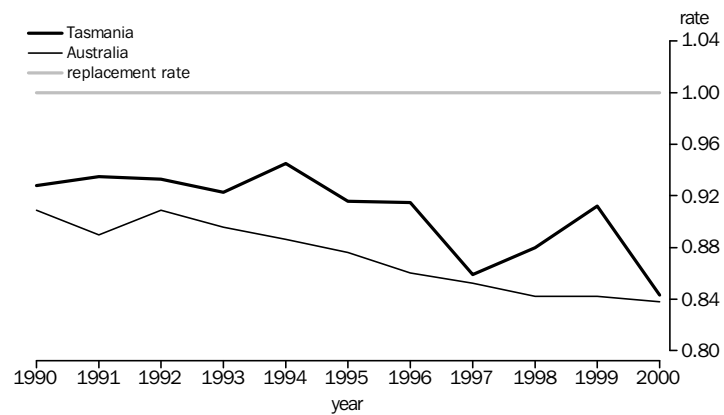
Median age of parents *continued*

The median age of the mother for nuptial first confinements in 2000 was 29.1 years, 0.4 years higher than the 1999 figure (28.7 years) and 1.8 years higher than the figure recorded in 1990. In 2000, median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements was 2.3 years, compared with the figure recorded in both 1990 and 1999 (2.5 years).

Fertility

In 2000, the female net reproduction rate for Tasmania (the extent to which the population can reproduce itself over time) was 0.843, the lowest figure recorded since 1997 (0.858). The net reproduction rate fell below the replacement level of 1.000 in 1979 and has remained below that level ever since. In 2000 the Tasmanian net reproduction rate was only marginally higher than the rate recorded for Australia which continues to gradually decline from the 1992 figure of 0.909 to its 2000 level of 0.838.

NET REPRODUCTION RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000



A comparison of 1990 and 2000 age-specific birth rates reveals that the age groups from 15–19 to 25–29 years all had lower rates at the end of the period, while all age groups from 30–34 to 45–49 had higher rates at the end of the period. The 20–24, and 25–29 year age groups experienced the most significant percentage decreases over the period with falls of 17% and 20% respectively, whilst the most significant percentage increases occurred in the 35–39, and 40–44 year age groups with increases of 32% and 51% respectively.

Confinements

In 2000, 5,605 confinements were recorded in Tasmania, a decrease of 5% on the figure recorded in 1999 (5,931). Overall, there has been a 20% decrease in the number of confinements in Tasmania since 1990 when the total was 6,978.

Single births accounted for 98% of all confinements. Of the 3,334 nuptial confinements, 1,523 (46%) produced the first child of the marriage, whereas the proportion of nuptial first confinements recorded in 1990 was only 40%. In 2000, only 205, or 6% of nuptial confinements resulted in a fourth or subsequent child. This is a decrease on the 1990 figure when 460, or nearly 9% of nuptial confinements produced a fourth or subsequent child. In contrast 1,147, or 34% of nuptial confinements resulted in a second child in 2000. This is an increase on the figures recorded in 1990 and 1999, when 32% and 34% respectively of nuptial confinements produced a second child of the marriage.

Nuptiality

While the number of nuptial births fell steadily between 1990 and 2000, the number of exnuptial births gradually increased to a record figure of 2,416 in 1999, before falling by 117, or nearly 5% in 2000. Overall, there has been a fall of nearly 36% in nuptial births between 1990 and 2000, whilst there has been an increase of nearly 31% in exnuptial births over the same period. Over the five years from 1993 to 1997, there had been a plateau of 2,100 to 2,200 exnuptial births per year.

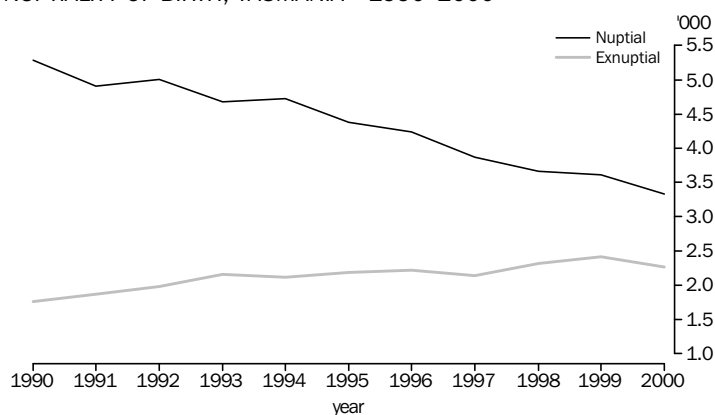
There were 2,299 exnuptial births recorded in Tasmania in 2000 from 2,271 exnuptial confinements. Of these births 2,050, or just over 89%, had paternity acknowledged, compared with 1990 when there were 1,761 exnuptial births but only just over 80% had paternity acknowledged. While the number of exnuptial births grew by nearly 31% between 1990 and 2000, the absolute number of births where paternity was not acknowledged decreased by 99 over the same period.

Exnuptial births accounted for just over 40% of all births in 2000, marginally higher than the figure recorded in 1999. This continues the trend in evidence since 1961, and was 15 percentage points higher than the figure of 25% recorded in 1990.

Of all exnuptial births one third (765) were to females in the 20–24 year age group. Over three quarters (1,751) of all exnuptial births were to females under 30 years of age. In comparison, of all nuptial births only 12% were to females in the 20–24 year age group, whilst 72% of all nuptial births were to females between 25–34 years of age. Over 18% of all exnuptial births were to females aged 19 years of age or less, whilst the corresponding figure for nuptial births was less than one per cent.

In 2000, as a percentage of all women giving birth in the 19 year and under age group, exnuptial births accounted for slightly over 96%, a small decrease on the same proportion recorded in 1999 (97%). For all women giving birth in the 20–24 year age group this proportion dropped to just over 66%, and in the 25–29 year age group to 33%. Both figures remain almost identical to the corresponding 1999 figures of 67%, and 32% respectively.

NUPTIALITY OF BIRTH, TASMANIA—1990–2000



3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	26.7	24.9	26.9	27.4	24.2	27.1	25.7
20–24	97.7	82.6	86.5	79.2	76.0	78.8	80.5
25–29	141.5	130.5	128.0	121.1	121.3	123.4	113.3
30–34	91.9	98.6	97.9	93.5	96.7	101.2	95.9
35–39	27.5	35.6	31.7	31.0	37.4	37.6	36.3
40–44	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.5
45–49	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Total fertility rate	1.948	1.892	1.890	1.787	1.811	1.869	1.792
Net reproduction rate	0.927	0.909	0.901	0.858	0.880	0.912	0.843
BIRTHS							
Total births	7 043	6 570	6 457	6 007	5 978	6 032	5 692
Males	3 620	3 390	3 346	3 098	3 053	3 056	2 985
Females	3 423	3 180	3 111	2 909	2 925	2 976	2 707
Sex ratio	105.8	106.6	107.6	106.5	104.4	102.7	110.3
Indigenous births							
Males	n.p.	267	244	310	300	339	336
Females	n.p.	139	136	151	158	172	178
Sex ratio	n.p.	128	108	159	142	167	158
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.p.	108.6	125.9	95.0	111.3	103.0	112.7
1991 Census based	n.a.	88.0	79.0	97.0	92.0	101.0	98.0
1996 Census based	n.a.	63.0	56.0	70.0	67.0	74.0	72.0
Nuptial births	5 282	4 381	4 242	3 866	3 661	3 616	3 393
Exnuptial births	1 761	2 189	2 215	2 141	2 317	2 416	2 299
Proportion of total births (%)	25.0	33.3	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.1	40.4
Paternity-acknowledged births	1 413	1 896	1 941	1 876	2 059	2 143	2 050
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	80.2	86.6	87.6	87.6	88.9	88.7	89.2
Crude birth rate	15.2	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.1

(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>	6 978	6 480	6 356	5 935	5 891	5 931	5 605
Nuptial	5 230	4 318	4 162	3 814	3 606	3 547	3 334
First nuptial	2 085	1 924	1 795	1 733	1 570	1 516	1 523
Exnuptial	1 748	2 162	2 194	2 121	2 285	2 384	2 271
Paternity-acknowledged	1 403	1 871	1 922	1 859	2 027	2 118	2 027
 Median age of mother (years)							
<i>All confinements</i>	27.8	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.7
Nuptial	28.6	29.7	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.2
First nuptial	27.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.6	28.7	29.1
Exnuptial	23.2	24.5	24.3	24.2	25.1	24.9	24.6
Paternity-acknowledged	23.4	24.8	24.5	24.4	25.3	25.0	24.8
 Median age of father (years)							
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	30.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0
Nuptial	30.8	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.4
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	26.4	27.6	27.0	27.2	27.9	27.7	27.8
 Median duration of marriage (years)							
Nuptial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
First nuptial	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3
 Nuptial confinements							
Previous confinements of the current relationship							
0	2 085	1 924	1 795	1 733	1 570	1 516	1 523
1	1 713	1 371	1 447	1 310	1 259	1 196	1 147
2	972	673	614	500	523	575	459
3	300	215	201	193	151	154	131
4	98	79	64	44	65	62	44
5 and over	62	56	41	34	38	44	30
 Average number of births of the current relationship	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

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

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	16	389	1 165	1 169	456	80	3 275
Twins	—	6	18	16	16	3	59
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	16	395	1 183	1 185	472	83	3 334
Exnuptial							
Single	419	757	541	326	163	37	2 244
Twins	—	4	12	6	—	—	26
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	421	761	554	332	165	37	2 271
Total confinements	437	1 156	1 737	1 517	637	120	5 605
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	3.7	34.2	68.1	78.1	74.1	69.2	59.5
Exnuptial	96.3	65.8	31.9	21.9	25.9	30.8	40.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

In 2000, 3,711 deaths were recorded in Tasmania, 72 less than in 1999. Male deaths accounted for 1,926 of the total, whilst female deaths numbered 1,785. In 2000, there were 107.9 male deaths to every 100 female deaths, an increase on the figure recorded in 1999 (106.8).

Whilst the number of deaths recorded in 2000 is almost identical to that recorded in 1990 (3,713), the number of male deaths was 120, or nearly 6% less, whilst the number of female deaths was 118, or just over 7% more.

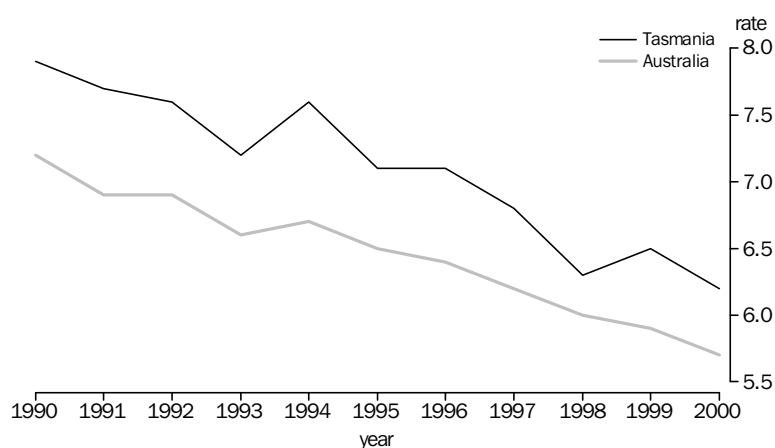
Death rates

The crude Tasmanian death rate for 2000 was 7.9 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly lower than the 1999 figure (8.0). Of all the States and Territories, Tasmania and South Australia share the highest crude death rate, followed by New South Wales (7.0 per thousand of mid-year population), and Victoria (6.7). The lowest figure was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (4.2 per thousand of mid-year population), whilst the Australian crude death rate was 6.7, a small decrease on the rate recorded in 1999 (6.8 per thousand of mid-year population).

In comparison, the Tasmanian standardised death rate (which allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population) was 6.2 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly less than the figure recorded in 1999 (6.5 per thousand).

In 2000, the Australian standardised death rate was 5.7 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly lower than the figure recorded in 1999. Of all the States and Territories Tasmania and the Northern Territory (with 6.2 and 8.9 per thousand of mid-year population respectively) have the highest rates. The ACT with a figure of 5.1 per thousand had by far the lowest standardised death rate. New South Wales and Victoria both had rates of 5.8 per thousand, only marginally above that recorded by South Australia which equalled the total standardised death rate for Australia (5.7 per thousand of mid-year population).

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000

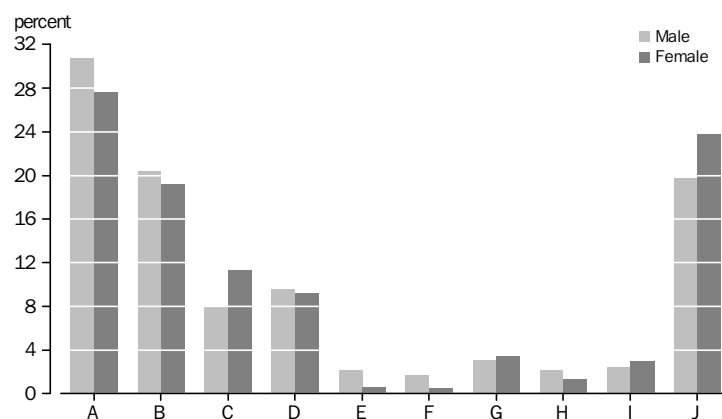


Cause of death

Malignant neoplasms and ischaemic heart disease were the major causes of death for Tasmanians in 2000, accounting for 1,077 and 734 deaths respectively. Malignant neoplasms were responsible for nearly 31% of male deaths and 27% of female deaths, both 2% higher than the 1999 figures.

Disease of the circulatory system, which includes ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease, brought about the deaths of 1,450 persons in 2000, accounting for 39% of deaths recorded in that year. Some 36% of male deaths (694) and 42% of female deaths (756) were attributable to these diseases. Deaths from cerebrovascular disease, or stroke, were more common for females than males, resulting in 202 (11%) female deaths, compared to the much lower figure of 155 (8%) male deaths in 2000.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, TASMANIA—2000



- A (ICD C00-D48) malignant neoplasms
- B (ICD I20-I25) ischaemic heart disease
- C (ICD I60-I69) cerebrovascular disease
- D (ICD J00-J99) diseases of the respiratory system
- E (ICD X60-X84) intentional self-harm
- F (ICD V01-V89) transport accidents
- G (ICD K00-K93) diseases of the digestive system
- H (ICD E10-E14) diabetes
- I (ICD G00-G99) diseases of the nervous system
- J all other causes

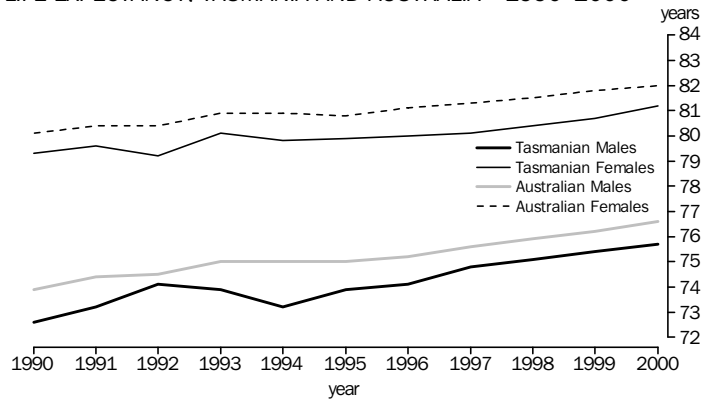
Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 350 deaths, an increase of 25 over the figure recorded in 1999. The number of both male and female deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system rose in 2000, accounting for 185 male (10%) and 165 (9%) female deaths.

For deaths due to intentional self-harm, male deaths, 40 (2%), were far more prevalent than female deaths with 10 recorded in 2000. Similarly, for deaths due to transport accidents, male deaths, 33, also exceeded the number recorded for females, 9, attributed to this cause.

Life expectancy

Based on the mortality conditions in Tasmania between 1998 and 2000, the life expectancy at birth was 75.7 years for males and 81.2 years for females, lower than the equivalent Australian life expectancy at birth of 76.6 years for males and 82 years for females. In 1990, at birth females could expect to live 6.7 years longer than males, whilst in 2000 at birth females could expect to live 5.5 years longer than males.

LIFE EXPECTANCY, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000



Infant mortality

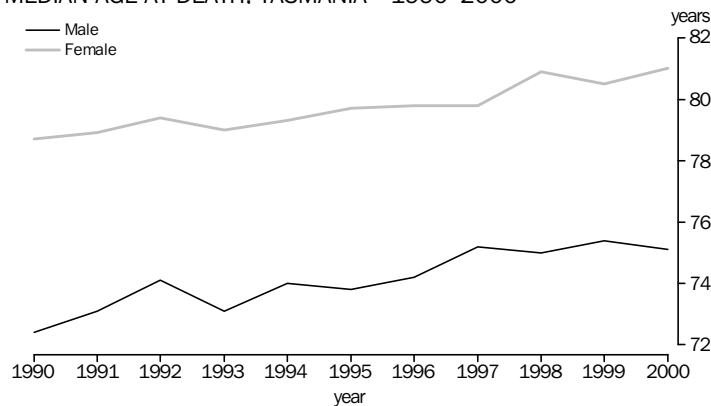
In 2000, there were 33 infant deaths recorded in Tasmania, (17 males and 16 females), a decrease of 28% on the 1999 total (46) and the lowest figure recorded since 1996.

The male infant mortality rate was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, whilst for females it was 5.9 per 1,000 live births, both decreases on the 1999 rates when they were 8.8, and 6.4 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Age at death

The median age at death for Tasmanian males in 2000 was 75.1 years, only 0.2 years less than the figure recorded for both N.S.W. and Australia (75.3 years), but 1 year less than that recorded by South Australia (76.1 years) and 0.7 years less than the Victorian figure (75.8 years). For females the median age at death was 81 years, 0.7 years less than the Australian figure. Of all Australian States and territories only the Northern Territory and the ACT recorded a female median age at death less than the Tasmanian figure with 57.8, and 79.9 years respectively.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, TASMANIA—1990–2000



4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
Total deaths	3 713	3 754	3 872	3 809	3 605	3 783	3 711
Males	2 046	1 952	2 052	1 966	1 889	1 954	1 926
Females	1 667	1 802	1 820	1 843	1 716	1 829	1 785
Sex ratio	122.7	108.3	112.7	106.7	110.1	106.8	107.9
Standardised death rate	7.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.2
Males	10.2	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.8
Females	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9
Crude death rate	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.9
Males	8.9	8.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.3
Females	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.5
Median age at death (years)							
Males	72.4	73.8	74.2	75.2	75.0	75.4	75.1
Females	78.7	79.7	79.8	79.8	80.9	80.5	81.0
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	9.7	8.0	5.7	8.4	7.9	8.4	5.7
1–4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
5–14	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
15–24	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
25–34	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
35–44	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
45–54	4.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3
55–64	14.0	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.0	8.7	8.7
65–74	38.1	32.8	34.5	28.8	27.5	26.8	27.8
75–84	87.8	77.2	79.9	79.4	73.6	76.9	71.4
85 and over	196.4	201.9	202.9	193.3	177.0	176.0	160.4
Females							
0	8.3	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.1	5.7
1–4	0.8	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
5–14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
15–24	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
25–34	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
35–44	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
45–54	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.4
55–64	8.0	7.0	7.4	7.7	5.4	5.4	5.5
65–74	17.5	18.5	17.6	18.0	15.1	16.2	15.1
75–84	54.3	51.8	49.1	49.9	44.9	46.6	44.8
85 and over	169.7	152.4	153.4	145.5	141.9	141.3	136.6

(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
DEATHS							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	72.6	73.9	74.1	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7
Age 1	72.3	73.5	73.6	74.3	74.7	75.0	75.2
Age 25	49.2	50.3	50.5	51.1	51.4	51.8	52.0
Age 45	30.7	31.7	31.7	32.2	32.6	33.0	33.4
Age 65	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3
Age 85	n.a.	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Females							
Age 0	79.3	79.9	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.7	81.2
Age 1	78.9	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.1	80.7
Age 25	55.6	55.6	55.7	55.8	56.2	56.5	57.1
Age 45	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.9	37.2	37.7
Age 65	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.8
Age 85	n.a.	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	268	251	265	235	225	230	235
Diseases of the circulatory system	442	367	368	354	320	309	279
Diseases of the respiratory system	103	79	87	95	87	73	75
Diseases of the digestive system	26	26	25	21	20	19	24
All other diseases	101	107	106	99	99	109	107
External causes	84	63	66	59	61	77	60
Females							
Neoplasms	150	166	154	150	138	151	153
Diseases of the circulatory system	279	241	232	226	201	195	187
Diseases of the respiratory system	59	40	47	63	50	41	42
Diseases of the digestive system	20	20	19	17	16	20	16
All other diseases	74	74	82	74	69	84	74
External causes	25	25	25	19	22	30	18
INFANT DEATHS							
Total infant deaths	63	38	29	39	34	46	33
Males	35	27	19	26	24	27	17
Females	28	11	10	13	10	19	16
Infant mortality rate							
Males	8.9	5.8	4.5	6.5	5.7	7.6	5.8
Females	9.7	8.0	5.7	8.4	7.9	8.8	5.7
Males	8.2	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.4	5.9
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	14	12	—	9	5	8	5
1 day to under 1 week	4	4	4	6	7	6	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	—	—	7	3	3	4	5
4 weeks to under 1 year	16	9	6	8	9	9	—
Females							
Under 1 day	6	6	—	3	4	5	4
1 day to under 1 week	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
1 week to under 4 weeks	3	—	—	3	—	7	—
4 weeks to under 1 year	17	3	5	5	4	4	7

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	17	16	33	50	10	8	18
1	3	4	7	51	10	4	14
2	—	—	—	52	13	11	24
3	—	—	—	53	9	14	23
4	—	—	—	54	20	10	30
0–4	22	20	42	50–54	62	47	109
5	3	—	4	55	17	9	26
6	—	—	—	56	12	12	24
7	—	—	—	57	20	9	29
8	—	—	—	58	18	10	28
9	—	—	—	59	15	13	28
5–9	3	3	6	55–59	82	53	135
10	—	—	—	60	17	11	28
11	—	—	—	61	23	11	34
12	—	—	—	62	18	21	39
13	3	—	3	63	31	10	41
14	—	—	—	64	28	19	47
10–14	5	—	7	60–64	117	72	189
15	3	—	5	65	28	21	49
16	—	—	—	66	33	15	48
17	4	—	5	67	41	20	61
18	11	—	12	68	42	15	57
19	—	—	3	69	43	37	80
15–19	20	6	26	65–69	187	108	295
20	4	—	6	70	55	30	85
21	—	—	4	71	58	27	85
22	—	—	—	72	48	42	90
23	6	—	7	73	60	31	91
24	—	—	—	74	63	37	100
20–24	15	5	20	70–74	284	167	451
25	4	—	4	75	60	42	102
26	3	—	3	76	67	48	115
27	3	—	3	77	82	58	140
28	4	5	9	78	75	55	130
29	—	—	—	79	49	69	118
25–29	16	5	21	75–79	333	272	605
30	3	—	4	80	58	64	122
31	3	—	5	81	63	68	131
32	5	3	8	82	56	58	114
33	6	—	6	83	71	58	129
34	7	—	9	84	57	65	122
30–34	24	8	32	80–84	305	313	618
35	7	3	10	85	61	83	144
36	6	4	10	86	41	68	109
37	—	—	4	87	47	71	118
38	5	—	6	88	41	63	104
39	7	7	14	89	34	76	110
35–39	27	17	44	85–89	224	361	585
40	7	—	8	90	29	47	76
41	10	3	13	91	18	55	73
42	10	3	13	92	16	41	57
43	7	6	13	93	16	24	40
44	11	3	14	94	10	31	41
40–44	45	16	61	90–94	89	198	287
45	—	3	5	95–99	18	65	83
46	13	6	19	100 and over	—	17	19
47	12	11	23	Not stated	—	—	—
48	10	5	15				
49	9	5	14				
45–49	46	30	76	Total	1 926	1 785	3 711

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

MALES.....

TASMANIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x
0	100 000	0.007	99 397	75.68	76.56	50	93 624	0.003	93 468	28.77	29.47
1	99 305	0.000	99 282	75.20	76.01	51	93 307	0.004	93 135	27.87	28.57
2	99 262	0.000	99 246	74.24	75.05	52	92 958	0.004	92 768	26.97	27.67
3	99 231	0.000	99 219	73.26	74.08	53	92 573	0.005	92 364	26.08	26.77
4	99 208	0.000	99 198	72.28	73.10	54	92 147	0.005	91 914	25.20	25.89
5	99 189	0.000	99 182	71.29	72.11	55	91 674	0.006	91 416	24.33	25.01
6	99 174	0.000	99 167	70.30	71.12	56	91 148	0.006	90 862	23.46	24.15
7	99 159	0.000	99 152	69.31	70.13	57	90 565	0.007	90 247	22.61	23.29
8	99 144	0.000	99 136	68.32	69.14	58	89 917	0.008	89 565	21.77	22.44
9	99 128	0.000	99 119	67.33	68.15	59	89 200	0.009	88 809	20.94	21.60
10	99 110	0.000	99 100	66.35	67.16	60	88 404	0.010	87 972	20.13	20.78
11	99 091	0.000	99 081	65.36	66.17	61	87 526	0.011	87 050	19.32	19.97
12	99 071	0.000	99 060	64.37	65.18	62	86 558	0.012	86 034	18.53	19.17
13	99 049	0.000	99 037	63.39	64.19	63	85 493	0.014	84 918	17.76	18.38
14	99 023	0.000	99 007	62.40	63.20	64	84 324	0.015	83 693	17.00	17.61
15	98 988	0.000	98 965	61.42	62.22	65	83 043	0.017	82 351	16.25	16.85
16	98 940	0.001	98 908	60.45	61.24	66	81 639	0.019	80 883	15.52	16.11
17	98 873	0.001	98 833	59.49	60.28	67	80 105	0.021	79 281	14.81	15.38
18	98 789	0.001	98 739	58.54	59.32	68	78 433	0.023	77 536	14.11	14.67
19	98 687	0.001	98 631	57.60	58.38	69	76 614	0.026	75 641	13.44	13.97
20	98 573	0.001	98 512	56.67	57.44	70	74 642	0.029	73 591	12.78	13.30
21	98 450	0.001	98 387	55.74	56.50	71	72 513	0.032	71 381	12.14	12.64
22	98 323	0.001	98 258	54.81	55.57	72	70 222	0.035	69 009	11.52	12.00
23	98 193	0.001	98 127	53.88	54.63	73	67 769	0.039	66 475	10.92	11.38
24	98 061	0.001	97 994	52.96	53.70	74	65 154	0.043	63 781	10.34	10.78
25	97 926	0.001	97 858	52.03	52.77	75	62 381	0.047	60 929	9.77	10.20
26	97 789	0.001	97 720	51.10	51.83	76	59 451	0.052	57 923	9.23	9.64
27	97 651	0.001	97 581	50.17	50.90	77	56 371	0.057	54 772	8.71	9.10
28	97 511	0.001	97 441	49.24	49.97	78	53 150	0.063	51 486	8.20	8.57
29	97 370	0.001	97 300	48.31	49.03	79	49 802	0.069	48 081	7.72	8.07
30	97 230	0.001	97 159	47.38	48.10	80	46 344	0.077	44 577	7.26	7.59
31	97 088	0.001	97 018	46.45	47.16	81	42 798	0.084	40 999	6.82	7.13
32	96 947	0.001	96 875	45.52	46.23	82	39 193	0.093	37 377	6.40	6.70
33	96 804	0.001	96 733	44.58	45.29	83	35 559	0.102	33 743	6.00	6.28
34	96 661	0.001	96 590	43.65	44.35	84	31 932	0.112	30 136	5.63	5.89
35	96 518	0.002	96 445	42.71	43.42	85	28 352	0.123	26 598	5.28	5.52
36	96 372	0.002	96 299	41.78	42.48	86	24 862	0.135	23 171	4.95	5.18
37	96 225	0.002	96 150	40.84	41.54	87	21 506	0.148	19 899	4.64	4.86
38	96 075	0.002	95 999	39.90	40.60	88	18 326	0.162	16 825	4.36	4.57
39	95 922	0.002	95 843	38.97	39.66	89	15 364	0.176	13 986	4.11	4.30
40	95 764	0.002	95 682	38.03	38.73	90	12 653	0.192	11 413	3.88	4.07
41	95 600	0.002	95 515	37.09	37.79	91	10 223	0.208	9 136	3.69	3.87
42	95 429	0.002	95 341	36.16	36.86	92	8 101	0.223	7 172	3.53	3.70
43	95 251	0.002	95 157	35.23	35.93	93	6 297	0.235	5 530	3.40	3.57
44	95 062	0.002	94 963	34.30	35.00	94	4 815	0.244	4 204	3.30	3.46
45	94 863	0.002	94 758	33.37	34.07	95	3 640	0.250	3 165	3.21	3.37
46	94 650	0.002	94 538	32.44	33.14	96	2 729	0.256	2 364	3.12	3.28
47	94 423	0.003	94 303	31.52	32.22	97	2 030	0.264	1 750	3.03	3.19
48	94 179	0.003	94 048	30.60	31.30	98	1 494	0.271	1 282	2.95	3.10
49	93 913	0.003	93 771	29.68	30.38	99	1 089	0.279	930	2.87	3.02
						100	786	0.286	668	2.79	2.94

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*_x number of persons at exact age *x**q*_x probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L*_x number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*^o_x complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

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

FEMALES.....

TASMANIA.....						Australia					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>q</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>L</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>q</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>L</i> _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}	<i>e</i> ^o _{<i>x</i>}
0	100 000	0.006	99 514	81.21	82.04	50	96 678	0.002	96 570	32.99	33.78
1	99 441	0.000	99 414	80.67	81.43	51	96 458	0.003	96 338	32.06	32.85
2	99 392	0.000	99 378	79.71	80.47	52	96 214	0.003	96 083	31.14	31.93
3	99 365	0.000	99 353	78.73	79.49	53	95 947	0.003	95 802	30.23	31.01
4	99 342	0.000	99 332	77.75	78.50	54	95 653	0.003	95 494	29.32	30.09
5	99 322	0.000	99 313	76.76	77.52	55	95 330	0.004	95 155	28.42	29.18
6	99 305	0.000	99 297	75.78	76.53	56	94 974	0.004	94 782	27.52	28.28
7	99 289	0.000	99 282	74.79	75.54	57	94 584	0.005	94 374	26.63	27.38
8	99 276	0.000	99 270	73.80	74.54	58	94 157	0.005	93 926	25.75	26.49
9	99 264	0.000	99 259	72.81	73.55	59	93 688	0.005	93 436	24.88	25.60
10	99 253	0.000	99 248	71.81	72.56	60	93 176	0.006	92 900	24.01	24.72
11	99 242	0.000	99 236	70.82	71.56	61	92 616	0.007	92 316	23.16	23.85
12	99 230	0.000	99 224	69.83	70.57	62	92 007	0.007	91 679	22.31	22.98
13	99 217	0.000	99 209	68.84	69.58	63	91 342	0.008	90 986	21.46	22.13
14	99 201	0.000	99 191	67.85	68.59	64	90 619	0.009	90 232	20.63	21.28
15	99 181	0.000	99 169	66.86	67.60	65	89 833	0.010	89 411	19.81	20.44
16	99 156	0.000	99 142	65.88	66.62	66	88 976	0.010	88 516	18.99	19.60
17	99 126	0.000	99 109	64.90	65.64	67	88 043	0.012	87 541	18.19	18.78
18	99 092	0.000	99 073	63.92	64.66	68	87 024	0.013	86 475	17.40	17.97
19	99 053	0.000	99 034	62.95	63.69	69	85 910	0.014	85 310	16.61	17.16
20	99 015	0.000	98 995	61.97	62.71	70	84 692	0.016	84 035	15.85	16.38
21	98 976	0.000	98 958	61.00	61.74	71	83 358	0.018	82 638	15.09	15.60
22	98 940	0.000	98 921	60.02	60.76	72	81 896	0.020	81 108	14.35	14.84
23	98 903	0.000	98 885	59.04	59.78	73	80 295	0.022	79 433	13.63	14.09
24	98 866	0.000	98 848	58.06	58.81	74	78 544	0.024	77 603	12.92	13.36
25	98 829	0.000	98 810	57.08	57.83	75	76 634	0.027	75 609	12.23	12.65
26	98 791	0.000	98 772	56.11	56.86	76	74 555	0.030	73 442	11.56	11.95
27	98 753	0.000	98 733	55.13	55.88	77	72 299	0.034	71 095	10.90	11.27
28	98 714	0.000	98 694	54.15	54.91	78	69 858	0.038	68 556	10.27	10.61
29	98 674	0.000	98 654	53.17	53.93	79	67 220	0.042	65 816	9.65	9.97
30	98 633	0.000	98 612	52.19	52.96	80	64 375	0.048	62 864	9.05	9.36
31	98 590	0.000	98 568	51.21	51.98	81	61 315	0.053	59 694	8.48	8.76
32	98 545	0.000	98 522	50.24	51.01	82	58 035	0.060	56 305	7.93	8.19
33	98 498	0.001	98 473	49.26	50.03	83	54 539	0.068	52 704	7.41	7.65
34	98 448	0.001	98 421	48.29	49.06	84	50 837	0.076	48 908	6.91	7.13
35	98 395	0.001	98 366	47.31	48.09	85	46 950	0.086	44 941	6.44	6.64
36	98 337	0.001	98 307	46.34	47.12	86	42 909	0.097	40 841	6.00	6.19
37	98 276	0.001	98 243	45.37	46.15	87	38 760	0.108	36 659	5.59	5.76
38	98 209	0.001	98 173	44.40	45.19	88	34 555	0.121	32 455	5.20	5.36
39	98 136	0.001	98 096	43.43	44.22	89	30 361	0.135	28 295	4.85	5.00
40	98 055	0.001	98 012	42.47	43.26	90	26 249	0.151	24 256	4.54	4.67
41	97 967	0.001	97 920	41.50	42.30	91	22 297	0.166	20 420	4.25	4.38
42	97 871	0.001	97 819	40.54	41.34	92	18 590	0.182	16 869	4.00	4.12
43	97 765	0.001	97 708	39.59	40.39	93	15 207	0.197	13 676	3.78	3.89
44	97 650	0.001	97 587	38.63	39.43	94	12 214	0.210	10 895	3.59	3.69
45	97 523	0.001	97 454	37.68	38.48	95	9 648	0.222	8 543	3.41	3.51
46	97 384	0.002	97 308	36.74	37.54	96	7 507	0.233	6 601	3.25	3.34
47	97 231	0.002	97 148	35.79	36.59	97	5 755	0.245	5 023	3.09	3.17
48	97 063	0.002	96 973	34.86	35.65	98	4 343	0.259	3 759	2.94	3.02
49	96 880	0.002	96 781	33.92	34.71	99	3 219	0.272	2 763	2.80	2.87
						100	2 345	0.285	1 995	2.67	2.74

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*_{*x*} number of persons at exact age *x**q*_{*x*} probability of dying between exact age *x* and exact age *x* + 1*L*_{*x*} number of persons surviving at age *x* last birthday*e*^o_{*x*} complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes of death, Sex, 2000(a)

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	20	16	36	1.0	7.7
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	594	494	1 088	29.3	231.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	590	487	1 077	29.0	229.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	53	38	91	2.5	19.3
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	20	37	57	1.5	12.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	46	54	100	2.7	21.3
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	694	756	1 450	39.1	308.3
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	491	481	972	26.2	206.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	392	342	734	19.8	156.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	155	202	357	9.6	75.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	185	165	350	9.4	74.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	59	60	119	3.2	25.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	14	20	34	0.9	7.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	33	33	66	1.8	14.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	11	8	19	0.5	4.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	7	5	12	0.3	2.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	44	33	77	2.1	16.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	136	54	190	5.1	40.4
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	33	9	42	1.1	8.9
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	40	10	50	1.3	10.6
All causes of death	1 926	1 785	3 711	100.0	789.1

(a) Classified according to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10).

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes of death, Summary, 2000(a)

CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Numbers							
Males	590	491	155	185	33	40	1 926
Females	487	481	202	165	9	10	1 785
<i>Persons</i>	<i>1 077</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>3 711</i>
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	54.8	50.5	43.4	52.9	78.6	80.0	51.9
Females	45.2	49.5	56.6	47.1	21.4	20.0	48.1
<i>Persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	30.6	25.5	8.0	9.6	1.7	2.1	100.0
Females	27.3	26.9	11.3	9.2	0.5	0.6	100.0
<i>Persons</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	254.9	212.1	67.0	79.9	14.3	17.3	831.9
Females	203.9	201.4	84.6	69.1	3.8	4.2	747.5
<i>Persons</i>	<i>229.0</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>789.1</i>
Standardised death rate(d)							
Tasmania	187.2	153.9	54.9	56.2	9.2	11.4	620.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>163.8</i>	<i>144.7</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>568.4</i>

(a) Classified according to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10).

(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>
Greater Hobart		
Greater Hobart	75.7	81.0
Southern		
Southern	75.9	80.8
Northern		
Greater Launceston	76.4	81.0
Central North	74.5	81.4
North Eastern	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Northern</i>	75.8	81.0
Mersey–Lyell		
Burnie–Devonport	75.3	80.9
North Western Rural	n.p.	n.p.
Lyell	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Mersey–Lyell</i>	75.3	80.9
Tasmania(c)	75.7	81.2

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

SECTION 5

MIGRATION

Interstate migration

Net interstate migration accounted for a loss of 2,919 people in 2000. This is the smallest net interstate migration loss recorded since 1995. The last time there was a net gain from interstate migration was in 1991 when 371 more persons arrived in Tasmania than departed.

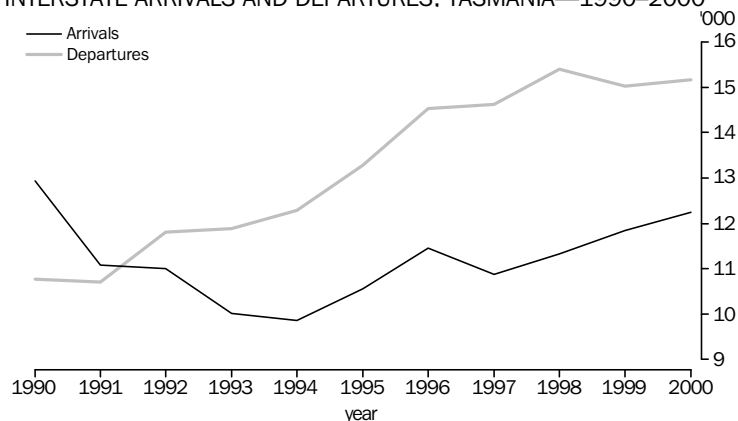
In 2000, 15,162 people permanently left Tasmania to settle interstate. This is 139 more than the number departing in 1999 and is the second highest figure recorded for interstate departures. Over the past three years interstate departures have averaged nearly 15,200 with the record high of 15,403 being recorded in 1998.

The number of permanent interstate arrivals to Tasmania in 2000 was 12,243. This is the largest number of arrivals from all other Australian States and Territories since 1990.

The most popular destination for people leaving Tasmania in 2000 was to Victoria (4,770 persons). Queensland (3,820) and New South Wales (2,965) also received significant numbers of Tasmanians. Between 1991 and 1996 the major destination for people leaving Tasmania was Queensland with an annual average of 3730 persons going to that state. Since 1996 Victoria has been the major destination, with an average over the last three years of over 4,500 persons leaving Tasmania to go to that state.

In 2000, the largest number of arrivals to Tasmania from interstate came from Victoria (3,136), compared to 2,878 from New South Wales, and 2,799 from Queensland. Victoria has been the major source of interstate arrivals to Tasmania over the last ten years with an annual average of 3,150 persons. New South Wales and Queensland have traditionally been the other main contributors of interstate arrivals with annual averages of 2,650, and 2,550 persons respectively over the period from 1990 to 2000.

INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, TASMANIA—1990–2000



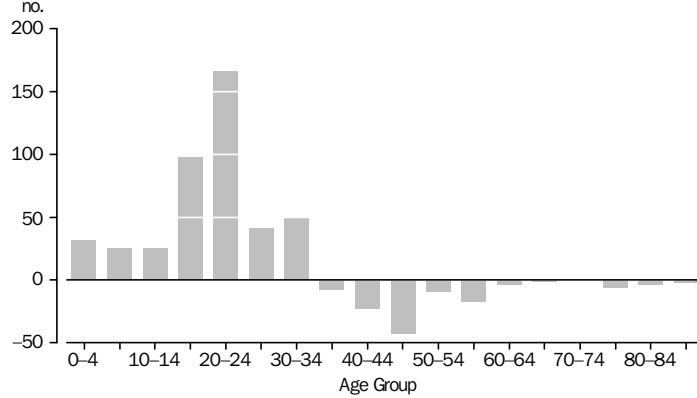
Overseas migration

In 2000 the net overseas migration gain was 318 compared to the net 1990 figure of 467. The only net overseas migration loss since 1990 was recorded in 1997 (–16). Traditionally, Tasmania has made net gains from overseas migration, averaging net gains of 300 persons per year since 1995.

Migration by age group

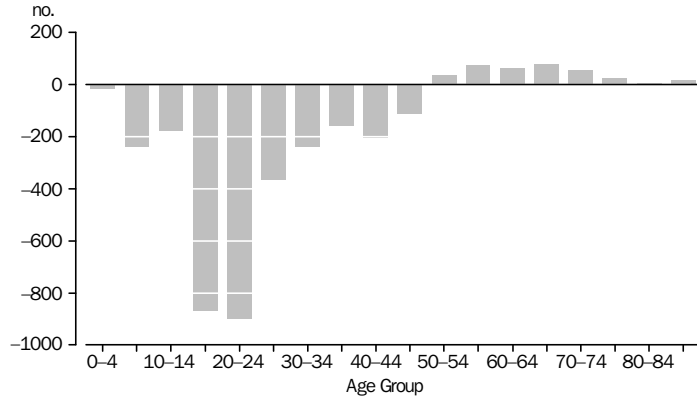
In 2000 the highest net overseas migration figures were recorded in the younger age groups, with a net figure of 166 being recorded in the 20–24 year age group, and 98 being recorded in the 15–19 year age group. The net gain from overseas migration in the 0–34 year age group was 435 persons. From 35 years and over there was a net overseas migration loss of 117 persons with the greatest loss, 43, being recorded in the 45–49 year age group.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP. TASMANIA—2000



Conversely, the largest net interstate migration losses in 2000 were in the 20–24 , and 15–19 year age groups with net losses of 901 and 871 persons respectively. There was a total net interstate migration loss in the 0–49 year age groups of 3,287 persons. The largest gains from interstate migration were recorded in the 55–59 and 65–69 year age groups with 77 and 81 persons respectively. There was a net gain from interstate migration of 368 from the 50 years and over ages.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP. TASMANIA—2000



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	780	548	463	399	443	426	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	308	364	321	378	366	421	n.y.a.
Former settlers	124	133	122	145	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	184	231	199	233	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	472	184	142	21	77	5	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	1 224	1 659	1 788	1 619	1 789	1 658	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	754	888	982	904	1 117	880	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	470	771	806	715	672	778	n.y.a.
Departures	1 240	1 421	1 395	1 549	1 353	1 548	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	935	900	890	1 006	1 049	1 029	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	305	521	505	543	304	519	n.y.a.
Net	-16	238	393	70	436	110	n.y.a.
Category jumping	8	-12	-76	-103	112	-102	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(d)	467	406	456	-16	625	13	318
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	12 945	10 546	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832	12 243
Departures	10 776	13 277	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023	15 162
Net interstate migration	2 169	-2 731	-3 094	-3 739	-4 080	-3 191	-2 919

(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	31	-14
5-9	25	-238
10-14	25	-179
15-19	98	-871
20-24	166	-901
25-29	41	-368
30-34	49	-240
35-39	-8	-158
40-44	-23	-206
45-49	-43	-112
50-54	-9	36
55-59	-17	77
60-64	-4	65
65-69	-1	81
70-74	0	56
75-79	-6	27
80-84	-4	8
85 and over	-2	18
Total	318	-2 919

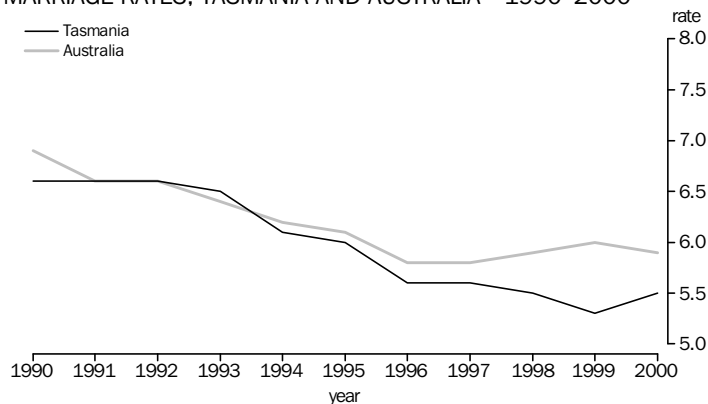
(a) See paragraphs 27 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

SECTION **6**

MARRIAGES

There were 2,589 marriages registered in Tasmania in 2000. This was an increase of 90, or 4%, on the number registered in 1999, but a 14% decrease on the number registered in 1990, (3,026). The 2000 figure is the second lowest number of marriages recorded since 1963. The crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, rose to 5.5, equal to the figure recorded in 1998, and significantly less than the 6.6 per 1,000 population recorded in 1990. Of all Australian States and Territories, only the Northern Territory had a lower crude marriage rate (4.4 per 1,000 population) while the national rate was 5.9 per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGE RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000

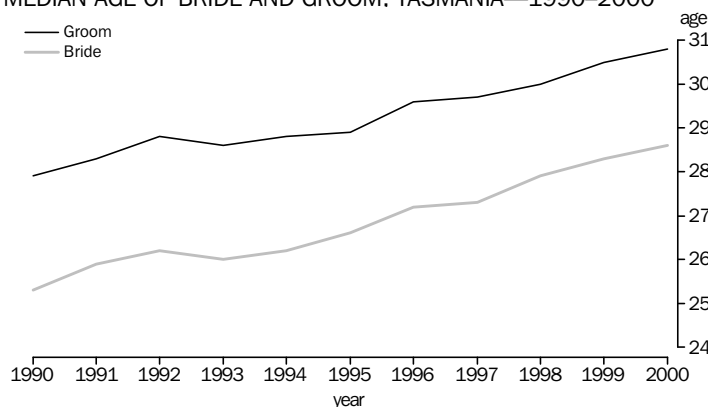


Marriage age

The median marriage age, (the age at which there are as many marrying above the age as there are below it), for both men and women marrying in Tasmania continued to increase in 2000. The median age at marriage for bridegrooms has increased from 27.9 years in 1990 to 30.8 years in 2000, and for brides from 25.3 years in 1990 to 28.6 years in 2000.

The median age for men and women marrying for the first time has also continued to increase in 2000 to 28.3 years for men and 26.3 years for women. The corresponding figures in 1990 were 25.9 years for men and 23.6 years for women.

MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM, TASMANIA—1990–2000



Age of brides and grooms

Between 1990 and 2000 age-specific marriage rates (per 1,000 population) decreased most markedly for both men and women in the 19 and under and 20–24 year age groups. Most other age groups for men and women experienced increased age-specific marriage rates between 1990 and 2000. The peak age group for men has changed from the 20–24 year age group in 1990 to the 25–29 year age group in 2000. The peak age group for women was also the 25–29 year age group in 2000, whereas prior to 1997 it had been the 20–24 year age group.

The rates for men in both the 30–34, and 35–39 year age groups increased steadily between 1996 and 2000 whilst the rates in the 40–44, 45–49, and 50 and over age groups have fluctuated slightly during this period. The rate for the 45–49 year age group is the highest since 1996, whilst the rate for the 50 and over age group is the highest since 1992.

For women the rates in the 25–29, 30–34, and 35–39 year age groups are all higher in 2000 than in 1990 with those in the 30–34, and 35–39 year age group being higher than at any point during the 1990s. Similarly, the rates for the 45–49, and 50 and over age groups are also higher in 2000 than in 1990 although they have fluctuated slightly during the period.

Category of celebrant

During 2000 a greater proportion of couples had marriages performed in Tasmania by civil celebrants than ever before. Between 1990 and 2000 the number of marriages performed in Tasmania by ministers of religion fell by 38%, and their percentage of all marriages fell from 57% to 41%. Of these marriages in 2000, for 81% of men and 83% of women, this was their first registered marriage. By comparison, of those people married by civil celebrants (59% of all marriages) for 63% of both men and women this was their first registered marriage. The proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants increased to 59% in 2000, compared to 51% in 1996 when the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants first exceeded the proportion performed by ministers of religion.

In 2000, 12% of all marriages were performed by Anglican ministers, while 10% were performed by Catholic priests. While the proportion of marriages performed by Anglican ministers remained the same as the 1999 figure the proportion performed by Catholic priests fell slightly in 2000.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PERFORMED, TASMANIA—1990–2000



Remarriages

The number of marriages where at least one partner had previously been married increased in 2000, to the extent that 39% involved a party remarrying. The proportion of marriages involving a party remarrying has grown over the past 10 years. In 1990, 36% of all marriages involved a party remarrying.

In Tasmania in 2000, 771 men and 746 women remarried. Of these, 696 men (90%) and 664 women (89%) remarrying had their previous marriage end in divorce. These proportions are slightly lower for both men and women than the figures recorded in 1999, when 92% and 89% respectively had their previous marriage end in divorce but higher than the corresponding figures recorded in 1990 when 89% of men and 87% of women had their previous marriage end in divorce.

PROPORTION OF REMARRIAGES PREVIOUS MARRIAGE ENDING IN DIVORCE,
TASMANIA—1990–2000



6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	3 026	2 840	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499	2 589
Crude marriage rate	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	1 940	1 792	1 632	1 664	1 612	1 551	1 589
First marriage one partner	590	555	488	531	481	488	483
Remarriage both partners	496	493	534	477	506	460	517
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	1 730	n.a.	1 290	1 272	1 157	1 055	1 073
Proportion (%)	57.2	n.a.	48.6	47.6	44.5	42.2	41.4
Civil celebrants							
Number	1 296	n.a.	1 364	1 400	1 442	1 444	1 516
Proportion (%)	42.8	n.a.	51.4	52.4	55.5	57.8	58.6

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate(b)							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0
20–24	52.3	36.9	33.5	31.1	28.7	28.1	26.4
25–29	52.1	56.7	50.0	53.5	52.1	48.0	50.8
30–34	25.0	29.0	26.2	29.4	30.1	31.9	34.3
35–39	13.4	14.0	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.4	17.8
40–44	9.6	8.5	10.6	10.0	11.0	9.9	10.0
45–49	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.5
50 and over	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.1
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	2 219	2 064	1 864	1 913	1 830	1 783	1 818
Widowed	87	72	76	85	70	60	75
Divorced	720	704	714	674	699	656	696
<i>Total</i>	3 026	2 840	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499	2 589
Median age (years)							
Never married	25.9	26.8	27.1	27.5	27.6	28.2	28.3
Widowed	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.
Divorced	38.5	41.5	42.4	41.3	41.9	43.1	43.2
<i>Total</i>	27.9	28.9	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.5	30.8
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate(c)							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	9.8	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3
20–24	74.4	59.4	52.6	50.3	48.0	43.1	44.7
25–29	40.3	48.4	43.0	52.4	48.9	46.7	50.1
30–34	17.9	19.9	21.8	21.0	23.0	25.6	26.9
35–39	9.2	10.2	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.7
40–44	8.7	7.5	8.2	6.7	7.5	7.8	8.0
45–49	6.2	7.5	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.0	7.2
50 and over	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	2 251	2 075	1 888	1 946	1 875	1 807	1 843
Widowed	104	84	94	77	85	73	82
Divorced	671	681	672	649	639	619	664
<i>Total</i>	3 026	2 840	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499	2 589
Median age (years)							
Never married	23.6	24.8	25.1	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.3
Widowed	54.4	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.	(d)n.p.
Divorced	34.8	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.2	39.2	39.8
<i>Total</i>	25.3	26.6	27.2	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.6

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per 1,000 population of men aged 15 and over.

(c) Per 1,000 population of women aged 15 and over.

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

(a) 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	1 589	10	219	1 818
Widowed	8	30	37	75
Divorced	246	42	408	696
Total	1 843	82	664	2 589

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	61.4	0.4	8.5	70.2
Widowed	0.3	1.2	1.4	2.9
Divorced	9.5	1.6	15.8	26.9
Total	71.2	3.2	25.6	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....			PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....			All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	265	11	38	281	7	26	314	12.1
Baptist	52	—	15	56	—	12	69	2.7
Catholic	240	4	8	236	3	13	252	9.7
Churches of Christ	8	—	11	8	—	11	21	0.8
Islam	3	—	—	5	—	—	5	0.2
Lutheran	5	—	—	7	—	—	8	0.3
Orthodox	13	—	—	15	—	—	15	0.6
Presbyterian	14	—	3	16	—	—	18	0.7
Uniting Church	99	5	39	102	7	34	143	5.5
Other denominations	167	9	52	167	9	52	228	8.8
<i>All religious rites</i>	866	35	172	893	29	151	1 073	41.4
Civil								
Official registrars	46	4	34	46	6	32	84	3.2
Other civil celebrants	906	36	490	904	47	481	1 432	55.3
<i>All civil rites</i>	952	40	524	950	53	513	1 516	58.6
All marriages	1 818	75	696	1 843	82	664	2 589	100.0

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

SECTION 7

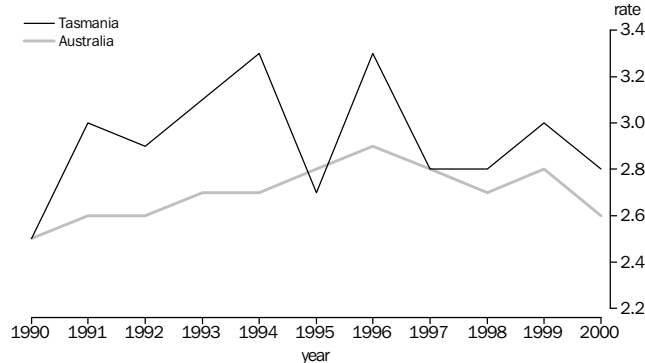
DIVORCES

There were 1,329 divorces granted in Tasmania in 2000, which was a decrease of over 4% on the figure recorded in 1999. The 2000 figure marked a return to the levels recorded in 1997 and 1998 when 1,321, and 1,322 divorces were granted respectively. The 2000 figure represents a decrease of 16% from the figure recorded in 1996, (1,582) which was the second largest number of divorces granted since the Family Court came into operation under the *Family Law Act 1975*. However the figure recorded in 2000 was 14% higher than that recorded in 1990.

Divorce rates

In 2000, the crude divorce rate of 2.8 divorces registered for every one thousand of population was considerably lower than the 1996 figure of 3.3 per thousand of population, but slightly higher than the rate recorded in 1990 (2.5 per 1,000 of population).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA—1990–2000

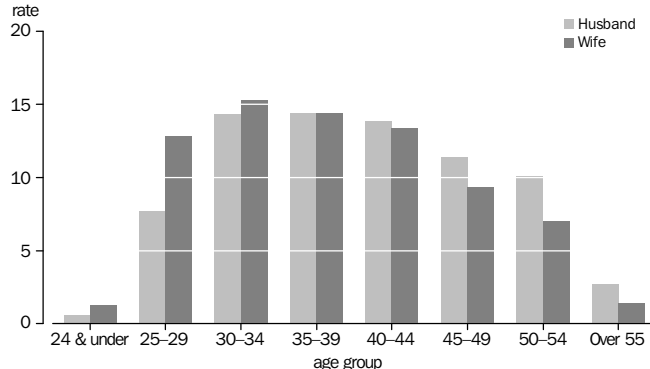


Age distribution

The highest age-specific divorce rates recorded in Tasmania in 2000 were in the 35–39 year age group for males (14 per 1,000 population) and the 30–34 year age group for females (15 per 1,000 population). By comparison, the highest age-specific divorce rates recorded in 1990 were in the 30–34 year age group for males (13 per 1,000 population) and the 25–29 year age group for females (15 per 1,000 population).

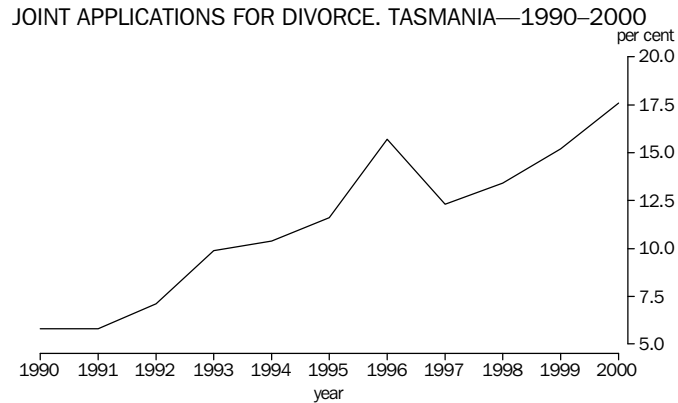
The age-specific divorce rates have increased in all age groups between 1990 and 2000, except for the 24 and under, and 25–29 year age groups for both men and women.

AGE SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES, TASMANIA—2000



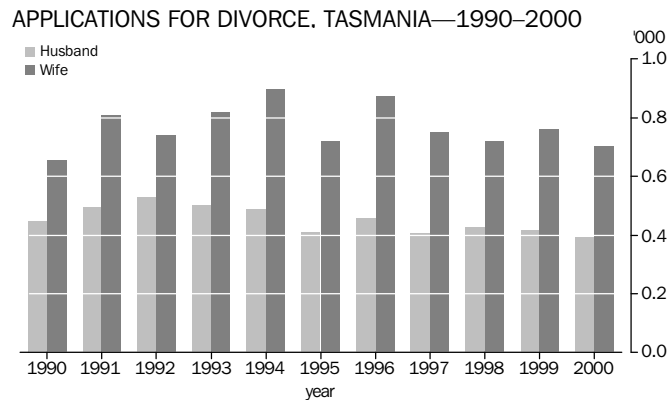
Joint applications

Joint applications for divorce increased slightly in 2000 to 234, from 212 in 1999. The 2000 figure is only 6% below the peak of 248 recorded in 1996, although the proportion of joint applications in 2000 is greater. The trend toward increasing numbers of joint applications for divorce has been sustained since 1990 when there were 68 joint applications, or only 6% of all applications for divorce, compared with 234 joint applications in 2000, which was over 17% of all applications.



Applications by husband or wife

Traditionally, female divorce applications have outnumbered their male counterparts by almost two to one. In 2000, 64% of non-joint applications were by females, almost equal to the figure recorded in 1999, but significantly higher than the 1990 figure (59%). There have been only two years in the period between 1990 and 2000 where the percentage of divorce applications by women has dropped below 60%, in 1990 (59%) and 1992 (58%), whilst a peak of 66% was recorded in 1996.



Divorces involving children under 18

In 2000, 775, or 58% of divorces involved at least one child under 18 years. While there was a decrease of 62, or 4%, in the total number of divorces registered in Tasmania between 1999 and 2000, there was a decrease of 48, or 6%, in the number of divorces registered which involved children under 18 years over the same period. Over the last ten years the percentage of divorces involving children under 18 years peaked at just over 64% in 1998, whilst the lowest percentage was recorded in 1991 with just under 57%. In 2000, a total of 1,481 children were involved in 775 divorces where there were children, compared with 1,418 children involved in 721 divorces in 1990.

Age of parties at divorce

Of the 1,329 divorces recorded in Tasmania in 2000, the greatest number occurred where both the husband and wife were in the 35–39 year age group, (107). The next highest number was recorded where both parties were in the 40–44 year age group, (102), followed by 99 divorces where both parties were in the the 30–34 year age group, and 97 where the wife was in the 35–39 year age group and the husband was in the 40–44 year age group.

A total of 258 divorces recorded in Tasmania in 2000 involved a wife in the 35–39 year age group, whilst 248 involved a husband in the 35–39 year age group. A total of 244 involved a husband in the 40–44 year age group, whilst 243 involved a wife in the 30–34 year age group.

Median interval between marriage and final separation

The median interval between marriage and final separation has steadily increased from 7.6 years in 1990 to 9.0 years in 2000. Over the same period the median duration of marriage has also increased from 10.2 years in 1990 to 12.3 years in 2000.

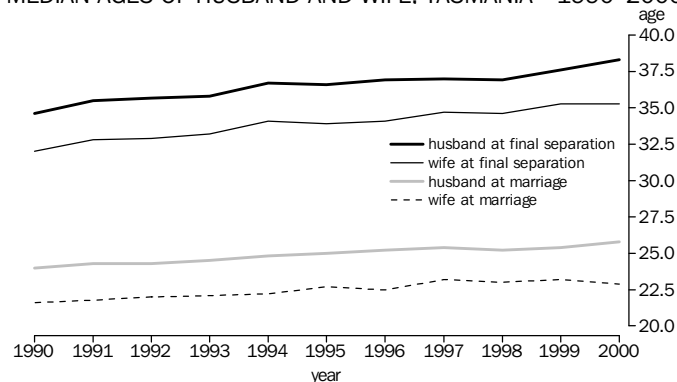
Median age at marriage

In 2000, the median age at marriage of husbands divorcing was 25.8, an increase of nearly 2 years on the figure recorded in 1990 (24 years), whilst the median age at marriage of wives divorcing increased by just over one year over the same period from 21.6 years to 22.9 years.

Median age at separation

At final separation, the median age of husbands in Tasmania in 2000 was 38.3 years, over 3 years greater than the figure recorded in 1990 (34.6 years). The median age at separation for wives in Tasmania also increased by over 3 years over the same period, from 32 years in 1990 to 35.3 years in 2000.

MEDIAN AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, TASMANIA—1990–2000



7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	1 170	1 279	1 582	1 321	1 322	1 391	1 329
Crude divorce rate	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.2	11.2	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	7.6	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
Divorces involving children							
Number	721	n.a.	1 013	831	850	823	775
Proportion of total divorces (%)	61.6	n.a.	64.0	62.9	64.3	59.2	58.3
Average number of children	2.0	n.a.	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	448	410	459	405	426	419	392
Wife	654	721	875	753	719	760	703
Joint	68	148	248	163	177	212	234
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
25–29	11.2	7.9	9.3	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.7
30–34	13.4	12.6	17.0	13.5	15.4	14.7	14.3
35–39	12.8	14.8	17.6	15.0	15.3	16.0	14.4
40–44	11.7	13.7	16.0	13.5	12.1	14.5	13.9
45–49	8.6	11.3	12.8	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.4
50–54	7.2	9.1	11.0	8.9	9.8	9.3	10.1
55 and over	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.7
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.0	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.4	25.8
At final separation	34.6	36.6	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.6	38.3
At decree made absolute	37.2	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.1	41.0	41.5
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
25–29	15.0	11.8	15.7	12.7	11.2	11.5	12.8
30–34	12.5	14.3	18.5	13.9	16.8	16.4	15.3
35–39	12.0	14.2	16.4	15.6	14.7	16.3	14.4
40–44	11.0	11.9	14.7	12.7	12.4	13.8	13.4
45–49	7.1	9.6	11.8	9.3	8.6	10.7	9.3
50–54	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.6	6.1	7.0
55 and over	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.6	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.0	23.2	22.9
At final separation	32.0	33.9	34.1	34.7	34.6	35.3	35.3
At decree made absolute	34.6	36.9	37.1	38.0	37.7	38.7	38.5

(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).....

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
24 and under	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
25-29	19	79	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
30-34	8	82	99	14	7	4	—	—	—	215
35-39	—	24	92	107	15	4	3	—	—	248
40-44	—	3	26	97	102	12	—	—	—	244
45-49	—	—	7	25	77	67	9	—	—	189
50-54	—	—	3	8	26	53	59	5	—	158
55-59	—	—	—	—	6	11	26	21	3	71
60 and over	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	16	29	65
Total(b)	36	198	243	258	240	157	108	43	36	1 329

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Total	Total children	Average number of children(b)
1	6	—	—	—	—	9	7	2.3
2	32	9	5	—	—	48	25	1.6
3	29	10	5	3	—	49	37	1.8
4	46	13	21	5	—	85	70	1.8
5	36	25	9	5	—	76	62	1.5
6	27	20	26	5	3	81	99	1.8
7	30	16	19	4	—	70	70	1.8
8	26	15	17	4	—	64	69	1.8
9	19	10	19	5	4	57	80	2.1
10–14	56	41	101	34	8	240	378	2.1
15–19	42	30	89	35	14	210	371	2.2
20–24	48	46	31	12	3	140	156	1.7
25–29	60	26	11	—	—	98	52	1.4
30 and over	97	5	—	—	—	102	5	1.0
Total	554	267	353	116	39	1 329	1 481	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

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

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

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

Population projections

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

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 national 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 (series K for Australia). 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 Web site, <<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 and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMIA 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 DIMIA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, ABS Web site, <<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 Web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

MARRIAGES

31 Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Tasmania during the years shown. There is usually an interval between the celebration and the registration of a marriage. As a result of the delay in registration, some marriages celebrated in one year are not registered until the following year. Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, marriages may be celebrated by a civil or religious celebrant authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month, and within six calendar months, before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration to the 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) and *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

42 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For 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 products which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 46)

Tasmania at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.6)

Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (Cat. no. 1303.6)

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, Tasmania (Cat. no. 3235.6)

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, Tasmania (Cat. no. 1313.6)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

46 AusStats is a web based information service which provides the ABS full standard product range online. 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 Web site 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/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father (where paternity acknowledged)

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of mother
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of father
- Age of father
- Age of mother
- Country of birth of father
- Country of birth of mother
- Country of marriage
- Duration of marriage
- Occupation of father
- Previous children of the current relationship
- State or Territory of usual residence

DEATHS

- Age at death
- Age at marriage
- Birthplace
- Cause of death
- Country of marriage
- Date of birth
- Date of death
- Date of marriage
- Date of registration
- Duration of residence in Australia
- Indigenous deaths
- Marital status
- Number of children

DEATHS *continued*

Occupation at time of death (or previous occupation, if retired)
 State or Territory of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

Age (date of birth)
 Australian resident
 Intended/actual time away from Australia
 Main reason for journey
 Country spent/intend to spend most time in
 State of intended address/lived
 Category of travel
 Citizenship (nationality)
 Country of birth
 Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (*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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population 31 Dec.	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)
1911	192 925	5 456	1 931	403	1 477	—	28.3	10.0	73.9	7.7
1916	195 603	5 792	2 058	423	1 433	—	29.6	10.5	73.0	7.3
1921	218 676	5 755	2 197	451	1 668	—	26.3	10.4	78.4	7.6
1926	217 575	4 988	1 912	232	1 435	34	22.9	8.8	46.5	6.6
1931	228 464	4 762	2 057	219	1 502	47	20.8	9.0	46.0	6.6
1936	235 773	4 581	2 387	227	2 073	62	19.4	10.1	50.0	8.8
1941	242 135	5 206	2 575	255	2 150	84	21.5	10.6	49.0	8.9
1946	254 570	6 847	2 549	207	2 650	219	26.9	10.0	30.2	10.4
1951	301 787	7 357	2 567	196	2 607	194	24.4	8.5	26.6	8.6
1956	332 810	8 104	2 513	170	2 601	197	24.4	7.6	21.0	7.8
1961	364 134	8 982	2 789	151	2 677	286	24.7	7.7	16.8	7.4
1966(c)	373 905	7 401	3 159	108	2 946	319	19.8	8.5	14.6	7.9
1971(d)	392 824	8 321	3 295	114	3 578	432	21.2	8.4	13.7	9.1
1976	409 252	6 702	3 389	77	3 477	(e)1761	16.4	8.3	11.5	8.5
1981	428 283	7 229	3 364	89	3 515	1 139	16.9	7.9	12.3	8.2
1986	448 235	6 950	3 454	79	3 302	1 245	15.5	7.7	11.4	7.4
1991	468 475	6 870	3 686	62	3 069	1 383	14.7	7.9	9.0	6.6
1992	471 023	6 987	3 739	46	3 081	1 365	14.8	7.9	6.6	6.5
1993	472 541	6 835	3 637	40	3 055	(f)1 465	14.5	7.7	5.9	6.5
1994	473 390	6 844	3 911	51	2 887	(f)1 544	14.5	8.3	7.5	6.1
1995	474 136	6 570	3 754	38	2 840	1 279	13.9	7.9	5.8	6.0
1996	474 236	6 457	3 872	29	2 654	1 582	13.6	8.2	4.5	5.6
1997	472 618	6 007	3 809	39	2 672	1 321	12.7	8.1	6.5	5.6
1998	471 552	5 978	3 605	34	2 599	1 322	12.7	7.6	5.7	5.5
1999	470 797	6 032	3 783	46	2 499	1 391	12.8	8.0	7.6	5.3
2000	470 070	5 692	3 711	33	2 589	1 329	12.1	7.9	5.8	5.5

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX **3** CENSUS 1996

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>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	226 338	233 321	459 659	..
Persons counted in private dwellings	219 499	226 813	446 312	97.1
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	6 398	6 317	12 715	2.8
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	215 659	224 133	438 792	95.5
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same statistical local area	2 330	2 165	4 495	1.0
Elsewhere within Tasmania	5 505	4 548	10 053	2.2
Interstate	2 343	1 910	4 253	0.9
Overseas	500	565	1 065	0.2
<i>Total visitors</i>	10 678	9 188	19 866	4.3
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	109 341	113 621	222 962	54.3
Different address				
Same statistical local area	35 315	37 803	73 118	17.8
Elsewhere within Tasmania	33 572	36 068	69 640	17.0
Interstate	11 638	11 646	23 284	5.7
Overseas	2 742	2 811	5 553	1.4
Not stated(c)	7 798	7 761	15 559	3.8
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	53 373	50 988	104 361	22.8
15–54	128 577	130 185	258 762	56.4
55–64	19 517	19 314	38 831	8.5
65 or more	24 371	32 269	56 640	12.4
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	55 549	46 201	101 750	28.6
Married	95 908	95 842	191 750	54.0
Separated but not divorced	5 634	6 589	12 223	3.4
Divorced	10 914	13 598	24 512	6.9
Widowed	4 912	20 041	24 953	7.0
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774	89.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 162	2 131	4 293	1.0
Europe and the former USSR	17 778	16 454	34 232	7.7
Middle East and North Africa	255	202	457	0.1
Southeast Asia	1 019	1 574	2 593	0.6
Northeast Asia	506	663	1 169	0.3
Southern Asia	431	396	827	0.2
Northern America	680	666	1 346	0.3
Southern and Central America	269	298	567	0.1
Africa (excl. North Africa)	758	793	1 551	0.4
Other(e)	28	33	61	0.0

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

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian citizens	210 708	217 366	428 074	93.1
Aged 18 years or more	150 092	159 343	309 435	67.3
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	6 912	6 961	13 873	3.0
Labour force status(d)				
Employed persons	102 190	80 021	182 211	51.4
Full-time(f)	80 534	37 370	117 904	33.3
Part-time	19 398	40 821	60 219	17.0
Hours worked not stated	2 258	1 830	4 088	1.2
Unemployed persons	14 310	8 153	22 463	6.3
Looking for full-time work	12 763	5 407	18 170	5.1
Looking for part-time work	1 547	2 746	4 293	1.2
Total in the labour force	116 500	88 174	204 674	57.8
Total not in the labour force(g)	55 965	93 592	149 557	42.2

(a) Place of enumeration.

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

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

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

- Category of movement *continued*** A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term.
- Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Children (divorce collection)** Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.
- Children (marriage collection)** Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).
- Confinement** A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.
- Crude birth rate** The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
- Crude death rate** The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
- Crude divorce rate** The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.
- Crude marriage rate** The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

Date of final separation	The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.
Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Exnuptial birth	An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents are not legally married to each other at the time of birth.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) plus fetal deaths.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>

Indigenous birth	The birth of a child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	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.
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a civil or religious celebrant authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.

Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
Net reproduction rate	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of 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.
Nuptial birth	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where the father was named and signed the notice of birth.

Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.
Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births or issue	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>Previous births of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged includes all births prior to the current confinement where the current confinement relates to a nuptial birth, or an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.
State or Territory of registration	<p>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 explanation about divorce statistics see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
State or Territory of usual residence	<p>State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population); ▪ the mother (birth collection); or ▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical Local Areas	<p>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).</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>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.</p>
Year of occurrence	<p>Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.</p>

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