



DEMOGRAPHY

AUSTRALIAN
CAPITAL
TERRITORY

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Rachael Hill on Canberra 02 6252 7546.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, birth, death, migration, marriage and divorce statistics for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

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



REVISIONS

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



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	standardised death rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TFR	total fertility rate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 42 of the Explanatory Notes

Tracy Stewart
Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT at December 2001 was 322,600 people (159,000 males and 163,600 females). In the last decade the population has increased by 10.7% from 291,400 people in 1991, at an average rate of 1.0% per year.

The Gungahlin-Hall Statistical Subdivision (SSD) experienced the largest increase in population between June 2000 and June 2001, up 2,600 people (11.8%), followed by Belconnen SSD (up 720 people) and North Canberra (up 500 people).

Total population growth in the ACT in 2001 was 3,300 people. This represented an annual growth rate of 1.0% (compared to 1.3% in 2000).

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 2,500 people to the ACT population in 2001. Net overseas migration added a further 140 people to the population, while the net loss due to interstate migration was 80 people.

Consistent with the national trend, the population of the ACT continues to age. At June 2001 the median age of the ACT population was 33.3 years, compared to 29.5 years in 1991.

BIRTHS

There were 3,900 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT in 2001. This was a decrease of 3% from the number recorded in 2000, and a decrease of 17% from the number recorded in 1991.

The total fertility rate (TFR), which represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates, was 1.51 in 2001, the lowest fertility rate of the states and territories. Within the ACT, the total fertility rate ranged from 1.18 in the North Canberra SSD to 1.96 in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD.

The median age of parents in the ACT has increased over time, from 28.9 years for mothers and 31.2 years for fathers in 1991, to 30.4 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 2001. Since 1997, the peak age group for mothers to give birth has been 30–34 years.

In the ACT in 2001 there were 2,800 nuptial confinements which accounted for almost three-quarters of all confinements. Of these, 1,200 were first nuptial confinements. The proportion of exnuptial births in the ACT (27% in 2001) has consistently remained below the national level (31% in 2001).

DEATHS

In 2001 there were 1,400 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT. The standardised death rate was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population, lower than the national rate of 5.4. The indirect standardised death rate ranged from 3.9 deaths per 1,000 population in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD to 6.1 in the South Canberra SSD.

The life expectancy at birth in the ACT in 2001 was 78.5 years for males and 82.9 years for females, the highest of all states and territories and higher than the national life expectancy at birth of 77.0 years for males and 82.4 years for females.

There were 12 infant deaths in the ACT in 2001, compared with 17 in 2000 and 36 in 1991. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 3.0 in 2001, well below the national rate of 5.3.

MIGRATION

Net overseas migration to the ACT has fluctuated considerably over the last decade. The ACT gained 140 persons through overseas migration in 2001, compared with a gain of 260 persons in the previous year.

Since 1994 the ACT has recorded a net loss due to interstate migration. In 2001, the net loss was 80 persons, the smallest loss recorded since 1994. These figures contrast with the large net interstate migration gains recorded in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

MARRIAGES

In 2001 there were 1,600 marriages registered in the ACT, a decrease of 9% from the 1,700 marriages registered in the previous year. The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population) declined from 5.6 in 2000 to 4.9 in 2001.

First marriages made up just over two-thirds (67%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2001. There were 280 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 230 (15%) in which both parties were remarrying.

There has been a long-term increase in the median age at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide. However, between 2000 and 2001 there was little change in median age for both ACT brides and grooms, at around 28.3 and 30.1 years respectively. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national median ages (by 0.5 years for grooms and 0.3 years for brides).

DIVORCES

In 2001 there were 1,700 divorces granted in the ACT, an increase of 8% from the number granted in the previous year.

The median age at divorce continued to increase in 2001 for the ACT and Australia-wide. In the ACT in 2001 the median age increased to 41.9 years for males and 39.6 years for females, an increase of 2.8 and 3.6 years respectively from 1991.

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2001 the median duration of marriage was 12.3 years and the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.8 years. These were higher than the national medians of 11.8 years and 8.3 years respectively.

In 2001, the greatest proportion of applications for divorce were made by wives, accounting for 41% of all divorces in the ACT. At the national level, there were fewer joint applications (23%) than in the ACT (29%), while 47% of applications were made by wives and 30% by husbands.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, States and territories—31 December 2001

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

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

(b) From previous year.

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

(d) See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

(b) See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) 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>
CANBERRA					
North Canberra					
Acton	1 501	n.p.	0.03	—	1.4
Ainslie	4 770	73	1.44	39	5.3
Braddon	2 996	23	0.85	17	5.0
Campbell	3 248	26	1.30	27	5.1
City	514	n.p.	1.73	n.p.	2.4
Dickson	1 876	22	1.33	16	5.5
Downer	3 427	40	1.32	25	5.3
Dunroon	1 311	13	1.89	n.p.	3.0
Hackett	2 988	31	1.38	16	3.4
Kowen	21	—	1.67	—	—
Lyneham	4 212	41	1.08	48	7.9
Majura	229	—	0.08	—	—
O'Connor	4 765	54	1.18	27	5.0
Reid	1 668	11	1.36	6	6.0
Russell	—	—	—	—	—
Turner	1 963	9	0.87	10	4.9
Watson	3 817	34	1.17	19	4.8
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>39 306</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Belconnen					
Aranda	2 586	16	1.17	70	15.4
Belconnen Town Centre	2 893	29	0.89	4	4.6
Belconnen - SSD Bal	48	—	—	—	—
Bruce	2 881	15	1.08	5	3.7
Charnwood	3 156	41	1.82	10	5.0
Cook	2 982	29	1.43	15	4.5
Dunlop	2 696	67	2.06	n.p.	3.1
Evatt	6 066	61	1.70	14	4.5
Florey	5 598	63	1.37	12	2.8
Flynn	3 786	45	1.78	11	5.2
Fraser	2 211	26	1.70	8	4.8
Giralang	3 733	44	1.66	6	4.8
Hawker	2 991	20	1.17	14	3.6
Higgins	3 276	48	1.60	14	5.5
Holt	4 979	68	1.65	32	5.6
Kaleen	8 282	84	1.69	23	3.3
Latham	3 847	58	1.76	9	4.2
McKellar	2 835	28	1.72	n.p.	2.9
Macgregor	3 837	36	1.59	12	5.0
Macquarie	2 406	13	1.16	8	5.2
Melba	3 564	30	1.42	17	3.9
Page	2 887	21	1.36	68	8.7
Scullin	3 043	43	1.53	14	5.7
Spence	2 806	37	1.83	11	4.4
Weetangera	2 786	21	1.44	13	4.7
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>86 175</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>5.5</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
CANBERRA continued					
Woden Valley					
Chifley	2 381	38	1.62	11	4.7
Curtin	5 396	47	1.73	51	6.6
Farrer	3 578	24	1.36	18	3.3
Garran	2 809	26	1.54	15	3.4
Hughes	3 002	26	1.47	31	5.7
Isaacs	2 651	19	1.48	14	3.1
Lyons	2 557	28	1.33	10	4.4
Mawson	3 031	38	1.41	8	3.6
O'Malley	992	6	0.81	n.p.	3.7
Pearce	2 511	27	1.46	15	5.2
Phillip	1 735	9	0.58	n.p.	3.9
Torrens	2 268	29	1.73	10	4.6
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>32 911</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Weston Creek-Stromlo					
Chapman	2 919	19	1.53	15	4.0
Duffy	3 207	42	1.64	8	4.6
Fisher	3 097	34	1.36	19	3.6
Holder	2 854	29	1.32	8	3.8
Rivett	3 376	48	1.55	14	5.3
Stirling	2 141	14	1.19	4	3.7
Stromlo	81	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Waramanga	2 680	31	1.57	17	4.6
Weston	3 429	38	1.58	60	7.8
Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	22	n.p.	5.00	n.p.	66.1
<i>Total Weston Creek-Stromlo</i>	<i>23 806</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Tuggeranong					
Banks	3 753	77	2.50	6	4.0
Bonython	3 598	69	1.82	9	4.4
Calwell	6 360	117	1.87	8	3.3
Chisholm	5 893	65	1.81	8	4.4
Conder	4 534	88	2.33	n.p.	2.7
Fadden	3 512	36	1.55	n.p.	2.1
Gilmore	3 110	41	1.98	9	6.3
Gordon	7 770	137	2.03	12	3.2
Gowrie	3 461	36	1.62	7	3.4
Greenway	992	13	1.27	n.p.	7.6
Isabella Plains	4 534	73	2.05	9	6.3
Kambah	17 107	194	1.64	39	4.3
Macarthur	1 666	13	1.57	n.p.	3.2
Monash	6 037	75	1.82	27	4.7
Oxley	1 889	15	1.40	n.p.	3.1
Richardson	3 499	61	2.27	4	3.3
Theodore	4 317	65	2.16	4	4.1
Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	63	—	0.75	—	10.2
Wanniassa	8 702	67	1.62	26	3.8
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>90 797</i>	<i>1 242</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>4.1</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, 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>
CANBERRA <i>continued</i>					
South Canberra					
Barton	530	4	0.94	4	5.7
Deakin	2 701	35	1.70	21	3.7
Forrest	1 225	15	1.46	7	2.8
Fyshwick	88	n.p.	3.89	n.p.	20.1
Griffith	4 031	29	1.05	28	4.6
Harman	186	4	1.96	—	—
Hume	14	—	—	—	19.6
Jerrabomberra	27	n.p.	—	—	30.8
Kingston	1 963	15	1.09	16	6.8
Narrabundah	5 679	80	1.42	68	7.3
Oaks Estate	315	3	2.23	n.p.	4.0
Parkes	26	—	—	—	—
Pialligo	118	n.p.	2.78	—	2.8
Red Hill	3 306	21	1.08	54	9.7
Symonston	435	n.p.	1.75	3	4.2
Yarralumla	3 061	18	0.95	14	4.1
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	23 705	231	1.22	219	6.1
Gungahlin-Hall					
Amaroo	3 348	93	2.14	n.p.	1.9
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	56	n.p.	3.33	—	—
Hall	403	6	1.97	n.p.	9.2
Mitchell	3	n.p.	—	—	—
Ngunnawal	8 830	224	2.07	11	3.6
Nicholls	6 043	113	1.83	8	3.6
Palmerston	5 924	79	1.74	9	4.4
<i>Total Gungahlin-Hall</i>	24 607	516	1.96	32	3.9
<i>Total Canberra</i>	321 307	3 884	1.56	1 412	5.1
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY - BAL					
Australian Capital Territory - Bal					
Remainder of ACT	373	5	1.18	n.p.	4.0
<i>Total Australian Capital Territory - Bal</i>	373	5	1.18	n.p.	4.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY(f)	321 680	3 938	1.57	1 419	5.1

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

(b) As at 30 June 2001.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2001.

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

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

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

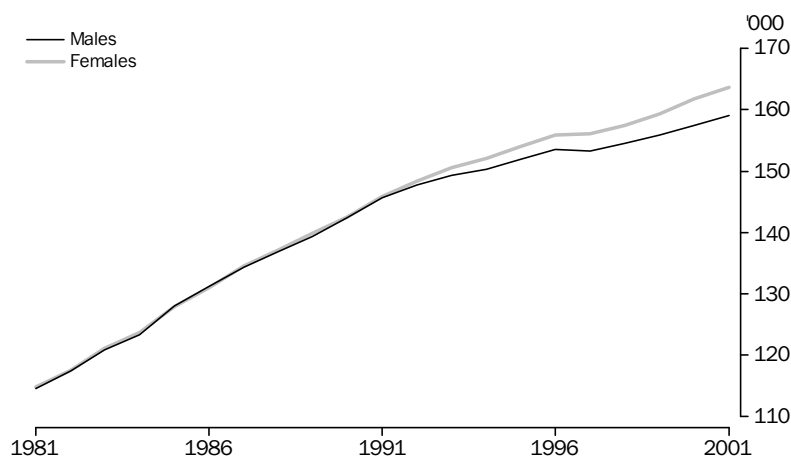
SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population of the ACT at December 2001 based on the results of the 2001 Census was 322,600 persons (159,000 males and 163,600 females). In the last decade the population has increased by 10.7% from 291,400 persons in December 1991. The annual population growth rate in the ACT in 2001 was 1.0%, compared to 2.2% in 1991. The ACT growth rate was lower than the national level (1.3%) and was the fourth lowest in the country, above Tasmania (where population grew by 0.2% in the year to December 2001), South Australia (where population grew by 0.5%) and the Northern Territory (where population grew by 0.7%).

POPULATION, ACT



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths, and in 2001 contributed 2,500 people to the ACT population. This was a decrease of 13% from 2000 (2,900), and was 31% lower than the natural increase experienced in 1991 (3,700).

Net overseas migration

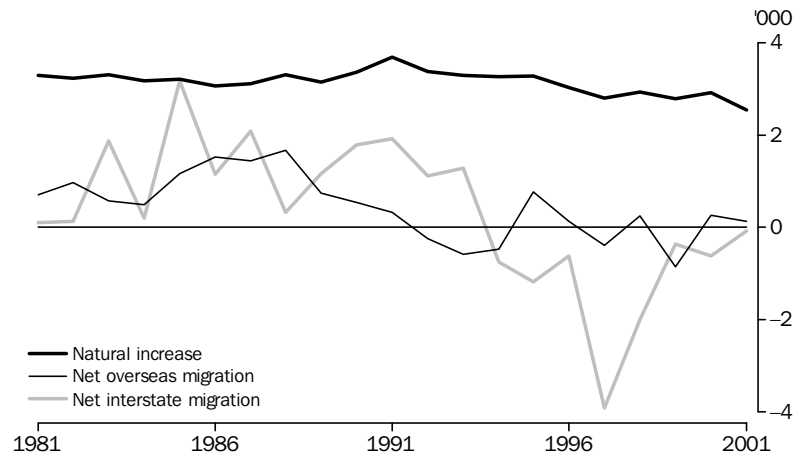
Over the past two decades, net overseas migration has shown considerable volatility. For example in 1999 the ACT experienced a net loss of 850 persons through net overseas migration, whereas in 2000 there was a net gain of 260 persons. In 2001, net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 140 persons to the ACT population. This means that there were more overseas residents who chose to settle permanently or long-term in the ACT than ACT residents who chose to settle permanently or long-term in an overseas country.

Net interstate migration

In 2001 the ACT lost 80 persons through interstate migration. By contrast, in 1991 the ACT recorded a net interstate migration gain of about 1,900 persons which accounted for 30% of total population growth in that year.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

POPULATION COMPONENTS, ACT

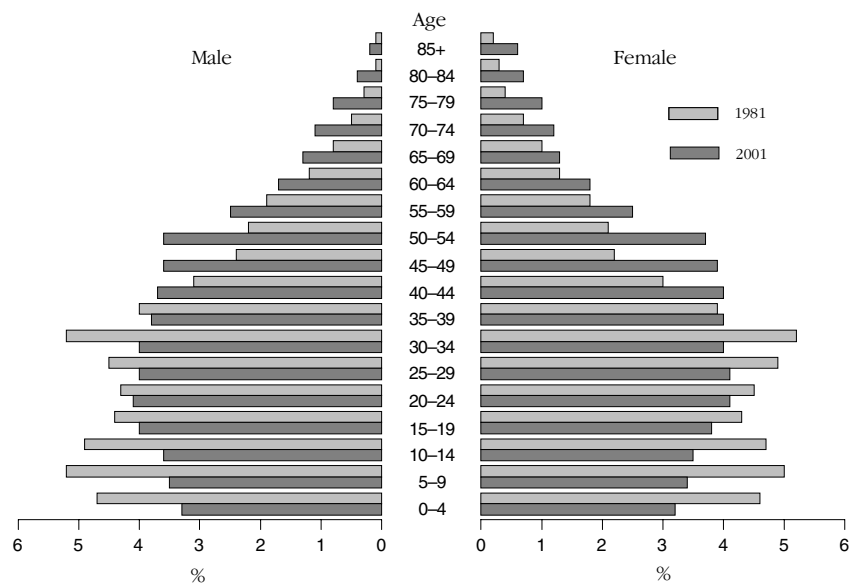


AGE STRUCTURE

The ACT population has a younger age structure than the Australian population as a whole. In June 2001 the median age of the ACT population was 33.3 years, 2.4 years less than the median age for Australia's population (35.7 years). Proportionally the ACT had fewer persons aged 65 years and over, and more persons aged 15–64 than the Australian population.

In recent times Australia has experienced declining fertility and an ageing population. The ACT population is consistent with these trends. The median age of the ACT population in 2001 increased by 0.2 years from the previous year, and 3.8 years from 1991. For the Australian population the median age also increased, by 0.3 years from 2000 and 3.3 years from 1991. During the past decade the proportion of the ACT population aged 0–14 decreased from 23% to 20%, while the proportion aged 65 years and over increased from 6% to 9%.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT—at 30 June 1981 and 2001



PROJECTED POPULATION

The population of the ACT is projected to 2051 using a number of assumptions to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the future population.

Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts, but an assessment of what would happen to the ACT's population if the assumed levels of the components of population change — births, deaths and migration — were to hold for the next 50 years. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Assumptions

	Total fertility rate(a)	Net overseas migration(b)	Net interstate migration(c)
Series I	1.54	350	1 500
Series II	1.41	246	0
Series III	1.41	141	-2 000

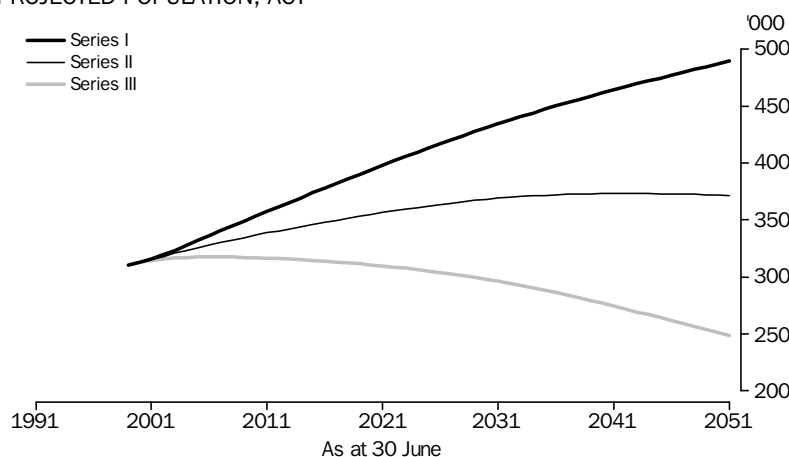
(a) Constant from 2008.

(b) Constant from 2001–02.

(c) Constant from 2003–04.

The population of the ACT is projected to grow in two of the three main series, from 312,700 in June 2001 to between 371,700 (Series II) and 489,300 (Series I) by 2051. In Series III, the population is projected to decline to 248,300 by 2051.

PROJECTED POPULATION, ACT



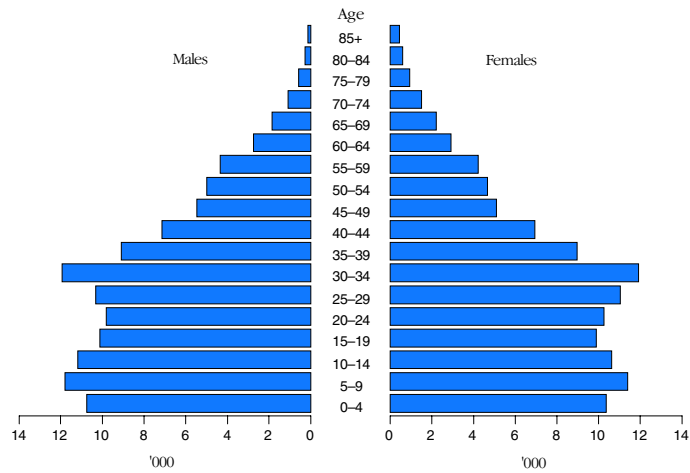
Components of population change

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

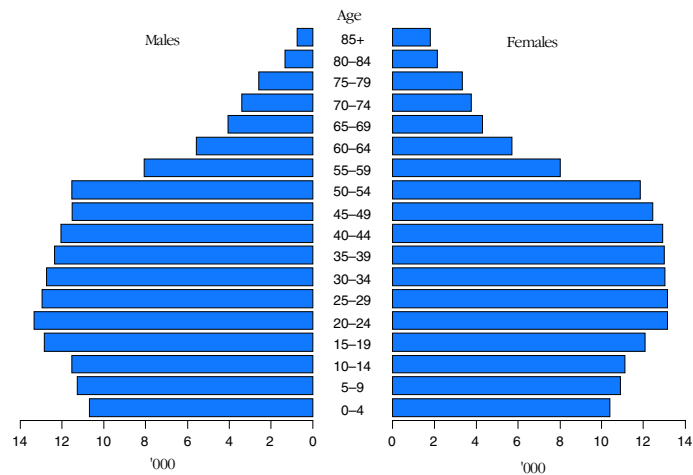
In contrast, the ranges in both the net overseas migration and fertility assumptions produce much smaller variations in population size. The number of births is projected to increase by only 800 per year in Series I (to 4,900 in 2051), despite a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.54 children per woman. In Series II and Series III where the TFR is 1.41 children per woman, the number of births is projected to decline to between 2,100 and 3,300 in 2051.

Ageing population

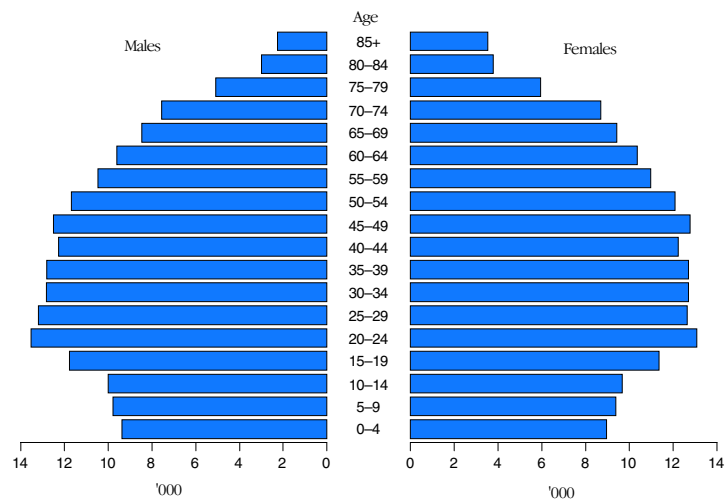
POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT, 30 June 1981



POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT, 30 June 2001



PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT, 30 June 2021, Series II



Ageing population continued

The change that is projected to take place in the population structure of the ACT population is illustrated in the series of graphs found above. In 1981 the age-sex distribution of the ACT population shows a broad base and a narrowing top. This shape is representative of a population with a younger age structure. The median age of the ACT population in 1981 was 26.9 years.

In 2001, the population structure has changed to one that represents an older age-sex distribution. There is a greater proportion of the population in the middle age groups, and in the older age groups. It is also evident that the younger age groups have not increased proportionally which is attributed to a declining fertility rate. The median age of the ACT population in 2001 was 33.3 years, an increase of 6.4 years from 1981.

By 2021 the median age of the ACT population is projected to increase to between 37.6 years and 40.2 years. As in the other states and territories the major change in the projected population would occur in the older age groups. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to experience a two-fold increase over the next 20 years from 9% in 2001 to between 15% and 17% in 2021. In contrast the proportion of younger persons (0–14 years) is projected to decrease from 20% in 2001 to 16–18% of the total ACT population in 2021.

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

2.1 POPULATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated resident population								
at 31 December								
Males	'000	145.6	153.5	153.3	154.5	155.9	157.5	159.0
Females	'000	145.9	155.9	156.1	157.5	159.3	161.8	163.6
Persons	'000	291.4	309.4	309.4	312.1	315.2	319.3	322.6
Components of population change								
Natural increase(a)								
Births	no.	4 794	4 317	4 151	4 178	4 134	4 240	3 957
Deaths	no.	1 108	1 284	1 340	1 249	1 338	1 324	1 420
Total	no.	3 686	3 033	2 811	2 929	2 796	2 916	2 537
Overseas migration(b)								
Arrivals	no.	5 898	6 085	5 851	5 973	6 072	6 151	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	5 300	5 793	5 975	6 006	6 559	5 699	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-261	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net(c)	no.	337	132	-382	254	-851	258	136
Interstate migration								
Arrivals	no.	18 973	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757	19 833
Departures	no.	17 054	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382	19 915
Net	no.	1 919	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350	-625	-82
Total population growth(d)								
Number	no.	6 411	3 603	-13	2 682	3 127	4 082	3 335
Annual growth rate	%	2.2	1.2	—	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Estimated resident households								
at 30 June								
	'000	99.0	111.8	115.2	118.3	118.2	121.0	122.6

(a) Births and deaths figures used to compile natural increase for population estimates are based on year of occurrence and may differ from births and deaths data based on year of registration displayed in Sections 1, 3 and 4.

(b) See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	2 161	2 070	4 231	45	2 287	2 530	4 817
1	2 103	2 054	4 157	46	2 281	2 489	4 770
2	2 125	2 128	4 253	47	2 308	2 450	4 758
3	2 079	2 073	4 152	48	2 375	2 477	4 852
4	2 220	2 073	4 293	49	2 266	2 483	4 749
0-4	10 688	10 398	21 086	45-49	11 517	12 429	23 946
5	2 175	2 136	4 311	50	2 303	2 460	4 763
6	2 300	2 168	4 468	51	2 318	2 397	4 715
7	2 246	2 215	4 461	52	2 288	2 313	4 601
8	2 284	2 152	4 436	53	2 269	2 322	4 591
9	2 253	2 226	4 479	54	2 359	2 346	4 705
5-9	11 258	10 897	22 155	50-54	11 537	11 838	23 375
10	2 366	2 232	4 598	55	1 958	1 837	3 795
11	2 333	2 222	4 555	56	1 667	1 730	3 397
12	2 265	2 271	4 536	57	1 613	1 632	3 245
13	2 281	2 189	4 470	58	1 423	1 436	2 859
14	2 290	2 210	4 500	59	1 413	1 373	2 786
10-14	11 535	11 124	22 659	55-59	8 074	8 008	16 082
15	2 338	2 211	4 549	60	1 224	1 280	2 504
16	2 387	2 329	4 716	61	1 187	1 183	2 370
17	2 533	2 383	4 916	62	1 178	1 142	2 320
18	2 738	2 480	5 218	63	1 038	1 066	2 104
19	2 847	2 674	5 521	64	942	1 031	1 973
15-19	12 843	12 077	24 920	60-64	5 569	5 702	11 271
20	2 779	2 761	5 540	65	911	952	1 863
21	2 734	2 724	5 458	66	877	901	1 778
22	2 600	2 616	5 216	67	791	855	1 646
23	2 576	2 479	5 055	68	757	796	1 553
24	2 647	2 579	5 226	69	742	788	1 530
20-24	13 336	13 159	26 495	65-69	4 078	4 292	8 370
25	2 540	2 487	5 027	70	766	759	1 525
26	2 611	2 611	5 222	71	692	734	1 426
27	2 573	2 570	5 143	72	701	775	1 476
28	2 608	2 711	5 319	73	661	759	1 420
29	2 629	2 786	5 415	74	579	730	1 309
25-29	12 961	13 165	26 126	70-74	3 399	3 757	7 156
30	2 801	2 826	5 627	75	601	749	1 350
31	2 637	2 684	5 321	76	580	692	1 272
32	2 427	2 634	5 061	77	518	659	1 177
33	2 458	2 488	4 946	78	456	638	1 094
34	2 419	2 391	4 810	79	429	606	1 035
30-34	12 742	13 023	25 765	75-79	2 584	3 344	5 928
35	2 391	2 601	4 992	80	394	572	966
36	2 453	2 563	5 016	81	331	466	797
37	2 449	2 644	5 093	82	229	385	614
38	2 533	2 533	5 066	83	221	369	590
39	2 540	2 647	5 187	84	174	358	532
35-39	12 366	12 988	25 354	80-84	1 349	2 150	3 499
40	2 461	2 601	5 062	85 and over	743	1 781	2 524
41	2 522	2 623	5 145				
42	2 374	2 639	5 013	Total	158 623	163 057	321 680
43	2 351	2 548	4 899				
44	2 336	2 514	4 850				
40-44	12 044	12 925	24 969				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

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

(a) See paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

	<i>Family</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Lone person</i>	Total
<i>At 30 June</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....				
SERIES A				
1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	113.6
2001	87.2	6.8	27.5	121.5
2006	92.9	6.9	30.2	130.0
2011	98.0	7.1	32.9	137.9
2016	102.5	7.2	35.7	145.3
2021	106.2	7.2	38.5	151.9
.....				
SERIES B				
1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	113.6
2001	85.1	7.1	31.4	123.6
2006	89.7	7.4	36.4	133.5
2011	94.2	7.6	40.5	142.2
2016	98.7	7.7	43.5	149.8
2021	102.5	7.6	46.5	156.6
.....				
SERIES C				
1996	81.7	6.8	25.1	113.6
2001	85.1	7.1	31.4	123.6
2006	88.6	7.5	38.6	134.7
2011	91.3	7.7	46.5	145.6
2016	93.5	7.9	54.9	156.3
2021	95.0	7.8	63.6	166.4
.....				

(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	34 575	—	—	—	34 575
15–19	12 761	22	—	—	12 786
20–24	13 348	956	5	22	14 331
25–29	8 263	4 514	9	231	13 017
30–34	4 257	7 661	13	664	12 595
35–39	2 485	9 020	23	954	12 482
40–44	1 453	9 213	35	1 167	11 868
45–49	867	9 878	73	1 289	12 107
50–54	483	7 341	86	917	8 827
55–59	242	5 163	107	609	6 121
60–64	200	3 799	155	374	4 528
65–69	153	3 041	216	268	3 678
70–74	105	2 426	255	146	2 932
75–79	66	1 320	271	64	1 721
80–84	29	632	228	23	912
85 and over	15	235	218	5	473
<i>Total</i>	79 302	65 221	1 695	6 735	152 953
FEMALES					
Under 15	33 231	—	—	—	33 231
15–19	12 246	65	—	—	12 314
20–24	12 161	1 937	7	55	14 160
25–29	6 195	6 426	15	460	13 096
30–34	3 167	8 795	42	962	12 966
35–39	1 930	9 678	79	1 355	13 042
40–44	1 073	9 701	165	1 718	12 657
45–49	667	9 530	269	1 875	12 341
50–54	371	6 489	357	1 232	8 449
55–59	211	4 431	492	818	5 952
60–64	166	3 115	615	532	4 428
65–69	143	2 390	1 019	349	3 901
70–74	109	1 805	1 391	258	3 563
75–79	88	900	1 321	123	2 432
80–84	56	359	1 149	56	1 620
85 and over	40	100	985	21	1 146
<i>Total</i>	71 854	65 721	7 907	9 816	155 298

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

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates. In the ACT during 2001 the TFR continued a long-term decline to 1.51 children per woman. This figure was well below replacement level (2.1) and was the lowest of the states and territories.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



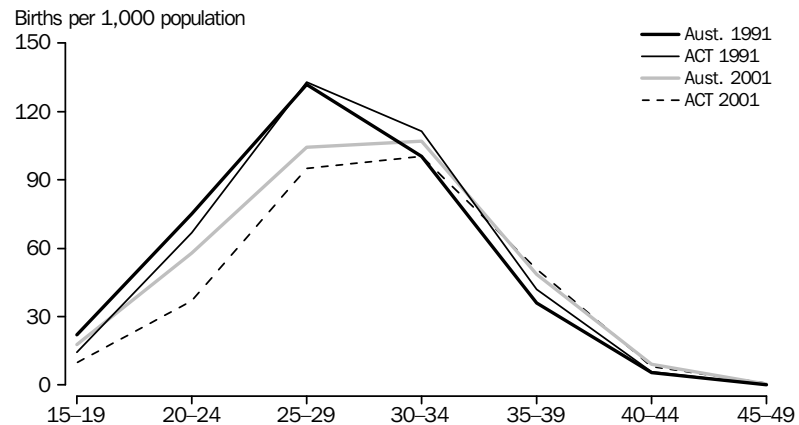
In the ACT, the net reproduction rate (the average number of daughters a woman would bear during her reproductive lifetime if she were subject to current female age-specific fertility rates and to prevailing mortality rates) decreased from 0.89 in 1991 to 0.74 in 2001. The ACT net reproduction rate was lower than the national rate of 0.83 and, as in all states and territories except the Northern Territory, was below the replacement level of one.

Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for the ACT in 2001 were lower than the national rates in the 15–19, 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups. Since 1997, the 30–34 year age group has had the highest fertility rate in the ACT. This age group has also had the highest fertility rate Australia-wide since 1999.

Age-specific fertility rate *continued*

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



BIRTHS

In 2001, 3,900 births were registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was a decrease of 3.1% from the number recorded in 2000, and a decrease of 17.2% from the number recorded in 1991. Proportionally the decrease in the number of births in the ACT has been larger than the decrease experienced nationally, with the total number of births for Australia decreasing by 1.3% between 2000 and 2001, and 4.2% from 1991. In the ACT in 2001 the sex ratio at birth was 102.7 male babies to every 100 female babies.

Exnuptial births

Since 1991 the proportion of births in the ACT occurring outside a registered marriage has increased from 19% to 27% in 2001. The proportion of exnuptial births during this period has remained consistently below the national level, which in 2001 was 31% of all births.

Over the same period the proportion of exnuptial births where paternity was acknowledged also increased, from 74% in 1991 to 82% in 2001. The number of exnuptial births registered in the ACT has increased by 16% since 1991, compared with an increase of 28% for Australia.

EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of total live births



AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of mothers has increased steadily in Australia over the past two decades. A similar trend has also occurred within the ACT, where the median age of mothers has increased from 28.9 years in 1991 to 30.4 in 2001. For mothers who registered an exnuptial birth, the median age has increased from 24.2 years in 1991 to 27.6 years in 2001.

The median age for mothers who registered a nuptial birth increased by a smaller amount during this period (from 29.5 years in 1991 to 31.0 years in 2001), but remained higher than that of mothers registering an exnuptial birth. During this period the difference between the median ages of mothers registering nuptial and exnuptial births decreased from 5.3 years in 1991 to 3.4 years in 2001.

Age of mother

The ACT's teenage fertility rate (the number of births to mothers aged 15–19 years) in 2001 was the lowest in Australia. There were 116 births to teenage mothers in the ACT 2001, equivalent to a rate of 9.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years, well below the national rate of 17.6.

The rate of teenage fertility has decreased over time for both the ACT and Australia. In 1981 the teenage fertility rate was 18.7 in the ACT and 28.2 in Australia.

In 2001, there were 110 births to mothers aged 40 years and over in the ACT, equivalent to a rate of 4.4 births per 1,000 females aged 40 years and over. The rate for Australia as a whole was 5.0 in 2001.

Age of father

The median age of fathers has also increased steadily over the past two decades. In the ACT the median age of fathers increased from 31.2 years in 1991 to 32.4 years in 2001. For fathers registering a nuptial birth, the median age increased from 31.7 years in 1991 to 33.0 years in 2001. The median age of fathers who registered an exnuptial birth was younger than the median of those registering nuptial births, and increased from 27.5 years from 29.3 years in 2001.

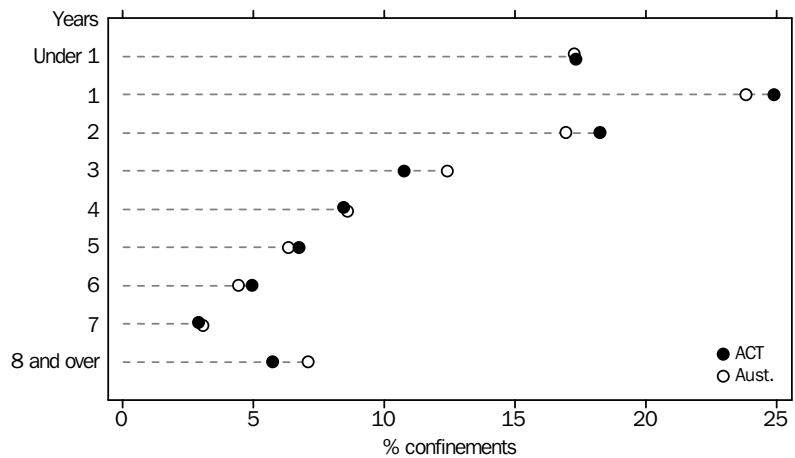
NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Duration of marriage

There were 2,800 nuptial confinements in the ACT in 2001. The median interval between marriage and the birth of a first child registered in 2001 was 2.4 years. The median interval before the birth of a second child was 4.9 years, and the median interval before the birth of a third child was 7.3 years.

Duration of marriage *continued*

NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of marriage—2001



Previous births of the current relationship

Of the 2,800 nuptial confinements in the ACT in 2001, 42% were the first confinement of the current relationship. A further 37% were to couples with one previous child and 21% were to couples with two or more previous children.

Of the 870 exnuptial confinements where paternity was acknowledged, 67% were the first birth of that relationship. A further 25% of exnuptial births were to couples with one previous child of that relationship, and 7% were to couples with two or more previous children.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FERTILITY								
Age-specific fertility rate								
Age group (years)								
15–19	rate	14.2	13.9	13.6	11.9	11.8	10.9	9.8
20–24	rate	66.8	48.6	43.8	40.4	46.5	38.5	37.0
25–29	rate	132.7	112.7	105.2	100.5	98.0	100.4	95.0
30–34	rate	111.4	103.5	110.3	103.0	114.2	111.5	100.4
35–39	rate	41.9	46.9	44.0	47.0	55.7	53.0	50.9
40–44	rate	5.8	8.3	6.9	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.1
45–49	rate	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Total fertility rate	rate	1.864	1.670	1.621	1.558	1.678	1.614	1.510
Net reproduction rate	rate	0.897	0.808	0.794	0.763	0.829	0.781	0.735
BIRTHS								
<i>Total births</i>	no.	4 756	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253	4 065	3 938
Males	no.	2 436	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129	2 074	1 995
Females	no.	2 320	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124	1 991	1 943
Sex ratio	ratio	105.0	104.0	102.7	101.5	100.2	104.2	102.7
<i>Indigenous births</i>	no.	58	66	53	42	75	57	67
Males	no.	30	33	25	14	33	32	32
Females	no.	28	33	28	28	42	25	35
Sex ratio	ratio	107.1	100.0	89.3	50.0	78.6	128.0	91.4
Estimated coverage(b)								
1991 Census-based	%	..	112	87	68	117	86	99
1996 Census-based	%	..	73	57	44	77	57	65
Nuptial births	no.	3 834	3 288	3 157	2 931	3 106	3 028	2 870
Exnuptial births	no.	922	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147	1 037	1 068
Proportion of total births	%	19.4	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0	25.5	27.1
Paternity-acknowledged births	no.	684	934	916	887	979	899	880
Proportion of total exnuptial births	%	74.2	84.3	87.2	84.4	85.4	86.7	82.4
Crude birth rate	rate	16.4	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.7	13.1	12.2

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CONFINEMENTS								
<i>Total confinements</i>	<i>no.</i>	4 691	4 327	4 161	3 917	4 188	4 012	3 860
Nuptial	<i>no.</i>	3 778	3 229	3 115	2 887	3 059	2 988	2 809
First nuptial	<i>no.</i>	1 508	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248	1 274	1 172
Exnuptial	<i>no.</i>	913	1 098	1 046	1 030	1 129	1 024	1 051
Paternity-acknowledged	<i>no.</i>	676	925	912	870	966	891	870
<i>Median age of mother</i>								
<i>All confinements</i>	<i>years</i>	28.9	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.2	30.4
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	29.5	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.8	31.0
First nuptial	<i>years</i>	28.1	28.6	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.8
Exnuptial	<i>years</i>	24.2	26.0	25.9	26.4	26.0	26.8	27.6
Paternity-acknowledged	<i>years</i>	24.6	26.3	26.0	26.6	26.0	27.0	27.7
<i>Median age of father</i>								
<i>All fathers, where age is known</i>	<i>years</i>	31.2	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.3	32.4
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	31.7	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.0
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	<i>years</i>	27.5	28.6	28.3	28.8	28.7	29.1	29.3
<i>Median duration of marriage</i>								
Nuptial	<i>years</i>	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
First nuptial	<i>years</i>	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
<i>Nuptial confinements</i>								
<i>Previous confinements of the current relationship</i>								
0	<i>no.</i>	1 508	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248	1 274	1 172
1	<i>no.</i>	1 378	1 252	1 184	1 084	1 135	1 103	1 043
2	<i>no.</i>	649	522	473	428	484	452	430
3	<i>no.</i>	181	141	116	148	134	110	117
4	<i>no.</i>	43	34	37	32	37	26	30
5 and over	<i>no.</i>	19	23	20	21	21	23	17
<i>Average number of births of the current relationship</i>	<i>no.</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of mother

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (YEARS).....							
<i>Nuptiality and plurality</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
CONFINEMENTS (no.)							
Nuptial							
Single	6	240	893	1 027	510	72	2 748
Twins or higher order	—	—	25	21	11	4	61
Total	6	240	918	1 048	521	76	2 809
Exnuptial	109	234	275	203	114	29	1 051
Total confinements	115	474	1 193	1 251	635	105	3 860
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	5.2	50.6	76.9	83.8	82.0	72.4	72.8
Exnuptial	94.8	49.4	23.1	16.2	18.0	27.6	27.2

(a) Includes age not stated.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

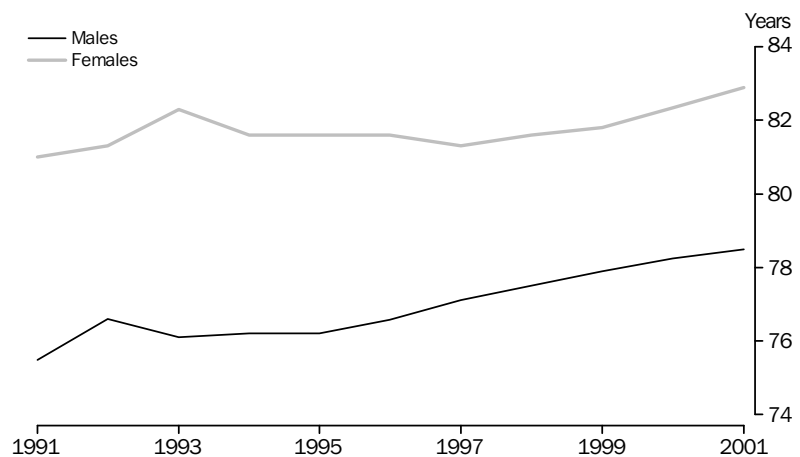
DEATHS

In 2001 there were 1,400 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT. Of these there were 730 male deaths and 690 female deaths, with a sex ratio of 105.7 male deaths per 100 female deaths. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 2001 was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population. This figure remained unchanged from 2000 and below the national rate of 5.4 deaths per 1,000 population. The standardised death rate is the death rate that would prevail in a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population studied.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

For 1999–2001, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose place of usual residence was the ACT was 78.5 years for males and 82.9 years for females. Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining for a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. In 2001 both males and females in the ACT had the longest life expectancy at birth in Australia. Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 77.0 years for males and 82.4 for females.

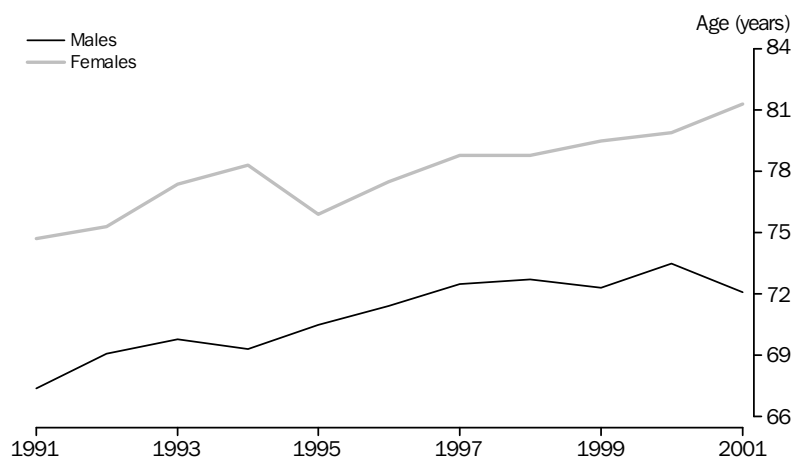
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, ACT



AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death in the ACT in 2001 was 72.1 years for males and 81.3 years for females. These figures were lower than the national medians of 75.5 years and 81.8 years respectively. During the past 10 years in the ACT, the median age at death increased by 4.8 years for males and 6.6 years for females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, ACT



Age-specific death rates

Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. In 2001 in the ACT, male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates in all age groups. The age-specific death rates for males in 2001 were lower for all male age groups, except males aged 20–34 and 40–44 year age groups, compared to those rates recorded in 1981. For females, the age-specific death rates in 1981 were also higher, except for the 25–29 and 50–54 year age groups, compared to the female rates recorded in 2001. However, due to the small numbers of deaths in the ACT, age-specific death rates have fluctuated considerably.

INFANT DEATHS

There were 12 infant deaths (the deaths of live-born children who died before their first birthday) in the ACT in 2001. The number of infant deaths has decreased by 67% since 1991. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 3.0 in 2001, below the national rate of 5.3. Whilst the infant mortality rate in the ACT has decreased considerably, following the national trend, it has also shown significant volatility due to the small number of infant deaths recorded each year.

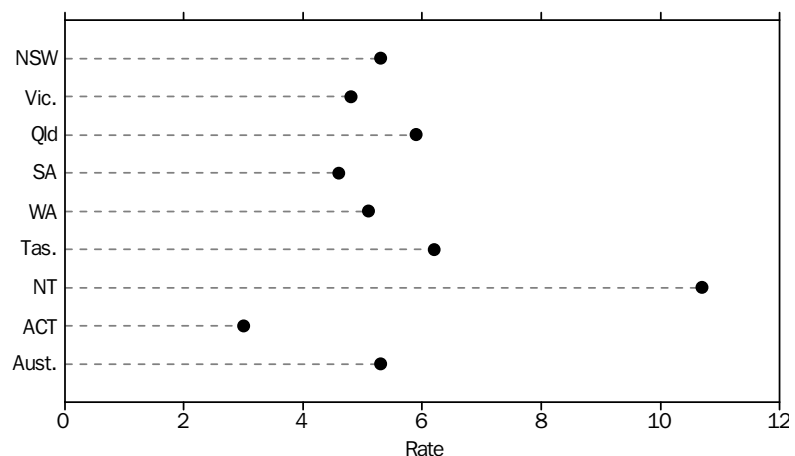
INFANT DEATHS *continued*

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



The ACT in 2001, with a rate of 3.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, recorded the lowest infant mortality rate in Australia. The Northern Territory recorded the highest with a rate of 10.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, State/territory comparison



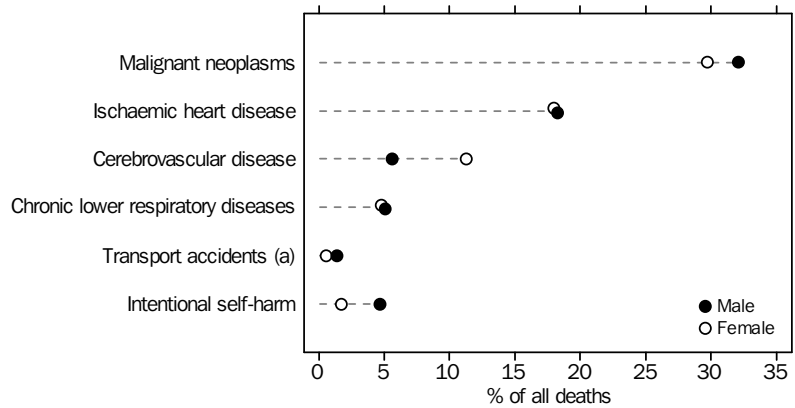
CAUSE OF DEATH

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

In the ACT in 2001, there were 230 male deaths (32% of all male deaths) and 210 female deaths (30%) due to cancer, and 130 male deaths and 120 female deaths (both 18%) due to ischaemic heart disease. Cerebrovascular disease killed twice as many females as males, while males were more likely to die as a result of transport accidents or intentional self-harm (suicide).

CAUSE OF DEATH *continued*

DEATHS, Selected causes



(a) Excluding water, air and space accidents

Conditions originating in the perinatal period were the leading cause of infant deaths in the ACT in 2001. Malignant neoplasms were the most common cause of death for males in every age group over 40 years, and for females aged 45 to 84 years. Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death for females aged 85 years and over. There were 46 deaths due to intentional self-harm in the ACT in 2001, almost a third of which were among young males aged between 15 and 34 years.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Total deaths	no.	1 096	1 300	1 334	1 272	1 331	1 300	1 419
Males	no.	605	698	663	646	682	642	729
Females	no.	491	602	671	626	649	658	690
Sex ratio	ratio	123.2	115.9	98.8	103.2	105.1	97.6	105.7
Standardised death rate	rate	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1
Males	rate	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.2
Females	rate	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1
Crude death rate	rate	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4
Males	rate	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.6
Females	rate	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Median age at death								
Males	years	67.3	71.4	72.5	72.7	72.3	73.5	72.1
Females	years	74.7	77.5	78.8	78.8	79.5	79.9	81.3
Age-specific death rate								
Age group (years)								
Males								
0	rate	10.1	5.3	2.3	4.5	6.2	4.8	4.2
1–4	rate	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
5–14	rate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
15–24	rate	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
25–34	rate	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
35–44	rate	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
45–54	rate	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.6	2.9
55–64	rate	11.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.9	5.5	7.3
65–74	rate	27.2	25.7	26.2	19.8	20.9	21.7	19.5
75–84	rate	69.9	66.5	66.0	60.8	55.4	54.4	51.4
85 and over	rate	184.6	215.6	157.1	166.7	161.3	141.8	165.5
Females								
0	rate	5.3	5.9	5.3	7.6	5.3	3.5	1.4
1–4	rate	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
5–14	rate	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
25–34	rate	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
35–44	rate	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5
45–54	rate	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9
55–64	rate	6.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.2
65–74	rate	15.1	16.5	15.2	15.2	14.0	13.1	10.7
75–84	rate	43.6	45.9	43.0	36.2	38.7	39.4	37.3
85 and over	rate	141.9	137.0	175.7	153.4	140.5	139.3	139.2

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
DEATHS								
Expectation of life(b)								
Males								
Age 0	years	75.5	76.6	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.3	78.5
Age 1	years	75.3	75.9	76.4	76.9	77.2	77.7	77.8
Age 25	years	52.0	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.9	54.3	54.5
Age 45	years	33.0	33.8	34.3	34.7	35.0	35.4	35.6
Age 65	years	16.0	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9
Age 85	years	n.a.	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
Females								
Age 0	years	81.0	81.6	81.3	81.6	81.8	82.3	82.9
Age 1	years	80.4	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.3	81.7	82.2
Age 25	years	56.9	57.4	57.2	57.4	57.6	58.2	58.5
Age 45	years	37.4	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.7	39.0
Age 65	years	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.8
Age 85	years	n.a.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Principal causes of death(c) (SDR per 100,000 population)								
Males								
Neoplasms	rate	238	232	180	197	184	197	201
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	330	332	312	240	229	228	211
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	79	52	68	64	59	46	59
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	23	20	29	24	26	14	20
All other diseases	rate	87	94	78	72	93	69	76
External causes	rate	57	47	44	59	56	45	53
Females								
Neoplasms	rate	159	135	148	138	144	130	132
Diseases of the circulatory system	rate	219	212	189	162	184	187	155
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	37	34	53	46	27	30	35
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	16	17	15	15	17	10	16
All other diseases	rate	50	69	78	76	62	63	60
External causes	rate	22	18	24	18	19	18	18
INFANT DEATHS								
Total infant deaths	no.	36	25	16	24	24	17	12
Males	no.	24	12	5	9	13	10	9
Females	no.	12	13	11	15	11	7	3
Infant mortality rate	rate	7.6	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6	4.2	3.0
Males	rate	9.9	5.4	2.3	4.5	6.1	4.8	4.5
Females	rate	5.2	6.0	5.3	7.6	5.2	3.5	1.5

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at death

<i>Age at death (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0-4	10	4	14
5-9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
10-14	n.p.	—	n.p.
15-19	n.p.	n.p.	6
20-24	13	4	17
25-29	18	6	24
30-34	15	5	20
35-39	10	4	14
40-44	18	8	26
45-49	22	17	39
50-54	44	28	72
55-59	53	30	83
60-64	47	41	88
65-69	67	34	101
70-74	79	52	131
75-79	94	77	171
80-84	108	128	236
85-89	90	138	228
90-94	23	74	97
95 and over	10	36	46
Total(a)	729	690	1 419

(a) Includes age at death not stated.

4.3 LIFE TABLE(a)—1999–2001

MALES.....

ACT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	Age (years)	<i>l_x</i>	<i>q_x</i>	<i>L_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>	<i>e^o_x</i>
0	100 000	0.00429	99 624	78.46	77.03	50	95 136	0.00239	95 024	30.91	29.88
1	99 571	0.00037	99 552	77.80	76.49	51	94 909	0.00265	94 785	29.98	28.97
2	99 535	0.00030	99 518	76.83	75.53	52	94 658	0.00294	94 521	29.06	28.07
3	99 504	0.00020	99 493	75.85	74.55	53	94 379	0.00330	94 226	28.14	27.18
4	99 484	0.00015	99 476	74.87	73.57	54	94 068	0.00370	93 897	27.23	26.29
5	99 469	0.00013	99 462	73.88	72.58	55	93 719	0.00415	93 528	26.33	25.41
6	99 455	0.00012	99 449	72.89	71.59	56	93 330	0.00466	93 117	25.44	24.55
7	99 443	0.00011	99 437	71.90	70.60	57	92 895	0.00521	92 658	24.56	23.69
8	99 432	0.00010	99 427	70.90	69.61	58	92 412	0.00582	92 148	23.68	22.84
9	99 422	0.00010	99 416	69.91	68.62	59	91 874	0.00648	91 581	22.82	22.00
10	99 411	0.00010	99 406	68.92	67.63	60	91 278	0.00721	90 955	21.96	21.17
11	99 401	0.00010	99 396	67.93	66.64	61	90 621	0.00801	90 264	21.12	20.35
12	99 391	0.00012	99 385	66.93	65.65	62	89 895	0.00890	89 502	20.29	19.55
13	99 379	0.00015	99 372	65.94	64.66	63	89 095	0.00992	88 661	19.46	18.75
14	99 364	0.00023	99 353	64.95	63.67	64	88 212	0.01106	87 732	18.65	17.97
15	99 341	0.00035	99 325	63.96	62.69	65	87 236	0.01236	86 706	17.86	17.20
16	99 307	0.00052	99 282	62.99	61.71	66	86 158	0.01384	85 572	17.07	16.44
17	99 255	0.00069	99 223	62.02	60.74	67	84 966	0.01551	84 318	16.30	15.70
18	99 186	0.00090	99 143	61.06	59.79	68	83 648	0.01739	82 933	15.55	14.98
19	99 097	0.00099	99 048	60.12	58.84	69	82 193	0.01951	81 405	14.82	14.28
20	98 999	0.00104	98 948	59.18	57.90	70	80 590	0.02187	79 722	14.10	13.59
21	98 897	0.00107	98 844	58.24	56.96	71	78 827	0.02450	77 876	13.41	12.92
22	98 791	0.00110	98 737	57.30	56.03	72	76 896	0.02741	75 857	12.73	12.27
23	98 682	0.00111	98 628	56.36	55.09	73	74 789	0.03062	73 659	12.08	11.64
24	98 573	0.00112	98 517	55.42	54.16	74	72 499	0.03407	71 278	11.44	11.03
25	98 462	0.00114	98 406	54.48	53.22	75	70 029	0.03774	68 721	10.83	10.44
26	98 350	0.00115	98 293	53.55	52.28	76	67 386	0.04171	65 995	10.23	9.87
27	98 237	0.00115	98 180	52.61	51.35	77	64 575	0.04609	63 101	9.66	9.31
28	98 124	0.00115	98 067	51.67	50.41	78	61 599	0.05098	60 043	9.10	8.78
29	98 011	0.00116	97 954	50.73	49.47	79	58 459	0.05650	56 821	8.56	8.26
30	97 897	0.00116	97 840	49.78	48.54	80	55 156	0.06274	53 439	8.04	7.76
31	97 783	0.00117	97 727	48.84	47.60	81	51 695	0.06979	49 903	7.55	7.29
32	97 670	0.00116	97 613	47.90	46.66	82	48 088	0.07776	46 228	7.08	6.83
33	97 556	0.00116	97 499	46.95	45.72	83	44 349	0.08670	42 434	6.63	6.40
34	97 443	0.00116	97 386	46.01	44.78	84	40 503	0.09672	38 549	6.21	6.00
35	97 330	0.00116	97 274	45.06	43.84	85	36 586	0.10788	34 613	5.82	5.62
36	97 217	0.00116	97 161	44.11	42.90	86	32 639	0.12014	30 674	5.47	5.28
37	97 105	0.00117	97 048	43.16	41.96	87	28 718	0.13318	26 794	5.15	4.97
38	96 991	0.00119	96 934	42.21	41.02	88	24 893	0.14659	23 051	4.86	4.69
39	96 876	0.00123	96 817	41.26	40.07	89	21 244	0.16002	19 521	4.61	4.45
40	96 757	0.00127	96 695	40.31	39.14	90	17 845	0.17310	16 272	4.39	4.23
41	96 633	0.00135	96 569	39.36	38.20	91	14 756	0.18551	13 357	4.21	4.06
42	96 503	0.00144	96 434	38.42	37.26	92	12 018	0.19718	10 802	4.06	3.91
43	96 364	0.00155	96 290	37.47	36.33	93	9 649	0.20683	8 620	3.94	3.78
44	96 215	0.00165	96 136	36.53	35.40	94	7 653	0.21345	6 807	3.84	3.69
45	96 056	0.00173	95 973	35.59	34.47	95	6 019	0.21776	5 340	3.75	3.60
46	95 889	0.00181	95 803	34.65	33.55	96	4 709	0.22237	4 165	3.66	3.51
47	95 716	0.00189	95 627	33.71	32.63	97	3 662	0.22830	3 228	3.57	3.42
48	95 535	0.00201	95 441	32.77	31.71	98	2 826	0.23388	2 482	3.48	3.33
49	95 343	0.00218	95 241	31.84	30.79	99	2 165	0.23946	1 895	3.40	3.25
						100(b)	1 646	0.24520	5 458	3.32	3.17

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

FEMALES.....

Age (years)	ACT.....					Aust.					
	<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	0.00324	99 717	82.91	82.41	50	97 424	0.00180	97 338	34.28	34.11
1	99 676	0.00048	99 649	82.18	81.81	51	97 249	0.00197	97 154	33.34	33.18
2	99 628	0.00021	99 617	81.22	80.84	52	97 057	0.00218	96 953	32.40	32.25
3	99 607	0.00018	99 598	80.23	79.86	53	96 845	0.00241	96 730	31.47	31.32
4	99 589	0.00016	99 581	79.25	78.87	54	96 612	0.00268	96 484	30.55	30.40
5	99 573	0.00014	99 566	78.26	77.89	55	96 353	0.00298	96 212	29.63	29.49
6	99 559	0.00012	99 553	77.27	76.90	56	96 066	0.00329	95 910	28.71	28.58
7	99 547	0.00009	99 543	76.28	75.91	57	95 750	0.00364	95 579	27.81	27.68
8	99 538	0.00008	99 534	75.29	74.91	58	95 402	0.00401	95 213	26.91	26.79
9	99 531	0.00006	99 527	74.29	73.92	59	95 019	0.00441	94 813	26.01	25.90
10	99 524	0.00006	99 522	73.30	72.93	60	94 600	0.00483	94 375	25.13	25.02
11	99 519	0.00006	99 516	72.30	71.93	61	94 143	0.00528	93 898	24.25	24.14
12	99 512	0.00008	99 509	71.31	70.94	62	93 646	0.00575	93 380	23.37	23.28
13	99 505	0.00009	99 500	70.31	69.95	63	93 107	0.00625	92 820	22.50	22.41
14	99 495	0.00012	99 490	69.32	68.96	64	92 525	0.00685	92 213	21.64	21.56
15	99 483	0.00017	99 476	68.33	67.97	65	91 891	0.00756	91 550	20.79	20.71
16	99 467	0.00021	99 457	67.34	66.98	66	91 197	0.00842	90 819	19.94	19.87
17	99 446	0.00026	99 434	66.35	66.00	67	90 429	0.00943	90 010	19.11	19.04
18	99 420	0.00029	99 406	65.37	65.02	68	89 576	0.01059	89 110	18.28	18.22
19	99 391	0.00032	99 376	64.39	64.04	69	88 627	0.01190	88 109	17.47	17.41
20	99 360	0.00032	99 344	63.41	63.06	70	87 573	0.01336	86 998	16.68	16.62
21	99 328	0.00032	99 312	62.43	62.09	71	86 403	0.01499	85 766	15.90	15.84
22	99 296	0.00031	99 281	61.45	61.11	72	85 108	0.01677	84 405	15.13	15.08
23	99 265	0.00031	99 250	60.47	60.14	73	83 681	0.01871	82 910	14.38	14.34
24	99 235	0.00030	99 219	59.49	59.16	74	82 115	0.02083	81 272	13.65	13.60
25	99 204	0.00031	99 189	58.50	58.18	75	80 405	0.02314	79 487	12.93	12.89
26	99 174	0.00032	99 158	57.52	57.21	76	78 544	0.02571	77 548	12.22	12.18
27	99 142	0.00032	99 126	56.54	56.23	77	76 525	0.02870	75 442	11.53	11.50
28	99 110	0.00033	99 094	55.56	55.25	78	74 328	0.03220	73 149	10.85	10.82
29	99 078	0.00034	99 061	54.58	54.28	79	71 935	0.03632	70 648	10.20	10.17
30	99 044	0.00036	99 027	53.60	53.30	80	69 323	0.04117	67 917	9.56	9.54
31	99 009	0.00037	98 990	52.61	52.32	81	66 469	0.04686	64 934	8.95	8.93
32	98 972	0.00039	98 953	51.63	51.35	82	63 354	0.05348	61 683	8.37	8.35
33	98 933	0.00041	98 913	50.65	50.38	83	59 966	0.06110	58 156	7.81	7.79
34	98 892	0.00045	98 870	49.67	49.40	84	56 302	0.06971	54 360	7.29	7.27
35	98 848	0.00048	98 824	48.70	48.43	85	52 377	0.07922	50 319	6.80	6.78
36	98 800	0.00053	98 774	47.72	47.46	86	48 228	0.08959	46 079	6.34	6.32
37	98 748	0.00058	98 720	46.75	46.49	87	43 907	0.10076	41 701	5.91	5.89
38	98 691	0.00063	98 660	45.77	45.53	88	39 483	0.11266	37 258	5.52	5.50
39	98 628	0.00069	98 595	44.80	44.56	89	35 035	0.12524	32 832	5.15	5.14
40	98 561	0.00075	98 524	43.83	43.60	90	30 647	0.13844	28 510	4.82	4.80
41	98 486	0.00083	98 446	42.86	42.64	91	26 404	0.15216	24 374	4.51	4.50
42	98 405	0.00090	98 361	41.90	41.68	92	22 387	0.16652	20 496	4.24	4.22
43	98 316	0.00099	98 268	40.94	40.72	93	18 659	0.18124	16 937	3.98	3.97
44	98 219	0.00108	98 166	39.98	39.77	94	15 277	0.19582	13 747	3.76	3.74
45	98 112	0.00118	98 055	39.02	38.82	95	12 285	0.20987	10 962	3.55	3.53
46	97 996	0.00129	97 934	38.06	37.87	96	9 707	0.22328	8 590	3.37	3.35
47	97 870	0.00140	97 803	37.11	36.93	97	7 540	0.23590	6 620	3.20	3.18
48	97 733	0.00152	97 660	36.16	35.98	98	5 761	0.24847	5 019	3.04	3.01
49	97 585	0.00165	97 506	35.22	35.04	99	4 330	0.26268	3 738	2.88	2.86
						100(b)	3 192	0.27690	8 732	2.74	2.72

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.4 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	%	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	9	7	16	1.1	5.0
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	240	209	449	31.6	139.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	234	205	439	30.9	136.5
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	45	20	65	4.6	20.2
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	6	2	8	0.6	2.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	—	36	36	2.5	11.2
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	20	20	1.4	6.2
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	27	..	27	1.9	8.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	23	19	42	3.0	13.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	19	17	36	2.5	11.2
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	9	11	20	1.4	6.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	27	20	47	3.3	14.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	236	271	507	35.7	157.6
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	172	169	341	24.0	106.0
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	133	124	257	18.1	79.9
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	77	69	146	10.3	45.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	41	78	119	8.4	37.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	60	55	115	8.1	35.7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	12	9	21	1.5	6.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	37	33	70	4.9	21.8
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	24	25	49	3.5	15.2
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	13	4	17	1.2	5.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	2	7	9	0.6	2.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	6	23	29	2.0	9.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2	2	4	0.3	1.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6	6	12	0.8	3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	5	3	8	0.6	2.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	79	30	109	7.7	33.9
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	10	4	14	1.0	4.4
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	34	12	46	3.2	14.3
All causes of death	729	690	1 419	100.0	441.1

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected causes(a)—Summary

CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....

		<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro- vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
Number of deaths								
Males	no.	234	172	41	60	10	34	729
Females	no.	205	169	78	55	4	12	690
Persons	no.	439	341	119	115	14	46	1 419
Proportions by sex								
Males	%	53.3	50.4	34.5	52.2	71.4	73.9	51.4
Females	%	46.7	49.6	65.5	47.8	28.6	26.1	48.6
Persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death								
Males	%	32.1	23.6	5.6	8.2	1.4	4.7	100.0
Females	%	29.7	24.5	11.3	8.0	0.6	1.7	100.0
Persons	%	30.9	24.0	8.4	8.1	1.0	3.2	100.0
Crude death rate(c)								
Males	rate	147.5	108.4	25.8	37.8	6.3	21.4	459.6
Females	rate	125.7	103.6	47.8	33.7	2.5	7.4	423.2
Persons	rate	136.5	106.0	37.0	35.7	4.4	14.3	441.1
Standardised death rate(d)								
ACT	rate	156.0	123.3	42.6	43.5	4.3	14.0	505.6
Australia	rate	162.0	135.9	47.4	43.8	9.8	12.5	542.4

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH.....

<i>Statistical Division and Statistical Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Canberra		
North Canberra	77.0	82.4
Belconnen	78.8	81.8
Woden Valley	79.4	82.8
Weston Creek-Stromlo	n.p.	n.p.
Tuggeranong	79.5	84.5
South Canberra	77.9	80.8
Gungahlin-Hall	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total Canberra</i>	78.9	83.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal		
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory(c)	78.5	82.9

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

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

(c) From table 4.3.

SECTION 5

MIGRATION

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Net overseas migration to the ACT has shown considerable volatility over the last decade, fluctuating above and below zero. The ACT gained 140 persons through overseas migration in 2001, compared with a gain of 260 persons in the previous year. In contrast, a loss of 850 persons was recorded in 1999. Nationally, Australia's net overseas migration increased from 104,500 in 2000 to 110,500 in 2001.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, ACT



The largest increases through overseas migration to the ACT in 2001 were made in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups, for which net gains of 350 and 360 persons were recorded respectively. The 45–49 and 50–54 year age groups accounted for the greatest losses through overseas migration (losses of 160 and 130 persons respectively).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ACT

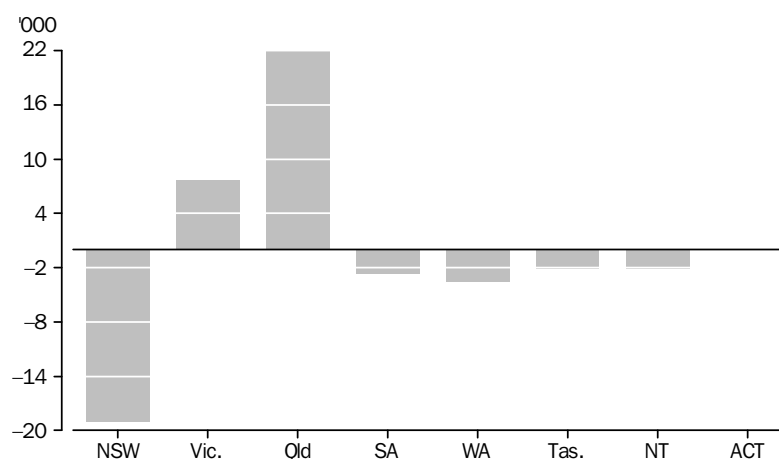


INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

Since 1994 the ACT has recorded net losses through interstate migration. In 2001 the net loss was 80 persons, the smallest loss recorded since 1994. These figures contrast with the large net interstate migration gains recorded in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The ACT's largest gains through interstate migration were made in the groups aged 15–19 years with 690 persons and 20–24 years with 110 persons, which together accounted for 79% of the population gained due to interstate migration to the ACT. This figure reflects the number of young people who move to Canberra to undertake tertiary education, public service graduate recruitment or defence force recruitment. Gains were also made in the 0–4 year age group and those aged 70 years and over. Groups aged between 25 and 69 years all recorded losses through interstate migration, with the greatest loss being experienced in the 50–54 age group (–330 persons).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, State/territory comparison



In 2001, Victoria and Queensland were the only states to record net gains from interstate migration, of 7,700 and 22,000 people respectively. New South Wales has experienced losses since the early 1980s, and recorded the largest net loss in 2001, with 19,000 people leaving the state. Proportionally the ACT's net loss through interstate migration is minor in relation to the other states and territories.

5.1 MIGRATION, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION								
Permanent movement								
Arrivals	no.	1 358	912	697	692	807	934	n.y.a.
Departures(b)	no.	550	476	508	639	676	679	n.y.a.
Former settlers	no.	198	198	183	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	no.	352	278	325	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	no.	808	436	189	53	131	255	n.y.a.
Long-term movement								
Arrivals	no.	4 474	5 166	5 139	5 281	5 265	4 113	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	no.	2 108	2 161	2 225	2 186	1 892	384	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	no.	2 366	3 005	2 914	3 095	3 373	3 729	n.y.a.
Departures	no.	4 731	5 305	5 452	5 367	5 883	4 017	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	no.	2 974	3 020	3 243	3 298	3 415	3 647	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	no.	1 757	2 285	2 209	2 069	2 468	370	n.y.a.
Net	no.	-257	-139	-313	-86	-618	96	n.y.a.
Category jumping	no.	-261	-160	-258	287	-364	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(c)	no.	337	132	-382	254	-851	258	136
INTERSTATE MIGRATION								
Arrivals	no.	18 973	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099	19 757	19 833
Departures	no.	17 054	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449	20 382	19 915
Net interstate migration	no.	1 919	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350	-625	-82

(a) See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	7	102
5-9	-24	-27
10-14	19	6
15-19	351	686
20-24	364	108
25-29	-84	-28
30-34	14	-108
35-39	-74	-77
40-44	-87	-36
45-49	-159	-40
50-54	-126	-325
55-59	-93	-265
60-64	23	-136
65-69	1	-45
70-74	3	14
75-79	7	21
80-84	-4	32
85 and over	-2	36
Total	136	-82

SECTION 6

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 1,600 marriages registered in the ACT in 2001, a decrease of 9.4% from the 1,700 marriages registered in 2000. The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population) has undergone a gradual decline over the last 30 years. In the ACT the crude marriage rate decreased from 5.6 per 1,000 population in 2000 to 4.9 per 1,000 population in 2001. The national crude marriage rate for 2001 was higher at 5.3 marriages per 1,000 population.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE



PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

First marriages made up just over two-thirds (67%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2001. There were 280 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 230 (15%) in which both parties were remarrying. These proportions were the same as those recorded at the national level.

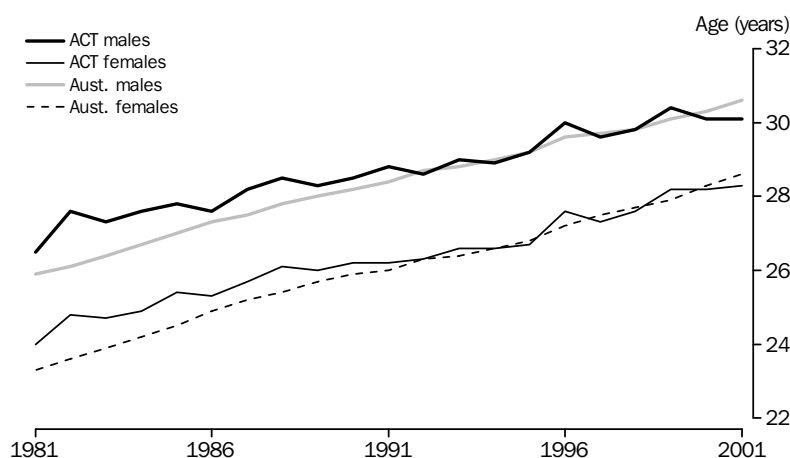
AGE AT MARRIAGE

There has been a long-term increase in the median age at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide. However, between 2000 and 2001 the median ages for both ACT brides and grooms remained the same at 28.3 and 30.1 years respectively. At the national level, the median age at marriage continued to increase for both brides and grooms in 2001. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT were slightly lower than the national medians (by 0.5 years for grooms and 0.3 years for brides).

In 2001, the median ages of males and females marrying for the first time in the ACT were 28.1 years and 26.9 years respectively. These ages were similar to national median ages at first marriage for females, and 0.6 years lower for males. In general, the median age at first marriage has increased over the past 30 years, both in the ACT and Australia.

AGE AT MARRIAGE *continued*

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE



Peak age groups

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

PRE-MARITAL COHABITATION

Since 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage has been coded to indicate whether or not the two parties live at the same address. If so, the bride and groom are assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage. In 2001, almost three-quarters (74%) of all marriages registered in the ACT were between persons who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, compared to 72% of marriages registered Australia-wide. These proportions have increased steadily since 1997, when 68% of marriages in the ACT and 65% of marriages Australia-wide were between persons cohabiting prior to marriage.

Couples who cohabited prior to marriage in 2001 were older at marriage than those who did not. In the ACT, the median age of grooms who cohabited prior to marriage (30.2 years) was 0.8 years higher than that of grooms who did not (29.4 years). Similarly, the median age of brides who cohabited prior to marriage (28.5 years) was 1.2 years higher than that of brides who did not (27.3 years). For Australia, the median ages of grooms and brides who cohabited prior to marriage were almost 2.0 years higher than the median ages of grooms and brides who did not.

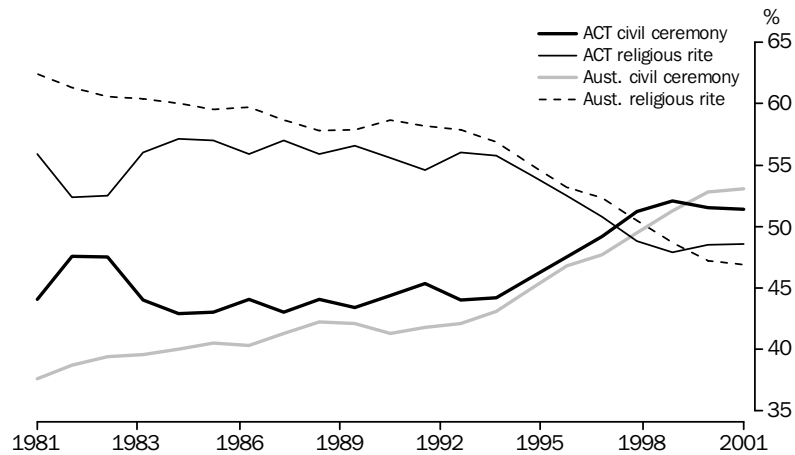
Of those couples who cohabited prior to marriage, 58% were married in civil ceremonies, compared with 32% of couples who lived separately prior to marriage.

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

In 2001, civil celebrants performed more than half of all marriages in Australia and the ACT. This is consistent with a long-term increase in the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants, both in the ACT and Australia. Of religious marriage ceremonies performed in the ACT in 2001, the two most common rites were Catholic (39%) and Anglican (25%).

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT *continued*

MARRIAGES, Category of rite(a)



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

Among those marrying for the first time in the ACT in 2001, 54% of grooms and 53% of brides were married by ministers of religion while the remainder were married by civil celebrants. In contrast, 68% of males and 67% of females who had previously been married were remarried in civil ceremonies.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

In 2001, 64% of marriages registered in the ACT were between Australian-born grooms and brides, while a further 25% involved one overseas-born partner. Marriages where neither party was born in Australia accounted for 11% of total marriages in the ACT, compared with 14% for Australia.

The three largest proportions of overseas-born marriage partners came from the United Kingdom (4.3% of all brides and 7.0% of all grooms), New Zealand (2.0% of all brides and 1.7% of all grooms) and the United States of America (1.5% of all brides and 1.3% of all grooms).

CHILDREN OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGES

In 2001, 15% of all marriages performed in the ACT involved children aged under 16 years from previous marriages, as did 14% of all marriages Australia-wide. This compares with a rate of 17% recorded for the ACT in 1991. Overall, 30% of grooms and 34% of brides who remarried in the ACT in 2001 had children aged under 16 years from their previous marriages. Among marriages in the ACT in 2001 where both parties had previously been married, 49% involved children under 16 years, compared with 57% in 1991.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL MARRIAGES								
Marriages registered	no.	1 886	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814	1 735	1 572
Crude marriage rate	rate	6.5	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.9
Previous marital status								
First marriage both partners	no.	1 251	1 114	1 240	1 137	1 204	1 172	1 060
First marriage one partner	no.	365	285	364	327	324	313	278
Remarriage both partners	no.	270	255	269	228	286	250	234
Marriages performed by								
Ministers of religion								
Number	no.	1 049	869	951	826	868	841	764
Proportion	%	55.6	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.9	48.5	48.6
Civil celebrants								
Number	no.	837	785	922	866	946	894	808
Proportion	%	44.4	47.5	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.5	51.4

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary *continued*

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BRIDEGROOM								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0
20–24	rate	31.3	19.1	25.6	18.2	20.1	17.4	17.7
25–29	rate	49.8	41.9	44.2	44.8	42.9	46.0	41.0
30–34	rate	29.8	26.6	27.6	27.6	32.4	29.1	25.2
35–39	rate	13.1	14.3	16.2	16.7	17.7	15.6	13.8
40–44	rate	10.1	9.1	10.5	7.7	9.0	11.2	7.1
45–49	rate	7.2	7.1	8.8	7.4	7.3	6.5	6.3
50 and over	rate	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.8
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	1 428	1 251	1 400	1 295	1 364	1 310	1 168
Widowed	no.	38	38	37	30	44	29	35
Divorced	no.	420	365	436	367	406	396	369
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 886</i>	<i>1 654</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>1 692</i>	<i>1 814</i>	<i>1 735</i>	<i>1 572</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	27.0	27.7	27.4	27.9	28.3	28.3	28.1
Widowed	years	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.
Divorced	years	40.2	42.4	42.3	42.5	43.3	42.9	42.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.1</i>
BRIDE								
Age-specific marriage rate								
Age group (years)								
19 and under	rate	6.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.3
20–24	rate	50.7	32.8	39.1	34.2	33.3	32.2	28.7
25–29	rate	43.2	40.7	44.4	44.7	46.0	46.2	39.1
30–34	rate	19.2	20.7	23.1	20.8	25.1	23.9	21.7
35–39	rate	11.9	9.9	12.2	10.0	13.1	11.9	11.2
40–44	rate	7.0	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.5	5.7
45–49	rate	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.6	4.5
50 and over	rate	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.0
Marital status at marriage								
Never married	no.	1 439	1 262	1 444	1 306	1 368	1 347	1 230
Widowed	no.	29	27	33	33	42	28	28
Divorced	no.	418	365	396	353	404	360	314
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 886</i>	<i>1 654</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>1 692</i>	<i>1 814</i>	<i>1 735</i>	<i>1 572</i>
Median age								
Never married	years	24.8	26.1	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.9
Widowed	years	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.	(a)n.p.
Divorced	years	36.2	39.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.3	40.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.3</i>

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

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	15.8	7.9	5.1	2.5	1.7	0.6
20–24	133.7	103.1	81.1	56.7	36.6	21.6
25–29	173.9	138.8	117.1	95.7	89.7	67.4
30–34	137.5	107.0	85.6	85.7	82.5	66.9
35–39	76.7	72.2	44.7	46.1	44.2	43.2
40–44	40.5	43.6	34.3	31.3	33.9	32.4
45 and over	18.4	12.8	11.0	13.1	9.2	9.0
Age of bride						
15–19	64.8	38.7	21.8	14.2	6.3	2.7
20–24	219.0	150.2	128.6	92.4	65.5	39.6
25–29	156.5	149.6	115.1	112.9	102.8	81.8
30–34	137.6	83.3	85.0	79.0	67.8	63.1
35–39	67.3	41.6	28.6	46.6	41.6	27.0
40–44	56.2	30.2	21.9	22.6	21.4	20.9
45 and over	15.8	5.8	9.4	7.7	5.3	6.1
REMARRIAGES(c)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	263.2	230.8	155.6	151.5	14.9	37.0
25–29	434.0	287.4	262.1	192.6	163.4	81.3
30–34	379.7	353.7	238.1	151.4	153.7	101.3
35–39	284.1	261.1	171.9	143.4	102.5	87.0
40–44	226.2	196.4	132.1	120.5	89.9	57.2
45–49	116.8	181.8	121.6	89.4	76.0	61.0
50–54	105.7	131.2	61.1	74.6	59.7	50.4
55–59	156.0	129.3	97.5	58.5	56.9	41.3
60 and over	39.2	33.7	24.4	21.2	19.3	19.3
Age of bride						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	348.8	309.1	241.6	196.7	87.7	44.8
25–29	284.2	327.6	169.3	191.0	162.1	100.2
30–34	216.7	201.7	136.7	127.7	98.7	74.7
35–39	153.8	157.9	76.4	58.6	80.6	57.1
40–44	44.8	107.1	59.4	55.2	44.4	35.9
45–49	54.5	49.2	45.5	45.6	35.9	30.4
50–54	41.1	36.5	30.8	19.7	25.0	23.7
55–59	15.3	18.6	16.6	14.1	7.9	16.5
60 and over	4.2	5.3	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.6

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

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous marital status of parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
MARRIAGES (no.)			
Never married	1 060	108	1 168
Widowed or divorced	170	234	404
Total	1 230	342	1 572
PROPORTION (%)			
Never married	67.4	6.9	74.3
Widowed or divorced	10.8	14.9	25.7
Total	78.2	21.8	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.....			Proportion of all marriages
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>All marriages</i>	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)						
Anglican	144	48	156	36	192	12.2
Baptist	14	4	13	5	18	1.1
Catholic	285	12	288	9	297	18.9
Presbyterian	32	8	33	7	40	2.5
Uniting Church	41	15	44	12	56	3.6
Other denominations	117	44	118	43	161	10.2
<i>All religious rites</i>	633	131	652	112	764	48.6
Civil	535	273	578	230	808	51.4
All marriages	1 168	404	1 230	342	1 572	100.0

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

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 2001 there were 1,700 divorces granted in the ACT, an increase of 8% from the number granted in 2000. This figure, however, is still considerably lower than the peak level of divorces granted in 1994 (2,100). It is important to note here that some of the persons involved in these divorces are not residents of the ACT, but live in the surrounding region (see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

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

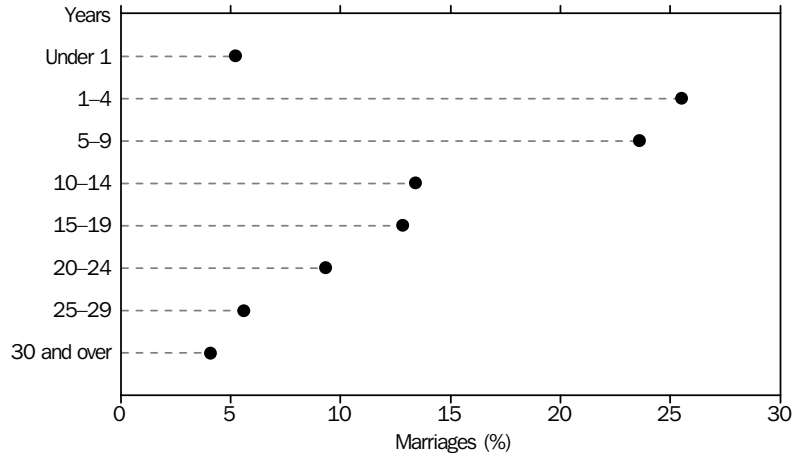
DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval measured in complete years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce. This interval has steadily increased since the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1976. The median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2001 was 12.3 years in the ACT and 11.8 years Australia-wide.

For couples divorcing in 2001, the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.8 years in the ACT and 8.3 years Australia-wide. Around 5% of couples who divorced in the ACT in 2001 had separated within the first year of marriage. Almost one-third of separations occurred within the first five years of marriage (31%), with a further 24% occurring within five to nine years of marriage. These proportions were similar at the national level.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE *continued*

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION, ACT



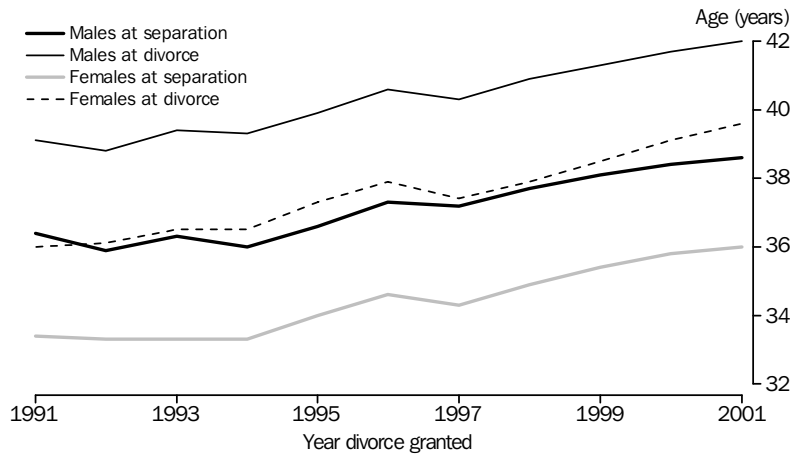
AGE AT DIVORCE

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

In the ACT in 2001, the median age at divorce was 41.9 years for males and 39.6 years for females, representing increases of 0.2 years and 0.5 years respectively from 2000. The increase in median age at divorce since 1991 has been 2.8 years for males and 3.6 years for females. The median age at divorce for 2001 was 0.1 years higher for ACT males than for Australian males (41.8 years), and 0.5 years higher for ACT females than for Australian females (39.1 years).

In 2001, the median age at separation in the ACT was 38.6 years for males and 36.0 years for females, higher than the national average by 0.2 years and 0.3 years respectively. Between 2000 and 2001, the median age at separation in the ACT increased by 0.2 years for males and 0.2 years for females. Since 1991, the median age at separation in the ACT has increased by 2.2 years for husbands and 2.6 years for wives.

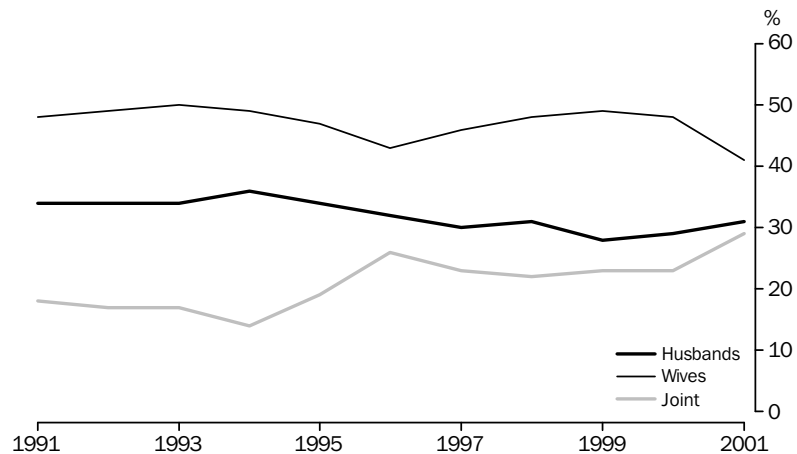
MEDIAN AGE AT SEPARATION AND DIVORCE, ACT



APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

In 2001, applications made by wives accounted for 41% of all divorces in the ACT, a decrease from 2000 (48%). The percentage of applications made by husbands increased by 2 percentage points from the previous year to 31%. Applications made by both husband and wife increased by 6 percentage points in 2001 to account for 29% of all applications. At the national level, there were fewer joint applications (23%), while 47% of applications were made by wives and 30% by husbands.

DIVORCES MADE BY APPLICANT, ACT



Over the past decade in the ACT, the proportion of applications made by husbands has decreased from 34% in 1991 to 31% in 2001. For wives, the proportion has ranged between a high of 50% in 1993 and a low of 41% in 2001. In contrast the proportion of applications made by both husband and wife has increased from 18% in 1991 to account for just under 30% of all applications in the ACT.

The proportion of divorces involving children under the age of 18 years has gradually declined since peaking at 71% in 1983. Of the 1,700 divorces granted in the ACT during 2001, 900 (53%) involved children under the age of 18 years. Just over 1,700 children were involved in these divorces. Of the divorces involving children, most involved two children (43%) followed by one child (36%) and three or more (21%).

Whilst overall, wives were more likely to apply for divorce than husbands, this difference was even greater when children were involved. In 2001, wives applied for 48% of divorces involving children, husbands applied for 28%, and 24% were joint applications.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL DIVORCES								
Divorces granted	no.	1 970	1 610	1 528	1 521	1 485	1 561	1 684
Median duration of marriage	years	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	9.2	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.8
Divorces involving children								
Number	no.	1 246	908	866	853	828	905	894
Proportion of total divorces	%	63.2	56.4	56.7	56.1	55.8	58.0	53.1
Average number of children	no.	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant								
Husband	no.	672	511	464	468	423	455	515
Wife	no.	952	687	706	723	724	745	684
Joint	no.	346	412	358	330	338	361	485
HUSBAND								
Median age								
At marriage	years	24.5	25.9	25.7	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.1
At final separation	years	36.4	37.3	37.2	37.7	38.1	38.4	38.6
At decree made absolute	years	39.1	40.6	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.7	41.9
WIFE								
Median age								
At marriage	years	21.9	23.4	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.9	23.7
At final separation	years	33.4	34.6	34.3	34.9	35.4	35.8	36.0
At decree made absolute	years	36.0	37.9	37.4	37.9	38.5	39.1	39.6

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of parties at divorce

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

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
24 and under	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25-29	19	86	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
30-34	—	106	142	17	7	—	—	—	—	277
35-39	—	24	108	129	26	5	—	—	—	297
40-44	—	7	29	88	129	25	—	—	—	282
45-49	—	—	9	29	81	97	16	6	—	240
50-54	—	—	4	10	31	68	86	10	5	218
55-59	—	—	—	—	12	19	38	26	4	102
60 and over	—	—	—	—	3	10	17	32	47	110
Total(a)	27	231	322	281	292	225	163	75	57	1 684

(a) Includes age not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3 and over	All divorces	Total children	Average number of children(a)
1	14	3	—	—	18	5	1.3
2	40	8	6	—	55	23	1.5
3	62	19	4	5	90	43	1.5
4	65	16	9	5	95	50	1.7
5	42	23	20	8	93	87	1.7
6	39	11	20	10	80	84	2.0
7	31	20	27	13	91	117	2.0
8	34	23	17	9	83	85	1.7
9	31	12	26	7	76	86	1.9
10–14	75	56	106	57	294	454	2.1
15–19	54	35	104	60	253	439	2.2
20–24	64	54	28	14	160	158	1.6
25–29	98	33	13	—	144	59	1.3
30 and over	141	7	—	—	151	15	1.5
Total(b)	790	320	383	191	1 684	1 707	1.9

(a) Per divorce involving one or more children.

(b) Includes not stated duration of marriage.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 43.

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

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

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

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

Population projections

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

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

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Life tables

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

Small area life tables

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

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

DEATHS *continued*

Causes of death

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

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

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

MIGRATION *continued*

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

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

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

DIVORCES

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

DIVORCES *continued*

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

40 The classification of countries used in this publication are defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1265.0)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

41 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

42 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

43 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- AusStats* — electronic data (see paragraph 44)
Australian Capital Territory at a Glance, cat. no. 1314.8
Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators, cat. no. 1303.8
Australian Capital Territory in Focus, cat. no. 1307.8
Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators, cat. no. 1367.8
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0
Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0
Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0
Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0
Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 2015.0
Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0
Demography, cat. nos 3311.1–8 (state- and territory-specific publications)
Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001, cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006, cat. no. 3231.0
Household and Family Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3236.0
Marriages and Divorces, Australia, cat. no. 3310.0
Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0
Population by Age and Sex, Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 3235.8.55.001, available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0
Population Projections, Australia, cat. no. 3222.0
Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, cat. no. 3218.0

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

45 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.

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

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

MIGRATION

Age
 Australian resident

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

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

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

 Permanent migrant

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

 Sex

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population(a)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)	Infant mortality rate(c)	Crude marriage rate(b)
1911	1 781	30	10	—	5	—	16.8	5.6	n.p.	2.8
1916	2 613	63	8	—	4	—	24.1	3.1	n.p.	1.5
1921	2 487	27	4	—	—	—	10.9	1.6	n.p.	n.p.
1926	6 215	75	41	4	17	—	12.1	6.6	53.3	2.7
1931	8 801	161	36	6	36	—	18.3	4.1	37.3	4.1
1936	10 294	158	44	4	77	—	15.3	4.3	25.3	7.5
1941	14 629	366	70	6	121	—	25.0	4.8	16.4	8.3
1946	15 883	518	82	10	157	13	32.6	5.2	19.3	9.9
1951	24 658	1 003	149	12	240	25	40.7	6.0	12.0	9.7
1956	35 352	1 077	167	11	278	20	30.5	4.7	10.2	7.9
1961	58 852	1 734	196	27	419	36	29.5	3.3	15.6	7.1
1966(d)	96 488	2 318	441	46	747	101	24.0	4.6	19.8	7.7
1971(e)	144 132	3 953	580	77	1 397	192	27.4	4.0	19.5	9.7
1976	207 398	4 272	763	68	1 586	(f)1 706	20.6	3.7	15.9	7.6
1981	227 756	4 142	852	37	1 676	1 516	18.2	3.7	8.9	7.4
1986	258 937	4 102	1 028	35	1 856	1 641	15.8	4.0	8.5	7.2
1991	288 808	4 756	1 096	36	1 886	1 970	16.4	3.8	7.6	6.5
1992	294 674	4 447	1 074	28	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.3	6.1
1993	299 302	4 414	1 110	19	1 783	(g)2 061	14.8	3.7	4.3	6.0
1994	301 486	4 461	1 222	21	1 661	(g)2 071	14.8	4.1	4.7	5.5
1995	304 805	4 415	1 114	21	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	4.8	5.8
1996	308 251	4 396	1 300	25	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.7	5.4
1997	309 477	4 208	1 334	16	1 873	1 528	13.7	4.3	3.8	6.0
1998	310 994	3 982	1 272	24	1 692	1 521	12.9	4.1	6.0	5.5
1999	313 762	4 253	1 331	24	1 814	1 485	13.7	4.3	5.6	5.8
2000	316 990	4 065	1 300	17	1 735	1 561	13.1	4.2	4.2	5.6
2001	321 680	3 938	1 419	12	1 572	1 684	12.2	4.4	3.0	4.9

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

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—2001

Characteristics of persons	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
	no.	no.	no.	%
Persons usually resident in Australian Capital Territory	152 453	157 545	309 998	100.0
Place of enumeration on Census night				
Persons counted at home	144 452	150 324	294 776	95.1
Persons counted away from home				
Elsewhere within same SLA	318	356	674	0.2
Different SLA within ACT	2 445	2 281	4 726	1.5
Interstate	5 238	4 584	9 822	3.2
Total persons counted away from home	8 001	7 221	15 222	4.9
Place of usual residence five years ago				
Same address	71 710	75 038	146 748	47.3
Different address				
Same SLA	5 273	5 655	10 928	3.5
Different SLA within ACT	31 271	32 217	63 488	20.5
Interstate	21 407	22 477	43 884	14.2
Overseas	6 105	6 298	12 403	4.0
Move undefined(a)	894	793	1 687	0.5
Total different address	64 950	67 440	132 390	42.7
Not stated(b)	5 414	5 001	10 415	3.4
Not applicable(c)	10 379	10 066	20 445	6.6
Age group (years)				
0–14	32 969	31 741	64 710	20.9
15–54	94 836	97 910	192 746	62.2
55–64	13 018	13 056	26 074	8.4
65 and over	11 630	14 838	26 468	8.5
Registered marital status(d)				
Never married	46 101	40 725	86 826	28.0
Married	60 694	60 993	121 687	39.3
Separated	3 497	4 393	7 890	2.5
Divorced	7 251	11 420	18 671	6.0
Widowed	1 941	8 273	10 214	3.3
Citizenship				
Australian	138 543	143 325	281 868	90.9
18 years and over	101 850	107 887	209 737	67.7

(a) Comprises persons whose place of usual residence on Census night was 'Undefined Canberra', 'No usual address' or 'Undefined ACT', or whose place of usual residence five years ago was 'Undefined Canberra', 'No usual address' or 'Undefined ACT'.

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

(c) Persons aged 0–4 years.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
<i>Characteristics of persons</i>	no.	no.	no.	%
Indigenous status				
Non-Indigenous	145 331	150 581	295 912	95.5
Indigenous				
Aboriginal	1 618	1 653	3 271	1.1
Torres Strait Islander	85	74	159	0.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	69	49	118	—
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	1 772	1 776	3 548	1.1
Not stated	5 350	5 188	10 538	3.4
Labour force status(a)				
Employed				
Full-time(b)	63 845	43 069	106 914	34.5
Part-time	18 016	32 835	50 851	16.4
Hours worked not stated	1 833	1 602	3 435	1.1
<i>Total employed</i>	83 694	77 506	161 200	52.0
Unemployed				
Looking for full-time work	3 661	1 631	5 292	1.7
Looking for part-time work	1 434	1 913	3 347	1.1
<i>Total unemployed</i>	5 095	3 544	8 639	2.8
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	88 789	81 050	169 839	54.8
Total not in the labour force	26 840	40 719	67 559	21.8
Not stated	3 855	4 035	7 890	2.5
Birthplace				
Oceania and Antarctica				
Australia (includes External Territories)	112 524	116 288	228 812	73.8
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 789	2 847	5 636	1.8
<i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i>	115 313	119 135	234 448	75.6
North-West Europe	12 043	12 202	24 245	7.8
Southern and Eastern Europe	5 973	5 899	11 872	3.8
North Africa and the Middle East	855	720	1 575	0.5
South-East Asia	3 689	4 761	8 450	2.7
North-East Asia	1 960	2 444	4 404	1.4
Southern and Central Asia	2 177	2 032	4 209	1.4
Americas	2 068	2 388	4 456	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 027	990	2 017	0.7
Not stated	7 239	6 851	14 090	4.5
Other(c)	109	123	232	0.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years or over.

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

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rates	Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific death rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.
Age-specific divorce rates	Age-specific divorce rates are the number of divorces recorded in the calendar year, by age at decree made absolute, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Males under 18 and females under 16 are excluded from the population.
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.
Age-specific marriage rates	Age-specific marriage rates are the number of marriages of males or females registered in a calendar year, by age at marriage, per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in the same age at 30 June. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Category jumping	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of males and females marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married males and females aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

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 of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'. Data in this publication refer to registered marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the state or territory in which the marriage took place.

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

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

State or territory of registration	State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered or the state or territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the population (estimated resident population) ▪ the mother (birth collection) ▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the person will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical Local Areas	Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) consist of one or more Census Collection Districts at a census date. They can be based on legal Local Government areas or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are used in defining and compiling data at the part of state level. Further details are included in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Year of occurrence	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
Year of registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

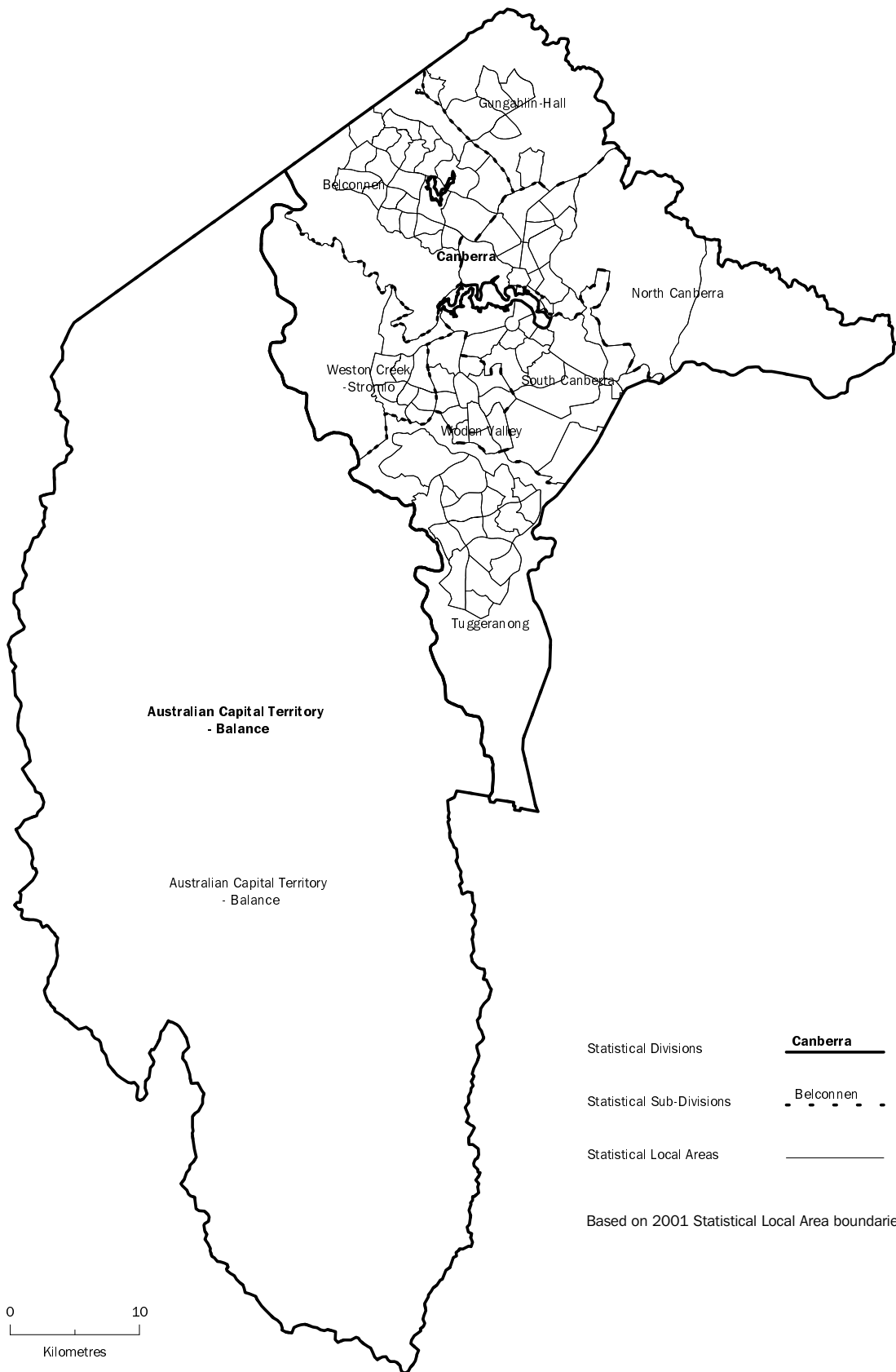
REFERENCE MAPS

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

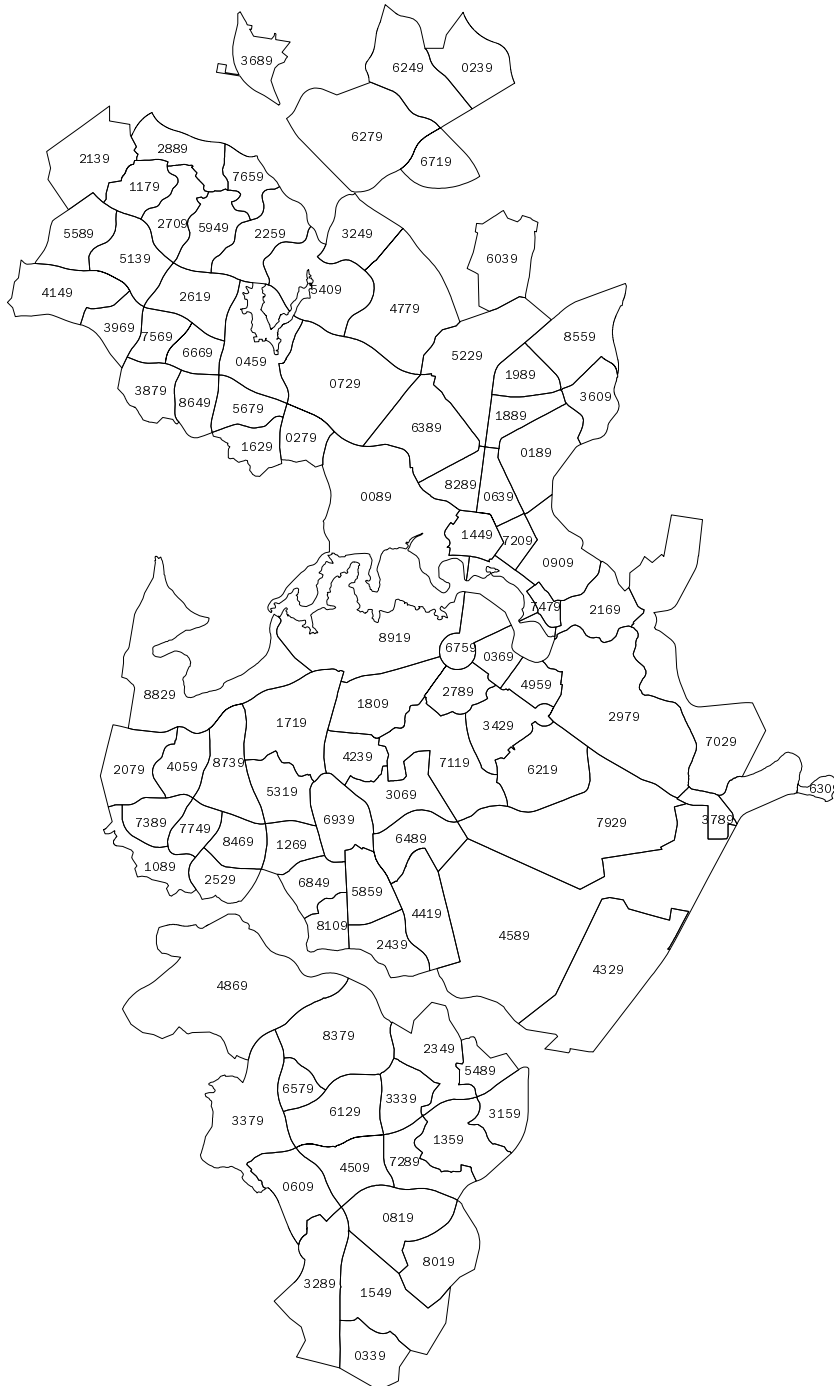
The first map is of the Australian Capital Territory showing all boundaries for Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Sub-Divisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

The second map shows boundaries for selected SLAs.

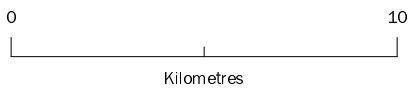
STATISTICAL AREAS



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS



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



Based on 2001 Statistical Local Area boundaries

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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