

Chapter 4

Population

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OVERVIEW

Population figures provide an image of the community, enabling planning and distribution of resources by all levels of government. In this chapter, population statistics from a number of sources are presented.

A population overview is obtained through Estimated Resident Population figures which provide information about the increase or decrease of the population across Victoria; population projections assist in planning for the future needs of the community as the age composition changes; and Census data allows the study of small geographic areas or population groups.

Also included in this chapter are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces. These data are complemented with further information about families and indigenous Australians which are drawn from various data sources.

An official count of the population of the district of Port Phillip (now known as Victoria) was first undertaken in 1836, less than one year after the arrival of John Batman.

It was not until 1911, following the proclamation of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, that a national census coordinated by a single authority, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (now known as the Australian Bureau of Statistics), was conducted on a uniform basis for all States and Territories.

The ABS conducted the thirteenth Census of Population and Housing on Tuesday 6 August 1996. Following the recent passing of the Territories Law Reform Act of 1992, this census, for the first time, included the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

Victoria's image as a multicultural State is supported by the fact that nearly 20% of its population comes from countries where English is not the main language spoken – the highest proportion of any State or Territory.

Similarly to the rest of Australia, Victoria has an ageing population, with an increasing proportion of people aged over 65 years and a decreasing proportion of people under 15 years of age. Victorians can now look forward to longer lives, with life expectancy for children born in 1994 being about 76 years for males and 81 years for females.

In 1995–96 Victoria's population grew at more than twice the rate for 1994–95. This was mainly due to a fall in net migration loss to other States (16,359), the lowest in 5 years.

Population

As at June 1996, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 18,311,500, an increase of 248,200 or 1.4% over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 1.0% to 4,560,800.

Victoria is the most densely populated Australian State, averaging 20 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1996, compared with the Australian average of just over two persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1996, an estimated 3,248,800 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 71% of Victoria's population.

4.1 POPULATION: AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area sq km	Estimated resident population at June 30			Percentage increase in population from 1995 to 1996 %	Persons per square kilometre (at 1996)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1996) %
		1991 '000	1995r '000	1996 '000			
New South Wales	801 600	5 898.7	6 127.0	6 204.7	1.3	7.7	33.9
Victoria	227 600	4 420.4	4 517.4	4 560.2	0.9	20.0	24.9
Queensland	1 727 200	2 961.0	3 265.1	3 338.7	2.2	1.9	18.2
South Australia	984 000	1 446.3	1 469.4	1 474.3	0.3	1.5	8.1
Western Australia	2 525 500	1 636.1	1 733.8	1 765.3	1.8	0.7	9.6
Tasmania	67 800	466.8	473.7	474.4	0.1	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	165.5	177.6	181.8	2.3	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	1 288.6	304.8	308.3	1.1	128.5	1.7
Australia	7 682 300	17 283.3	18 071.8	18 310.7	1.3	2.4	100.0

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) should not be confused with the census count, the latter being the count of the population on census night. ERP takes into account under-enumeration and reflects normal place of residence.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Regional population

The City of Melbourne has, in the last few years undergone a burst of residential building activity to have the third highest growth of any Local Government Area (LGA) in the MSD. Within the rest of the MSD growth has continued to be concentrated on the outer fringes of Melbourne, with the other top growth LGAs in the MSD over the period 1991–1996 being Casey, Wyndham, Hume, Melton and Cardinia. The five municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline over that period were Monash, Maribyrnong, Whitehorse, Darebin and Banyule.

In country Victoria, the top five growth municipalities between 1991 and 1995 were Surf Coast, Wodonga, Moorabool, Macedon Ranges and Bass Coast. The municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline were Buloke, Loddon, West Wimmera, Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh.

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are defined within the LGAs. Each LGA can consist of one or more SLAs. The maps on the following pages show the areas where the greatest and least growth has occurred by SLA.

4.2 URBAN CENTRES(a), VICTORIA, 1996 CENSUS

Urban centre	Population	Urban centre	Population	Urban centre	Population
Melbourne	2 865 329	Kerang	3 883	Diggers Rest	1 762
Geelong	125 382	Cobram	3 865	Wonga Park	1 759
Ballarat	64 831	Queenscliff	3 832	Robinvale	1 758
Bendigo	59 936	Kyneton	3 757	Whittlesea	1 744
Shepparton-Mooroopna	31 945	Gisborne	3 578	Merbein	1 736
Melton	30 304	Yarrawonga-Mulwala		Casterton	1 731
Warrnambool	26 052	(Yarrawonga Part)	3 435	Millgrove	1 701
Albury-Wodonga		Daylesford	3 278	Mount Beauty	1 649
(Wodonga part)	25 825	Camperdown	3 153	Heyfield	1 602
Cranbourne	24 752	Numurkah	3 128	Seville	1 578
Mildura	24 142	Wallan	3 115	Heathcote	1 565
Sunbury	22 126	Hurstbridge	3 089	Dimboola	1 557
Traralgon	18 993	Cowes	3 060	Launching Place	1 546
Wangaratta	15 527	Woodend	2 974	Drysdale	1 474
Moe-Yallourn	15 512	Beechworth	2 953	Strathfieldsaye	1 467
Morwell	13 823	Tatura	2 826	Nathalia	1 455
Sale	13 366	Cockatoo	2 798	Ballan	1 414
Craigieburn	12 919	Korumburra	2 739	Cobden	1 408
Horsham	12 591	Kilmore	2 710	Donald	1 383
Bacchus Marsh	11 279	Myrtleford	2 705	Riddells Creek	1 367
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	11 272	Euroa	2 697	Stratford	1 350
Bairnsdale	10 890	Paynesville	2 661	Nagambie	1 335
Echuca-Moama (Echuca part)	10 014	St Arnaud	2 638	Heywood	1 305
Colac	9 793	Port Fairy	2 625	Beaconsfield Upper	1 283
Portland	9 664	Red Cliffs	2 553	Mirboo North	1 265
Pakenham	9 512	Rochester	2 553	Macedon	1 257
Swan Hill	9 385	Mansfield	2 526	Maldon	1 255
Hamilton	9 248	Warracknabeal	2 493	Ouyen	1 251
Warragul	9 011	Inverloch	2 448	Wandong-Heathcote Junction	1 251
Benalla	8 582	Warburton	2 446	Yarra Glen	1 232
Maryborough	7 381	Portarlington	2 407	St Leonards	1 226
Lara	7 338	Romsey	2 366	Tyabb	1 223
Somerville	7 028	Broadford	2 350	Yallourn North	1 216
Ararat	6 890	Woori Yallock	2 344	Corryong	1 215
Castlemaine	6 690	Carrum Downs	2 339	Tongala	1 164
Clifton Springs	6 651	Creswick	2 327	Rosedale	1 134
Healesville	6 368	Trafalgar	2 239	Lancefield	1 127
Seymour	6 294	Orbost	2 150	Koo-Wee-Rup	1 118
Stawell	6 272	Yarra Junction	2 033	Charlton	1 096
Crib Point	6 198	Anglesea	1 995	Irymple	1 095
Torquay	5 984	Cohuna	1 979	Newhaven	1 091
Hastings	5 906	Balnarring			
Wonthaggi	5 887	Beach-Merricks	1 961	Coleraine	1 084
Kyabram	5 738	Coldstream	1 939	Lorne	1 082
Leopold	5 491	Rutherglen	1 904	Chiltern	1 080
Lakes Entrance	5 248	Pearcedale	1 899	Mount Helen	1 053
Churchill	4 882	Bright	1 898	Foster	1 049
Drouin	4 790	Nhill	1 890	Beaufort	1 039
Emerald	4 673	Terang	1 867	Winchelsea	1 027
Leongatha	4 144	Alexandra	1 859	Bunyip	1 011
Maffra	4 033	Yarram	1 807		
		Buninyong	1 791		

(a) An urban centre is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*.

Population increase

The components of population growth are natural increase (the number by which live births exceeds deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration, both from interstate and overseas. The rate of natural increase has fallen steadily since 1991 and was 0.63 in the year ended 30 June 1996. In the same period, annual net migration loss from Victoria reached a record of 21,200 in 1994. This was due to more Victorians moving interstate than people arriving from other States, combined with a net decrease in the number of overseas migrants. However, since 1995 the net interstate migration loss from Victoria was less than in the preceding two years. In addition, there was an increase in the number of overseas migrants arriving giving a net migration gain of 11,800, the first gain since 1991.

4.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Net migration				Total population increase
	Natural increase	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1991	34 950	23 513	-14 853	8 660	43 610
1992	33 441	18 362	-21 131	-2 769	30 672
1993	33 621	7 964	-28 442	-20 478	13 143
1994	32 474	10 698	-31 895	-21 197	11 277
1995	31 253	19 295	-24 948	-5 653	25 600
1996	28 148	28 149	-16 359	11 790	39 938

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Of the departures from Victoria in the 12 months ended June 1996, 38% were to Queensland and 31% to New South Wales. Of arrivals to Victoria, 35% were from New South Wales and 29% from Queensland. Victoria had a net migration loss to all other States and Territories except South Australia and Tasmania.

4.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA

State of origin/destination	12 months ended			
	June 1995		June 1996	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	19 442	24 182	20 002	22 510
Queensland	14 628	31 069	16 334	27 939
South Australia	6 776	7 446	7 642	7 033
Western Australia	5 191	7 472	5 504	7 421
Tasmania	3 125	2 699	3 294	2 877
Northern Territory	2 052	2 922	2 276	3 234
Australian Capital Territory	2 231	2 603	1 999	2 396
Total	53 445	78 393	57 051	73 410

Source: Migration Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1996. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to New South Wales and Queensland.

Population projections

The following projections are based on a model that assumes constant fertility rates, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses.

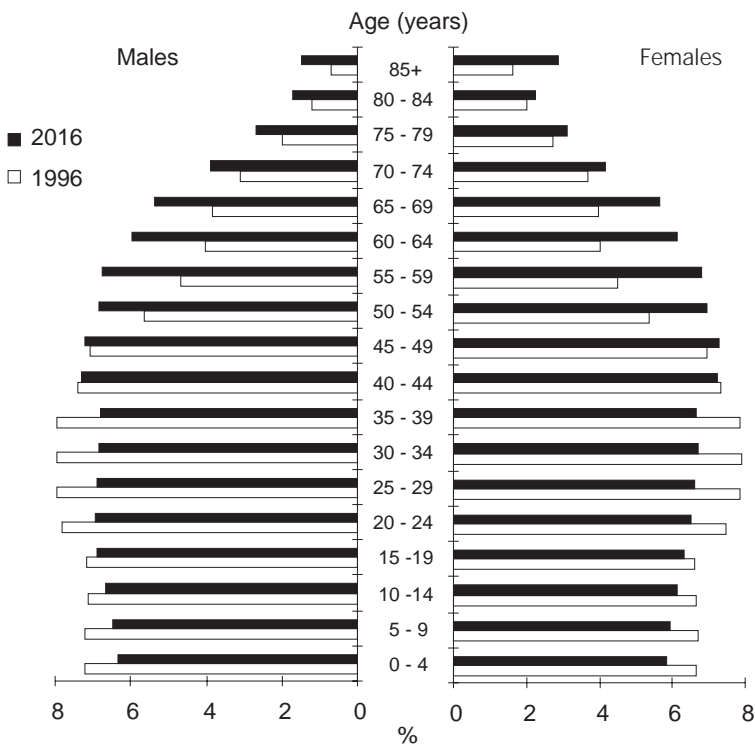
Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5 million by 2016 and grow to 5.7 million by the year 2046. By way of comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 21.3 million in 2016 and to reach 27.7 million in 2046.

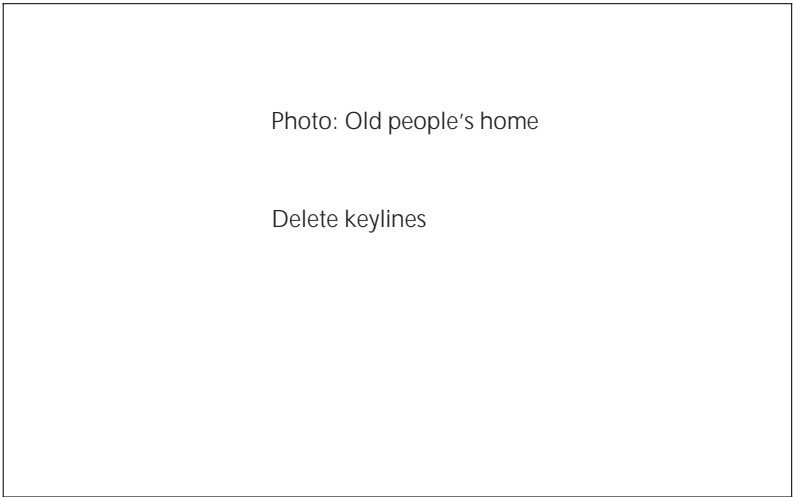
Comparison between the proportionate distribution of population between now and 2046 shows losses in the share of the national population living in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania in favour of Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. It is expected that Queensland will replace Victoria as the second most populous state between the years 2019 and 2029.

Age distribution

In 1996, 21% of the Victorian population were under 15 years of age, and 12% were 65 years of age or over. The proportion of people over 65 is projected to increase to 23% by the year 2046 while those under 15 years will decrease to 16% of the total population. The Australian population aged 85 years and over is expected to increase from 0.2 million in 1996 to 1.1 million in the year 2046.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 1996 AND PROJECTED POPULATION 2016,
BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA





4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1996 (PRELIMINARY)

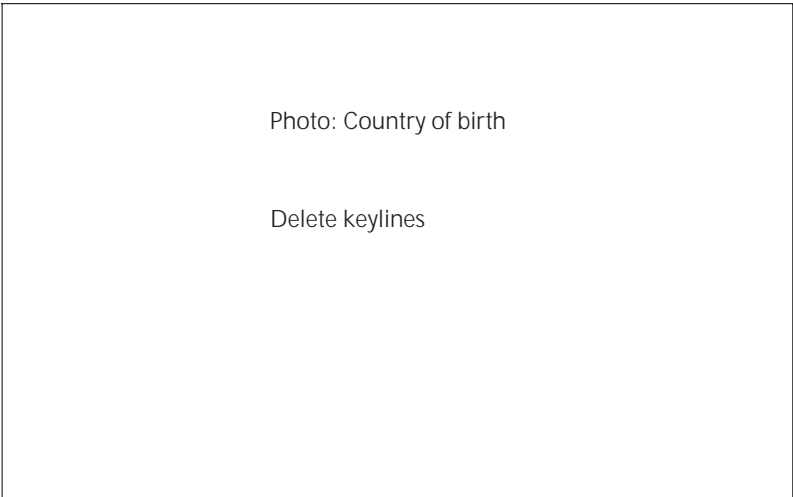
Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	162 192	7.2	153 866	6.7	316 058	6.9
5-9	162 751	7.2	155 214	6.7	317 965	7.0
10-14	160 169	7.1	153 466	6.7	313 635	6.9
15-19	161 338	7.2	153 105	6.6	314 443	6.9
20-24	175 615	7.8	172 316	7.5	347 931	7.6
25-29	179 195	8.0	181 622	7.9	360 817	7.9
30-34	178 980	7.9	182 462	7.9	361 442	7.9
35-39	179 566	8.0	181 608	7.9	361 174	7.9
40-44	166 535	7.4	169 296	7.3	335 831	7.4
45-49	158 925	7.1	159 985	6.9	318 910	7.0
50-54	126 899	5.6	124 304	5.4	251 203	5.5
55-59	105 098	4.7	103 745	4.5	208 843	4.6
60-64	90 371	4.0	92 705	4.0	183 076	4.0
65-69	86 371	3.8	91 906	4.0	178 277	3.9
70-74	70 234	3.1	85 358	3.7	155 592	3.4
75-79	45 201	2.0	62 647	2.7	107 848	2.4
80-84	27 433	1.2	46 323	2.0	73 756	1.6
85 and over	16 025	0.7	37 991	1.6	54 016	1.2
Total	2 252 898	100.0	2 307 919	100.0	4 560 817	100.0

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Country of birth

At the time of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, almost three quarters of the Victorian population had been born in Australia. A further 7% of the population originated in countries where English is the predominant language spoken (almost 5% from the United Kingdom).

Victoria had a higher proportion of people (26.3%) born overseas than the Australian average (24.5%) and had the greatest proportion of people from non-English speaking countries of any State or Territory. Italy (2.3%), Greece (1.4%) and Vietnam (1.3%) were the source of most migrants to Victoria from non English speaking countries. In all cases the proportion of migrants was higher than the Australian average.



4.6 POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1996

Country of birth	Victoria				Australia	
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Proportion %	Persons no.	Proportion %
Main English speaking countries						
Australia	1 553 575	1 615 273	3 168 848	72.5	13 227 776	74.5
Canada	2 250	2 460	4 710	0.1	25 132	0.1
Ireland	6 245	5 675	11 920	0.3	51 469	0.3
New Zealand	21 124	21 365	42 489	1.0	291 388	1.6
South Africa	5 664	5 976	11 640	0.3	55 755	0.3
United Kingdom(a)	106 173	108 376	214 549	4.9	1 068 852	6.0
USA	5 177	5 155	10 332	0.2	49 528	0.3
Total	1 700 553	1 764 621	3 464 488	79.6	14 769 900	83.2
Other countries						
China(b)	13 494	14 607	28 101	0.6	111 009	0.6
Germany	14 338	15 348	29 686	0.7	110 331	0.6
Greece	31 077	30 606	61 683	1.4	126 520	0.7
Hong Kong	7 710	7 891	15 601	0.4	68 430	0.4
India	12 321	11 939	24 170	0.6	77 551	0.4
Italy	51 064	47 167	98 231	2.3	238 246	1.3
Lebanon	7 160	6 782	13 942	0.3	70 224	0.0
Malaysia	10 829	12 206	23 035	0.5	76 255	0.4
Malta	12 571	11 579	24 150	0.6	50 879	0.0
Netherlands	13 189	12 104	25 293	0.6	87 898	0.5
Philippines	7 271	12 830	20 101	0.5	92 949	0.5
Poland	10 669	11 542	22 211	0.5	65 113	0.4
Former USSR & Baltic States(c)	8 817	10 193	19 010	0.4	49 751	0.3
Viet Nam	27 260	27 881	55 141	1.3	151 052	0.8
Former Yugoslavia	35 255	32 690	67 945	1.6	175 422	1.0
Other(d)	108 135	108 011	216 146	5.0	814 458	4.6
Total	371 070	373 376	744 446	17.1	2 366 089	13.3
Not stated	69 917	75 275	145 192	3.3	616 840	3.5
Total	2 141 195	2 212 931	4 354 126	100.0	17 752 829	100.0

(a) Comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (b) Excludes Taiwan Province. (c) Comprises former USSR and Baltic States, Armenis, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kasakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia. (d) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea' and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Vital statistics

In 1996, Victoria had the second lowest birth rate of all the States and Territories. In 1996 the Victorian death rate was 7.2, compared to the Australian average of 7.0. Both the marriage and divorce rates, for 1996, were slightly below the Australian average.

4.7 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: STATES, TERRITORIES, AND AUSTRALIA, 1996

Particulars	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Live births									
Males	44 448	31 587	24 533	9 710	12 813	3 346	1 861	2 241	130 572
Females	42 147	29 556	23 236	9 346	11 980	3 111	1 701	2 155	123 262
Persons									
No.	86 595	61 143	47 769	19 056	24 793	6 457	3 562	4 396	253 834
Rate(a)	14.0	13.5	14.2	12.9	14.1	13.6	20.0	14.3	13.9
Deaths									
Males	23 765	17 009	12 151	6 061	5 978	2 052	487	698	68 206
Females	21 376	15 717	10 130	5 545	5 049	1 820	271	602	60 513
Persons									
No.	45 141	32 726	22 281	11 606	11 027	3 872	758	1 300	128 719
Rate(a)	7.3	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.3	8.2	4.3	4.2	7.0
Infant deaths	499	308	304	94	160	29	41	25	1 460
Perinatal deaths(b)									
No.	832	450	406	143	210	56	38	35	2 170
Rate(c)	9.6	7.3	8.5	7.5	8.4	8.6	10.6	7.9	8.5
Marriages									
No.	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	106 103
Rate(a)	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.8
Divorces(d)									
No.	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	52 466
Rate(a)	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	(e)	2.9

(a) Number per 1,000 estimated resident population. (b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths. (c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births. (d) Figures for Queensland include divorces heard in Lismore and Coffs Harbour (NSW) but registered in Queensland. (e) Includes a large number of divorces granted to residents of another State.

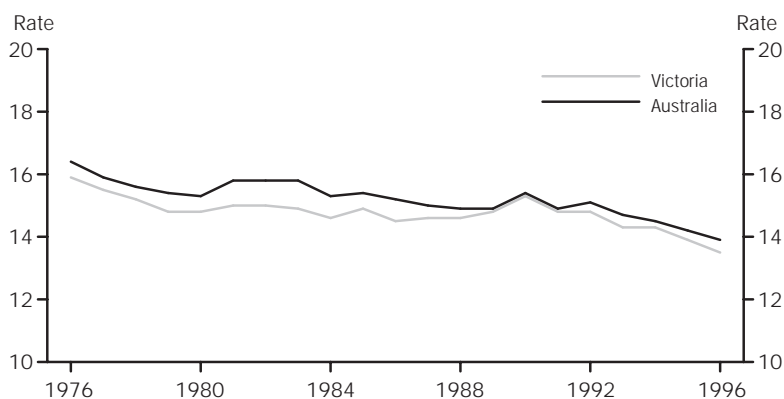
Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Births

The number of live births registered to women resident in Victoria in 1996 was 61,143, a small decrease (2%) on the number registered in 1995.

Since 1992, the number of registered births has decreased slightly each year. Since 1991, birth rates have generally declined for women aged 15 to 29 years and increased for women aged 30 to 44 years. This change is reflected in the median age of mothers for all confinements of 29.9 years, which continued a long established upward trend.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

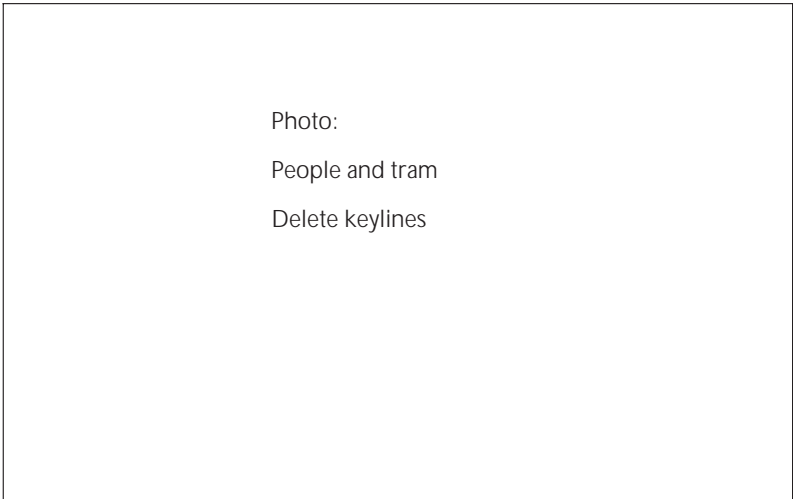
The upward trend toward ex-nuptial births appears to have halted in 1996 with 21.6% of births classified as ex-nuptial. This is a slight decrease on the 21.8% recorded in 1995. In 86% of such births in 1996 the father was acknowledged, which probably reflects the increasing number of defacto relationships.

4.8 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Live births						
Males	33 636	33 691	32 793	32 904	32 108	31 587
Females	31 802	32 075	31 256	31 070	30 483	29 556
Persons	65 438	65 766	64 049	63 974	62 591	61 143
Sex ratio(a)	105.8	105.0	104.9	105.9	105.3	106.9
Birth rate(b)	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5
Nuptial births	53 217	53 175	51 420	50 860	48 962	47 933
Ex-nuptial births						
No.	12 221	12 591	12 629	13 114	13 629	13 210
Percentage of total live births	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.6
Age-specific birth rates(c)						
Age group (years)						
19 & under	16.1	14.7	13.8	14.2	13.8	12.8
20-24	63.7	61.8	57.7	57.1	54.1	50.4
25-29	131.7	130.3	127.4	123.7	118.8	112.1
30-34	106.1	109.6	110.0	112.0	112.1	113.1
35-39	39.2	41.2	41.0	44.3	45.0	46.0
40-44	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.8
45 & over	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total fertility(d)	1 814	1 822	1 784	1 793	1 758	1 712
Confinements (no.)	64 566	64 898	63 172	63 085	61 685	60 294
Median age of mother (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.1
All nuptial confinements	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5
Ex-nuptial	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.9
All confinements	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9
Median duration of marriage (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Number of live births registered during calendar year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age. (d) The sum of 5 year age-specific birth rates multiplied by 5. It represents the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the rates of the year shown.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

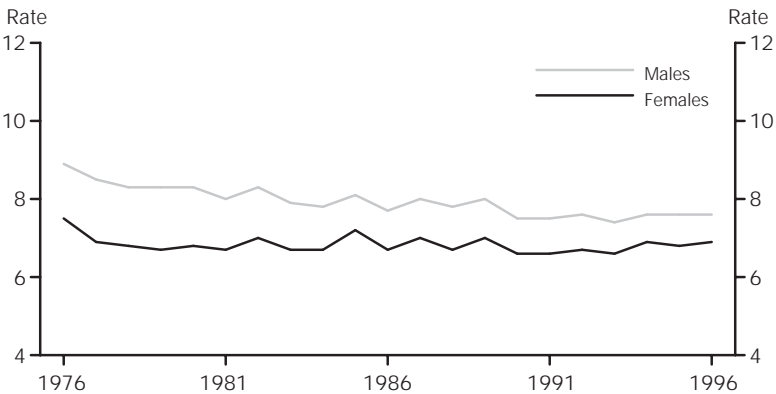


Deaths

There were 32,726 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1996. Of those 17,009 were males and 15,717 were females. This represented a marginal increase of 0.9% from the 32,425 deaths registered in 1995. The crude death rate (per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for 1996, was 7.2, which was the same rate as that for 1995.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1996 was diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke), followed by cancer (malignant neoplasms). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 38% of male and 44% of female deaths, and cancer accounted for 30% of male and 26% of female deaths. (Refer to Chapter 7—Health and welfare for further information on Cause of Death).

CRUDE DEATH RATES, VICTORIA



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

4.9 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA

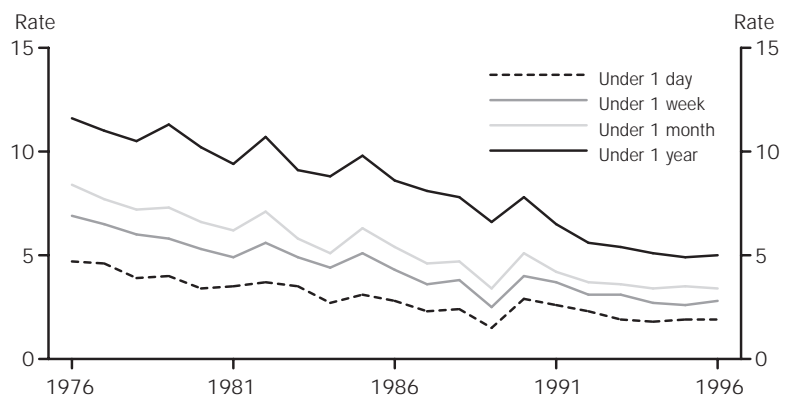
Particulars	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Deaths						
Males	16 508	16 816	16 389	16 765	16 960	17 009
Females	14 708	15 135	14 808	15 588	15 465	15 717
Persons	31 216	31 951	31 197	32 353	32 425	32 726
Sex ratio(a)	112.2	111.1	110.7	107.6	110.0	108.2
Standardised death rate(b)						
Males	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.1
Females	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	5.0
Persons	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.3
Crude death rate(b)						
Males	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
Females	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9
Persons	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
Infant deaths						
Males	249	220	200	189	161	179
Females	179	146	147	138	147	129
Persons	428	366	347	327	308	308
Infant mortality rate(c)	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0
Median age at death (years)						
Males	72.6	73.2	73.5	74.0	73.9	74.7
Females	79.1	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.9	81.3

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. (b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population. (c) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

The infant mortality rate in 1996 was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, marginally higher than the 4.9 recorded in 1995.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

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 year continued throughout his or her lifetime.

The life expectancy of a female child born in 1994-1996 to a mother resident in Victoria is 81.2 years, while for a male child the life expectancy is 75.6 years. A woman aged 40 in 1994-1996 has a life expectancy of a further 42.3 years, and a man the same age, 37.5 years. These life expectancies reflect the different mortality rates for the sexes.

4.10 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1994-96

Age	Males	Females
0	75.6	81.2
5	71.1	76.7
10	66.2	71.7
15	61.2	66.8
20	56.4	61.9
25	51.7	57.0
30	47.0	52.1
35	42.2	47.2
40	37.5	42.3
45	32.8	37.5
50	28.2	32.8
55	23.8	28.2
60	19.6	23.8
65	15.8	19.6
70	12.4	15.6
75	9.5	12.0
80	7.0	8.8
85	5.1	6.3
90	3.8	4.4
95	3.2	3.2

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Marriages

In 1996 the number of marriages registered in Victoria was 26,074 a decrease of 2% from the number registered in the previous year. The number of marriages registered per year is continuing a downward trend, with the number of marriages registered in 1996 representing a 9% decrease on 1991. This is reflected in the decrease in the crude marriage rate from 6.5 marriages per 1,000 population in 1991 to 5.7 in 1996.

The median age at marriage, for all marriages, increased marginally from 29.0 years in 1995 to 29.4 years in 1996 for bridegrooms, and from 26.9 years in 1995 to 27.3 years in 1996 for brides. The median age for first marriage was 27.8 years for bridegrooms and 26.0 years for brides.

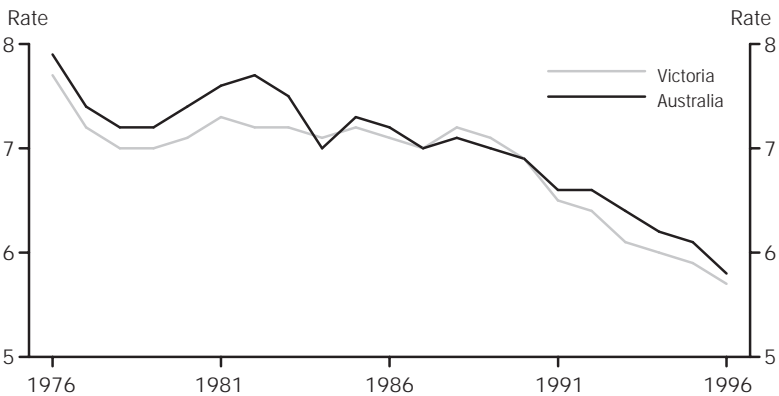
4.11 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
First marriage both partners	19 867	19 882	19 195	19 078	18 752	18 026
First marriage one partner	4 953	4 926	4 737	4 443	4 458	4 546
Remarriage both partners	3 715	3 621	3 486	3 453	3 397	3 502
Total marriages	28 535	28 429	27 418	26 974	26 607	26 074
Crude marriage rate(a)	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Marriages performed by Ministers of religion						
no.	17 429	17 361	16 613	16 153	n.a.	14 415
%	61.1	61.1	60.6	59.9	n.a.	55.3
BRIDEGROOM						
Marital status of bridegroom						
Never married	22 167	22 140	21 435	22 062	20 790	20 089
Widowed	644	598	621	616	552	550
Divorced	5 724	5 691	5 362	5 296	5 265	5 435
Median age of bridegroom (years)						
Never married	26.8	27.0	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.8
Widowed	61.0	62.0	61.4	62.3	61.9	62.7
Divorced	39.6	39.5	40.4	40.5	40.9	41.3
Total	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.4
Age of bridegroom (years)						
Under 20	236	198	170	170	162	145
20-24	6 992	6 662	6 191	5 648	5 255	4 543
25-29	9 871	9 779	9 523	9 486	9 535	9 204
30-34	5 048	5 370	5 157	5 299	5 081	5 269
35-39	2 399	2 490	2 363	2 372	2 538	2 623
40-44	1 504	1 456	1 408	1 369	1 429	1 512
45-49	908	908	1 001	977	1 014	1 023
50 and over	1 577	1 566	1 605	1 653	1 593	1 755
BRIDE						
Marital status of bride						
Never married	22 520	22 550	21 692	21 537	21 172	20 509
Widowed	751	653	684	675	617	637
Divorced	5 264	5 226	5 042	4 762	4 818	4 928
Median age of bride (years)						
Never married	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.7	26.0
Widowed	53.5	53.7	54.2	54.5	54.3	54.6
Divorced	36.1	36.5	36.8	37.5	37.6	37.9
Total	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.3
Age of bride (years)						
Under 20	1 152	990	861	788	761	693
20-24	10 742	10 381	9 819	9 115	8 382	7 396
25-29	8 398	8 581	8 373	8 582	8 818	8 912
30-34	3 691	3 886	3 776	3 851	3 928	4 059
35-39	1 834	1 874	1 801	1 800	1 862	1 972
40-44	1 049	1 081	1 071	1 086	1 102	1 141
45-49	669	710	727	724	768	834
50 and over	1 000	926	990	1 028	986	1 067

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



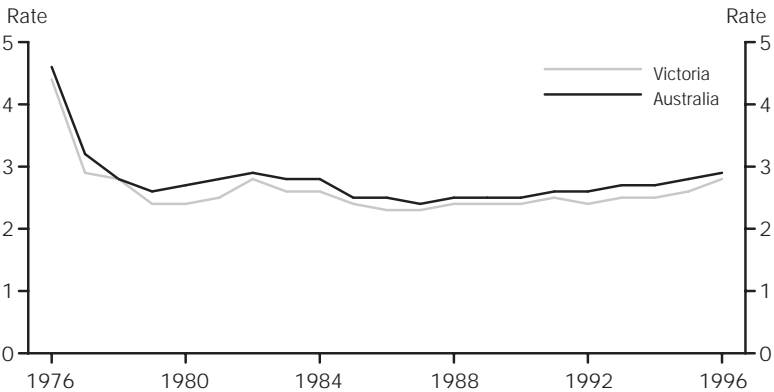
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1996 was 12,491 an increase of 6% on the number granted in 1995.

The highest age specific divorce rate was in the 30 to 34 year age group for both husbands and wives. In 1996 the median age at divorce for husbands was 40.0 years and for wives 37.3 years, compared with 39.6 and 37.1 respectively in 1995.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Nearly 40% of the couples who divorced in 1996 had separated within 5 years of marriage (the most common interval was between two and three years), and 60% had separated within 10 years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 7.6 years.

4.12 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995(d)	1996
Divorces granted	11 134	10 533	11 050	11 320	11 838	12 491
Crude divorce rate(a)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.8
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Divorces involving children(b)						
No.	5 894	5 616	5 905	n.a.	n.a.	6 482
Percentage of total	52.9	53.3	53.4	n.a.	n.a.	51.9
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.9
HUSBAND (AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE(c))						
Age group (years)						
Under 25	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
25-29	9.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7
30-34	12.7	11.7	12.5	12.0	13.0	13.3
35-39	11.9	11.6	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.1
40-44	11.0	10.5	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.6
45-49	9.8	9.0	9.5	10.3	11.1	11.2
50-54	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.8
55 and over	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9
Marital status at marriage						
Never married	9 380	8 899	9 249	9 366	n.a.	n.a.
Widowed	108	98	115	107	n.a.	n.a.
Divorced	1 646	1 536	1 686	1 847	n.a.	n.a.
Median age (years)						
At marriage	24.8	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.7
At separation	35.3	35.8	35.9	36.5	36.4	36.7
At divorce	38.1	38.6	38.9	39.5	39.6	40.0
WIFE (AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATE(c))						
Age group (years)						
Under 25	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
25-29	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5
30-34	12.6	11.7	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.0
35-39	11.5	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.6
40-44	10.6	9.5	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.8
45-49	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.6
50-54	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.7
55 and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Marital status at marriage						
Never married	9 450	8 923	9 423	9 520	n.a.	n.a.
Widowed	148	135	124	166	n.a.	n.a.
Divorced	1 536	1 475	1 503	1 634	n.a.	n.a.
Median age (years)						
At marriage	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.3
At separation	32.6	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.9	34.0
At divorce	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.3

(a) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population. (b) Family Court data for 1994 is incomplete; children's data not processed in 1995. (c) Number of divorces by age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in specific age groups. (d) A number of data items, including marital status of parties, were not processed in 1995.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources including the Census of Population and Housing, the latest of which was conducted on 6 August 1996.

The estimated resident population was compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in the ABS Information Paper Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates (3216.0).

Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs.

Interstate migration data are currently estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Further details are given in the Australian Demographic Statistics publication.

Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages while divorce statistics are compiled from Statistical Reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

ABS sources

Statistical Geography, Victoria (Cat. no. 1103.2)

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary (Cat. no. 3203.2)

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria (Cat. no. 3207.2)

Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3404.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (Cat. no. 4190.2)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (Cat. no. 6224.0)
