



4 Population

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.

Similar 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.

Victoria's population grew in 1994-95 at more than twice the rate for 1993-94. This was mainly due to a fall in net migration loss to other States to 24,948, the lowest in 3 years.

Population

As at June 1995, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 18,049,000, an increase of 210,600 or 1.2% over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 0.6% to 4,501,100.

Victoria is the most densely populated Australian State, averaging 20 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1995, compared with the Australian average of just over two persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1995, an estimated 3,218,100 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 1994 to 1995 %	Persons per square kilometre (at 1995)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1995) %
		1991 '000	1994 '000	1995 '000			
New South Wales	801 600	5 898.7	6 049.2	6 112.2	1.0	7.6	33.9
Victoria	227 600	4 420.4	4 475.5	4 501.1	0.6	19.8	24.9
Queensland	1 727 200	2 961.0	3 196.1	3 277.1	2.5	1.9	18.2
South Australia	984 000	1 446.3	1 469.4	1 473.6	0.3	1.5	8.2
Western Australia	2 525 500	1 636.1	1 701.1	1 731.2	1.8	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67 800	466.8	472.5	473.0	0.1	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	165.5	171.1	174.1	1.8	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	289.3	300.9	304.1	1.1	126.7	1.7
Australia	7 682 300	17 284.0	17 838.4	18 049.0	1.2	2.3	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 (3101.0)

Regional population Following a major restructure of Local Government in the period 1993–1995, the number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria was reduced from 210 to 78.

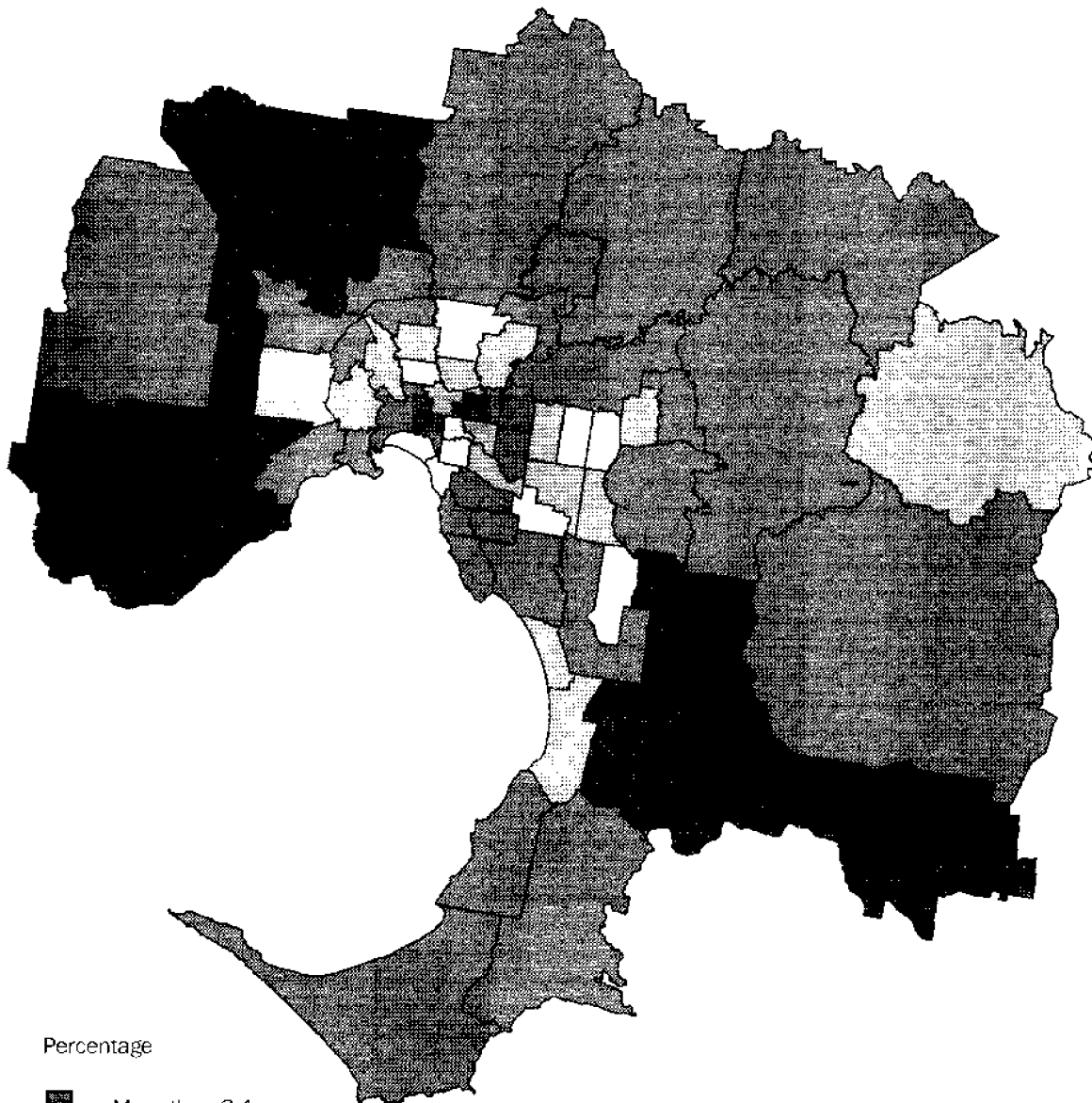
Within the MSD, the outer fringes of Melbourne dominate high growth areas, with the top five growth LGAs in the MSD over the period 1991–1995 being Casey, Wyndham, Hume, Cardinia and Melton. The five municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline over that period were Port Phillip, Monash, Whitehorse, Darebin and Maribyrnong.

In country Victoria, the top five growth municipalities between 1991 and 1995 were Wodonga, Moorabool, Surf Coast, East Gippsland and Macedon Ranges. The municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline were Buloke, Ararat, Southern Grampians, West Wimmera and Corangamite.





Statistical Local Areas have been defined within the new LGAs. Some SLAs equate with LGAs but in most cases LGAs are now divided into two or more SLAs. The maps on the following pages show the areas where the greatest and least growth has occurred by SLA.



PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1994-95



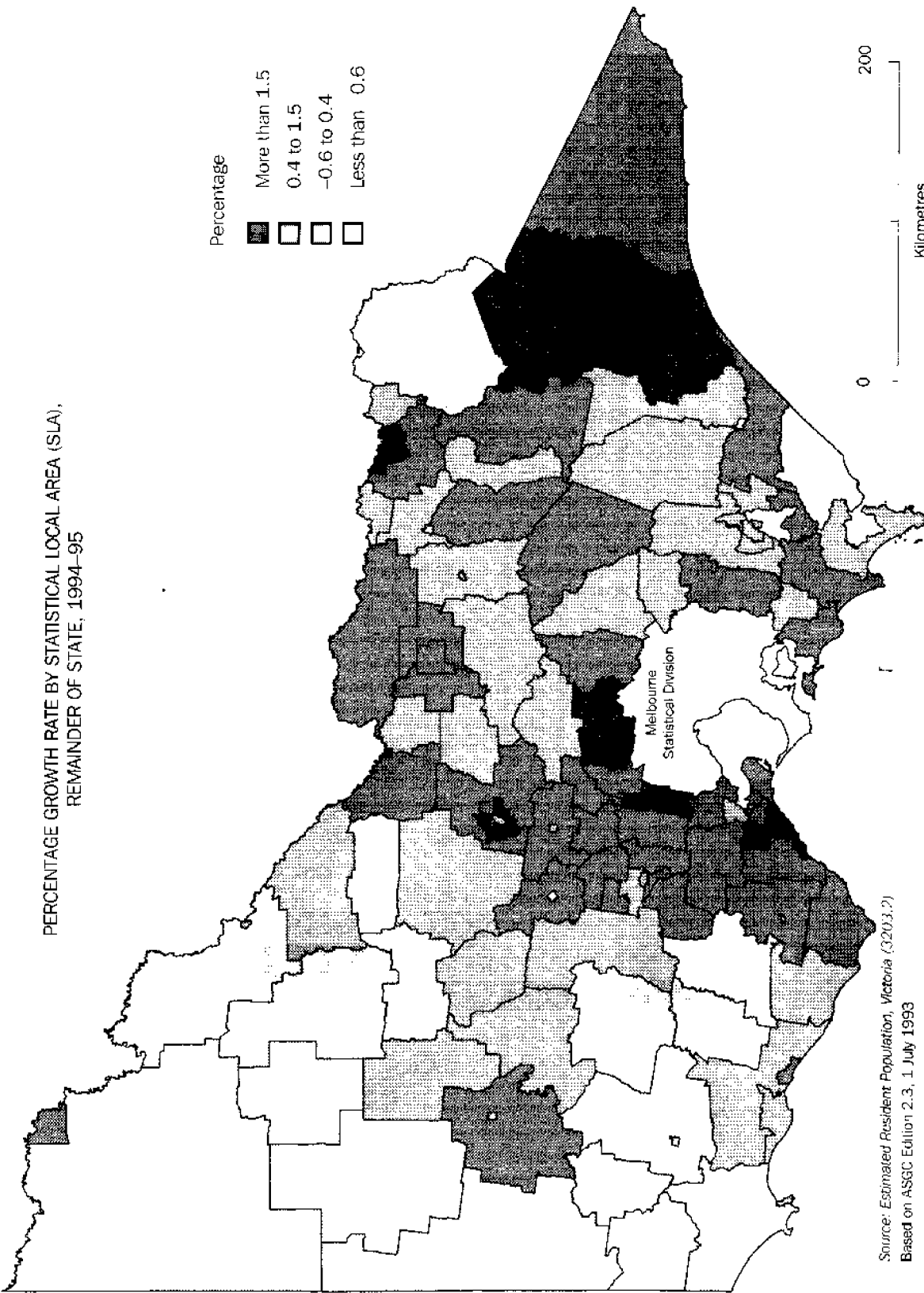
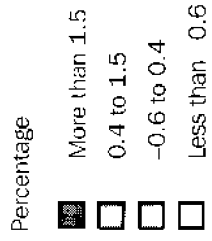
Percentage

-  More than 3.1
-  -0.1 to 3.1
-  -0.7 to -0.1
-  Less than -0.7



Source: *Estimated Resident Population, Victoria (3203.2)*
Based on ASGC Edition 2.3, 1 July 1993

PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),
REMAINDER OF STATE, 1994-95



Source: Estimated Resident Population, Victoria (3203.2)
Based on ASGC Edition 2.3, 1 July 1993

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Melbourne Statistical Division				
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	33.1	61 785	61 765	0.0
Banyule (C) - North	30.0	56 760	56 544	-0.4
Bayside (C) - Brighton	13.5	34 441	34 763	0.9
Bayside (C) - South	22.9	50 785	50 797	0.0
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	17.5	41 668	42 080	1.0
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	18.7	48 377	48 639	0.5
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	9.8	31 033	30 701	1.1
Boroondara (C) - Kew.	14.3	28 866	29 020	0.5
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	58.8	65 188	71 273	3.7
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	64.0	78 187	77 822	-0.4
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	925.8	36 483	37 168	1.9
Cardinia (S) - South	354.8	5 330	5 350	0.4
Casey (C) - Berwick	128.9	85 405	89 776	5.1
Casey (C) - South	277.9	45 192	53 814	4.4
Darebin (C) - Northcote	14.1	45 265	45 188	-0.2
Darebin (C) - Preston	39.3	80 503	80 296	-0.3
Frankston (C) - East	64.5	27 794	29 037	4.5
Frankston (C) - West	64.8	79 929	79 354	0.7
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	22.1	70 714	71 374	0.9
Glen Eira (C) - South	16.6	45 921	46 274	0.8
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	39.2	57 193	56 769	0.7
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Balance	91.0	74 106	73 648	0.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	48.8	50 033	50 817	1.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	16.2	25 699	25 887	0.7
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	46.0	66 445	67 315	1.3
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	222.5	22 408	24 145	7.8
Hume (C) - Sunbury	235.8	26 290	27 179	3.4
Kingston (C) - North	67.9	89 783	90 292	0.6
Kingston (C) - South	22.9	36 812	36 705	-0.3
Knox (C)	113.7	135 070	136 037	0.7
Manningham (C)	112.2	111 437	111 861	0.4
Maribyrnong (C)	31.2	61 109	60 702	0.7
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	38.2	50 961	51 268	0.6
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	24.4	42 225	42 512	0.7
Melbourne (C)	36.2	33 675	34 112	1.3
Melton (C) - East	92.5	1 960	2 039	4.0
Melton (C) - Balance	437.6	37 195	37 966	2.1
Monash (C) - South-West	21.5	38 496	37 950	-1.4
Monash (C) - Waverley East	27.6	63 300	63 481	0.3
Monash (C) - Waverley West	32.0	60 301	60 101	0.3
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	25.2	68 931	68 117	1.2
Moonee Valley (C) - West	19.1	41 168	41 078	-0.2
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	10.7	39 675	39 241	-1.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	18.1	50 044	50 022	0.0
Moreland (C) - North	22.2	46 788	46 087	-0.2
Mornington Peninsula (S) - East	288.2	32 439	32 659	0.7
Mornington Peninsula (S) - South	331.2	40 073	40 186	0.3
Mornington Peninsula (S) - West	104.0	40 647	41 414	1.9
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	54.8	20 870	21 302	2.1
Nillumbik (S) - Balance	380.8	33 175	33 541	1.1
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	8.8	43 356	42 883	1.1
Port Phillip (C) - West	11.5	24 569	24 628	0.2

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994 1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Melbourne Statistical Division – continued				
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	15.9	42 785	42 852	0.2
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	9.5	41 117	41 135	0.0
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	21.7	46 910	46 821	-0.2
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	20.9	49 472	48 978	1.0
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	21.1	46 016	45 419	-1.3
Whittlesea (C)	489.7	102 114	103 805	1.7
Wyndham (C)	538.4	71 789	74 127	3.3
Yarra (C) - North	13.3	40 338	40 424	0.2
Yarra (C) - Richmond	6.2	22 163	22 267	0.5
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	437.2	15 117	15 112	-0.4
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	377.0	11 439	11 434	0.0
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	526.4	109 360	109 658	0.3
Total Division	7 700.2	3 196 698	3 218 051	0.7
Barwon Statistical Division				
Bellarine - Inner	68.1	19 596	19 909	1.6
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	11.3	9 569	9 390	-1.8
Colac-Otway (S) - North	1 867.2	8 422	8 443	0.2
Colac Otway (S) - South	1 537.1	3 402	3 404	0.1
Corio - Inner	163.2	55 180	55 229	0.1
Geelong	13.7	13 094	13 104	0.1
Geelong West	5.2	13 387	13 195	-1.4
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	1 047.9	7 314	7 374	0.8
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	1 672.7	6 839	6 933	1.4
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt B)	307.0	27 817	28 021	0.7
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt C)	556.2	2 515	2 531	0.6
Newtown	6.4	9 840	9 823	0.2
Queenscliff (B)	8.6	3 290	3 316	0.8
South Barwon - Inner	129.7	41 082	41 431	0.8
Surf Coast (S) - East	561.2	12 177	12 472	2.4
Surf Coast (S) - West	991.6	4 163	4 183	0.5
Total Division	8 947.1	237 687	238 767	0.5
Western District Statistical Division				
Corangamite (S) - North	2 692.2	10 151	10 081	0.6
Corangamite (S) - South	1 733.1	7 980	7 983	0.0
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	3 651.9	7 202	7 101	1.4
Glenelg (S) - North	2 512.8	3 752	3 697	1.5
Glenelg (S) - Portland	36.5	10 509	10 594	0.8
Moyne (S) - North East	2 122.9	2 954	2 892	-2.1
Moyne (S) - South West	536.8	4 084	4 073	-0.3
Moyne (S) - Balance	3 161.7	9 552	9 613	0.6
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	21.9	9 871	9 854	-0.2
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	1 990.3	2 659	2 651	-0.3
S. Grampians (S) - Balance	4 797.8	5 359	5 277	1.5
Total Division	23 383.5	101 355	101 550	0.2

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
	30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	1994	1995	
Central Highlands Statistical Division				
Ararat (RC)	3 688.6	11 825	11 593	-2.0
Ballarat (C) - Central	34.1	35 085	35 167	0.2
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	300.1	21 839	21 874	0.2
Ballarat (C) - North	262.8	1 175	1 188	1.1
Ballarat (C) - South	129.7	17 759	18 194	2.4
Hepburn (S) - East	724.1	7 607	7 651	0.6
Hepburn (S) - West	739.2	6 370	6 321	-0.8
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	602.7	13 496	13 829	0.0
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	915.6	5 032	5 042	0.2
Moorabool (S) - West	593.6	6 097	6 128	0.5
Pyrenees (S)	3 432.2	7 056	6 982	1.0
Total Division	11 422.7	133 341	133 969	0.5
Wimmera Statistical Division				
Hindmarsh (S)	7 527.0	7 165	7 115	0.7
Horsham (RC) - Central	23.5	13 052	12 969	-0.6
Horsham (RC) - Balance	4 215.3	4 719	4 843	2.6
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	2 353.3	3 900	3 856	-1.1
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell (S)	3 564.7	9 866	9 839	0.3
West Wimmera (S)	9 024.4	5 473	5 381	1.7
Yarriambiack (S) - North	3 796.3	2 646	2 626	-0.8
Yarriambiack (S) - South	3 379.2	6 570	6 528	-0.6
Total Division	30 622.4	52 920	52 840	-0.1
Mallee Statistical Division				
Buloke (S) - North	5 454.7	4 269	4 161	-2.5
Buloke (S) - South	2 549.6	4 614	4 539	1.6
Gannawarra (S)	3 728.0	12 859	12 726	1.0
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	480.5	40 550	41 014	1.1
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	21 733.2	5 270	5 180	-1.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	23.3	9 778	9 850	0.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Balance	6 079.9	11 547	11 462	0.7
Total Division	40 049.2	88 887	88 932	0.1
Loddon Statistical Division				
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough (C)	25.2	7 766	7 687	1.0
C. Goldfields (S) - Balance	1 510.5	5 554	5 547	-0.1
Eaglehawk	15.3	8 900	9 027	1.4
Greater Bendigo (C) - Central	32.3	30 459	30 446	0.0
Greater Bendigo (C) - Pt B	2 534.9	11 240	11 354	1.0
Huntly - Inner	71.9	2 964	2 998	1.1
Loddon (S) - North	2 041.7	2 631	2 611	-0.8
Loddon (S) - South	4 659.5	7 079	7 080	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	594.3	7 573	7 576	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	624.4	8 763	8 874	1.3
Macedon Ranges (S) - Balance	530.0	16 194	16 391	1.2
Marong - Inner	240.1	13 478	13 815	2.5
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	22.7	7 246	7 152	-1.3
Mount Alexander (S) - Balance	1 508.5	9 352	9 377	0.3
Strathfieldsaye (S) - Inner	103.6	15 895	16 147	1.6
Total Division	14 514.9	155 094	156 081	0.6

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Goulburn Statistical Division				
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	26.0	10 148	10 310	1.6
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	985.7	12 286	12 398	0.9
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	1 959.8	8 096	8 141	0.6
Campaspe (S) - South	1 545.0	3 959	3 933	-0.7
Delatite (S) - Benalla	16.9	8 884	8 942	0.7
Delatite (S) - North	2 334.1	5 154	5 125	-0.6
Delatite (S) - South	3 897.0	6 240	6 303	1.0
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	389.3	40 958	41 683	1.8
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	1 071.2	4 137	4 171	0.8
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	959.4	8 832	8 825	-0.1
Mitchell (S) - North	1 889.3	12 635	12 719	0.7
Mitchell (S) - South	957.7	13 750	13 932	1.3
Moira (S)	4 058.3	25 913	26 245	1.3
Murrindini (S) - East	2 236.0	6 228	6 185	-0.7
Murrindini (S) - West	1 653.2	6 411	6 415	0.1
Strathbogie (S)	3 292.8	9 384	9 404	0.2
Total Division	27 271.7	183 015	184 731	0.9
Ovens-Murray Statistical Division				
Alpine (S) - East	3 534.1	7 619	7 669	0.7
Alpine (S) - West	1 350.7	4 613	4 609	0.1
Indigo (S) - Pt A	1 541.7	10 954	11 080	1.2
Indigo (S) - Pt B	527.9	3 543	3 556	0.4
Towong (S) - Pt A	551.0	2 509	2 497	-0.5
Towong (S) - Pt B	6 089.9	4 163	4 138	-0.6
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	27.4	16 359	15 470	-0.6
Wangaratta (RC) - North	1 194.0	4 404	4 371	-0.7
Wangaratta (RC) - South	2 455.1	5 247	5 215	-0.6
Wodonga (RC)	432.3	29 575	30 091	1.7
Total Division	17 704.1	88 185	88 696	0.6
East Gippsland Statistical Division				
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	627.7	23 505	24 064	2.4
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	9 366.8	6 839	6 878	0.6
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	2 087.3	3 487	3 541	1.5
E. Gippsland (S) - Balance	8 859.5	5 028	5 067	0.8
Wellington (S) - Alberton	2 047.7	6 310	6 254	-0.9
Wellington (S) - Avon	2 591.6	4 300	4 281	-0.4
Wellington (S) - Maffra	4 183.7	10 650	10 668	0.2
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	2 069.8	7 637	7 700	0.8
Wellington (S) - Sale	30.9	13 884	13 801	-0.6
Total Division	31 805.0	81 640	82 254	0.8
Gippsland Statistical Division				
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Island	100.4	5 468	5 500	0.6
Bass Coast (S) - Balance	758.2	15 252	15 330	0.5
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	306.8	4 727	4 713	0.3
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	2 127.9	4 340	4 327	-0.3
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	1 595.8	25 804	26 091	1.1

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Gippsland Statistical Division – continued				
La Trobe (S) Moc	105.7	19 761	19 555	-1.0
La Trobe (S) - Morwell (S)	371.3	24 766	25 884	1.9
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon (C)	443.6	25 926	25 884	0.2
La Trobe (S) - Balance	474.2	2 732	2 866	4.9
South Gippsland (S) - Central	1 398.4	12 303	12 297	0.0
South Gippsland (S) - East	1 370.7	6 190	6 152	0.6
South Gippsland (S) - West	535.4	7 791	7 705	-1.1
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	1 106.4	562	554	-1.4
Yallourn Works Area	27.3	—	—	—
French Island	170.8	70	72	2.9
Bass Strait Islands	4.7	—	—	—
Total Division	10 897.6	156 172	155 812	-0.2
Statistical Divisions Summary				
Melbourne	7 700.2	3 196 698	3 218 051	0.7
Rest of Victoria –				
Barwon	8 947.1	237 687	238 767	0.5
Western District	23 383.5	101 355	101 550	0.2
Central Highlands	11 422.7	133 341	133 969	0.5
Wimmera	33 883.7	53 391	53 157	0.4
Mallee	40 049.2	88 887	88 932	0.1
Loddon	14 514.9	155 094	156 081	0.6
Goulburn	27 271.7	183 015	184 731	0.9
Ovens-Murray	17 704.1	88 185	88 696	0.6
East Gippsland	31 865.0	81 640	82 254	0.8
Gippsland	10 897.6	156 172	155 812	-0.2
Total Rest of Victoria	219 939.5	1 278 767	1 283 949	0.4
Total Victoria	227 639.7	4 475 465	4 502 000	0.6

(a) The designation of City (C), Rural City (RC), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each Statistical Local Area indicates its status at 30 June 1995.

(b) Based on boundaries existing at 30 June 1995.

Note: Population estimates are given without rounding so that year to year fluctuations can be shown more accurately. This does not imply that estimates are accurate to the degree shown.

Source: Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria (3203.2)

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 annual natural increase was relatively steady from 1990 to 1993 and has fallen slightly in 1994 and 1995. In the same period, annual net migration decreased considerably until 1994 when there was a record net migration loss. 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, in 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.

4.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase	Net migration		Total	Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate		
1990	33 692	34 013	-7 829	26 184	59 876
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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Of the departures from Victoria in the 12 months ended June 1995, 40% were to Queensland and 31% were to New South Wales. Of arrivals to Victoria, 36% were from New South Wales and 27% were from Queensland. Victoria had a net migration loss to all other States and Territories except Tasmania.

4.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA

State of origin/destination	12 months ended			
	June 1994		June 1995	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	16 906	23 455	19 442	24 182
Queensland	11 625	31 192	14 628	31 069
South Australia	6 068	7 470	6 776	7 446
Western Australia	4 862	7 103	5 191	7 472
Tasmania	2 794	2 985	3 125	2 699
Northern Territory	1 870	3 038	2 052	2 922
Australian Capital Territory	1 662	2 439	2 231	2 603
Total	45 787	77 682	53 445	78 393

Source: Migration Australia (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 5.3 million by the year 2041. By way of comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 22.1 million in 2016 and to reach 25.3 million in 2041.

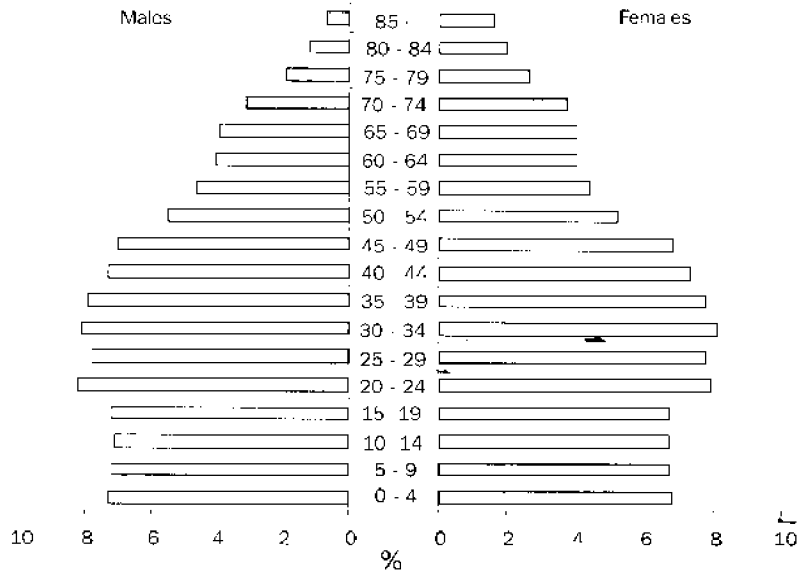
Comparison between the proportionate distribution of population between now and 2041 shows losses in the share of the national population living in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania in favour of Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. It is expected that Queensland will replace Victoria as the second most populous state between the years 2019 and 2029.

Age distribution

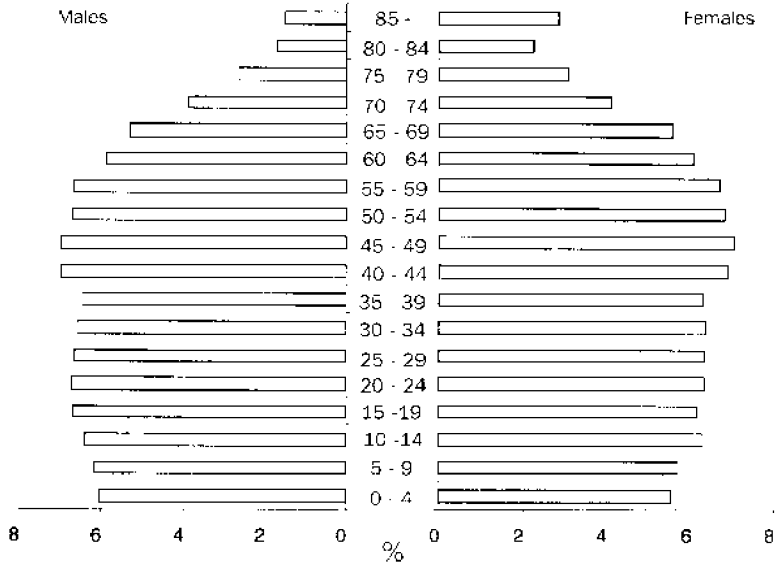
In 1995, 21% of the Victorian population were under 15 years of age, and 12% were 65 years of age or over. The proportion of people over 65 is projected to increase to 22% by the year 2041 while those under 15 years will decrease to 17% of the total population. The Australian population aged 85 years and over is expected to increase from 0.2 million in 1995 to almost 1 million in the year 2041.

POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA

1995 Estimated Resident Population



Series D Population Projection
Year 2016



4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1995 (PRELIMINARY)

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	163 296	7.3	154 664	6.8	317 960	7.1
5-9	160 458	7.2	152 037	6.7	312 495	6.9
10-14	159 080	7.1	151 284	6.7	310 364	6.9
15-19	161 071	7.2	152 186	6.7	313 257	7.0
20-24	183 523	8.2	179 207	7.9	362 730	8.1
25-29	174 719	7.8	176 661	7.8	351 460	7.8
30-34	180 371	8.1	183 080	8.1	363 451	8.1
35-39	175 916	7.9	177 604	7.8	353 520	7.9
40-44	161 988	7.3	165 564	7.3	327 552	7.3
45-49	156 291	7.0	154 924	6.8	311 215	6.9
50-54	122 217	5.5	119 115	5.2	241 332	5.4
55-59	102 791	4.6	101 094	4.4	203 885	4.5
60-64	89 228	4.0	90 572	4.0	179 800	4.0
65-69	85 982	3.9	91 710	4.0	177 692	3.9
70-74	68 009	3.1	83 240	3.7	151 249	3.4
75-79	42 535	1.9	59 755	2.6	102 290	2.3
80-84	26 363	1.2	44 701	2.0	71 064	1.6
85 and over	14 972	0.7	35 712	1.6	50 684	1.1
Total	2 228 890	100.0	2 273 110	100.0	4 502 000	100.0

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)



Country of birth

At the time of the 1991 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 (over 5% from the United Kingdom).

Victoria had a slightly higher proportion of people who had been born overseas than the Australian average and had the greatest proportion of people from non main English speaking countries of any State or Territory. Italy (2.5%), Greece (1.6%), the former Yugoslavia (1.5%) and Vietnam (1.0%) were the source of most migrants to Victoria. 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, 1991

Country of birth	Victoria				Australia	
	Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.	Proportion %	Persons No.	Proportion %
Main English speaking countries –						
Australia	1 534 967	1 595 153	3 130 120	73.7	12 725 164	75.5
Canada	2 198	2 335	4 533	0.1	24 143	0.1
Ireland	6 769	6 231	13 000	0.3	52 373	0.3
New Zealand	21 408	21 590	42 998	1.0	275 845	1.6
South Africa	5 507	5 723	11 230	0.3	49 606	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	115 930	117 473	233 403	5.5	1 118 613	6.6
USA	5 147	4 990	10 137	0.2	50 614	0.3
Total	1 691 926	1 753 495	3 445 421	81.2	14 296 358	84.8
Other countries –						
China	10 924	9 298	20 222	0.5	78 890	0.5
Germany	15 470	16 303	31 773	0.7	115 223	0.7
Greece	33 916	33 122	67 038	1.6	136 135	0.8
Hong Kong	6 892	7 046	13 938	0.3	58 933	0.3
India	9 820	9 720	19 540	0.5	61 230	0.4
Italy	55 490	50 263	105 753	2.5	254 924	1.5
Lebanon	7 111	6 626	13 737	0.3	68 948	0.4
Malaysia	10 966	11 095	22 871	0.5	72 549	0.4
Malta	13 485	12 012	25 497	0.6	53 536	0.3
Netherlands	14 886	13 562	28 448	0.7	95 709	0.6
Philippines	6 072	10 529	16 601	0.4	73 443	0.4
Poland	11 838	12 218	24 056	0.6	68 935	0.4
Former USSR (b)	7 399	8 121	15 520	0.4	43 997	0.3
Viet Nam	23 240	21 226	44 466	1.0	122 304	0.7
Yugoslavia	33 582	30 680	64 262	1.5	161 138	1.0
Other (c)	98 102	96 029	194 131	4.6	718 556	4.3
Total	359 193	348 660	707 853	16.7	2 184 360	13.0
Not stated	45 333	45 697	91 030	2.1	368 659	2.2
Total	2 096 452	2 147 852	4 244 304	100.0	16 849 377	100.0

(a) Includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

(b) Includes the Baltic States.

(c) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile



Vital statistics

In 1995, Victoria, along with Tasmania, had the second lowest birth rate of all the States and Territories. In 1995 the Victorian death rate was 7.2, compared to the Australian average of 6.9. Both the marriage and divorce rates, for 1995, were slightly below the Australian average.

4.7 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: STATES, TERRITORIES, AND AUSTRALIA, 1995

Particulars	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Live births –									
Males	44 884	32 108	23 863	9 977	12 942	3 390	1 960	2 291	131 432
Females	42 965	30 483	22 621	9 359	12 197	3 180	1 806	2 124	124 758
Persons –									
No.	87 849	62 591	46 484	19 336	25 139	6 570	3 766	4 415	256 190
Rate (a)	14.4	13.9	14.2	13.1	14.5	13.9	21.7	14.5	14.2
Deaths									
Males	23 612	16 960	11 112	5 879	5 617	1 952	521	593	66 246
Females	21 161	15 465	9 551	5 339	4 747	1 802	292	521	58 878
Persons –									
No.	44 773	32 425	20 663	11 218	10 364	3 754	813	1 114	125 124
Rate (a)	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.6	6.0	7.9	4.7	3.7	6.9
Infant deaths	498	308	293	112	129	38	50	21	1 449
Perinatal deaths (b) –									
No.	693	485	415	162	197	53	53	36	2 094
Rate (c)	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.3	7.8	8.0	14.0	8.1	8.1
Marriages –									
No.	37 828	26 607	20 610	8 547	10 404	2 840	797	1 753	109 386
Rate (a)	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.6	5.8	6.1
Divorces (d)									
No.	14 945	11 838	10 192	4 199	5 040	1 279	386	887	49 666
Rate (a)	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	(e)	2.8

(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.

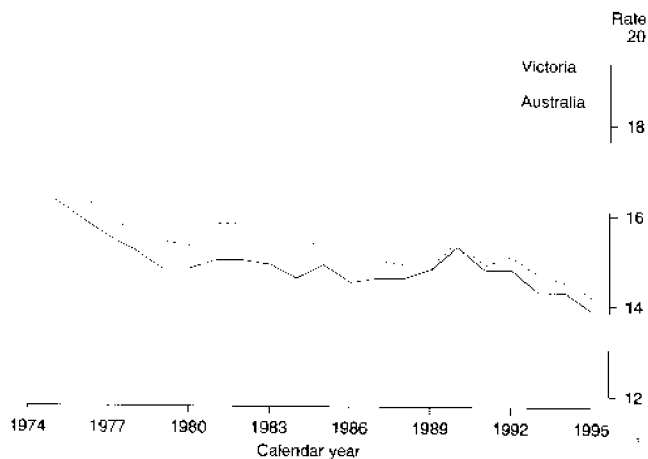
(e) Includes a large number of divorces granted to residents of another State.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

Births

The number of live births registered to women resident in Victoria in 1995 was 62,591, a small decrease (2%) on the number registered in 1994.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975–1995



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

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, compared to increasing birthrates for women aged 30 to 44 years. This change is reflected in the median age of mothers for all confinements of 29.7 years, which continued a long established upward trend.

The trend toward ex-nuptial births continued in 1995, with 22% of births classified as ex-nuptial. The number of such births where the father was acknowledged was over 80% in 1995 and probably reflects the increasing number of defacto relationships.

4.8 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Live births -						
Males	34 357	33 636	33 691	32 793	32 904	32 108
Females	32 613	31 802	32 075	31 256	31 070	30 483
Persons	66 970	65 438	65 766	64 049	63 974	62 591
Sex ratio (a)	105.3	105.8	105.0	104.9	105.9	105.3
Birth rate (b)	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	13.9
Nuptial births	55 220	53 217	53 175	51 420	50 860	48 962
Ex-nuptial births -						
No.	11 750	12 221	12 591	12 629	13 114	13 629
Percentage of total live births	17.5	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.5	21.8
Age-specific birth rates (c)						
Age group (years) -						
19 & under	15.9	16.1	14.7	13.8	14.2	13.8
20-24	67.7	63.7	61.8	57.7	57.1	54.1
25-29	137.8	131.7	130.3	127.4	123.7	118.8
30-34	109.0	106.1	109.6	110.0	112.0	112.1
35-39	37.1	39.2	41.2	41.0	44.3	45.0
40-44	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5
45 & over	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total fertility (d)	1 868	1 814	1 822	1 784	1 793	1 758
Confinements (no.)	66 136	64 566	64 898	63 172	63 085	61 685
Median age of mother (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9
All nuptial confinements	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3
Ex-nuptial	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7
All confinements	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.7
Median duration of marriage (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	2.5	2.6	2.6	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.

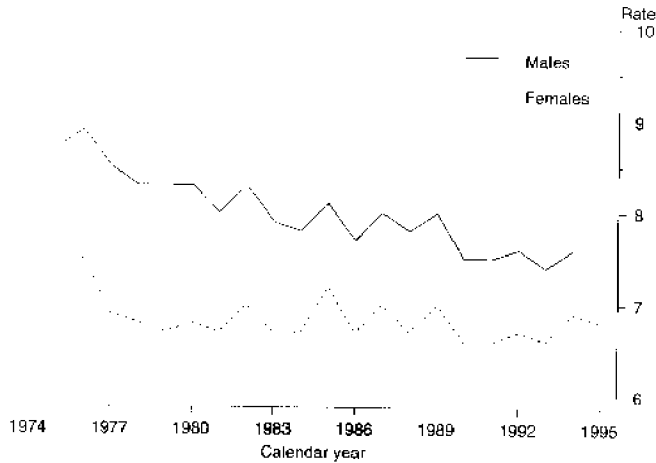
Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

Deaths

There were 32,425 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1995. Of those 16,960 were males and 15,465 were females. This represented a marginal increase of 0.2% from the 32,353 deaths registered in 1994. The crude death rate (per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for 1995, was 7.2, which was the same rate as that for 1994.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1995 was diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke), followed by cancer (malignant neoplasms). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% 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, 1975-1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

4.9 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Deaths						
Males	16 321	16 508	16 816	16 389	16 765	16 960
Females	14 665	14 708	15 135	14 808	15 588	15 465
Persons	30 986	31 216	31 951	31 197	32 353	32 425
Sex ratio (a)	111.3	112.2	111.1	110.7	107.6	110.0
Standardised death rate (b)						
Males	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5	7.7
Females	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0
Persons	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2
Crude death rate (b) -						
Males	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6
Females	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8
Persons	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
Infant deaths						
Males	305	249	220	200	189	161
Females	218	179	146	147	138	147
Persons	523	428	366	347	327	308
Infant mortality rate (c)	7.8	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9
Median age at death (years) -						
Males	72.3	72.6	73.2	73.5	74.0	73.9
Females	79.1	79.1	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.9

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths.

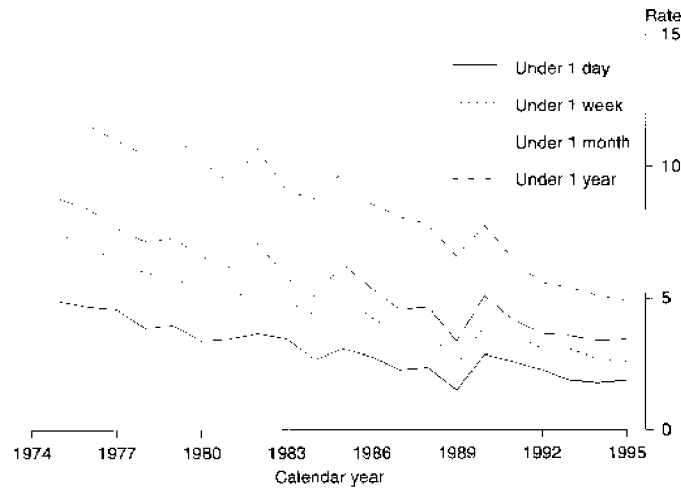
(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

(c) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

The infant mortality rate continued its long term downward trend, with 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995, compared with 9.9 in 1985 and 13.0 in 1975.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA, 1975-1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (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.

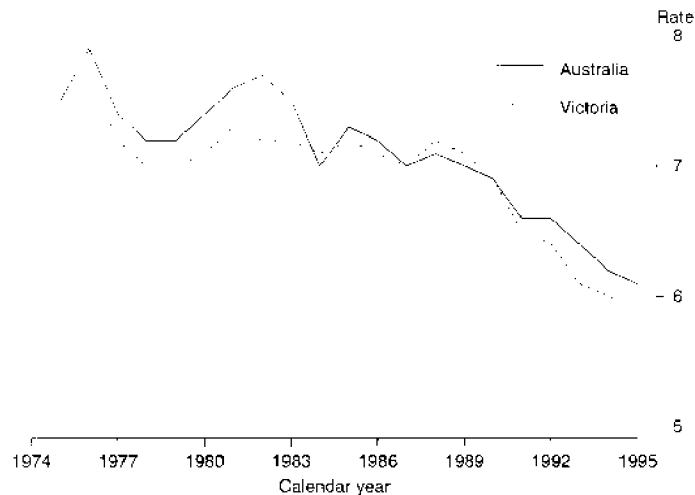
The life expectancy of a female child born in 1994 to a mother resident in Victoria is 81.2 years, while for a male child the life expectancy is 75.6 years. A woman aged 40 in 1994 has a life expectancy of a further 42.6 years, and a man 37.4 years. These life expectancies reflect the different mortality rates for the sexes.

4.10 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1994 (PRELIMINARY)

Age	Males	Females
0	75.6	81.2
5	71.1	77.0
10	66.2	72.0
15	61.2	67.1
20	56.4	62.1
25	51.7	57.2
30	46.9	52.3
35	42.2	47.4
40	37.4	42.6
45	32.7	37.8
50	28.1	33.0
55	23.7	28.4
60	19.5	23.9
65	15.7	19.6
70	12.3	15.6
75	9.4	12.0
80	6.9	8.7
85	5.0	6.2
90	3.8	4.4
95	3.1	3.3

Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975-1995



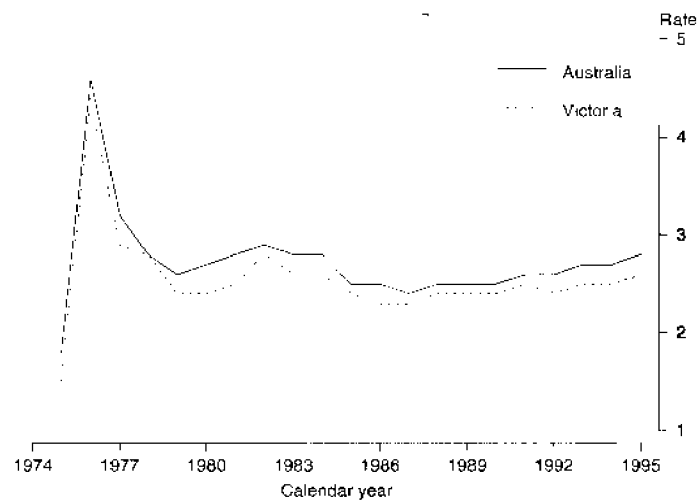
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1995 was 11,838 an increase of 5% on the number granted in 1994.

The highest age specific divorce rate was in the 30 to 34 year age group for both husbands and wives. In 1995 the median age at divorce for husbands was 39.6 years and for wives 37.1 years, compared with 39.5 and 36.7 respectively in 1994.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975-1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Nearly 40% of the couples who divorced in 1995 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	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (d)
Divorces granted	10 406	11 134	10 533	10 935	11 228	11 838
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.9
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.6
Divorces involving children (b)	5 712	5 894	5 616	5 871	n.a.	n.a.
Percentage of total	54.9	52.9	53.3	53.7	n.a.	n.a.
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Husband						
Age specific divorce rate (c)						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
25-29	8.7	9.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
30-34	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.5	12.0	13.0
35-39	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.6
40-44	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.7	12.0	12.2
45-49	9.1	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.1	11.1
50-54	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.9
55 and over	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
Marital status at marriage						
Never married	8 749	9 380	8 899	9 135	9 330	n.a.
Widowed	98	108	98	117	105	n.a.
Divorced	1 559	1 646	1 536	1 683	1 793	n.a.
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	24.7	24.8	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.5
At separation	35.1	35.3	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.4
At divorce	37.9	38.1	38.6	38.9	39.5	39.6
Wife						
Age-specific divorce rate (c)						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
25-29	12.0	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
30-34	11.9	12.6	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.2
35-39	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.8	12.1
40-44	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.5	11.0	11.6
45-49	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	9.0
50-54	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.9
55 and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8 831	9 450	8 923	9 305	9 430	n.a.
Widowed	114	148	135	128	158	n.a.
Divorced	1 461	1 536	1 475	1 502	1 640	n.a.
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0
At separation	32.5	32.6	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.9
At divorce	35.3	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1

- (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.

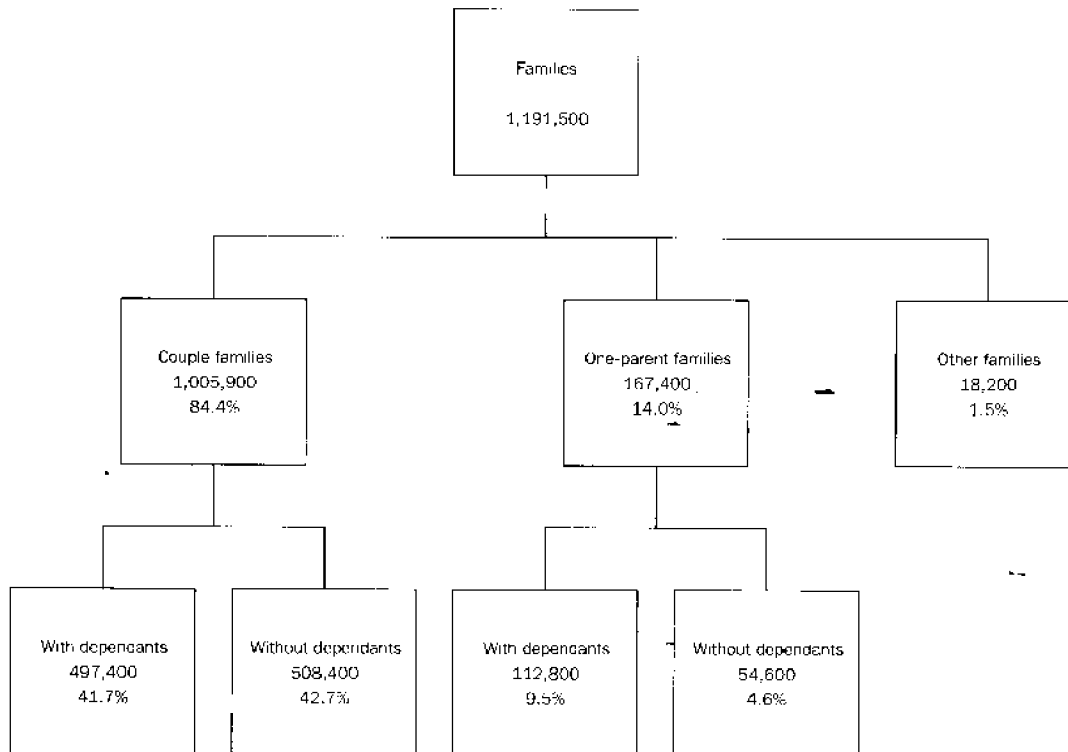
Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

Families

Families form a vital part of the social network linking people together in the community. The family unit provides support within the community in the areas of employment, income, housing, childcare, personal care, home help, education and transport. The type of support given may vary according to basic demographic, economic and cultural factors.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of the structure of families in Victoria, as determined from the Labour Force survey at June 1996. Families are defined as 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, VICTORIA, 1996



Source: *Labour Force: Characteristics of Families* (6224.0)

In Victoria, some 2,824,200 (79%) persons, aged 15 years and over were recorded as members of families. Of all families, 84% (1,005,900) were couple families (including partners without children) and 14% (167,400) one-parent families. A total of 610,200 families had dependants, of which 82% were couple families. There were 18,200 other families (families without a parent present), accounting for 1.5% of all families. Of the 582,400 persons who were not members of a family, 63% lived alone.

The average family size was 3.1 persons. For couple families, the average was 3.2 persons per family, compared with one-parent families and other families which averaged 2.7 and 2.1 persons respectively.

Of the 1,005,900 couple families, 49% included dependant children. In 47.5% (477,600 couple families) both partners were employed compared with 28.6% (287,600) couple families where only one partner worked.

Neither partner worked in a total of 240,700 (23.9%) couple families. In the majority of these families (192,300) there were no dependants aged 0-24 years and both partners were not in the labour force (i.e. not working or looking for work).

Almost 85% of single parent families were headed by a female. Of these, the majority (70% or 99,200 families) were families with dependants. In contrast, of the 25,600 single parent families headed by males approximately half (53%) included dependants. In the case of sole parents, 44.1% of females were in the labour force and 37.5% were employed compared with 64.8% and 57.8% respectively for males.

4.13 ONE PARENT FAMILIES BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, JUNE 1996

	Parent employed '000	Parent unemployed '000	Parent in the labour force '000	Parent not in the labour force '000	Total '000
.....					
Male parent	14.8	*1.9	16.6	9.0	25.6
Female parent	53.2	9.5	62.6	79.2	141.8
All one-parent families -					
with dependants	51.4	9.2	60.6	52.2	112.8
without dependants	16.9	*2.1	18.7	36.0	54.6
Total	67.9	11.3	79.3	88.2	167.4

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

Indigenous peoples

In 1994, as a result of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the ABS carried out the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). Results from this survey provide a range of information to assist State and Northern Territory Governments and non-government agencies to plan programs and services to meet the needs of indigenous peoples.

Families form an important unit within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and as such the survey collected information on types of families and their characteristics. Families included in this survey were those in which one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In 33% of Victorian indigenous families, all family members were indigenous. In comparison, nationally, 60% of indigenous families comprised indigenous members only.

Couple families with children constituted 49% of families (53% nationally), one-parent families 30% (29% nationally) and couple families without children 19% (15% nationally). In one-parent families, 79% of parents were not employed. For couple families there were 24% with neither partner employed.

In Victoria, about 10% of persons aged 25 years and over reported being taken away from their natural family as children by a mission, the government, or welfare agencies.

4.14 INDIGENOUS FAMILIES: STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1994

	One parent families %	Couple families with children %	Total (a) '000
New South Wales	28.9	51.2	23.9
Victoria	30.3	48.6	6.3
Queensland	26.6	56.3	22.1
South Australia	38.3	46.1	5.2
Western Australia	30.1	54.3	12.2
Tasmania	18.6	54.9	4.0
Northern Territory	26.8	53.9	10.5
Australia	28.5	52.8	84.9

(a) Total includes couple families without children and families of other related individuals.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

Employment

The total number of indigenous Victorians in the labour force was estimated at 7,500 persons (4,600 employed and 2,900 unemployed). The labour force participation rate was 64% for persons aged 15 years and over and 58% nationally. There was a sizeable difference in the participation rate for males, 78% (72% nationally) compared with females, 51% (44% nationally). An estimated 34% of persons were not able to meet their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander obligations because of work commitments.

The overall unemployment rate was 38%, reaching 55% for those in the 15-24 year age group. Females generally had a much higher unemployment rate (48%) compared with males (32%). Of the 2,900 unemployed persons, 62% had been out of work and looking for work for less than 12 months and 73% were looking for full-time employment.

Of the 4,100 persons not in the labour force, i.e. those who were not working and not looking for work, 36% wanted a job.

4.15 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE AND PART OF STATE, VICTORIA, 1994

	Age group (years)			Part of State		Total
	15-24	25-44	45 and over	Capital city	Other urban/ rural	
				'000		
Employed	1.2	2.5	0.9	2.8	1.8	4.6
Unemployed	1.4	1.3	**0.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
Total labour force	2.6	3.9	1.0	4.0	3.5	7.5
Not in labour force	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.5	4.1
Total	3.6	5.7	2.3	5.7	6.0	11.6
				%		
Unemployment rate	55.1	34.3	9.8	29.3	48.1	38.1
Participation rate	70.9	67.9	45.3	70.3	58.7	64.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

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 (1103.2)

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Revised Intercensal Estimates, Victoria (3202.2)

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary (3203.2)

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria (3207.2)

Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories (3222.0)

Births, Australia (3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (3302.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0)

Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)

Photographs

Southbank: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure (Title page and Page 43)

Queen Victoria Market: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

School children: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

