Australian Bureau of Statistics

3311.6

TASMANIA

DEMOGRAPHY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 21 DEC 2000

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 For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Stuart Commin on Hobart 03 6222 5835.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS	This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages, and						
PUBLICATION	divorces statistics for Tasmania.						
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
ABOUT THIS ISSUE	This publication contains rates for births, marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates for Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 1999. Rates for deaths were calculated using revised estimates.						
	increase	ares for births and deaths may differ slightly from those used to compile natural for population estimates because it is necessary to use preliminary births and ata when producing population estimates.					
	In commentary based on the statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Registered birth, death, marriage and divorce data are also affected by delays in registration. These data, and overseas arrival and departure data, have had small values randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on						
	statistics with small values.						
	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
SYMBOLS AND OTHER	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics					
USAGES	В	Borough					
	С	City					
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population					
	ICD	International Classification of Diseases					
	М	Municipality					
	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable					
	NSW	New South Wales					
	NT	Northern Territory					
	RC	Rural City					
	S	Shire					
	SA	South Australia					
	SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries					
	SD	Statistical Division					
	SDR	Standardised death rate					
	SLA	Statistical Local Area					
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision					
	Т	Town					
	TFR	Total Fertility Rate					
		not applicable					
	_	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the					
		Evelopetory Notes					

Explanatory Notes

Stevan R. Matheson Regional Director

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

	•
	The estimated resident population of Tasmania at December 1999 was 470,749. This was an increase of 3% over the last ten years.
	The median age of people resident in Tasmania at 30 June 1999 was 36.0 years, 4.2 years higher than the 30 June 1989 median (31.8 years). Compared to the 30 June 1999 Australian median, the Tasmanian figure was 1.1 years higher.
	The fastest growing States and Territories in the twelve months to 31 December 1999 were Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and Queensland which recorded increases of 1.4%, 1.5%, and 1.6% respectively, while Tasmania recorded a small decrease. Tasmania was the only one of Australia's States and Territories to experience a decrease.
REGIONAL POPULATION	
	In 1999, the Greater Hobart Statistical Division contained 41% of the Tasmanian population, with the Northern Statistical Division containing 28%, the Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division containing 23%, and the Southern Statistical Division containing the remaining 7%.
	The highest total fertility rate (the average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999), was recorded in the Southern Statistical Division (2.217), and the lowest rate was recorded in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division (1.685).
	In 1999, 2,467 births were registered to mothers resident in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division, whilst in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division 1,717 and 1,345 births were registered to mothers resident in those divisions.
	The highest indirect standardised death rate (which relates the number of deaths per 1,000 population to a standard population) was recorded in the Greater Hobart Statistical Division (6.7 per 1,000 population) with the lowest rate being recorded in both the Northern Statistical Division and the Southern Statistical Division (6.3 per 1,000 population).
	In 1999, 1,581 deaths were registered in the Hobart Statistical Division, whilst 1,111 were registered in the Northern Statistical Division, and 834 in the Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division.
OVERSEAS MIGRATION	
	In 1999, Tasmania experienced a negligible gain from overseas migration (13), (permanent and long term). The total gain for Australia in 1999 was 88,352 with all States and Territories except the Australian Capital Territory experiencing a net overseas migration gain.
	In 1999, the highest net overseas migration figure was recorded in the 15–19 year age group (72), whilst the lowest net figure was recorded in the 25–29 age group (–46).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	More people chose to leave for other parts of Australia than chose to settle in Tasmania in 1999. The net interstate migration figure was –3,191 persons. Conversely, Queensland experienced by far the highest net interstate migration gain with a figure of 17,585 persons. Interstate arrivals to Tasmania have remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, whereas interstate departures have increased each year up until 1999. In 1999, 15,023 people left Tasmania to settle interstate.
	In 1999, the highest net interstate migration gain was recorded in the 55–59 year age group (68), whilst the highest net loss was recorded in the 20–24 year age group (–802).
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS	In 1999 there were 6,032 births registered in Tasmania. This was an increase of 1% on the number registered in the previous year, but 11% lower than the figure recorded in 1989.
	In 1999, the total fertility rate in Tasmania was 1.872 children per woman compared with 1.745 children for Australia. Of all Australian States and Territories only the Northern Territory (2.153 children per woman) had a higher total fertility rate than Tasmania in 1999. The total fertility rate in Tasmania was 1% lower than in 1989 (1.899 children per woman).
	The peak age group for mothers giving birth in Tasmania remained the same as that for Australian mothers, 25–29 years. However the birth rate for this group was higher in Tasmania than the Australian rate.
DEATHS	
	There were 3,783 deaths registered in Tasmania in 1999, compared to 128,102 in Australia as a whole. Tasmania's standardised death rate was 6.5 per 1,000 of population, second only to the Northern Territory with 8.7 per 1,000 population, and higher than the Australian rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population.
	In 1999, 46 infant deaths were recorded in Tasmania, with a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 live births, higher than the Australian rate of 5.7, and second only to the Northern Territory (11.7 per 1,000 live births).
MARRIAGES	
	There were 2,499 marriages registered in Tasmania in 1999. This was nearly 20% less than the number registered in 1989.
	In 1999, the crude marriage rate of 5.3 per 1,000 population was the lowest rate recorded in Tasmania since 1896.
	The median marriage age for men and women was 30.5 years for men and 28.3 years for women. This was 2.9 years higher than in 1989 for men and 3.2 years higher than in 1989 for women. When compared with Australia, the Tasmanian medians for both men and women were 0.4 years higher.

.....

DIVORCES

In Tasmania in 1999 there were 1,391 divorces granted, compared with 1,269 in 1989. Men and women divorcing in 1999 were older than men and women divorcing in 1989. In 1999, the median age at divorce was 41.0 years for men and 38.7 years for women. The comparitive medians in 1989 were 36.9 years and 34.2 years respectively. The largest number of divorces registered in Tasmania in 1999 occurred where both parties were in the 35–39 year age group.

In 1999, the Tasmanian crude divorce rate was 3.0 per 1,000 population, slightly higher than the figure recorded in 1989 (2.8 per 1,000 population). By comparison the Australian crude divorce rate in 1999 was 2.8 per 1,000 population.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b
			POPULATIO	DN					• • • • • •
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 433.6	4 736.7	3 536.3	1 496.2	1 871.0	470.7	194.3	310.0	19 052.0
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 315	26 617	23 664	6 807	14 095	2 375	2 762	2 788	121 45
Net overseas migration(e)	37 914	20 670	14 532	2 931	12 196	13	964	-851	88 35
Net interstate migration	-15 182	5 348	17 585	-3 437	10	-3 191	-783	-350	
Total increase	65 047	52 635	55 781	6 301	26 301	-803	2 943	1 587	209 80
Growth rate (%)	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.4	-0.2	1.5	0.5	1.
Estimated resident households									
at 30 June 1999 ('000)	2 402.5	1 747.6	1 338.4	609.8	719.0	186.3	64.7	117.3	7 185.
			AND CONF	INFMENT	• • • • • • • • S			• • • • • • •	
ive births									
Number	86 784	58 875	46 503	17 958	24 849	6 032	3 576	4 253	248 87
Crude birth rate	13.5	12.5	13.2	12.0	13.4	12.8	18.5	13.7	13.
Total fertility rate	1.811	1.623	1.764	1.702	1.761	1.872	2.153	1.678	1.74
Female net reproduction rate	0.875	0.782	0.848	0.823	0.855	0.912	1.031	0.829	0.84
All confinements									
Number	85 494	57 891	45 874	17 675	24 485	5 931	3 531	4 188	245 10
Median age of mother (years)	29.6	30.4	28.9	29.9	29.4	28.6	27.5	30.2	29.
Juptial confinements									
Number	62 168	44 319	30 384	12 151	16 189	3 547	1 413	3 059	173 26
Median age of mother (years)	30.5	31.0	30.2	30.9	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.9	30.
Median age of father (years)	33.1	33.2	32.4	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.
irst nuptial confinements									
Number	26 316	19 007	12 345	5 148	6 624	1 516	610	1 248	72 82
Median age of mother (years)	29.2	29.7	28.9	29.7	29.3	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.
			DEATHS						
lumber	45 215	31 918	22 849	11 291	10 877	3 783	832	1 331	128 10
Crude death rate	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9	8.0	4.3	4.3	6.
Standardised death rate	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.4	5
Nedian age at death (years)									
Males	74.8	75.2	74.2	75.8	74.3	75.4	55.5	72.3	74
Females	81.3	81.8	81.2	82.2	81.5	80.5	61.7	79.5	81
nfant deaths									
Number	504	331	266	78	117	46	42	24	1 40
Rate	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	5.
Perinatal deaths									
Number	705	543	385	119	208	65	58	50	2 13
Rate	8.1	9.2	8.2	6.6	8.3	10.7	16.1	11.7	8.

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY(a), States and Territories—31 December 1999 continued

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
			MIGRATIO	N					
Overseas migration									
Arrivals	120 884	65 705	47 037	12 045	33 616	2 084	2 408	6 072	289 874
Departures	77 050	40 859	29 866	8 356	19 624	1 969	1 341	6 559	185 664
Category jumping	-5 920	-4 176	-2 639	-758	-1 796	-102	-103	-364	-15 858
Interstate migration									
Arrivals	90 751	69 601	94 475	27 500	31 453	11 832	15 988	19 099	360 699
Departures	105 933	64 253	76 890	30 937	31 443	15 023	16 771	19 449	360 699
			MARRIAGE	S					
Number registered	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
Crude marriage rate	6.4	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.8	6.0
Median age at marriage (years)									
Bridegroom	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.5	31.7	30.4	30.1
Bride	27.7	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.9	28.2	27.9
				• • • • • • •					
			DIVORCE	S					
Number granted	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
Crude divorce rate	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	(c)n.p.	2.8
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.3
Median interval between marriage									
and final separation (years)	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.9	6.9	8.4	7.9
	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				• • • • • •

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD),	Estimated				Indirect
Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and	mid-year resident		Total fertility		standardised
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	population(b)	Births(c)	rate(d)	Deaths(c)	death rate(e)
				• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
GREATER HOBART (SD)					
Greater Hobart (SSD)					
Brighton (M)	12 900	286	2.519	72	8.7
Clarence (C)	48 947	546	1.699	372	6.1
Derwent Valley (M)—Part A	6 719	93	2.013	55	7.5
Glenorchy (C)	43 910	602	1.769	427	7.3
Hobart (C)—Inner	368	23	3.650	6	8.7
Hobart (C)—Remainder	45 813	433	1.332	427	6.6
Kingborough (M)—Part A	25 801	311	1.744	164	6.0
Sorell (M)—Part A	9 931	173	2.238	58	5.7
Total Greater Hobart (SSD)	194 389	2 467	1.685	1 581	6.7
TOTAL GREATER HOBART (SD)	194 389	2 467	1.685	1 581	6.7
SOUTHERN (SD)					
Southern (SSD)					
Central Highlands (M)	2 511	29	2.252	22	6.3
Derwent Valley (M)—Part B	3 104	28	1.776	20	8.3
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 179	46	1.904	24	5.1
Huon Valley (M)	13 568	216	2.436	95	6.3
Kingborough (M)—Part B	2 484	40	2.439	21	6.1
Sorell (M)—Part B	1 008	12	2.883	_	n.p.
Southern Midlands (M)	5 616	83	2.070	41	7.6
Tasman (M)	2 260	16	2.300	17	6.0
Total Southern (SSD)	34 730	470	2.217	242	6.3
TOTAL SOUTHERN (SD)	34 730	470	2.217	242	6.3
NORTHERN (SD)					
Greater Launceston (SSD)					
George Town (M)—Part A	5 752	67	1.903	43	7.7
Launceston (C)—Inner	244	_	n.p.	_	n.p.
Launceston (C)—Part B	59 764	738	1.634	566	6.4
Meander Valley (M)—Part A	7 157	131	2.166	37	6.1
Northern Midlands (M)—Part A	7 213	112	2.233	55	6.9
West Tamar (M)—Part A	18 143	208	1.750	121	5.1
Total Greater Launceston (SSD)	98 273	1 257	1.751	822	6.3
Central North (SSD)					
George Town (M)—Part B	1 036	18	2.698	3	4.5
Launceston (C)—Part C	2 961	32	1.826	11	4.3 5.4
Meander Valley (M)—Part B	10 338	32 142	2.151	94	5.4 7.4
Northern Midlands (M)—Part B	4 578	74	2.151	33	6.3
West Tamar (M)—Part B	1 808	21	1.683	9	4.6
Total Central North (SSD)	20 721	21	2.091	9 150	6.7
North Eastern (SSD) Break O'Day (M)	5 793	60	1 000	67	6.0
Dorset (M)	5 793 7 424	63 96	1.826 2.504	67 59	6.8 5.9
Flinders (M)	958	96 14			
Total North Eastern (SSD)	958 14 175	14 173	2.204 2.191	13 139	6.0 6.3
	1,110	110	2.101	700	0.0
TOTAL NORTHERN (SD)	133 169	1 717	1.824	1 111	6.3

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these (d) The average total fertility rate over the three years statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

1997 to 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a) continued

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and	Estimated mid-year resident		Total fertility		Indirect standardised
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	population(b)	Births(c)	rate(d)	Deaths(c)	death rate(e)
MERSEY-LYELL (SD)					
Burnie–Devonport (SSD)					
Burnie (C)—Part A	17 424	248	2.013	141	6.5
Central Coast (M)—Part A	17 863	181	1.849	159	6.6
Devonport (C)	24 490	297	2.010	227	6.9
Latrobe (M)—Part A	7 336	81	1.756	52	6.1
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part A	11 124	129	2.050	94	7.0
Total Burnie–Devonport (SSD)	78 237	936	1.959	673	6.7
North Western Rural (SSD)					
Burnie (C)—Part B	2 078	25	2.338	9	5.8
Central Coast (M)—Part B	3 220	37	2.196	11	4.2
Circular Head (M)	8 525	124	2.221	57	6.3
Kentish (M)	5 501	60	1.803	32	5.7
King Island (M)	1 792	25	2.276	12	5.3
Latrobe (M)—Part B	681	12	2.185	_	n.p.
Waratah/Wynyard (M)—Part B	2 779	33	1.758	7	6.0
Total North Western Rural (SSD)	24 576	316	2.041	128	5.6
Lyell (SSD)					
West Coast (M)	5 702	93	2.261	33	8.6
TOTAL MERSEY-LYELL (SD)	108 515	1 345	1.989	834	6.6
TOTAL TASMANIA(f)	470 803	6 032	1.823	3 783	6.5
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 1999.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data are for calendar year 1999.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 1997 to 1999.

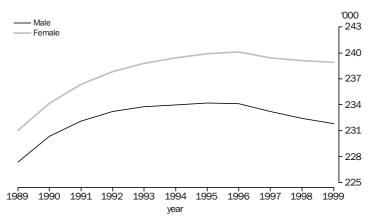
(f) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Tasmania undefined.

POPULATION

At 31 December 1999, Tasmania's estimated resident population was 470,749, a fall of 803 from the previous year, and the lowest December figure since 1991 when the estimated resident population was 468,475. As in 1998, Tasmania was the only one of Australia's States or Territories not to record a population increase in 1999.

The population at 31 December 1999 was 3% higher than the 1989 figure (458,410). Tasmania's annual population change peaked at 6,100 for the year ended 31 December 1990, and has fallen ever since.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Natural increase

SECTION 2

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed positively to population change in Tasmania in 1999. There were 2,375 more births than deaths in Tasmania in 1999, compared to 3,123 more births than deaths in 1989. The 1999 natural increase was 1% less than the 2,389 recorded in 1998, but 11% more than the 2,137 recorded in 1997 which remains the lowest figure recorded since 1936 when the figure was 2,194.

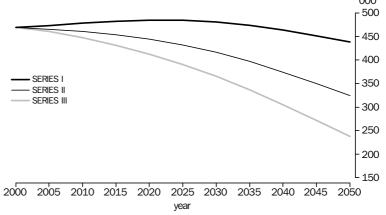
Interstate movement

In 1999, 3,191 more people left Tasmania for other States/Territories than made their homes in Tasmania. This is a decrease of 889 on the net number of people leaving Tasmania in 1998, and is the first time that there has been a reduction in the interstate migration loss experienced by Tasmania since 1989. The 1999 figure contrasts with the net interstate migration figure recorded in 1990 when 2,169 more people made their homes in Tasmania than left for other States and Territories.

Overseas migration

Overseas migration resulted in an estimated net gain of 13 persons in 1999. Following 1997, when there was a net loss of 16 people, this is the smallest net overseas migration gain to Tasmania since separate arrival and departure figures have been recorded. Historically, overseas migration has provided a steady positive component of population growth, with an average net overseas migration of nearly 300 per year between 1990 and 1998.

Age structure		
	As at 31 December 1999, the Tasmanian population comprised 231,8 238,929 females., compared with 227,368 males, and 231,042 females of males to females has steadily declined from 98.4 males for every 10 to 97 males for every 100 females in 1999.	in 1989. The ratio
	As at 30 June 1999, 69,035, or 30% of males, were under 20 years of as 66,006, or 28% of females. In the 60 years and over age group, the corwith 37,480 or 16% of males and 45,665 or 19% of females.	
	Males form a higher proportion of the population in the 0–29 year age both the 30–39, and 40–49 year age groups, females form the higher p and just over 50% respectively. Conversely, in the 50–59 year age gro higher proportion with just over 50% while from the 60 and over age life expectancy of females is clearly evident as the proportion of femal increases to 55%. At age 65, 51% are females, rising to 56% at age 75, before peaking at age 95 and over, where 78% are females.	proportions at 51%, up, males form the group, the longer es in the age group
Population projections		
	Population projections are based on a combination of assumptions or births, deaths, and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distrib population into the middle of the next century.	
	Three main projection series have been produced based on assumption paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes. Tasmania is the only State or T population is expected to decline under each of the series.	
	The Tasmanian population is projected to decline by between 7% and 438,400 and 238,000 by 2050.	49% to between
	PROJECTED POPULATION, TASMANIA 2000 TO 2050 (a)	
		'000 500 450



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

Projected number of households

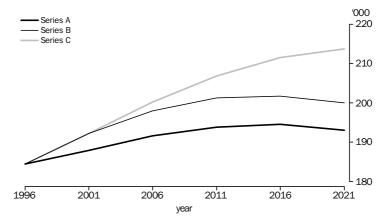
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The three main household projection series have been produced based on assumptions outlined in paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes. Because of the different series used household projections are not comparable with population projections. The number of households in Tasmania is expected to increase by between 5% and 16% to between 193,000 to 213,700 by 2021.

The number of family households is predicted to decline by between 1% and 11% to between 130,900 to 118,000, while the number of lone person households is predicted to increase by between 22% and 87% to between 57,000 and 87,800 by 2021.

Please note that the three series charted below are not comparable with the population projections in the previous section because they use assumptions based on Series K population projections, Australia, 1997–2051. (Series K projected the population of Tasmania at 2021 to be 432,600 and 294,900 at 2051. The underlying assumptions were high overseas migration, moderate interstate migration, and low fertility).

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS, TASMANIA 1996 TO 2021 (a)



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

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • • •			
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	227.4	234.0	234.2	234.1	233.2	232.4	231.8
Females	227.4	234.0	234.2	234.1	233.2	232.4	231.8
Persons	458.4	473.4	474.1	474.2	472.6	471.6	470.7
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	6 813	6 883	6 560	6 337	5 974	6 087	6 103
Deaths	3 690	3 909	3 749	3 826	3 837	3 698	3 728
Total	3 123	2 974	2 811	2 511	2 137	2 389	2 375
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	2 061	2 069	2 212	2 256	2 028	2 232	2 084
Departures	1 423	1 614	1 794	1 724	1 941	1 719	1 969
Category jumping	118	-243	-12	-76	-103	112	-102
Net	756	212	406	456	-16	625	13
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	12 905	9 864	10 546	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832
Departures	11 149	12 292	13 277	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023
Net	1 756	-2 428	-2 731	-3 094	-3 739	-4 080	-3 191
Total population growth(d)							
Number	5 629	849	746	100	-1 618	-1 066	-803
Annual growth rate (%)	1.2	0.2	0.2	_	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
Hobart	n.a.	74.8	75.4	75.8	77.2	78.6	77.6
Balance of Tasmania	n.a.	106.5	106.9	106.9	110.1	107.2	108.6
Total	n.a	181.3	182.3	182.7	187.3	185.8	186.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
	• • • • • • • • • •						
Under 1	3 222	3 121	6 343	50	3 110	3 165	6 275
1	3 007	2 791	5 798	51	3 304	3 188	6 492
2	3 150	2 999	6 149	52	3 479	3 323	6 802
3	3 371	3 188	6 559	53	2 698	2 745	5 443
4	3 459	3 274	6 733	54	2 690	2 664	5 354
0–4	16 209	15 373	31 582	50–54	15 281	15 085	30 366
5	2 555	2 01 2	6 769	55	2 695	2 604	E 280
6	3 555 3 440	3 213 3 279	6 768 6 719	56	2 685 2 449	2 604 2 389	5 289 4 838
7	3 440	3 337	6 742	57	2 398	2 389	4 030 4 742
8	3 552	3 405	6 957	58	2 398	2 344 2 279	4 605
9	3 608	3 357	6 965	59	2 235	2 262	4 497
5–9	17 560	16 591	34 151	55–59	12 093	11 878	23 971
10				22			
10	3 513	3 354	6 867	60	2 237	2 141	4 378
11	3 443	3 352	6 795	61	2 100	2 163	4 263
12	3 590	3 348	6 938	62	2 023	2 050	4 073
13	3 544	3 486	7 030	63	1 819	1 915	3 734
14 10–14	3 610	3 551	7 161	64 60–64	1 822 10 001	1 867	3 689
10–14	17 700	17 091	34 791	00-04	10 001	10 136	20 137
15	3 572	3 569	7 141	65	1 876	1 922	3 798
16	3 705	3 489	7 194	66	1 799	1 908	3 707
17	3 601	3 494	7 095	67	1 775	1 867	3 642
18	3 416	3 346	6 762	68	1 841	1 918	3 759
19	3 272	3 053	6 325	69	1 736	1 835	3 571
15–19	17 566	16 951	34 517	65–69	9 027	9 450	18 477
20	3 205	3 049	6 254	70	1 665	1 864	3 529
21	3 086	2 845	5 931	71	1 644	1 784	3 428
22	2 903	2 914	5 817	72	1 600	1 704	3 304
23	3 041	2 968	6 009	73	1 518	1 758	3 276
24	2 928	2 974	5 902	74	1 358	1 661	3 019
20–24	15 163	14 750	29 913	70–74	7 785	8 771	16 556
25	2 947	2 955	5 902	75	1 334	1 697	3 031
26	2 972	3 120	6 092	76	1 213	1 606	2 819
27	3 017	3 303	6 320	77	1 144	1 585	2 729
28	3 289	3 375	6 664	78	1 013	1 522	2 535
29	3 195	3 252	6 447	79	932	1 364	2 296
25–29	15 420	16 005	31 425	75–79	5 636	7 774	13 410
30	3 213	3 247	6 460	80	722	1 054	1 776
31	3 065	3 180	6 245	81	683	1 093	1 776
32	2 863	3 162	6 025	82	658	1 031	1 689
33	2 959	3 208	6 167	83	555	1 011	1 566
34	3 194	3 326	6 520	84	474	915	1 389
30–34	15 294	16 123	31 417	80-84	3 092	5 104	8 196
25	2 400	2 500	7.046	OF		040	
35	3 420	3 596	7 016	85	444	810	1 254
36 37	3 483 3 620	3 639 3 716	7 122 7 336	86 87	343 278	680 631	1 023 909
38	3 732	3 888	7 620	88	203	493	909 696
39	3 607	3 786	7 393	89	185	493	648
35–39	17 862	18 625	36 487	85–89	1 453	3 077	4 530
40	3 567	3 726	7 293	90	149 101	288	437
41	3 694	3 624	7 318	91	101	251	352
42 43	3 434	3 597	7 031	92 93	70 44	212	282
43	3 565	3 535	7 100			161	205
44 40–44	3 368 17 628	3 458 17 940	6 826 35 568	94 90–94	30 394	121 1 033	151 1 427
45 46	3 402 3 509	3 560 3 413	6 962 6 922	95 and over	92	320	412
40 47	3 509 3 289	3 413 3 242	6 531	Total	231 976	238 827	470 803
48	3 268	3 3242	6 592	iotai			
49	3 252	3 211	6 463				
45–49	16 720	16 750	33 470				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION, Sex, 2000—2051(a)

	SERIES I			SERIES II			SERIES III.		
At 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	231 236	238 115	469 441	231 268	238 062	469 330	231 268	238 062	469 330
2001	231 193	237 944	469 137	230 824	237 601	468 425	230 645	237 439	468 084
2002	231 304	238 027	469 331	230 393	237 159	467 552	229 882	236 663	466 545
2003	231 695	238 362	470 057	230 011	236 745	466 756	229 005	235 767	464 772
2004 2005	232 408 233 095	239 020 239 662	471 428 472 757	229 773 229 476	236 470 236 141	466 243 465 617	227 959 226 838	234 707 233 585	462 666 460 423
2005	233 033	233 002	412 131	223 410	230 141	403 017	220 000	200 000	400 423
2006	233 768	240 273	474 041	229 125	235 756	464 881	225 659	232 387	458 046
2007	234 417	240 863	475 280	228 717	235 317	464 034	224 409	231 126	455 535
2008	235 019	241 408	476 427	228 230	234 805	463 035	223 079	229 771	452 850
2009	235 589	241 911	477 500	227 691	234 230	461 921	221 678	228 351	450 029
2010	236 121	242 393	478 514	227 110	233 616	460 726	220 229	226 875	447 104
2011	236 624	242 848	479 472	226 489	232 965	459 454	218 723	225 356	444 079
2012	237 084	243 292	480 376	225 813	232 294	458 107	217 165	223 796	440 961
2013	237 516	243 701	481 217	225 101	231 578	456 679	215 556	222 185	437 741
2014	237 915	244 077	481 992	224 347	230 822	455 169	213 892	220 529	434 421
2015	238 264	244 433	482 697	223 540	230 033	453 573	212 178	218 824	431 002
2016	238 571	244 758	483 329	222 687	229 204	451 891	210 398	217 085	427 483
2010	238 833	245 051	483 884	222 087	228 339	450 120	208 564	217 000	423 864
2018	239 049	245 299	484 348	220 823	227 424	448 247	206 665	213 468	420 133
2019	239 207	245 509	484 716	219 803	226 466	446 269	204 706	211 581	416 287
2020	239 311	245 676	484 987	218 730	225 456	441 186	202 703	209 623	412 326
2021	239 369	245 788	485 157	217 599	224 392	441 991	200 622	207 623	408 245
2022	239 357	245 863	485 220	216 401	223 280	439 681	198 488	205 556	404 044
2023	239 292	245 880	485 172	215 144	222 105	437 249	196 284	203 435	399 719
2024	239 155	245 850	485 005	213 821	220 870	434 691	194 005	201 259	395 264
2025	238 958	245 753	484 711	212 420	219 579	431 999	191 658	199 017	390 675
2026	238 685	245 603	484 288	210 950	218 219	429 169	189 239	196 706	385 945
2027	238 346	245 380	483 726	209 405	216 792	426 197	186 744	194 329	381 073
2028	237 935	245 086	483 021	207 786	215 288	423 074	184 172	191 880	376 052
2029	237 452	244 718	482 170	206 090	213 706	419 796	181 538	189 344	370 882
2030	236 889	244 285	481 174	204 323	212 043	416 366	178 833	186 729	365 562
2031	236 252	243 781	480 033	202 486	210 294	412 780	176 059	184 034	360 093
2032	235 559	243 190	478 749	200 573	208 472	409 045	173 218	181 260	354 478
2033	234 813	242 513	477 326	198 592	206 568	405 160	170 312	178 410	348 722
2034	233 996	241 772	475 768	196 551	204 578	401 129	167 350	175 482	342 832
2035	233 117	240 963	474 080	194 445	202 518	396 963	164 333	172 481	336 814
2036	232 191	240 079	472 270	192 286	200 383	392 669	161 266	169 412	330 678
2037	231 217	239 127	470 344	190 076	198 178	388 254	158 150	166 285	324 435
2038	230 201	238 109	468 310	187 821	195 906	383 727	154 997	163 095	318 092
2039	229 147	237 030	466 177	185 527	193 572	379 099	151 819	159 841	311 660
2040	228 056	235 896	463 952	183 188	191 193	374 381	148 606	156 545	305 151
2041	226 932	234 713	461 645	180 829	188 753	369 582	145 374	153 201	298 575
2042	225 774	233 487	459 261	178 438	186 275	364 713	142 124	149 820	291 944
2043	224 600	232 211	456 811	176 033	183 753	359 786	138 846	146 422	285 268
2044	223 416	230 887	454 303	173 611	181 198	354 809	135 559	142 998	278 557
2045	222 197	229 544	451 741	171 170	178 622	349 792	132 278	139 541	271 819
2046	220 968	228 168	449 136	168 732	176 012	344 744	128 989	136 076	265 065
2047	219 732	226 762	446 494	166 289	173 383	339 672	125 701	132 602	258 303
2048	218 478	225 343	443 821	163 841	170 743	334 584	122 416	129 125	251 541
2049	217 213	223 911	441 124	161 378	168 110	329 488	119 135	125 648	244 783
2050	215 944	222 464	438 408	158 918	165 472	324 390	115 872	122 169	238 041
2051	214 678	221 001	435 679	156 464	162 830	319 294	112 626	118 692	231 318
			• • • • • • • • •					• • • • • • • •	

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

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2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD

TY	PE			
	Family	Group	Lone person	Total
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000
	SERII			
	3LKI	LJA		
1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	133.0	6.0	48.9	187.9
2006	134.5	6.0	51.1	191.6
2011	134.9	5.8	53.2	193.8
2016	133.8	5.5	55.2	194.5
2021	130.9	5.1	57.0	193.0
	SERI	ES B		
1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	130.5	6.8	54.9	192.2
2006	130.5	7.0	60.4	198.0
2011	130.2	7.0	64.1	201.3
2016	129.3	6.6	65.8	201.7
2021	126.7	6.0	67.3	200.0
	SERII	ES C		
1996	131.3	6.3	46.9	184.5
2001	130.5	6.8	54.9	192.2
2006	129.2	7.4	63.6	200.2
2011	126.7	7.9	72.3	206.8
2016	123.1	8.0	80.4	211.5
2021	118.0	7.8	87.8	213.7

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

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

In 1999, Tasmanian mothers gave birth to 6,032 children from 5,931 confinements. The 1999 figure was an increase of 54 over the 5,978 births recorded in 1998, although it was an overall 12% decrease from the 1989 figure (6,813). The sex ratio was 102.7 males born for every 100 females. The total fertility rate, expressed as the number of children one woman would expect to bear during her child-bearing lifetime, was similar at 1.872 in 1999, compared to 1.899 in 1989.

Birth rates

Tasmania's crude birth rate of 12.8 per thousand of mean population is slightly higher than the previous year's record equalling low, and is only the second increase recorded since the downward trend began in the 1990s. The rate is lower than the Australian rate of 13.1 although the gap has diminished since 1997. Until the 1990s, the Tasmanian crude birth rate had usually been higher than the overall rate for Australia. Until 1998, the results revealed a continuing trend in which the Tasmanian rate had been falling faster than the Australian equivalent.

BIRTH RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

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Median age of parents

In 1999, the median age of the mother for all confinements was 28.6 years, equal to the figure recorded in 1998, but 1.2 years greater than the figure recorded in 1989. The mother's median age for nuptial confinements was 30.2 years in 1999, slightly higher than the 1998 figure (30.0). The median age of the father for all confinements was 31.1 years in 1999, the same as the 1998 figure. The median age of fathers for nuptial confinements was 32.6 years, slightly higher than the figure recorded in 1998 (32.4).

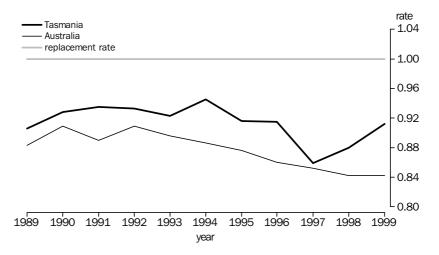
The median age of the mother for nuptial first confinements was 28.7 years, a slight rise from the 1998 figure (28.6 years). In 1999, the median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements was 2.5 years, slightly over a month less than the figure recorded in 1998 (2.6 years).

Fertility

In 1999, the female net reproduction rate for Tasmania (the extent to which the population can reproduce itself over time) was 0.912, higher than the 1998 rate of 0.880 and is the highest rate recorded since 1994. The net reproduction rate fell below the replacement level in 1979 and has remained below that level ever since. In 1999, the Tasmanian female net reproduction rate continued to diverge from the Australian rate which gradually declined from the 1992 figure of 0.909 to 0.842 recorded in both 1998 and 1999.

A comparison of 1989 and 1999 age-specific birth rates reveals that the 15–19 year and 45–49 year age group had the same rates at both the beginning and end of the period, while the rates for the 20–24, and 25–29 year age groups both showed significant percentage decreases from the 1989 figures of 20% and 13% respectively. All age groups from 30–34 to 40–44 years recorded percentage increases on the 1989 rates, with the most significant being in the 40–44 years age group which increased by over 60%. In 1999, females in the 25–29 year age group continued to be the most fertile with 123 births per thousand, a small increase on the figure of 121 recorded in 1998.

NET REPRODUCTION RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



Confinements

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In 1999, 5,931 confinements were recorded in Tasmania, an increase of 1% from the figure recorded in 1998, and a 12% fall from the 1989 figure.

Single births accounted for 98% of all confinements. Of the 3,547 nuptial confinements, 1,516 or 43% produced the first child of the marriage, the same percentage as recorded in 1989. In 1999, only 260, or 7% of nuptial confinements resulted in a fourth or subsequent child. This is a decrease on the 1989 figure when 492, or 9% of nuptial confinements produced a fourth or subsequent child.

Nuptiality

While the number of nuptial births has fallen steadily from 1989 to 1999, the number of exnuptial births has gradually increased over the same period. Over the five years from 1993 to 1997, there had been a plateau of 2,100 to 2,200 per year but in 1999 the figure of 2,416 became the highest ever recorded, following on from the previous record number recorded in 1998 (2,317).

The number of exnuptial births increased by 99, or 4%, to 2,416 in 1999, from 2,384 exnuptial confinements. The number of nuptial births fell by 45, to 3,616, from 3,547 nuptial confinements in 1999, a decrease of 1%.

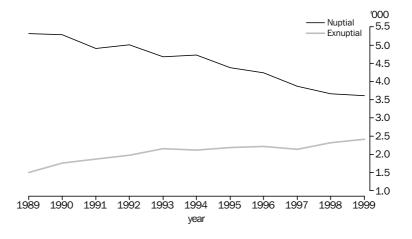
Exnuptial births accounted for 40% of all births in 1999, up 1.3 percentage points on 1998. This continues the upward trend in evidence since 1961, and was an increase of 18 percentage points on the figure recorded in 1989.

Over the last five years, it has been the decline in the number of nuptial births which has been a primary contributor to the increase in the proportion of exnuptial births. Of all exnuptial confinements, 51% were to females aged less than 25 years, a slight increase on the figure recorded in 1998 but a decrease on the 55% recorded in 1997, whilst 23% of confinements were to mothers aged 30 years or over, a slight decrease on the 25% recorded in 1998 but an increase on the 21% recorded in 1997.

In 1989, 78% of exnuptial births had paternity acknowledged, but by 1999 this had increased to 89% of births. While the number of exnuptial births grew by 61% between 1989 and 1999, the absolute number of cases where paternity was not acknowledged fell by 53 over the same period.

In 1999, as a percentage of all women giving birth in the 19 year and under age group, exnuptial births accounted for 97%, a slight increase on the proportion recorded in 1998 (95%). For all women giving birth in the 20–24 year age group this proportion dropped to 67%, and in the 25–29 age group to 32%, both significantly higher than the corresponding 1998 figures of 65%, and 30% respectively.

NUPTIALITY OF BIRTH



3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		IRTHS					
Fotal births(b)	6 813	6 844	6 570	6 457	6 007	5 978	6 032
Males	3 506	3 497	3 390	3 346	3 098	3 053	3 056
Females	3 307	3 347	3 180	3 111	2 909	2 925	2 976
Sex ratio	106.0	104.5	106.6	107.6	106.5	104.4	102.7
ndigenous births	n.a.	247	n.p.	244	310	298	339
Males	n.a.	117	n.p.	136	151	156	172
Females	n.a.	130	n.p.	108	159	142	167
Sex ratio	n.a.	90.0	n.p.	125.9	95.0	109.9	103.0
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	60	63	56	70	67	74
Nuptial births	5 308	4 725	4 381	4 242	3 866	3 661	3 616
Exnuptial births	1 505	2 119	2 189	2 215	2 141	2 317	2 416
Proportion of total live births (%)	22.1	31.0	33.3	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.1
Paternity acknowledged births	1 179	1 808	1 896	1 941	1 876	2 059	2 143
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	78.3	85.3	86.6	87.6	87.6	88.9	88.7
Crude birth rate	15.0	14.5	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.8
ge-specific birth rate							
Age group (years) 15–19	27.1	07.4	24.9	26.9	27.4	24.2	27.1
20-24	98.2	27.1 92.3	24.9 82.6	26.9 86.5	27.4 79.2	24.2 76.0	27.1 78.8
25–29	98.2 142.0	92.3 136.8	82.0 130.5	128.0	121.1	121.3	123.4
30–34	84.9	130.8 96.6	98.6	97.9	93.5	96.7	123.4
35–39	23.7	31.5	35.6	31.7	31.0	37.4	37.6
40-44	3.8	5.0	5.9	6.5	5.2	6.1	6.1
45–49	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
otal fertility rate	1.899	1.947	1.892	1.890	1.787	1.811	1.872
emale net reproduction rate	0.906	0.941	0.909	0.901	0.858	0.880	0.912

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) See paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

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3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) continued

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	199
	CONF	INEMENTS					
otal confinements(b)	6 723	6 768	6 480	6 356	5 935	5 891	5 93
First nuptial	2 248	2 022	1 924	1 795	1 733	1 570	1 51
All nuptial	5 231	4 661	4 318	4 162	3 814	3 606	3 54
Paternity-acknowledged	1 170	1 797	1 871	1 922	1 859	2 027	2 11
All exnuptial	1 492	2 107	2 162	2 194	2 121	2 285	2 38
ledian age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	26.7	28.0	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.6	28
All nuptial	28.2	29.3	29.7	29.6	29.7	30.0	30
Paternity-acknowledged	23.0	24.1	24.8	24.5	24.4	25.3	25
All exnuptial	22.7	23.8	24.5	24.3	24.2	25.1	24
All Confinements	27.4	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.6	28
ledian age of father (years)							
Nuptial	30.4	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.4	32
Paternity-acknowledged	26.0	26.8	27.6	27.0	27.2	27.9	27
All fathers where age is known	29.9	30.8	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.1	31
ledian duration of marriage (years)							
First nuptial	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2
All nuptial	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	Z
uptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	2 248	2 022	1 924	1 795	1 733	1 570	15
1	1 634	1 557	1 371	1 447	1 310	1 259	11
2	857	712	673	614	500	523	5
3	324	257	215	201	193	151	1
4	110	55	79	64	44	65	
5 and over	58	58	56	41	34	38	
Average number of births	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

		OUP OF MO					
	19 and					40 and	
Confinements	under	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	over	Total(a)
		NUN	1BER				
Nuptial							
Single	12	374	1 287	1 220	510	76	3 480
Twins or higher order	—	5	23	24	12	—	65
Total	12	379	1 311	1 245	522	77	3 547
Exnuptial							
Single	443	755	615	345	158	34	2 352
Twins or higher order	_	11	9	6	4	_	32
Total	445	766	624	351	162	34	2 384
Total confinements	457	1 145	1 935	1 596	684	111	5 931
	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •				
		PROPOR	TION (%)				
Nuptial	2.6	33.1	67.8	78.0	76.3	69.4	59.8
Exnuptial	97.4	66.9	32.2	22.0	23.7	30.6	40.2
			• • • • • • • •				

(a) Includes not stated.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

In 1999, 3,783 deaths were recorded in Tasmania, 178 more than in 1998. Male deaths accounted for 1,954 of the total, whilst female deaths numbered 1,829. In 1999, there were 106.8 male deaths to every 100 female deaths, a decrease on the figure recorded in 1998 (110.1) but almost identical to that recorded in 1997.

There were 65 more male deaths in 1999, representing an increase of 3%, whilst there were 113 more female deaths or a 7% increase over the same period.

Death rates

The crude Tasmanian death rate for 1999 was 8.0 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly higher than the 1998 figure (7.6). Of all the States and territories, Tasmania has the highest crude death rate, followed by South Australia (7.6 per 1,000 of mid-year population) and New South Wales (7.1). The Australian crude death rate for 1999 was 6.8 deaths per thousand of mid-year population.

In comparison, the 1999 Tasmanian standardised death rate (which allows a comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population) was 6.5 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly higher than the figure recorded in 1998 (6.3 per thousand).

In 1999, the Australian standardised death rate was 5.9 per thousand of mid-year population, slightly lower than the figure recorded in 1998. Of all the States and territories Tasmania and the Northern Territory (with 6.5 and 8.7 per thousand of mid-year population respectively) had the highest standardised death rates. All other States and territories except the ACT (5.4 per thousand) were within the 5.7 to 6.0 per thousand range.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

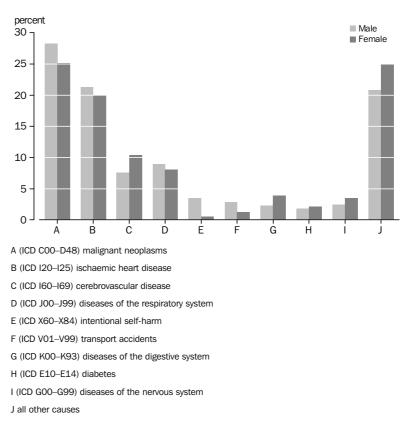


Cause of death

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Malignant neoplasms (cancers) and ischaemic heart disease were the major causes of death for Tasmanians in 1999, accounting for 1,014 and 783 deaths respectively. Malignant neoplasms were responsible for 28% of male deaths and 25% of female deaths. Ischaemic heart disease brought about a further 21% of male deaths and 20% of female deaths.

Disease of the circulatory system, which includes ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease, brought about the deaths of 1,501 Tasmanians in 1999, accounting for 40% of deaths recorded during that year. Some 38% of male deaths (740) and 42% of female deaths (761) were attributable to these diseases. Deaths from cerebrovascular disease, or stroke, were more common for females than males, resulting in 190, (10%) female deaths, compared to the much lower figure of 149 (8%) male deaths in 1999.

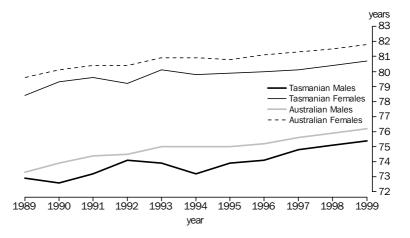


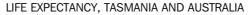
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH 1999

Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for a further 325 deaths, (over 8% of all deaths), 176 (9%) male deaths and 149 (8%) female deaths. For deaths due to intentional self -harm, male deaths, 68 (4%), were far more prevalent than female deaths, 10 (1%). Similarly, for deaths due to transport accidents, male deaths , 44 (2%) also exceeded the number recorded for females, 22 (1%) attributed to this cause.

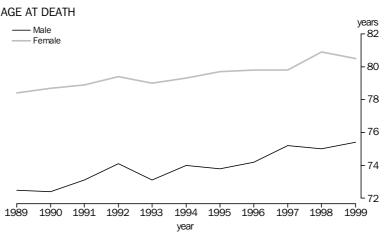
Life expectancy

Based on the mortality conditions in Tasmania between 1997 and 1999, the life expectancy at birth was 75.4 years for males and 80.7 years for females, lower than the equivalent Australian life expectancy at birth of 76.2 years for males and 81.8 years for females.





In 1999, there were 46 infant deaths recorded in Tasmania, (27 males and 19 females), an increase of 35% on the 1998 total (34), and the highest figure recorded since 1994. The male infant mortality rate was 8.8 per 1,000 live births, whilst for females it was 6.4 per 1,000 live births, both increases on the 1998 rates when they were 7.9, and 3.4 per 1,000 live births respectively. Age at death The median age at death for Tasmanian males in 1999 was 75.4 years, 0.6 years higher than the Australian median of 74.8 and only exceeded by South Australia (75.8 years). Conversely, the median age at death for Tasmanian females was 80.5 years, below the Australian median of 81.4 years but significantly higher than that of their male counterparts. Since 1989, the trend in median ages at death for both men and women have continued to gradually increase from 72.5 years, and 78.4 years respectively.



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Infant mortality

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

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	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		DEATHS					
Total deaths(b)	3 690	3 911	3 754	3 872	3 809	3 605	3 783
Males	1 914	2 136	1 952	2 052	1 966	1 889	1 954
Females	1 776	1 775	1 802	1 820	1 843	1 716	1 829
Sex ratio	107.8	120.3	108.3	112.7	106.7	110.1	106.8
Crude death rate	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.0
Males	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.4
Females	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.7
Standardised death rate	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5
Males	9.8	9.9	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.2
Females	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2
Median age at death (years)							
Males	72.4	74.0	73.8	74.2	75.2	75.0	75.4
Females	78.4	79.3	79.7	79.8	79.8	80.9	80.5
Age-specific death rate Age group (years) Males							
0	12.2	8.6	8.0	5.7	8.4	7.9	8.4
1–4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
5–14	0.3	0.2	0.2	_	0.2	0.1	0.3
15–24	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
25–34	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.6
35–44	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7
45–54	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5
55–64	14.3	13.3	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.0	8.7
65–74	36.3	33.1	32.8	34.5	28.8	27.5	26.8
75–84	84.4	89.1	77.2	79.9	79.4	73.6	76.9
85 and over	191.5	213.5	201.9	202.9	193.3	177.0	176.0
Females 0	8.6	6.3	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.1
0	8.6 0.1	0.3	3.5	3.2 0.4	4.5 0.5	3.4 0.4	0.1
5–14	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4 0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
25–34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
35–44	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
45–54	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.0
55-64	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.7	5.4	5.4
65-74	22.1	19.4	18.5	17.6	18.0	15.1	16.2
75–84 85 and over	56.3 182.4	52.5 153.9	51.8 152.4	49.1 153.4	49.9 145.5	44.9 141.9	46.6 141.3
	102.4	100.9	102.4	100.4			141.J

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		DEATHS					
Expectation of life(b)							
Males	70.0	70.0	== =				
Age O	72.9	73.2	73.9	74.1	74.8	75.1	75.4
Age 1	72.9	72.8	73.5	73.6	74.3	74.7	75.0
Age 25	49.8	50.0	50.3	50.5	51.1	51.4	51.8
Age 45	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.7	32.3	32.6	33.0
Age 65	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.0
Females							
Age O	78.4	79.9	79.9	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.7
Age 1	78.1	79.4	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.8	80.1
Age 25	54.6	55.8	55.6	55.7	55.8	56.2	56.5
Age 45	35.2	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.9	37.2
Age 65	17.9	18.7	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.5
Principal causes of death(c) (SDR per 100,00	0 populatio	n)					
Males	220	074	054	0.05	0.0E	205	000
Neoplasms	239	271	251	265	235	225	230
Diseases of the circulatory system	452	405	367	368	354	320	309
Diseases of the respiratory system	104	103	79	87	95	87	73
Diseases of the digestive system	31	24	26	25	21	20	19
All other diseases	90	113	107	106	99	99	109
External causes	68	74	63	66	59	61	77
Females							
Neoplasms	157	150	166	154	150	138	151
Diseases of the circulatory system	322	244	241	232	226	201	195
Diseases of the respiratory system	46	43	40	47	63	50	41
Diseases of the digestive system	25	24	20	19	17	16	20
All other diseases	75	93	74	82	74	69	84
External causes	38	22	25	25	19	22	30
	INF	ANT DEATH	IS				• • • • •
Total infant deaths	72	51	38	29	39	34	46
Males	43	30	27	19	26	24	27
Females	29	21	11	10	13	10	19
Infant mortality rate	10.6	7.5	5.8	4.5	6.5	5.7	7.6
Males	12.3	8.6	8.0	5.7	8.4	7.9	8.8
Females	8.8	6.3	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.4
Age at death							
Males		40	10		~	-	~
Under 1 day	14	12	12	—	9	5	8
1 day to under 1 week	6	—	—	_	6	7	6
1 week to under 4 weeks	4	_	_	7	3	3	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	19	13	9	6	8	9	9
Females							
Under 1 day	10	5	6	—	—	4	5
1 day to under 1 week	7	5	—	—	—	_	3
1 week to under 4 weeks	—	3	—	—	3	_	7
4 weeks to under 1 year	10	8	3	5	5	4	4

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) continued

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

and the previous two years.

(c) See paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age at death (years)	Males	Females	Persons
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						• • • • • • •		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Under 1	27	19	46	50	7	11	18
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1							
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	_	_	_			14	31
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	_	_	_				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0–4	29	25	54	50–54	62	50	112
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	_	_	3	55	14	5	19
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	_	_					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7	—	—					
5-9 3 $ 5$ $55-59$ 74 42 116 10 $ 60$ 18 15 33 11 $ 61$ 20 12 32 12 $ 62$ 21 11 32 14 3 $ 62$ 211 116 $10-14$ 7 $ 9$ $60-64$ 118 76 194 15 $ 5$ 65 31 117 86 17 4 3 7 67 49 18 67 18 6 $ 6$ 68 33 36 92 317 20 7 4 11 70 38 24 62 21 $ 6$ 73 54 45 99 22 $ 6$ 77 767 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>								
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5-9	3	_	5	55-59	74	42	110
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10	_	_	_	60	18	15	33
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11	_	—	_	61	20	12	32
14 3 - 4 64 28 22 50 10-14 7 - 9 60-64 118 76 194 15 - - 5 65 31 17 48 16 - - 66 38 20 56 17 4 3 7 67 49 18 67 18 6 - - 4 69 45 32 77 15-19 17 5 22 65-69 194 123 317 20 7 4 11 70 38 24 62 21 - - 6 73 54 45 99 23 - - 6 76 71 46 130 20-24 22 10 32 70-74 256 172 428 25 3 3 6 75 80 53 133 26 - - 6	12		—					
10-14 7 - 9 60-64 118 76 194 15 - - 5 65 31 17 48 16 - - 66 36 20 56 17 4 3 7 67 49 18 67 18 6 - 6 68 33 36 69 19 - - 4 69 45 52 77 20 7 4 11 70 38 24 62 21 - - 5 71 48 28 76 22 - - 4 72 44 5 79 23 - - 6 74 72 44 5 79 24 - - 6 76 71 45 116 27 - - 6 77 67 63 130 28 - - - 75-79			_					
15 - - 5 65 31 17 48 16 - - 66 36 20 56 17 4 3 7 67 49 18 67 18 6 - 6 68 33 36 69 19 - - 4 69 45 32 77 15-19 17 5 22 65-69 194 123 317 20 7 4 11 70 38 24 62 22 - - 4 72 44 35 79 23 - - 6 73 54 45 99 924 - - 6 74 72 40 112 20-24 22 10 32 70-74 256 172 428 25 3 3 6 75 80 53 130 26 - - 6 76 71 45 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10-14	1	_	Э	00-04	110	10	194
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15	_	_	5	65	31	17	48
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16	_	_	_	66			
19 - - 4 69 45 32 77 15-19 17 5 22 65-69 194 123 317 20 7 4 11 70 38 24 62 21 - - 5 71 48 28 76 22 - - 6 73 54 45 99 23 - - 6 74 72 40 112 20-24 22 10 32 70-74 256 172 428 25 3 3 6 75 80 53 133 26 - - 6 76 71 45 116 27 - - 6 77 67 63 160 199 29 - - - 78 63 56 119 29 9 - - - 75 75 79 348 278 626	17				67	49	18	67
15-191752265-691941233172074117038246221571482876224724435792367354459924674724011220-2422103270-7425617242825336758053133266767145116276766112825-291982775-7934827862630786366127314488166621283210827154125336836662128348-884597813730-342983780-84323322645359514855572127369902763904189126436935951485557212736 <td>18</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	18							
2074117038246221571482876224724435792367354459924674724011220-2422103270-742561724282533675805313326676714511627677676313028786356119297579348278626305806166127314488166621283210827154125336836662128348-884597813730-342983780-843233226453595108839589736986547212637487477211938731088395671								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	T0-TA	11	5	22	69–69	194	123	317
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20	7	4	11	70	38	24	62
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21				71			76
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22							
20-24 22 10 32 $70-74$ 256 172 428 25 3 3 6 75 80 53 133 26 $ 6$ 76 71 45 116 27 $ 6$ 77 67 63 130 28 $ 78$ 63 56 119 29 $ 79$ 67 61 128 $25-29$ 19 8 27 $75-79$ 348 278 626 30 $ 5$ 80 61 66 127 31 4 4 8 81 66 62 128 32 $ 10$ 82 71 54 125 31 4 4 8 81 66 62 128 32 $ 10$ 82 71 54 125 33 $ 6$ 83 66 62 128 34 8 $ 8$ 84 59 78 137 $30-34$ 29 8 37 $80-84$ 323 322 645 35 9 5 14 85 55 72 127 36 $ 9$ 86 54 72 126 37 $ 87$ 87 97 91 $35-39$ <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
25 3 3 6 75 80 53 133 26 - - 6 76 71 45 116 27 - - 6 77 67 63 130 28 - - - 78 63 56 119 29 - - - 79 67 61 128 25-29 19 8 27 75-79 348 278 626 30 - - 5 80 61 66 128 32 - - 10 82 71 54 125 33 - - 6 83 66 62 128 34 8 - 8 84 59 78 137 30-34 29 8 37 80-84 323 322 645 35 9 5 14 85 55 72 127 36 - - 9								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20-24	22	10	JZ	10-14	200	112	420
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25	3	3	6	75	80	53	133
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26			6	76	71		116
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27	_	_					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29				19 75 70			
31 4 4 8 81 66 62 128 32 $ 10$ 82 71 54 125 33 $ 6$ 83 66 62 128 34 8 $ 8$ 84 59 78 137 $30-34$ 29 8 37 $80-84$ 323 322 645 35 9 5 14 85 55 72 127 36 $ 9$ 86 54 72 126 37 $ 4$ 87 47 72 119 38 7 3 10 88 39 58 97 39 5 5 10 89 35 67 102 $35-39$ 29 18 47 $85-89$ 230 341 571 40 $ 7$ 92 18 49 67 43 9 11 20 93 6 24 30 44 $ 6$ 94 5 28 33 $40-44$ 33 17 50 $90-94$ 82 207 289 45 8 11 19 $95-99$ 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over $ 49$ 12 4 16 $ -$ <td< td=""><td>20-29</td><td>19</td><td>ŏ</td><td>21</td><td>10-19</td><td>348</td><td>218</td><td>020</td></td<>	20-29	19	ŏ	21	10-19	348	218	020
31 4 4 8 81 66 62 128 32 $ 10$ 82 71 54 125 33 $ 6$ 83 66 62 128 34 8 $ 84$ 59 78 137 $30-34$ 29 8 37 $80-84$ 323 322 645 35 9 5 14 85 55 72 127 36 $ 9$ 86 54 72 126 37 $ 4$ 87 47 72 119 38 7 3 10 88 39 58 97 39 5 5 10 89 35 67 102 $35-39$ 29 18 47 $85-89$ 230 341 571 40 $ 7$ 92 18 49 67 43 9 11 20 93 6 24 30 44 $ 6$ 94 5 28 33 $40-44$ 33 17 50 $90-94$ 82 207 289 45 8 11 19 $95-99$ 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over $ 49$ 12 4 16 71 99	30	_	_	5	80	61	66	127
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31	4	4	8	81	66	62	128
348-8845978137 $30-34$ 29837 $80-84$ 323 322 645 35 9514 85 55 72 127 36 9 86 54 72 126 37 4 87 47 72 119 38 7310 88 39 58 97 39 5510 89 35 67 102 $35-39$ 29 18 47 $85-89$ 230 341 571 40 990 27 63 90 41 8 911 26 43 69 42 7 92 18 49 67 43 911 20 93 6 24 30 44 6 94 5 28 33 $40-44$ 33 17 50 $90-94$ 82 207 289 45 8 11 19 $95-99$ 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over 49 12 4 16 $-$	32	_	_		82			
30-34 29 8 37 $80-84$ 323 322 645 35 9 5 14 85 55 72 127 36 $ 9$ 86 54 72 126 37 $ 4$ 87 47 72 119 38 7 3 10 88 39 58 97 39 5 5 10 89 35 67 102 $35-39$ 29 18 47 $85-89$ 230 341 571 40 $ 9$ 90 27 63 90 41 $ 8$ 91 26 43 69 42 $ 7$ 92 18 49 67 43 9 11 20 93 6 24 30 44 $ 6$ 94 5 28 33 $40-44$ 33 17 50 $90-94$ 82 207 289 45 8 11 19 $95-99$ 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over $ 49$ 12 4 16 $ -$	33	_	—		83			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30-34	29	ŏ	31	oU−84	323	322	645
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35	9	5	14	85	55	72	127
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36				86			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37				87			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38							
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39				89			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30-39	29	78	41	60-69	230	341	5/1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40	_	_	9	90	27	63	90
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41	_		8	91			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42				92			
40-44 33 17 50 90-94 82 207 289 45 8 11 19 95-99 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over - 7 9 47 8 8 16 - - - - 48 8 11 19 Not stated - - - 49 12 4 16 - - - -								
45 8 11 19 95–99 27 71 98 46 13 11 24 100 and over - 7 9 47 8 8 16 - - - - - 48 8 11 19 Not stated - - - - 49 12 4 16 - - - - -								
46 13 11 24 100 and over - 7 9 47 8 8 16 -	40-44	33	11	50	90-94	ŏ∠	207	289
46 13 11 24 100 and over - 7 9 47 8 8 16 -	45	8	11	19	95–99	27	71	98
47 8 8 16 48 8 11 19 Not stated 49 12 4 16	46	13	11	24				
49 12 4 16	47							
	48				Not stated	—	_	_
45 94 Total 1954 1829 3783					-	e a= -	4 000	
	45–49	49	45	94	Total	1 954	1 829	3 783
	•••••	•••••		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••

SECTION 4 • DEATHS

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999

MALES.....

	TASMANIA				Aust.	Ti	ASMANIA				Aust.
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x
		• • • • • • • •									
0	100 000	0.00790	99 315	75.41	76.22	50	93 868	0.00348	93 708	28.40	29.16
1	99 210	0.00060	99 178	75.01	75.68	51	93 542	0.00386	93 364	27.50	28.25
2	99 151	0.00037	99 131	74.06	74.72	52	93 181	0.00430	92 984	26.61	27.36
3	99 114	0.00030	99 098	73.09	73.75	53	92 780	0.00480	92 561	25.72	26.47
4	99 083	0.00025	99 071	72.11	72.77	54	92 334	0.00537	92 091	24.84	25.58
5	99 059	0.00020	99 049	71.13	71.78	55	91 838	0.00601	91 567	23.97	24.71
6	99 039	0.00017	99 031	70.14	70.80	56	91 286	0.00673	90 984	23.11	23.85
7	99 022	0.00016	99 014	69.15	69.81	57	90 671	0.00754	90 336	22.27	22.99
8	99 006	0.00016	98 998	68.16	68.82	58	89 988	0.00843	89 615	21.43	22.15
9	98 990	0.00016	98 982	67.17	67.83	59	89 230	0.00942	88 817	20.61	21.32
10	98 975	0.00016	98 967	66.18	66.84	60	88 389	0.01051	87 933	19.80	20.50
11	98 959	0.00016	98 951	65.19	65.84	61	87 461	0.01170	86 957	19.01	19.69
12	98 943	0.00017	98 935	64.20	64.85	62	86 437	0.01302	85 883	18.23	18.90
13	98 927	0.00021	98 917	63.22	63.86	63	85 312	0.01448	84 704	17.46	18.12
14	98 906	0.00029	98 893	62.23	62.88	64	84 077	0.01609	83 410	16.71	17.36
15	98 877	0.00043	98 857	61.25	61.89	65	82 724	0.01788	81 995	15.97	16.61
16	98 834	0.00060	98 806	60.27	60.92	66	81 245	0.01985	80 449	15.25	15.87
17	98 775	0.00079	98 737	59.31	59.96	67	79 631	0.02203	78 766	14.55	15.15
18	98 697	0.00096	98 651	58.36	59.00	68	77 877	0.02443	76 938	13.87	14.45
19	98 602	0.00109	98 550	57.41	58.06	69	75 974	0.02707	74 959	13.20	13.77
20	98 495	0.00117	98 438	56.47	57.12	70	73 918	0.02995	72 824	12.56	13.10
21	98 381	0.00120	98 322	55.54	56.19	71	71 704	0.03310	70 530	11.93	12.46
22	98 262	0.00121	98 203	54.60	55.26	72	69 330	0.03653	68 077	11.32	11.83
23	98 143	0.00122	98 084	53.67	54.33	73	66 798	0.04026	65 466	10.73	11.22
24	98 024	0.00123	97 964	52.73	53.39	74	64 108	0.04434	62 700	10.16	10.63
25 26	97 904 97 781	0.00125 0.00126	97 843 97 720	51.80 50.86	52.46 51.53	75 76	61 266 58 274	0.04883 0.05377	59 782 56 719	9.61 9.08	10.06 9.50
20	97 658	0.00120	97 720 97 596	49.93	50.59	70	55 141	0.05923	53 518	9.08 8.56	9.50 8.97
28	97 534	0.00127	97 990 97 942	49.93 48.99	49.66	78	51 875	0.06525	50 191	8.50	8.46
28	97 534 97 411	0.00127	97 349 97 349	48.99	49.00 48.73	79	48 490	0.00323	46 754	7.60	8.40 7.96
30	97 287	0.00127	97 349 97 224	47.11	47.79	80	45 004	0.07108	43 228	7.15	7.50
31	97 162	0.00128	97 100	46.17	46.86	81	41 441	0.08714	39 638	6.72	7.05
32	97 038	0.00120	96 975	45.23	45.92	82	37 830	0.09583	36 017	6.31	6.62
33	96 913	0.00120	96 850	44.29	44.98	83	34 205	0.10528	32 401	5.93	6.22
34	96 787	0.00131	96 723	43.34	44.04	84	30 604	0.11551	28 829	5.57	5.84
35	96 660	0.00133	96 595	42.40	43.11	85	27 069	0.12655	25 345	5.23	5.49
36	96 531	0.00136	96 465	41.46	42.17	86	23 643	0.13840	21 993	4.92	5.16
37	96 399	0.00140	96 332	40.51	41.23	87	20 371	0.15108	18 814	4.63	4.86
38	96 264	0.00146	96 194	39.57	40.29	88	17 293	0.16459	15 850	4.36	4.58
39	96 124	0.00152	96 051	38.63	39.35	89	14 447	0.17882	13 132	4.12	4.34
40	95 978	0.00159	95 902	37.68	38.41	90	11 864	0.19322	10 692	3.92	4.12
41	95 824	0.00168	95 745	36.74	37.48	91	9 571	0.20719	8 554	3.74	3.93
42	95 663	0.00179	95 578	35.80	36.54	92	7 588	0.22041	6 726	3.59	3.78
43	95 492	0.00190	95 402	34.87	35.61	93	5 916	0.23136	5 207	3.46	3.65
44	95 310	0.00204	95 214	33.93	34.68	94	4 547	0.23942	3 981	3.36	3.54
45	95 116	0.00220	95 012	33.00	33.75	95	3 458	0.24563	3 016	3.27	3.45
46	94 906	0.00239	94 795	32.07	32.82	96	2 609	0.25199	2 266	3.17	3.36
47	94 680	0.00260	94 559	31.15	31.90	97	1 952	0.25961	1 687	3.08	3.26
48	94 434	0.00285	94 301	30.23	30.98	98	1 445	0.26693	1 243	3.00	3.17
49	94 164	0.00314	94 019	29.31	30.07	99	1 059	0.27427	907	2.91	3.09

(a) See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age x

qx proportion dying between exact age and exact age + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

 $e^{\circ}\!x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999 continued

FEMALES.....

	TASMANIA				Aust.	т	101111				Aust.
	1A3I/IAI/IIA				Aust.	17					Ausi.
Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x	Age (years)	lx	qx	Lx	e°x	e°x
0	100 000	0.00529	99 535	80.68	81.77	50	96 413	0.00261	96 289	32.54	33.53
1	99 471	0.00051	99 443	80.10	81.17	51	96 162	0.00287	96 026	31.62	32.60
2	99 420	0.00034	99 403	79.14	80.21	52	95 886	0.00315	95 737	30.71	31.68
3	99 386	0.00028	99 372	78.17	79.23	53	95 584	0.00346	95 421	29.81	30.76
4	99 358	0.00025	99 346	77.19	78.24	54	95 254	0.00380	95 075	28.91	29.84
5	99 333	0.00022	99 322	76.21	77.26	55	94 892	0.00417	94 697	28.02	28.94
6	99 312	0.00018	99 303	75.23	76.27	56	94 496	0.00458	94 283	27.13	28.03
7	99 294	0.00015	99 286	74.24	75.28	57	94 063	0.00503	93 830	26.26	27.14
8	99 278	0.00013	99 272	73.25	74.29	58	93 591	0.00551	93 336	25.39	26.25
9	99 265	0.00012	99 259	72.26	73.29	59	93 075	0.00604	92 798	24.52	25.37
10	99 253	0.00011	99 248	71.27	72.30	60	92 513	0.00662	92 211	23.67	24.49
11	99 242	0.00012	99 236	70.28	71.31	61	91 900	0.00724	91 572	22.82	23.62
12	99 231	0.00013	99 224	69.29	70.31	62	91 235	0.00792	90 879	21.99	22.76
13	99 218	0.00016	99 210	68.30	69.32	63	90 513	0.00866	90 126	21.16	21.91
14	99 202	0.00020	99 192	67.31	68.33	64	89 729	0.00946	89 311	20.34	21.07
15	99 181	0.00025	99 169	66.32	67.35	65	88 881	0.01034	88 427	19.53	20.23
16	99 156	0.00030	99 141	65.34	66.36	66	87 961	0.01133	87 470	18.73	19.40
17	99 126	0.00034	99 109	64.36	65.38	67	86 965	0.01243	86 432	17.94	18.59
18	99 092	0.00037	99 074	63.38	64.41	68	85 884	0.01368	85 305	17.15	17.78
19	99 055	0.00038	99 036	62.40	63.43	69	84 710	0.01509	84 079	16.39	16.98
20	99 017	0.00038	98 998	61.43	62.46	70	83 431	0.01670	82 744	15.63	16.20
21	98 979	0.00038	98 961	60.45	61.48	71	82 038	0.01853	81 289	14.89	15.43
22	98 942	0.00036	98 924	59.47	60.51	72	80 518	0.02059	79 701	14.16	14.67
23	98 906	0.00036	98 888	58.49	59.53	73	78 860	0.02291	77 969	13.44	13.93
24	98 871	0.00036	98 853	57.52	58.56	74	77 053	0.02552	76 083	12.75	13.21
25	98 835	0.00037	98 817	56.54	57.58	75	75 086	0.02843	74 033	12.07	12.50
26	98 799	0.00038	98 780	55.56	56.60	76	72 951	0.03168	71 811	11.41	11.81
27	98 762	0.00039	98 742	54.58	55.63	77	70 640	0.03533	69 408	10.76	11.14
28	98 723	0.00041	98 703	53.60	54.65	78	68 144	0.03948	66 816	10.14	10.49
29	98 682	0.00043	98 661	52.62	53.68	79	65 454	0.04418	64 025	9.53	9.86
30	98 640	0.00046	98 617	51.64	52.70	80	62 562	0.04953	61 030	8.95	9.26
31	98 594	0.00049	98 570	50.67	51.73	81	59 463	0.05559	57 827	8.39	8.68
32	98 546	0.00052	98 520	49.69	50.75	82	56 158	0.06243	54 421	7.86	8.12
33	98 494	0.00057	98 467	48.72	49.78	83	52 651	0.07012	50 820	7.35	7.59
34	98 439	0.00061	98 409	47.74	48.81	84	48 959	0.07872	47 045	6.86	7.08
35	98 378	0.00066	98 346	46.77	47.84	85	45 105	0.08827	43 124	6.41	6.61
36	98 313	0.00072	98 278	45.80	46.87	86	41 124	0.09883	39 097	5.98	6.16
37	98 242	0.00079	98 204	44.84	45.90	87	37 060	0.11043	35 013	5.58	5.75
38	98 165	0.00086	98 123	43.87	44.93	88	32 967	0.12311	30 932	5.21	5.36
39	98 080	0.00094	98 034	42.91	43.97	89	28 908	0.13682	26 919	4.87	5.01
40	97 987	0.00103	97 938	41.95	43.01	90	24 953	0.15124	23 048	4.56	4.69
41	97 886	0.00113	97 832	40.99	42.05	91	21 179	0.16598	19 397	4.29	4.41
42	97 776	0.00124	97 716	40.04	41.09	92	17 664	0.18085	16 037	4.04	4.15
43	97 655	0.00136	97 589	39.09	40.13	93	14 469	0.19517	13 025	3.83	3.93
44	97 522	0.00149	97 451	38.14	39.18	94	11 645	0.20826	10 399	3.63	3.73
45	97 377	0.00163	97 299	37.19	38.23	95	9 220	0.22010	8 173	3.46	3.55
46	97 218	0.00179	97 132	36.25	37.28	96	7 191	0.23123	6 331	3.30	3.39
47	97 044	0.00197	96 950	35.32	36.34	97	5 528	0.24239	4 833	3.15	3.23
48	96 853	0.00216	96 749	34.39	35.40	98	4 188	0.25419	3 635	3.01	3.08
49	96 643	0.00238	96 530	33.46	34.46	99	3 124	0.26667	2 689	2.87	2.94
							/				

(a) See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

lx number of persons at exact age x

qx proportion dying between exact age and exact age + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

 $e^{\circ}\!x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes of death, Sex, 1999(a)

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
Cause of death	no.	no.	no.	(%)	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	18	24	42	1.0	8.9
Neoplasms (COO–D48)	565	470	1 035	27.4	219.8
Malignant neoplasms (COO-C97)	554	460	1 014	26.8	215.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	52	67	119	3.1	25.3
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	33	29	62	1.6	13.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	48	64	112	3.0	23.8
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	740	761	1 501	39.7	318.8
All heart diseases (105–109, 111, 113, 120–125, 126, 127, 130–152)	516	500	1 016	26.9	215.8
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	417	366	783	20.7	166.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	149	190	339	9.0	72.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	176	149	325	8.6	69.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	45	72	117	3.1	24.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	12	13	25	0.7	5.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	37	40	77	2.0	16.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	16	8	24	0.6	5.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8	12	20	0.5	4.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	27	26	53	1.4	11.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	172	84	256	6.8	54.4
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	44	22	66	1.7	14.0
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	68	10	78	2.1	16.6
All causes of death	1 954	1 829	3 783	100.0	803.5
			• • • • • •		

(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 of death, Summary, 1999(a)

DEATH(b)								
	Malignant neoplasms	All heart diseases	Cerebro- vascular diseases	Diseases of the respiratory system	Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents	Intentional self-harm	All causes	
Numbers								
Males	554	516	149	176	44	68	1 954	
Females	460	500	190	149	22	10	1 829	
Persons	1 014	1 016	339	325	66	78	3 783	
Proportions by sex (%)								
Males	54.6	50.8	44.0	54.2	66.7	87.2	51.7	
Females	45.4	49.2	56.0	45.8	33.3	12.8	48.3	
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Proportions by cause of de	eath (%)							
Males	28.4	26.4	7.6	9.0	2.3	3.5	100.0	
Females	25.2	27.3	10.4	8.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	
Persons	26.8	26.9	9.0	8.6	1.7	2.1	100.0	
Crude death rate(c)								
Males	238.8	222.4	64.2	75.9	19.0	29.3	842.3	
Females	192.6	209.4	79.6	62.4	9.2	4.2	765.8	
Persons	215.4	215.8	72.0	69.0	14.0	16.6	803.5	
Standardised death rate(d	I)							
Tasmania	180.2	166.3	54.5	54.1	14.4	16.9	649.8	
Australia	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								

CAUSE OF

(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.

SECTION 5

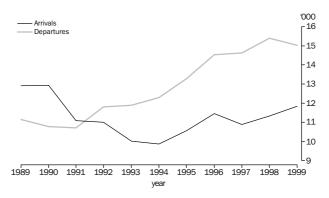
MIGRATION

Interstate migration

In 1999, 15,023 people left Tasmania to go interstate. This is 380 less than the number departing in 1998 and is the first time there has been a downturn in the number of people leaving Tasmania for other Australian States and Territories since 1989. The net interstate migration loss in 1999 was 3,191 compared to 4,080 in 1998. The last time there was a net gain from interstate migration was in 1991 when 371 more persons arrived in Tasmania than departed.

The largest number of people leaving Tasmania in 1999 went to Victoria (4,412), compared to 3,905 who went to Queensland, and 2,996 who went to New South Wales. The largest number of arrivals from interstate came from Victoria (2,867), followed by 2,298 from Queensland and 2,278 from New South Wales. Interstate arrivals to Tasmania have remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, whereas interstate departures have shown a consistent increase up until 1999.

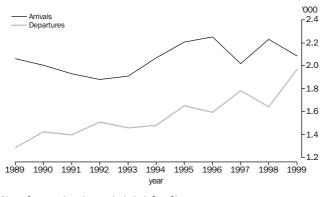
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES





In 1999, 1,969 people left Tasmania for overseas destinations, while 2,084 people chose to settle here. Permanent and long term overseas migration has traditionally produced a net population gain for Tasmania. In 1999, the net overseas migration gain was 13 compared to the net 1989 figure of 756. The only net overseas migration loss was recorded in 1997 (-16).





Note: Category jumping not included. See Glossary.

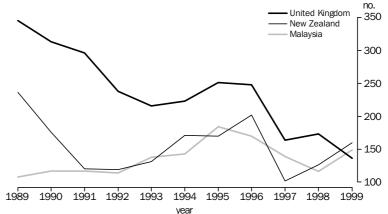
Country of Birth

Of the 1,547 permanent and long term overseas arrivals to Tasmania in 1999, 160 were born in New Zealand, while 151 were born in Malaysia, and 134 were born in the United Kingdom. Other countries where significant numbers of permanent and long term arrivals to Tasmanian were born were Singapore (64), South Africa (58), and South Korea (57).

In 1989, the pattern was significantly different. People born in the United Kingdom formed the largest single group of permanent and long term overseas arrivals to Tasmania (345), while New Zealand provided 236 people, followed by Malaysia (108), the Philippines (56), and the United States of America (51).

People born in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Malaysia have formed the three largest groups of permanent and long-term overseas arrivals to Tasmania over the past 10 years, although both New Zealand and Malaysian born arrivals exceeded the number of those born in the United Kingdom for the first time in 1999.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH



In 1999, 183 people born in the United Kingdom left Tasmania for an overseas destination, while 96 born in New Zealand, 53 born in the United States of America, and 38 born in Japan also left the state for an overseas destination.

As in 1999, the largest number of people leaving Tasmania for overseas destinations in 1989 were born in the United Kingdom (165), followed by 60 people born in Malaysia, and 60 born in New Zealand, 30 born in the United States of America, and 25 born in Polynesia.

Migration by age group

In 1999 the highest net overseas migration figures were recorded in the younger age groups, with a net figure of 72 being recorded in the 15–19 year age group, and 50 being recorded in the 20–24 year age group. Conversely, the largest net interstate migration losses were recorded in the 20–24, and 15–19 year age groups with net losses of 802 and 717 persons respectively.

.

5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	1989	1994	1995	1990	1991	1990	1999
	•••••••••				• • • • • • • •		
Dormonont movement	OVEF	RSEAS MIG	RATION				
Permanent movement Arrivals	881	518	548	463	399	443	426
Departures(b)	288	325	364 364	403 321	399 378	443 366	420
Former settlers	288 127	325 135		122	145		
Other Australian residents	161	135	133 231	122	233	n.a.	n.a.
Net	593	190	231 184	199	233	n.a. 77	n.a. 5
Net	593	193	184	142	21	11	5
Long-term movement							
Ārrivals	1 179	1 551	1 659	1 788	1 619	1 789	1 658
Australian residents returning	763	883	888	982	904	1 117	880
Overseas visitors arriving	416	668	771	806	715	672	778
Departures	1 126	1 289	1 421	1 395	1 549	1 353	1 548
Australian residents departing	844	867	900	890	1 006	1 049	1 029
Overseas visitors departing	282	422	521	505	543	304	519
Net	53	262	238	393	70	436	110
Category jumping	118	-243	-12	-76	-103	112	-102
Net overseas migration(c)	756	212	406	456	-16	625	13
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals	33.5	42.3	45.2	45.2	55.0	51.7	52.7
Australian residents returning	20.5	24.3	26.7	26.7	30.8	28.3	31.2
Overseas visitors arriving	13.0	18.0	18.5	18.5	24.2	23.4	21.6
Departures	36.8	43.8	53.7	53.7	56.4	54.4	61.3
Australian residents departing	22.2	23.6	27.7	27.7	29.6	29.5	31.6
Overseas visitors departing	14.7	20.3	25.9	25.9	26.8	24.9	29.7
	• • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • •			
	INTER	STATE MIG	GRATION				
Arrivals	12 905	9 864	10 546	11 446	10 878	11 323	11 832
Departures	11 149	12 292	13 277	14 540	14 617	15 403	15 023
Net interstate migration	1 756	-2 428	-2 731	-3 094	-3 739	-4 080	-3 191

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) For the years 1989, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

	NET MIGRATION.	
Age group (years)	Overseas	Interstate
•••••		
0–4	23	-172
5–9	14	-236
10–14	11	-272
15–19	72	-717
20–24	50	-802
25–29	-46	-432
30–34	-13	-191
35–39	-7	-226
40–44	-37	-202
45–49	-42	-103
50–54	—	-49
55–59	-17	68
60–64	16	26
65–69	—	50
70–74	-4	47
75–79	—	—
80–84	-3	—
85 and over	_	20
Total	13	-3 191

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

|--|--|

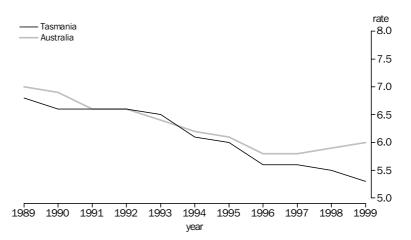
	Arrivals		Proportion male	Proportion female	Median age
Birthplace	no.	%	%	%	years
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
Selected countries					
New Zealand	120	28.2	51.7	48.3	22.0
United Kingdom	53	12.4	64.2	35.8	(a)
Regions					
Oceania and Antarctica	127	29.8	49.6	50.4	21.5
North-West Europe	85	20.0	62.4	37.6	(a)
Southern and Eastern Europe	43	10.1	39.5	60.5	(a)
North Africa and the Middle East	t 27	6.3	48.1	51.9	(a)
South-East Asia	34	8.0	26.5	73.5	(a)
North-East Asia	27	6.3	51.9	48.1	(a)
Southern and Central Asia	25	5.9	56.0	44.0	(a)
Americas	35	8.2	57.1	42.9	(a)
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	5.4	52.2	47.8	(a)
Total	426	100.0	50.5	49.5	27.4

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

MARRIAGES

There were 2,499 marriages registered in Tasmania in 1999. This was a decrease of 20% on the number registered in 1989 (3,111), and a 4% decrease on the number recorded in 1998. The 1999 number is the lowest number of marriages recorded since 1962. The crude marriage rate, the number of marriages per 1,000 population, dropped to 5.3 in 1999. This is the lowest rate recorded since 1896, and is significantly less than the 6.8 per 1,000 population recorded in 1989. The national rate was 6.0 per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGE RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



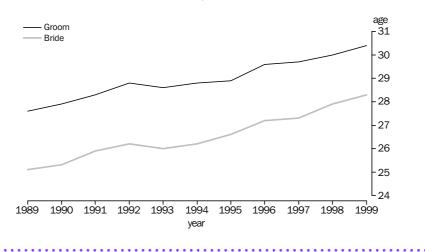
Marriage age

SECTION 6

The median marriage age, (the age at which there are as many marrying above the age as there are marrying below it), for both men and women marrying in Tasmania continued to increase in 1999. The median age at marriage for bridegrooms has increased from 27.6 years in 1989 to 30.5 years in 1999 and for brides from 25.1 years in 1989 to 28.3 years in 1999.

The median age for men and women marrying for the first time has also increased in 1999 to 28.2 years for men and 26.2 years for women.

MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM, TASMANIA



Age of brides and grooms

Between 1989 and 1999 age-specific marriage rates (per 1,000 population) decreased for men and women in most age groups. The peak age for men changed from the 20–24 year age group in 1989 to the 25–29 year age group in 1999. In 1999, the peak age group for women was also the 25–29 year age group, whereas prior to 1997 it had been the 20–24 year age group.

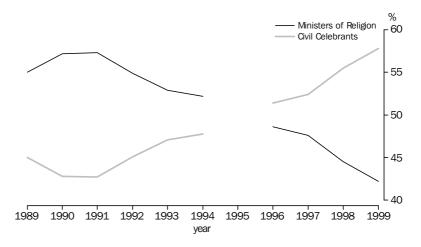
The rate for both men and women in the 35–39 year age group has increased since 1994, from 13.8 per 1,000 population to 16.4 for men, and from 9.4 to 12.6 for women. In the 20–24 year age group, the rates for both men and women have declined over time. For men the rate has fallen from 40.8 per 1,000 population in 1994 to 28.1 in 1999, and for women from 63.1 per 1,000 population in 1994 to 43.1 in 1999.

Category of celebrant

Between 1989 and 1999 the number of marriages performed in Tasmania by ministers of religion fell by over 38%, and their percentage of all marriages fell from 55% to 42%. Of these marriages in 1999, for 81% of men and 85% of women, this was their first registered marriage. By comparison, of those people married by civil celebrants (58% of all marriages) for just over 64% of men and 63% of women this was their first registered marriage. The proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants increased to 58% in 1999, compared to 51% in 1996, when the number of marriages performed by civil celebrants first exceeded the number performed by ministers of religion.

In 1999, 12% of all marriages performed in Tasmania were by Anglican ministers, while 11% were by Catholic priests. While the proportion of marriages performed by Anglican ministers fell by just over 1% from the figure recorded in 1998, the proportion performed by Catholic priests rose slightly over the same period.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PERFORMED



Note: No data is available on category of rite for 1995.

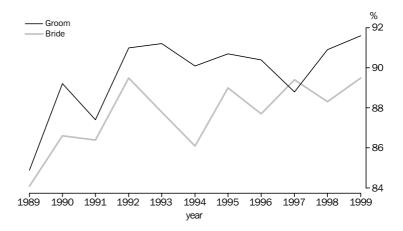
Remarriages

.

The number of marriages where at least one partner had previously been married increased in 1999, to the extent that 38% of marriages involved a party remarrying. The proportion of marriages involving a party remarrying has grown over the past 10 years. In 1989, 36% of all marriages involved a party remarrying.

In Tasmania in 1999, 716 men and 692 women remarried. Of these, 656 men, (92%), and 619 women, (90%), remarrying had their previous marriage end in divorce. These proportions are slightly higher for both men and women than the figures recorded in 1998, when 91% and 88% respectively had their previous marriage end in divorce.

PROPORTION OF REMARRIAGES PREVIOUS MARRIAGE ENDING IN DIVORCE



6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	AL	L MARRIA	GES				
Marriages registered	3 111	2 887	2 840	2 654	2 672	2 599	2 499
Crude marriage rate	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	1 983	1 839	1 792	1 632	1 664	1 612	1 551
First marriage one partner	622	560	555	488	531	481	488
Remarriage both partners	506	488	493	534	477	506	460
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	1 710	1 506	n.a.	1 290	1 272	1 157	1 055
Proportion (%)	55.0	52.2	n.a.	48.6	47.6	44.5	42.2
Civil celebrants							
Number	1 401	1 381	n.a.	1 364	1 400	1 442	1 444
Proportion (%)	45.0	47.8	n.a.	51.4	52.4	55.5	57.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

1994 1995 1996 1989 1997 1998 1999 BRIDEGROOM Age-specific marriage rate Age group (years) 19 and under 2.5 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.4 0.9 1.1 20-24 54.6 40.8 36.9 33.5 31.1 28.7 28.1 50.0 53.5 25-29 54.0 54.5 56.7 52.1 48.0 30-34 29.0 29.4 25.5 27.9 26.2 30.1 31.9 14.0 35-39 13.4 13.8 14.4 15.5 15.5 16.4 10.6 8.5 40-44 10.0 10.0 9.8 11.0 9.9 9.0 9.1 3.6 45-49 8.4 6.8 8.1 7.5 7.4 50 and over 3.9 3.9 3.5 3.6 3.4 3.7 3.7 Marital status of bridegroom 2 098 1 913 1 830 2 2 4 9 2 064 1 864 Never married 1 783 Widowed 130 78 72 76 85 70 60 704 711 714 674 699 656 Divorced 732 Total 3 111 2 887 2 840 2 654 2 672 2 599 2 499 Median age of bridegroom (years) 26.827.127.5(b)(b)(b)41.542.441.328.929.629.7 Never married 25.7 26.5 27.6 28.2 (b) Widowed 57.5 (b) (b) (b) Divorced 38.1 40.4 41.9 43.1 All bridegrooms 29.7 27.6 28.8 30.0 30.5 BRIDE Age-specific marriage rate Age group (years) 5.6 5.2 7.2 4 52.6 5.2 5.c 59.4 6.3 4.2 19 and under 14.4 4.4 4.2 20-24 74.9 63.1 50.3 48.0 43.1 43.0 25-29 38.8 46.2 48.4 52.4 48.9 46.7 19.9 23.0 30-34 19.3 19.0 21.8 21.0 25.6 35-39 10.7 9.4 10.2 11.7 12.3 12.6 12.6 8.2 6.7 40-44 7.9 7.5 7.5 7.8 7.8 45 - 496.8 6.4 7.5 7.4 6.2 6.3 6.0 50 and over 2.0 2.3 2.0 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.2 Marital status of bride 2 075 2 140 1 888 1 946 1 875 2 339 1 807 Never married Widowed 123 104 84 94 77 85 73 Divorced 649 643 681 672 649 639 619 2 654 Total 3 111 2 887 2 840 2 672 2 599 2 499 Median age of bride (years) 24.8 Never married 23.5 24.5 25.1 25.6 25.9 26.2 Widowed 53.2 (b) (b) 50.0 (b) (b) (b) Divorced 35.8 37.8 37.9 38.1 37.9 38.2 39.2 26.6 All brides 25.1 26.2 27.2 27.3 27.9 28.3

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) continued

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996		
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)								
Arta of build fue and	FIF	SI MARRIA	AGES(a)					
Age of bridegroom 15–19	20.4	45.0	7.0	2.4	2.4	4.0		
		15.9	7.9	3.4		1.0		
20-24	217.7	169.0	120.9	87.7	58.0	38.8		
25-29	202.5	168.5	151.0	124.1	113.5	84.0		
30–34	111.9	103.0	83.6	79.3	70.4	64.5		
35–39	54.1	46.2	53.3	42.5	40.6	38.2		
40–44	25.5	30.6	20.9	24.9	21.9	19.4		
45 and over	6.9	n.a.	6.5	9.1	7.4	5.9		
Age of bride								
15–19	86.1	62.7	38.5	20.7	10.4	5.3		
20–24	334.5	245.5	180.6	138.1	98.0	66.8		
25–29	202.5	164.3	143.5	134.9	130.4	91.4		
30–34	60.2	81.8	62.0	82.1	71.5	64.1		
35–39	37.9	51.8	37.9	35.5	34.8	26.9		
40–44	19.1	22.5	24.4	21.4	9.6	17.1		
45 and over	4.8	n.a.	3.2	4.3	4.9	3.9		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
	F	REMARRIAG	ES(b)					
Age of bridegroom								
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20–24	380.0	402.6	257.7	138.3	19.8	20.4		
25–29	491.5	417.2	289.5	201.6	149.5	141.1		
30–34	324.5	338.2	275.8	174.5	145.4	117.6		
35–39	208.3	242.0	166.7	159.2	134.3	87.8		
40–44	157.2	182.3	120.2	98.4	89,1	77.2		
45–49	86.0	194.2	89.4	95.0	74.4	71.9		
50–54	70.2	134.5	52.9	59.9	76.0	47.0		
55–59	54.2	51.8	56.3	52.6	46.3	43.4		
60 and over	16.6	17.7	19.5	21.9	19.3	11.2		
المتعر مقاله سنطع								
Age of bride		105.0						
15-19		125.0						
20-24	275.9	378.5	271.9	186.4	111.6	94.0		
25-29	322.0	300.4	206.5	171.9	141.0	108.5		
30–34	181.8	230.9	161.1	117.2	98.2	103.8		
35–39	100.3	130.4	97.4	90.1	88.5	70.2		
40–44	82.0	83.7	58.6	67.7	60.9	49.3		
45–49	50.9	65.6	43.2	43.9	41.6	42.7		
50–54	21.7	39.6	23.4	30.5	28.6	26.9		
55–59	15.3	15.4	14.3	24.4	13.2	9.3		
60 and over	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	1.8		

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

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE									
Previous marital status of bridegroom	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total					
NUMBER									
Never married Widowed Divorced	1 551 6 250	11 22 40	221 32 366	1 783 60 656					
Total	1 807	73	619	2 499					
PROPORTION (%)									
Never married Widowed Divorced	62.1 0.2 10.0	0.4 0.9 1.6	8.8 1.3 14.6	71.3 2.4 26.3					
Total	72.3	2.9	24.8	100.0					

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

	OF	S MARITAL OOM		OF	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE			
Category of rite	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	257	8	44	280	6	23	309	12.4
Baptist	48	_	28	49	_	27	76	3.0
Catholic	256	3	12	262	3	6	271	10.8
Churches of Christ	23	_	6	22	_	7	30	1.2
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
Lutheran	_	—	—	—	—	—		—
Orthodox	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	0.2
Presbyterian	41	—	12	44	—	8	53	2.1
Uniting Church	73	—	25	80	—	17	98	3.9
Other denominations	151	5	53	151	7	51	209	8.4
All religious rites	857	17	181	896	19	140	1 055	42.2
Civil								
Official registrars	94	7	55	81	7	68	156	6.2
Other civil celebrants	832	36	420	830	47	411	1 288	51.5
All civil rites	926	43	475	911	54	479	1 444	57.8
All marriages	1 783	60	656	1 807	73	619	2 499	100.0
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		

(a) Under authority of the Marriage Act 1961.

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SECTION 7

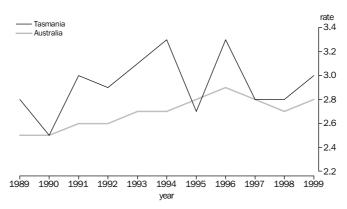
DIVORCES

There were 1,391 divorces granted in Tasmania in 1999, a significant increase on the numbers recorded in 1997 and 1998. However, this year's figure represents a drop of 12% from the figure recorded in 1996, (1,582) which was the second largest number of divorces granted since the Family Court came into operation under the *Family Law Act 1975*.

Divorce rates

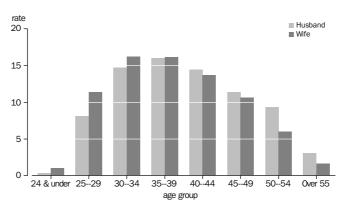
In 1999, the crude divorce rate of 3.0 divorces registered for every one thousand of population was considerably lower than the 1996 figure of 3.3 per one thousand of population, but slightly higher than the rate recorded in 1989 (2.8 per 1,000 of population).

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA



Age distribution

The highest age-specific divorce rates recorded in Tasmania in 1999 were in the 35–39 age group for males (16 per 1,000 population) and the 30–34 year age group for females, (16.4 per 1,000 population) whereas in the previous year the highest rates for both males and females were in the 30–34 year age group. The rate for males is a significant increase on the figure recorded in 1998, while that for females decreased over the same period. In 1998, the rate for males in the 35–39 year age group was 15.3 and that for females in the 30–34 year age group was 16.8 per 1,000 of population.



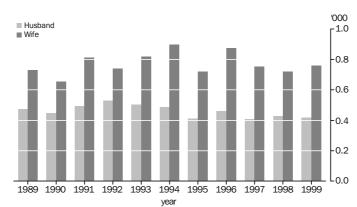
AGE SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES

Joint applications

Joint applications for divorce increased slightly in 1999 to 212, from 177 in 1998, but 15% below the peak of 248 recorded in 1996.

Applications by husband or wife

Traditionally, female divorce applicants have outnumbered their male counterparts by almost two to one. In 1999, 64% of non-joint applications were by females. This figure is slightly higher than that recorded in 1998, when 63% of all non-joint applications were by females, and significantly higher than the 1989 figure of 61%.



APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE

Divorces involving children under 18

In 1999, 823, or 59% of divorces involved at least one child under 18 years. This is a slight decrease on the percentage recorded in 1989 (64%). There were 2.0 children involved per divorce where there were children in 1999, equalling the figure recorded in 1998, and slightly higher than the figure recorded in both 1996 and 1997 (1.9). In 1999 1,640 children were involved in 823 divorces where there were children, compared with 1,497 children involved in 815 divorces in 1989.

Age of parties at divorce

Of the 1,391 divorces recorded in Tasmania in 1999, the greatest number of divorces occurred where both the husband and wife were in the 35–39 year age group, (135). The next highest number was recorded where both parties were in the 30–34 year age group, (106), followed by 104 divorces where both parties were in the 40–44 year age group, and 96 where the wife was in the 30–34 year age group, and the husband was in the 35–39 year age group.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
		LL DIVOR	CES				
Divorces granted	1 269	1 544	1 279	1 582	1 321	1 322	1 391
Crude divorce rate	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.1	12.1	11.2	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.4
Median interval between marriage							
and final separation (years)	7.6	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9
Divorces involving children							
Number	815	939	n.a.	1 013	831	850	823
Proportion of total divorces (%)	64.2	60.8	n.a.	64.0	62.9	64.3	59.2
Average number of children	2.0	2.0	n.a.	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Applicant							
Husband	471	486	410	459	405	426	419
Wife	728	898	721	875	753	719	760
Joint	70	160	148	248	163	177	212
	• • • • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •
Age-specific divorce rate		HUSBAN	D				
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
25–29	11.5	9.8	7.9	9.3	8.4	7.9	8.1
30–34	16.8	17.1	12.6	17.0	13.5	15.4	14.7
35–39	11.9	17.0	14.8	17.6	15.0	15.3	16.0
40-44	12.7	15.0	13.7	16.0	13.5	12.1	14.5
45-49	9.7	13.0	11.3	12.8	11.5	11.2	11.5
50-54	8.6	11.6	9.1	11.0	8.9	9.8	9.3
55 and over	2.2	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.1
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.0	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.4
At final separation	34.5	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.6
At decree made absolute	36.9	39.5	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.1	41.0
		WIFE					
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)				4.0			
24 and under 25–29	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1
30–34	16.2	15.4	11.8	15.7	12.7	11.2	11.5
	14.7	16.6	14.3	18.5	13.9	16.8	16.4
35–39	12.9	17.3	14.2	16.4	15.6 12.7	14.7	16.3
40–44 45–49	9.8	14.5 11.4	11.9	14.7	12.7	12.4	13.8
45–49 50–54	8.8 6.0	11.4 7.6	9.6 6.6	11.8 6.8	9.3 6.9	8.6 7.6	10.7 6.1
55 and over	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.4	22.2	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.0	23.2
At final separation	31.7	34.1	33.9	34.1	34.7	34.6	35.3
At decree made absolute	34.2	36.8	36.9	37.1	38.0	37.7	38.7
	-						

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

	(YEARS)			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
Age group of	24 and								60 and	
husband (years)	under	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	over	Total(a)
		• • • • • •								
24 and under	9	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	11
25–29	16	84	20	_	_	_	_	_	_	125
30–34	6	72	106	28	8	_	_	_	_	224
35–39	_	18	96	135	27	5	_	_	_	285
40–44	_	5	29	91	104	21	_	_	_	254
45–49	_	_	5	31	84	60	5	_	_	191
50–54	_	_	_	11	17	62	42	7	_	142
55–59	_	_	_	_	4	17	32	26	_	83
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	18	31	71
Total(a)	32	182	261	300	245	177	91	55	36	1 391

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

(a) Includes not stated.

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

	CHILDREN	۱						
								Average
Duration of marriage					4 or	All	All	number of
(years)	0	1	2	3	more	divorces	children	children(b)
1	11	6	_	_	_	20	15	2.0
2	30	6	8	4	_	48	34	1.9
3	27	13	7		_	48	32	1.5
4	46	15	14	4	_	81	66	1.9
5	28	18	17	6	_	69	70	1.7
6	32	18	29		_	83	90	1.8
7	28	14	16	6	_	64	64	1.8
8	27	14	18	8	—	69	82	2.0
9	20	13	16	13	—	63	88	2.0
10-14	63	43	116	46	13	281	468	2.1
15–19	31	32	95	44	17	219	429	2.3
20–24	55	47	36	11	6	155	177	1.8
25–29	73	18	—	—	—	94	25	1.2
30 and over	97	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
Total	568	257	375	146	45	1 391	1 640	2.0
10(0)	556	201	010	140	45	1 331	1 040	2.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

NUMBER OF

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

	1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 39.
	2 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act, 1901–1973</i> , 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. Australian data for population, births, deaths and overseas migration shown in table 1.1 include Other Territories.
POPULATION	
	3 This section consists of ERP, with information on overseas arrivals and departures, net interstate migration and population and household projections.
Population estimates	
	4 This publication has used the latest 1999 estimates for each particular table.
Population projections	
	5 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. These series of projections supersede the 1997-based series, published in July 1998, <i>Population Projections</i> , <i>1997–2051</i> (Cat. no. 3222.0).
	6 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.
	7 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 Iosses 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 <i>Population Projections, 1999 to 2101</i> (Cat. no. 3222.0).

POPULATION continued

Household projections

8 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.

9 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.

10 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 K for Australia 1997–2051). 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).

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 The live birth statistics used to calculate the perinatal death rate have been adjusted to exclude cases where the birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams. However, infant deaths are calculated using all live births registered because figures are not available Australia-wide for infants who weighed less than 400 grams at birth and who lived for 28 days, but who died before they were one year old.

15 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.

BIRTHS

DEATHS

DEATHS continued

16 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.

17 The 1997–1999 life tables are produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this bulletin in a number of important respects. They 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, and further, the age-specific death rates are graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

18 Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (fetal deaths) and deaths of infants within the first 28 days of life (neonatal deaths). In previous editions of this publication data relating to perinatal deaths have been based upon the World Health Organisation recommended definition for compiling perinatal statistics. This recommendation states that perinatal statistics should include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or, when birthweight is unavailable, of the corresponding gestational age (22 weeks) or body length (25 cm crown–heel), whether alive or dead. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. This change recognises the availability of reliable 400 gram/20 weeks data from all State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and recommendations from major users that the ABS adopt the legal requirement for registration of a perinatal death as a statistical standard.

Causes of death

19 For deaths registered in 1999, the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was introduced 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 *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

20 Deaths registered prior to 1999 are coded on the ninth version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). For cause of death tables, time-series data has been included up to 1998 on ICD-9 and new tables have been constructed commencing from 1999 on ICD-10.

21 The time-series summary table (table 4.1) includes causes of death data. The 1999 data is coded to ICD-10 and is not directly comparable with previous years presented in the table. The 1999 data 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

Overseas migration	
	22 Data on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than to the number of travellers. However, the statistics exclude the movements of operational air crew and ships' crew, transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia.
	23 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 <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library,</i> ABS website <url: http:="" www.abs.gov.au="">.</url:>
Interstate migration	
	24 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 <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library,</i> ABS website <url: http:="" www.abs.gov.au="">.</url:>
MARRIAGES	
	25 Marriage statistics refer to marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of Tasmania during the years shown. There is usually an interval between the celebration and the registration of a marriage. As a result of the delay in registration, some marriages celebrated in one year are not registered until the following year. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , 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.
	26 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

27 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.

28 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.

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

	34 The coverage of Indigenous births and deaths is affected by the extent to which people are identified as Indigenous. Propensity to identify (the likelihood that a person will identify or be identified as Indigenous) is determined by a range of factors, including who completes the administrative form for registering a birth or death (e.g. a parent, a relative, or an official); the perception of how the information will be used; education programs about identifying as Indigenous; and emotional reaction to identifying as Indigenous. Estimates of the extent of the coverage of Indigenous births are shown in table 3.1. For further details see <i>Births, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3301.0) and <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3302.0).
GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES	
	35 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1999</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).
	36 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (Cat. no. 1269.0). The SACC is also available in electronic form: <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) — on Floppy Disk</i> (Cat. no. 1269.0.15.001). This classification replaces the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (Cat. no. 1269.0).
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	
	37 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 <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> .
SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS	
	38 For all data in this publication, cell values less than three have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Tasmania at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.6) Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (Cat. no. 1303.6) Tasmania in Focus (Cat. no. 1307.6) Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0) Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0) Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0) Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0) Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0) Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1-8) (State and Territory specific publications) Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3231.0) Household and Family Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 3236.0) Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0) Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0) Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania (Cat. no. 3235.6) Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0) Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0) Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0) Regional Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 1313.6)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

41 In most cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. Appendix 1 lists characteristics processed by the ABS for population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For more information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts refer to the contact details supplied in the Inquiries Box at the front of this publication.

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

Characteristics of the birth

Date of birth
Nuptiality
Plurality
Sex of child
State of registration

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS continued

	Sex
	State of registration
	Usual residence at death
MIGRATION	
	Age (date of birth)
	Australian resident
	Intended/actual time away from Australia
	Main reason for journey
	Country spent/intend to spend most time in
	State of intended address/lived
	Category of travel
	Citizenship (nationality)
	Country of birth
	Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available
	for short-term movements)
	Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
	Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
	Overseas visitor
	Intended/actual length of stay
	Main reason for journey
	Country of residence
	State of intended address/in which most time spent
	Permanent migrant
	Previous/future country of residence
	State of intended address/lived
	Sex
	State of intended/actual address
MARRIAGES	
Characteristics of the marris	age
	-
	Category of celebrant (rites used)
	Date of marriage
	Month and year of registration
	State or Territory of registration
Characteristics of the brideg	groom and bride
	Age at marriage
	Country of birth
	Country of birth of father
	Country of birth of mother
	Date of birth
	Number of children of previous marriages (not available for 1995)
	Number of children under 16 years
	Number of previous marriages
	Period of residence in Australia if born overseas
	Premarriage cohabitation (available from 1997)
	Previous marital status

Year of birth of youngest child (not available for 1995)

- Year of celebration of last marriage (not available for 1995)
- Year of first previous marriage (not available for 1995)

Year of termination of last marriage (not available for 1995)

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)
1911	192 925	5 456	1 931	403	1 477	_	28.3	10.0	73.9	7.7
1916	195 603	5 792	2 058	423	1 433	_	29.6	10.5	73.0	7.3
1921	218 676	5 755	2 197	451	1 668	—	26.3	10.4	78.4	7.6
1926	217 575	4 988	1 912	232	1 435	34	22.9	8.8	46.5	6.6
1931	228 464	4 762	2 057	219	1 502	47	20.8	9.0	46.0	6.6
1936	235 773	4 581	2 387	227	2 073	62	19.4	10.1	50.0	8.8
1941	242 135	5 206	2 575	255	2 150	84	21.5	10.6	49.0	8.9
1946	254 570	6 847	2 549	207	2 650	219	26.9	10.0	30.2	10.4
1951	301 787	7 357	2 567	196	2 607	194	24.4	8.5	26.6	8.6
1956	332 810	8 104	2 513	170	2 601	197	24.4	7.6	21.0	7.8
1961	364 134	8 982	2 789	151	2 677	286	24.7	7.7	16.8	7.4
1966(c)	373 905	7 401	3 159	101	2 946	319	19.8	8.5	14.6	7.9
1971(d)	392 824	8 321	3 295	114	3 578	432	21.2	8.4	13.7	9.1
1976	409 252	6 702	3 389	77	3 477	(e)1761	16.4	8.3	11.5	8.5
1981	428 283	7 229	3 364	89	3 515	1 139	16.9	7.9	12.3	8.2
1986	448 235	6 950	3 454	79	3 302	1 245	15.5	7.7	11.4	7.4
1991	468 475	6 870	3 686	62	3 069	1 383	14.7	7.9	9.0	6.6
1992	471 023	6 987	3 739	46	3 081	1 365	14.8	7.9	6.6	6.5
1993	472 541	6 835	3 637	40	3 055	(f)1 465	14.5	7.7	5.9	6.5
1994	473 390	6 844	3 911	51	2 887	(f)1 544	14.5	8.3	7.5	6.1
1995	474 136	6 570	3 754	38	2 840	1 279	13.9	7.9	5.8	6.0
1996	474 236	6 457	3 872	29	2 654	1 582	13.6	8.2	4.5	5.6
1997	472 618	6 007	3 809	39	2 672	1 321	12.7	8.1	6.5	5.6
1998	471 552	5 978	3 605	34	2 599	1 322	12.7	7.6	5.7	5.5
1999	470 749	6 032	3 783	46	2 499	1 391	12.8	8.0	7.6	5.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion total perso
Characteristics of persons counted	no.	no.	no.	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • •
Total persons counted(a)	226 338	233 321	459 659	
Persons counted in private dwellings	219 499	226 813	446 312	97
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	6 398	6 317	12 715	2
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	215 659	224 133	438 792	95
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same statistical local area	2 330	2 165	4 495	1
Elsewhere within Tasmania	5 505	4 548	10 053	2
Interstate	2 343	1 910	4 253	(
Overseas	500	565	1 065	(
Total visitors	10 678	9 188	19 866	2
Jsual residence 5 years ago(b)	100 0 11	442.004	000 000	54
Same address	109 341	113 621	222 692	54
Different address				
Same statistical local area	35 315	37 803	73 118	1
Elsewhere within Tasmania	33 572	36 068	69 640	1
Interstate	11 638	11 646	23 284	!
Overseas	2 742	2 811	5 553	:
Not stated(c)	7 798	7 761	15 559	:
Age of persons counted (years)				
0-14	53 373	50 988	104 361	23
15–54	128 577	130 185	258 762	50
55–64	19 517	19 314	38 831	
65 or more	24 371	32 269	56 640	1:
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	55 549	46 201	101 750	2
Married	95 908	95 842	191 750	54
Separated but not divorced	5 634	6 589	12 223	;
Divorced	10 914	13 598	24 512	
Widowed	4 912	20 041	24 953	
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774	8
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 162	2 131	4 293	
Europe and the former USSR	17 778	16 454	34 232	
Middle East and North Africa	255	202	457	
South-East Asia	1 019	1 574	2 593	
North-East Asia	506	663	1 169	
Southern Asia	431	396	827	
Northern America	680	666	1 346	
Southern and Central America	269	298	567	
Africa (excl. North Africa)	758	793	1 551	(
Other(e)	28	33	61	

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996 continued

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

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

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

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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

⁽a) Place of enumeration.

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

GLOSSARY							
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	 • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	 • • • • •

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	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 <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> , these may include (in certain cases) adopted and ex-nuptial 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	Estimated resident population are estimates 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 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 estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.
	Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under- enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.
	The concept of estimated resident population 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 from the reference date for data collection.
	A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and</i> <i>Methods, Statistical Concepts Library,</i> ABS website <url: http:="" www.abs.gov.au="">.</url:>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat plus fetal deaths.
Fetal death rate	The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
First marriage rates	First marriage rates are the number of men and women marrying for the first time during the calendar year, per 1,000 population of never married men and women aged 15 years and over at 30 June.
Household	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.

Household continued	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.
	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.
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: 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: Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social,

Marital status continued	economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who
	consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social
	marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with
	further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from
	'defacto married'.

Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. 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 whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.

- Marriage Under the *Marriage Act 1961*, 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 valueFor any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which
divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value,
and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated,
that record is excluded from the calculation.
- Multiple birth A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
- Neonatal deathA neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at
least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is
unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life
such as a heartbeat.
- Neonatal death rate The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).

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 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 ex-nuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.

 Paternity-acknowledged birth
 A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.

Perinatal death A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.

Perinatal death rate	The perinatal death rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable), plus fetal deaths.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	 Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).
	This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	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.
	Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.
	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.
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	 Short-term arrivals comprise: overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	 Short-term departures comprise: Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rates	 Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics 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: 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 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 age-specific death rates of the population and the age-specific 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 birth, death, or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted.
State or Territory of usual residence	 State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of: the population (estimated resident population); the mother (birth collection); or the deceased (death collection). 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.
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</i> <i>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 registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.

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ISSN 1035-8404

RRP \$24.00

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics