



DEMOGRAPHY

**NORTHERN
TERRITORY**

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Rebecca Luxford on Darwin 08 8943 2188.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together population, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces statistics for the Northern Territory.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates for marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2000. Rates for births and deaths were calculated using revised estimates.

Final figures for births and deaths may differ slightly from those used to compile natural increase for population estimates because it is necessary to use preliminary births and deaths data when producing population estimates.

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Bal	Balance
CGC	Community Government Council
ERP	Estimated resident population
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
NT	Northern Territory
n.y.a.	not yet available
S	Shire
SDR	Standardised death rate
T	Town
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes

Robyn Elliott
Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at the end of December 2000 was 196,300, an increase of 19% over the last 10 years. The Northern Territory population represents about 1% of Australia's total of 19.3 million.

During 2000 the Northern Territory's population increased by 1% (2,000). This was lower than the rate of 1.5% in 1999 and is the lowest growth rate since 1989.

The growth in the Territory's population during 2000 was due to gains of 2,800 from natural increase, 880 from net overseas migration and a loss of 1,640 from net interstate migration.

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

In 2000 there were 3,700 births registered to mothers whose usual residence was in the Northern Territory. The crude birth rate was 18.9 births per 1,000 population, up from 18.5 in 1999 and still significantly higher than the national rate of 13.0.

The total fertility rate in the Northern Territory in 2000 was 2.2 babies per female, well above the national rate of 1.8.

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the Northern Territory remained 25–29 years in 2000 with 111.3 babies per 1,000 females. This was lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

Exnuptial births comprised 61% of all live births registered in the Northern Territory, more than double the national figure of 29%.

DEATHS

In 2000 there were 910 deaths registered in the Northern Territory. The standardised death rate was 8.9 deaths per 1,000 population compared with 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population nationally.

In 2000 the median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.7 years for males and 57.8 years for females which was significantly lower than the national median age at death of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females.

There were 43 infant deaths in the Northern Territory in 2000. The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 15.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 1990 to 11.7 in 2000 but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 5.2.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In 2000 more people settled in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than left the Northern Territory for overseas, resulting in a net overseas migration gain of 880 people. By age group, the largest net gains of permanent and long-term arrivals in the Northern Territory were recorded for persons aged 25–29 years.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2000, the Northern Territory experienced a further loss from net interstate migration with 1,640 more people leaving for other States/Territory than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory. This was more than twice the net loss of 780 in 1999.

New South Wales continued to provide the highest net number of interstate migrants to the Northern Territory (260) while the largest net loss was to Queensland (810).

MARRIAGES

There were 860 marriages registered in the Northern Territory in 2000, a decrease of 3% compared with 1999. The crude marriage rate was 4.4 marriages per 1,000 population, remaining well below the national rate of 5.9.

The median age for persons marrying for the first time in 2000 was 29.8 years for males and 27.7 years for females. This was higher than the national median ages by 1.3 years for males and 1.0 years for females.

DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 460 divorces granted in the Northern Territory, an increase of 11% from 1999. The crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 population in 2000, up from 2.1 in 1999.

During 2000, the median interval between marriage and divorce was 10.4 years. More than half (52%) of divorces were granted to marriages of 10 years or more duration, 32% were granted to marriages of 5–9 years duration and the remaining 16% were granted to marriages of less than five years duration. Between 1999 and 2000 the proportion of divorces where children were involved fell from 53% to 47%.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Based on experimental projections, the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory at June 2000 was 55,500 under the low series projection and 56,900 under the high series projection. Under both series at June 2000, Indigenous people comprised about 29% of the Northern Territory's population compared with 2% nationally.

There were 1,500 Indigenous births in the Northern Territory in 2000. Indigenous births comprised 42% of all births registered to mothers usually resident in the Northern Territory.

Of the 910 deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 2000, 50% were Indigenous deaths. There were 35 Indigenous infant deaths which comprised 81% of the total infant deaths recorded in the Northern Territory in 2000.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 501.7	4 798.3	3 597.7	1 500.3	1 897.2	470.1	196.3	312.5	19 277.2
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 022	26 119	24 451	5 887	14 084	1 874	2 750	2 916	120 139
Net overseas migration(e)	43 653	26 933	15 556	3 402	13 490	318	879	258	104 482
Net interstate migration	-15 577	7 073	20 459	-5 220	-1 550	-2 919	-1 641	-625	..
Total increase	70 098	60 125	60 466	4 069	26 024	-727	1 988	2 549	224 621
Growth rate (%)	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	-0.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Estimated resident households at 30 June 2000 ('000)	2 414.0	1 771.1	1 357.7	613.1	717.8	188.8	66.4	121.0	7 249.9
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	86 752	59 171	47 278	17 859	25 093	5 692	3 685	4 065	249 636
Crude birth rate	13.4	12.4	13.3	11.9	13.3	12.1	18.9	13.1	13.0
Total fertility rate	1.809	1.625	1.784	1.713	1.777	1.792	2.216	1.614	1.749
Net reproduction rate	0.864	0.780	0.854	0.825	0.861	0.843	1.063	0.781	0.838
All confinements									
Number	85 348	58 226	46 540	17 589	24 694	5 605	3 642	4 012	245 697
Median age of mother (years)	29.8	30.5	29.1	30.1	29.6	28.7	27.8	30.2	29.8
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 676	44 338	30 682	11 843	16 251	3 334	1 427	2 988	173 571
Median age of mother (years)	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.1	30.7	30.2	30.8	30.9	30.8
Median age of father (years)	33.2	33.3	32.5	33.3	33.1	32.4	33.3	33.0	33.1
First nuptial confinements									
Number	27 059	19 457	12 737	5 095	6 884	1 523	610	1 274	74 648
Median age of mother (years)	29.4	29.9	29.1	29.9	29.6	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.5
DEATHS									
Number	45 409	32 018	22 425	11 843	10 668	3 711	909	1 300	128 291
Crude death rate	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.9	5.7	7.9	4.7	4.2	6.7
Standardised death rate	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.2	8.9	5.1	5.7
Median age at death (years)									
Males	75.3	75.8	75.0	76.1	74.4	75.1	55.7	73.5	75.3
Females	81.9	82.0	81.4	82.2	81.1	81.0	57.8	79.9	81.7
Infant deaths									
Number	447	268	291	82	109	33	43	17	1 290
Rate	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.3	5.8	11.7	4.2	5.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)									
Males	76.4	77.1	76.4	76.6	76.9	75.7	70.3	78.3	76.6
Females	81.9	82.3	81.9	82.3	82.6	81.2	75.2	82.3	82.0

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) See paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	Estimated mid-year resident population(b)	Births(c)	Total fertility rate(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death rate(e)
DARWIN					
Darwin City					
Alawa	2 193	30	2.14	12	9.3
Anula	2 638	28	1.97	8	6.4
Brinkin	1 164	15	1.36	—	n.p.
City—Inner	2 637	15	0.74	17	17.5
Coconut Grove	2 442	43	1.59	13	8.7
Fannie Bay	2 776	34	1.59	15	8.4
Jingili	1 964	33	1.71	5	7.9
Karama	5 027	75	1.97	20	7.7
Larrakeyah	3 569	43	1.09	4	5.0
Leanyer	4 888	85	1.74	11	5.3
Lee Point—Leanyer Swamp	146	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ludmilla	1 875	37	2.30	9	10.2
Malak	3 431	66	2.48	19	11.2
Marrara	1 715	28	1.47	7	6.0
Millner	2 649	37	1.57	4	8.0
Moil	2 160	30	2.36	8	5.6
Nakara	2 101	29	1.86	4	5.8
Narrows	511	6	2.02	—	n.p.
Nightcliff	3 671	59	1.76	16	7.1
Parap	1 570	20	1.83	17	10.7
Rapid Creek	2 899	39	1.52	16	8.6
Stuart Park	3 327	34	1.35	14	7.9
The Gardens	668	—	n.p.	7	10.0
Tiwi	2 600	34	1.69	8	5.5
Wagaman	2 301	22	1.47	5	5.8
Wanguri	1 951	27	2.14	5	7.5
Winnellie	603	6	1.78	—	n.p.
Wulagi	2 591	58	2.50	4	4.0
City—Remainder	2 735	87	2.87	4	3.9
<i>Total Darwin City</i>	68 802	1 022	1.75	257	7.6
Palmerston—East Arm					
East Arm	187	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Driver	2 946	60	2.32	6	5.3
Gray	3 670	78	2.33	9	8.6
Moulden	3 622	90	2.50	10	7.5
Woodroffe	3 564	80	2.29	13	8.7
Palmerston (T) Balance	7 219	204	3.01	22	7.7
<i>Total Palmerston—East Arm</i>	21 208	514	2.52	60	7.4
TOTAL DARWIN	90 010	1 536	1.93	317	7.5
NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE					
Darwin Rural Areas					
Coomalie (CGC)	1 341	22	1.92	4	4.5
Cox—Finniss	872	10	1.97	6	7.2
Litchfield (S)—Part A	1 777	7	0.80	5	2.8
Litchfield (S)—Part B	13 806	210	2.27	42	9.5
<i>Total Darwin Rural Areas</i>	17 796	249	2.07	57	7.9

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE <i>continued</i>					
Bathurst–Melville					
Bathurst–Melville	2 245	58	2.69	21	24.1
Alligator					
Jabiru (T)	1 420	29	2.86	5	3.4
South Alligator	799	5	1.07	3	9.5
West Arnhem	4 332	126	3.03	33	18.6
<i>Total Alligator</i>	6 551	160	2.80	41	13.4
Daly					
Daly	3 736	89	2.77	28	16.2
East Arnhem					
East Arnhem—Balance	6 749	223	3.02	41	16.9
Groote Eylandt	2 810	65	2.69	12	15.7
Nhulunbuy	3 586	62	2.33	7	4.9
<i>Total East Arnhem</i>	13 145	350	2.88	60	13.0
Lower Top End NT					
Elsley—Balance	2 209	48	2.79	14	12.8
Gulf	2 810	84	3.87	26	18.2
Katherine (T)	9 958	200	2.31	42	14.3
Victoria	2 548	78	3.28	18	14.2
<i>Total Lower Top End NT</i>	17 525	410	2.80	100	14.7
Barkly					
Tableland	1 105	18	1.41	7	8.6
Tennant Creek (T)	3 959	78	2.32	20	13.6
Tennant Creek—Balance	1 795	37	2.24	8	13.0
<i>Total Barkly</i>	6 859	133	2.15	35	12.4
Central NT					
Alice Springs (T)—Charles	5 021	75	2.13	23	10.8
Alice Springs (T)—Heavitree	2 208	28	1.68	43	19.6
Alice Springs (T)—Larapinta	8 842	181	2.25	29	8.8
Alice Springs (T)—Ross	7 452	141	2.16	28	7.9
Alice Springs (T)—Stuart	2 051	21	1.21	9	9.8
Petermann	2 434	39	1.58	20	11.2
Sandover—Balance	2 629	92	4.27	26	25.1
Tanami	6 953	115	1.74	44	15.4
<i>Total Central NT</i>	37 590	692	2.06	222	12.3
TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY—BALANCE	105 447	2 141	2.39	564	12.4
NORTHERN TERRITORY(f)	195 457	3 685	2.19	909	10.2

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

(b) As at 30 June 2000.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2000.

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

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

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

SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

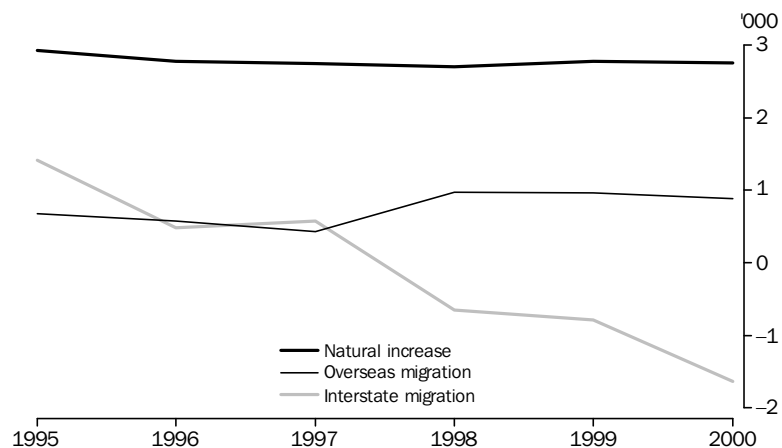
The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at the end of December 2000 was 196,300 comprising 103,700 males and 92,600 females. The Northern Territory population represents 1% of Australia's total of 19.3 million.

POPULATION GROWTH

During 2000 the Northern Territory's population increased by 1% (2,000). This was lower than the rate of 1.5% in 1999 and is the lowest growth rate since 1989.

The growth in the Territory's population during 2000 was due to gains of 2,800 from natural increase, 880 from net overseas migration and a loss of 1,640 from net interstate migration. The following graph shows the contribution of the three components of change in the total population of the Northern Territory since 1995.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Natural increase

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was the largest positive component of population growth in the Northern Territory in 2000. Births exceeded deaths by 2,800, the same as recorded in the previous year.

Overseas migration

In 2000 more people settled in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than left the Northern Territory for overseas. This resulted in a net gain of 880 people, which was less than the net gain of 960 people in 1999, but still accounting for 44% of the total population growth for the Northern Territory.

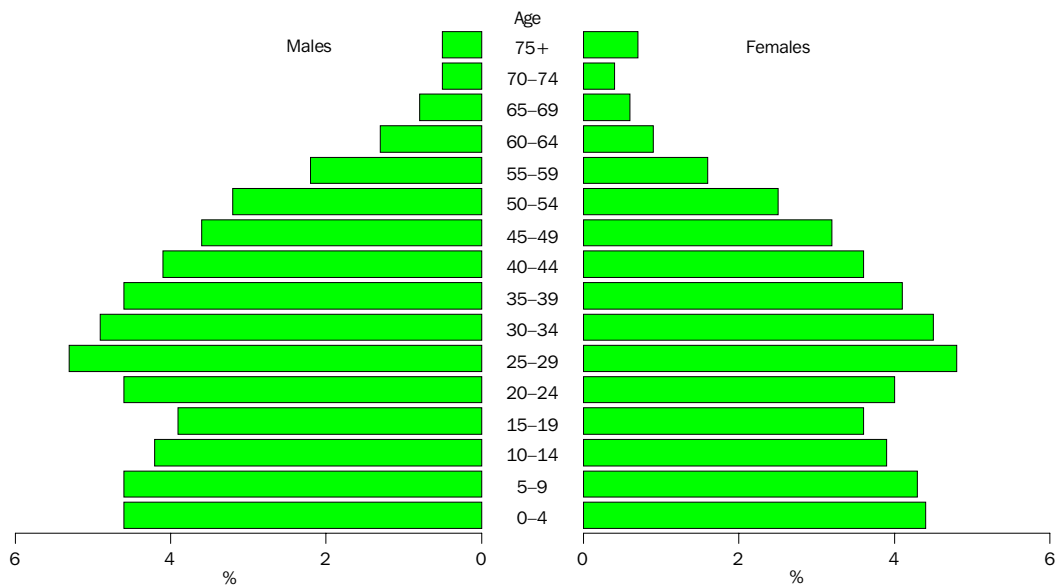
Interstate migration

For the third consecutive year the Northern Territory experienced a loss from net interstate migration with 1,640 more people leaving for other States and the Australian Capital Territory, than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory during 2000. This was more than double the net loss of 780 people experienced during 1999.

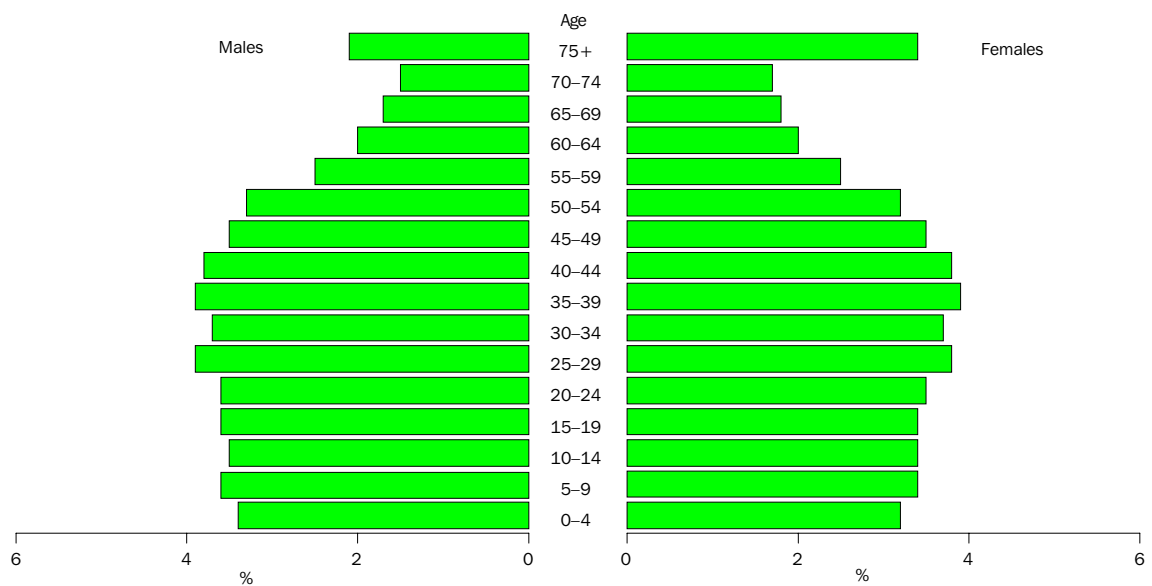
Age structure

The age structure of the Northern Territory's population is quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 2000 the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any State or Territory, 26% compared with 20% nationally. The Northern Territory also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years, 28% compared to 22% nationally. In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over, 3% compared with 12% nationally.

AGE STRUCTURE, NORTHERN TERRITORY



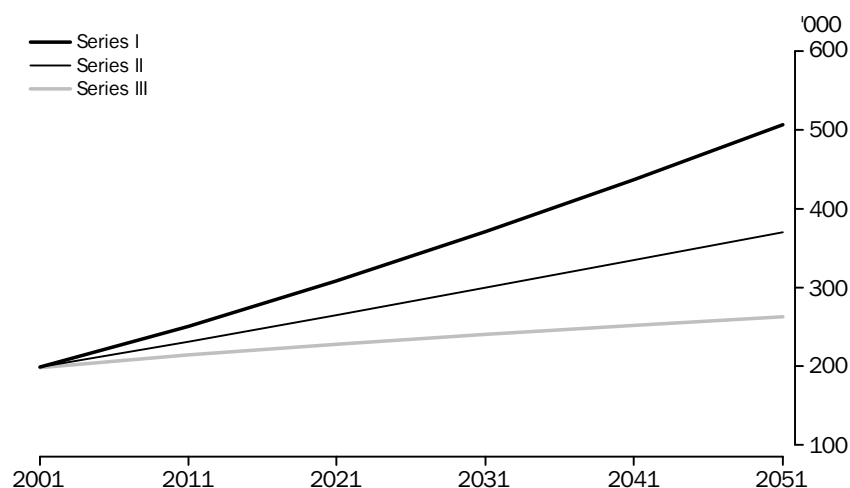
AGE STRUCTURE, AUSTRALIA



PROJECTED POPULATION

The Northern Territory's population is projected to grow from 196,300 in 2000 to between 227,700 and 308,700 in 2021 and to between 263,000 and 506,600 in 2051, depending on the assumptions made about future levels of fertility and overseas and interstate migration. Series II, the medium level series, projects a population of 265,000 in 2021 and 369,500 in 2051.

PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE



AGE STRUCTURE

The Northern Territory's population is projected to age more slowly than Australia's population as a whole. The projections show that as population growth slows, the median age of Territorians will increase from 29.0 years in 2000 to between 33.6 and 34.5 years in 2051. In contrast, the median age of all Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 35.2 years in 2000 to between 43.6 and 46.5 years in 2051.

Population growth is projected in all age groups. The relatively high fertility rates assumed for the Northern Territory ensure that there is growth in the younger age groups throughout the life of the projections.

Household projections

The number of households in the Northern Territory is projected to grow from 60,000 in 1996 to about 105,000 in 2021. This is the fastest growth of any State or Territory and reflects the high population growth projected for the Northern Territory over the same period. In all three series, all household types (family, group and lone person) in the Northern Territory are projected to increase by more than 50%. Lone person households show the greatest increase, rising from 11,000 in 1996 to between 22,000 and 29,000 in 2021 (an increase of between 95% and 161%).

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	86.4	94.9	97.2	99.3	101.0	102.9	103.7
Females	78.6	85.6	87.4	89.0	90.3	91.5	92.6
Persons	165.0	180.5	184.6	188.3	191.4	194.3	196.3
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	3 557	3 726	3 583	3 582	3 560	3 638	3 646
Deaths	782	799	813	838	861	859	896
Total	2 775	2 927	2 770	2 744	2 699	2 779	2 750
Overseas migration(d)							
Arrivals	2 053	2 105	1 978	2 095	2 369	2 408	n.y.a.
Departures	1 227	1 470	1 386	1 589	1 528	1 341	n.y.a.
Category jumping	16	37	-20	-75	134	-103	n.y.a.
Net	842	672	572	431	975	964	879
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	16 142	18 847	19 090	18 086	16 821	15 988	16 396
Departures	16 779	17 431	18 612	17 509	17 474	16 771	18 037
Net	-637	1 416	478	577	-653	-783	-1 641
Total population growth(e)							
Number	2 950	5 518	4 102	3 752	3 021	2 960	1 988
Annual growth rate (%)	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
	n.a.	56.5	56.8	61.0	61.1	62.1	66.4

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

(d) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 2000

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0	1 821	1 746	3 567	45	1 428	1 291	2 719
1	1 791	1 694	3 485	46	1 488	1 348	2 836
2	1 856	1 685	3 541	47	1 440	1 194	2 634
3	1 700	1 662	3 362	48	1 258	1 168	2 426
4	1 860	1 747	3 607	49	1 422	1 169	2 591
0–4	9 028	8 534	17 562	45–49	7 036	6 170	13 206
5	1 811	1 680	3 491	50	1 306	1 072	2 378
6	1 801	1 654	3 455	51	1 220	1 032	2 252
7	1 809	1 684	3 493	52	1 217	1 033	2 250
8	1 803	1 685	3 488	53	1 290	966	2 256
9	1 849	1 682	3 531	54	1 128	857	1 985
5–9	9 073	8 385	17 458	50–54	6 161	4 960	11 121
10	1 741	1 656	3 397	55	954	727	1 681
11	1 680	1 508	3 188	56	890	693	1 583
12	1 618	1 528	3 146	57	851	606	1 457
13	1 506	1 439	2 945	58	752	561	1 313
14	1 651	1 503	3 154	59	776	532	1 308
10–14	8 196	7 634	15 830	55–59	4 223	3 119	7 342
15	1 532	1 400	2 932	60	678	430	1 108
16	1 552	1 496	3 048	61	492	342	834
17	1 501	1 398	2 899	62	500	376	876
18	1 541	1 419	2 960	63	408	314	722
19	1 501	1 350	2 851	64	448	388	836
15–19	7 627	7 063	14 690	60–64	2 526	1 850	4 376
20	1 641	1 370	3 011	65	343	262	605
21	1 680	1 440	3 120	66	264	273	537
22	1 702	1 539	3 241	67	302	222	524
23	1 890	1 674	3 564	68	286	224	510
24	2 045	1 777	3 822	69	302	256	558
20–24	8 958	7 800	16 758	65–69	1 497	1 237	2 734
25	1 967	1 711	3 678	70	234	178	412
26	2 021	1 800	3 821	71	226	180	406
27	2 056	1 871	3 927	72	210	177	387
28	2 177	1 872	4 049	73	207	150	357
29	2 228	2 052	4 280	74	168	174	342
25–29	10 449	9 306	19 755	70–74	1 045	859	1 904
30	1 983	1 986	3 969	75	120	106	226
31	1 879	1 797	3 676	76	115	117	232
32	1 905	1 755	3 660	77	107	113	220
33	1 859	1 644	3 503	78	93	88	181
34	1 900	1 706	3 606	79	96	108	204
30–34	9 526	8 888	18 414	75–79	531	532	1 063
35	1 776	1 621	3 397	80	72	81	153
36	1 870	1 611	3 481	81	49	65	114
37	1 835	1 653	3 488	82	50	60	110
38	1 748	1 572	3 320	83	26	66	92
39	1 803	1 646	3 449	84	48	65	113
35–39	9 032	8 103	17 135	80–84	245	337	582
40	1 720	1 522	3 242	85 and over	200	295	495
41	1 678	1 406	3 084				
42	1 494	1 421	2 915	Total	103 308	92 149	195 457
43	1 498	1 371	2 869				
44	1 565	1 357	2 922				
40–44	7 955	7 077	15 032				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2001	104.9	94.6	199.5	104.6	94.4	198.9	104.3	94.1	198.5
2002	106.6	96.8	203.4	105.9	96.1	202.0	105.2	95.4	200.6
2003	108.8	99.2	207.9	107.4	97.9	205.2	105.9	96.5	202.4
2004	111.2	101.8	213.0	108.9	99.6	208.5	106.5	97.5	204.0
2005	113.7	104.5	218.3	110.4	101.4	211.8	107.1	98.4	205.5
2006	116.3	107.2	223.5	111.9	103.1	215.0	107.7	99.3	207.0
2007	118.9	110.0	228.8	113.4	104.8	218.2	108.3	100.1	208.4
2008	121.5	112.7	234.2	114.9	106.6	221.5	108.9	101.0	209.9
2009	124.2	115.5	239.7	116.5	108.3	224.7	109.5	101.8	211.3
2010	126.9	118.2	245.1	118.0	110.0	228.0	110.1	102.6	212.7
2011	129.7	121.0	250.7	119.6	111.6	231.3	110.7	103.4	214.0
2012	132.4	123.8	256.3	121.2	113.3	234.6	111.3	104.1	215.4
2013	135.2	126.6	261.9	122.8	115.0	237.9	111.9	104.9	216.8
2014	138.1	129.5	267.6	124.5	116.7	241.2	112.5	105.6	218.2
2015	140.9	132.4	273.3	126.1	118.4	244.5	113.2	106.4	219.5
2016	143.8	135.3	279.1	127.8	120.1	247.9	113.8	107.1	220.9
2017	146.8	138.1	284.9	129.4	121.9	251.3	114.4	107.8	222.3
2018	149.7	141.1	290.8	131.1	123.6	254.7	115.1	108.6	223.6
2019	152.7	144.0	296.7	132.9	125.3	258.1	115.7	109.3	225.0
2020	155.7	146.9	302.7	134.6	127.0	261.6	116.4	110.0	226.3
2021	158.8	149.9	308.7	136.3	128.7	265.0	117.0	110.7	227.7
2022	161.8	152.9	314.7	138.0	130.4	268.5	117.7	111.3	229.0
2023	164.9	155.9	320.8	139.8	132.2	272.0	118.4	112.0	230.4
2024	168.0	158.9	326.9	141.6	133.9	275.4	119.0	112.7	231.7
2025	171.2	162.0	333.1	143.3	135.6	278.9	119.7	113.4	233.0
2026	174.3	165.0	339.3	145.1	137.3	282.4	120.3	114.0	234.4
2027	177.5	168.1	345.6	146.9	139.0	285.9	121.0	114.7	235.6
2028	180.7	171.2	351.9	148.6	140.8	289.4	121.6	115.3	236.9
2029	183.9	174.3	358.2	150.4	142.5	292.9	122.3	115.9	238.2
2030	187.1	177.4	364.5	152.2	144.2	296.4	122.9	116.5	239.4
2031	190.4	180.5	370.9	154.0	145.9	299.8	123.5	117.1	240.7
2032	193.7	183.6	377.3	155.7	147.6	303.3	124.1	117.7	241.9
2033	197.0	186.8	383.7	157.5	149.2	306.8	124.8	118.3	243.1
2034	200.3	189.9	390.2	159.3	150.9	310.2	125.4	118.9	244.2
2035	203.6	193.1	396.7	161.0	152.6	313.6	126.0	119.4	245.4
2036	207.0	196.2	403.2	162.8	154.3	317.1	126.5	120.0	246.5
2037	210.4	199.4	409.8	164.6	155.9	320.5	127.1	120.5	247.6
2038	213.8	202.7	416.4	166.4	157.6	324.0	127.7	121.0	248.7
2039	217.2	205.9	423.1	168.1	159.3	327.4	128.3	121.5	249.8
2040	220.6	209.1	429.8	169.9	160.9	330.9	128.9	122.1	250.9
2041	224.1	212.4	436.5	171.7	162.6	334.3	129.4	122.6	252.0
2042	227.6	215.7	443.3	173.5	164.3	337.8	130.0	123.1	253.1
2043	231.2	219.0	450.2	175.3	166.0	341.2	130.6	123.6	254.2
2044	234.7	222.4	457.1	177.1	167.6	344.7	131.2	124.1	255.3
2045	238.3	225.7	464.0	178.9	169.3	348.2	131.7	124.6	256.4
2046	241.9	229.1	471.0	180.7	171.0	351.7	132.3	125.1	257.5
2047	245.6	232.5	478.0	182.6	172.7	355.3	132.9	125.7	258.5
2048	249.2	235.9	485.1	184.4	174.4	358.8	133.5	126.2	259.6
2049	252.9	239.3	492.2	186.3	176.1	362.4	134.0	126.7	260.8
2050	256.6	242.8	499.4	188.1	177.8	365.9	134.6	127.2	261.9
2051	260.4	246.3	506.6	190.0	179.5	369.5	135.2	127.8	263.0

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

SERIES A

1996	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	52.1	3.9	13.3	69.2
2006	58.4	4.3	15.2	77.9
2011	64.9	4.7	17.3	86.8
2016	71.4	5.1	19.6	96.0
2021	77.8	5.4	21.9	105.1

SERIES B

1996	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	51.0	3.9	14.2	69.1
2006	56.8	4.3	16.8	77.9
2011	62.8	4.7	19.4	86.9
2016	69.2	5.1	21.9	96.2
2021	75.6	5.5	24.5	105.5

SERIES C

1996	44.8	3.5	11.2	59.5
2001	51.0	3.9	14.2	69.1
2006	56.2	4.3	17.3	77.8
2011	61.3	4.7	20.8	86.9
2016	66.3	5.1	24.9	96.2
2021	71.1	5.4	29.3	105.8

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

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

MARITAL STATUS.....

Age group (years)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
MALES					
Under 15	25 450	—	—	—	25 450
15–19	6 842	325	3	5	7 175
20–24	7 136	1 733	18	40	8 927
25–29	5 765	3 613	19	168	9 565
30–34	3 591	4 958	20	419	8 988
35–39	2 344	5 402	29	669	8 444
40–44	1 288	5 063	58	867	7 276
45–49	820	4 817	70	958	6 665
50–54	512	3 602	102	697	4 913
55–59	295	2 375	114	493	3 277
60–64	228	1 386	126	238	1 978
65–69	203	942	113	163	1 421
70–74	106	467	137	76	786
75–79	56	229	102	43	430
80–84	26	135	50	8	219
85 and over	29	56	65	4	154
Total	54 691	35 103	1 026	4 848	95 668
FEMALES					
Under 15	23 880	—	—	—	23 880
15–19	5 758	695	16	22	6 491
20–24	5 583	2 448	51	60	8 142
25–29	4 101	4 694	56	264	9 115
30–34	2 381	5 403	106	455	8 345
35–39	1 325	5 462	133	694	7 614
40–44	734	4 745	228	889	6 596
45–49	407	4 047	241	811	5 506
50–54	206	2 734	307	552	3 799
55–59	101	1 482	405	318	2 306
60–64	71	914	413	148	1 546
65–69	54	540	393	112	1 099
70–74	29	274	392	56	751
75–79	18	142	301	23	484
80–84	12	42	208	11	273
85 and over	7	20	195	6	228
Total	44 667	33 642	3 445	4 421	86 175

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

SECTION 3

BIRTHS

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

In 2000 there were 3,700 live births registered to mothers whose usual residence was in the Northern Territory, 3% more than the number of births registered in 1999. Of these, 42% (1,500) were Indigenous births, up slightly from 40% in 1999.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

There were 3,600 confinements in the Northern Territory in 2000. This included 40 confinements resulting in a multiple birth. Multiple births comprised 1% of all confinements in the Northern Territory compared with 2% nationally.

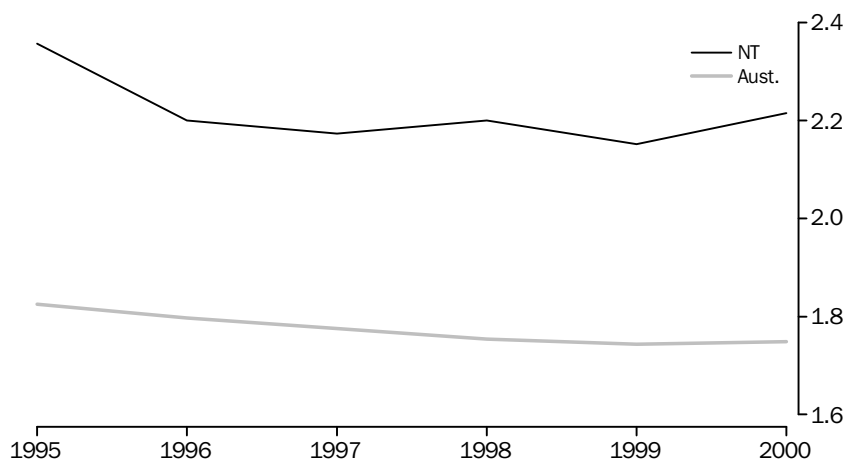
CRUDE BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate in 2000 was 18.9 per 1,000 population, up from 18.5 in 1999 but still significantly higher than the national rate of 13.0. The sex ratio for the Northern Territory in 2000 was 102.1 males born for every 100 females compared with 105.6 nationally.

FERTILITY RATE

The fertility of females in the Northern Territory remained steady with an average of 2.2 babies per female for the fifth consecutive year. The Northern Territory's total fertility rate was higher than that in any other State or Territory and well above the national rate of 1.8 babies per female.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



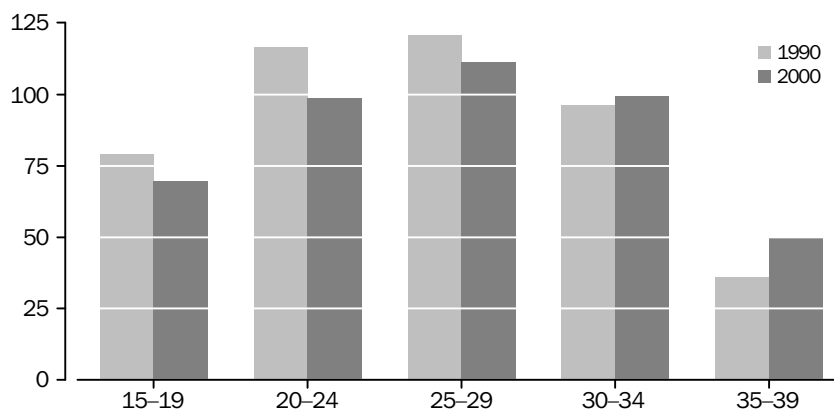
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

In 2000 females aged 25–29 years experienced the highest fertility with 111.3 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 99.4 babies for females aged 30–34 years and 98.6 babies for females aged 20–24 years.

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for the Northern Territory and those nationally were in the 15–19 year age group (69.6 babies per 1,000 females for the Northern Territory compared with 17.4 nationally) and the 20–24 year age group (98.6 compared with 56.5 respectively).

The fertility of younger women continued to decline while the fertility of older women increased. Between 1990 and 2000 the fertility of women aged 15–19 years declined by 12% while the fertility of women aged 35–39 years increased by 38%. The fertility of women aged 40 years and over also increased during the period, although births to these women accounted for only 3% of total confinements in 2000.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), Selected Age Groups



(a) Per 1,000 females.

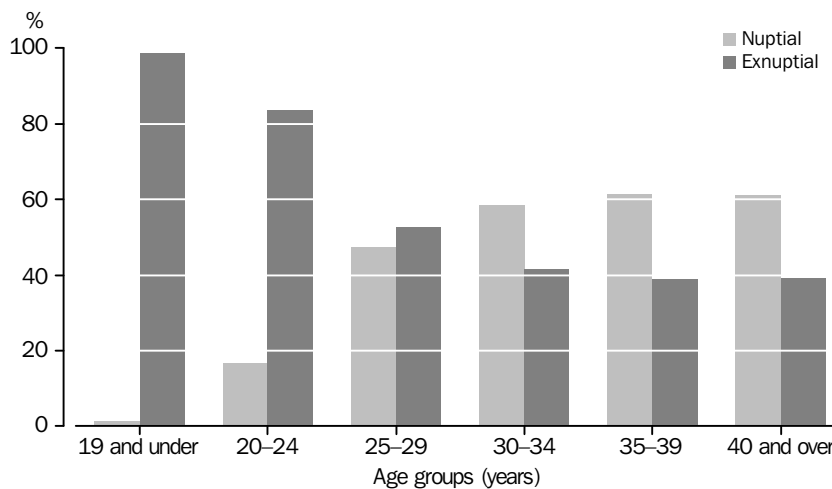
NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

Exnuptial births comprised 61% of all live births registered in the Northern Territory in 2000, compared with 60% in 1999. Nationally, exnuptial births comprised 29% of all live births registered in 2000.

The proportion of nuptial to exnuptial births in the Northern Territory varied greatly according to the age of the mother. In 2000 exnuptial births accounted for 99% of total births registered to mothers aged 19 years and under and 84% of births to mothers aged 20–24 years, while for mothers in the 30–34 year age group exnuptial births accounted for 42% of the total for that age group.

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS *continued*

NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER



The proportion of exnuptial births where the father acknowledged paternity accounted for 63% of the total exnuptial births registered. This was down from 67% in 1999 and the lowest since 1996. The Northern Territory had the lowest proportion of paternity-acknowledged births of any State or Territory and was 25% lower than the national proportion of 88%.

MEDIAN AGE OF PARENTS

In 2000, the median age of mothers in the Northern Territory was 27.8 years while the median age of known fathers was 31.4 years. This compared with 29.8 years for mothers and 32.2 years for fathers nationally. However the median age for mothers at first nuptial confinement for both the Northern Territory and nationally was 29.5 years.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FERTILITY							
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	79.0	79.8	72.7	75.6	68.8	67.7	69.6
20–24	116.5	120.1	105.5	101.9	105.2	104.4	98.6
25–29	120.7	122.5	115.7	116.7	118.9	112.2	111.3
30–34	96.2	98.8	94.2	88.0	93.8	90.5	99.4
35–39	36.1	42.1	45.8	43.4	44.9	45.6	49.7
40–44	6.9	7.9	6.4	9.4	7.6	9.9	13.7
45–49	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2	0.8
Total fertility rate	2.277	2.357	2.201	2.175	2.200	2.153	2.216
Net reproduction rate	1.087	1.095	1.025	1.043	1.013	1.031	1.063
BIRTHS							
Total births	3 557	3 766	3 562	3 588	3 641	3 576	3 685
Males	1 798	1 960	1 861	1 812	1 913	1 823	1 862
Females	1 759	1 806	1 701	1 776	1 728	1 753	1 823
Sex ratio	102.2	108.5	109.4	102.0	110.7	104.0	102.1
Indigenous births	1 289	1 354	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419	1 530
Males	651	681	718	621	663	715	778
Females	638	673	625	638	621	704	752
Sex ratio	102.0	101.2	114.9	97.3	106.8	101.6	103.5
Estimated coverage(c) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	98	96	89	89	97	103
1996 Census based	n.a.	97	95	88	89	98	106
Nuptial births	1 677	1 613	1 504	1 522	1 517	1 432	1 450
Exnuptial births	1 880	2 153	2 058	2 066	2 124	2 144	2 235
Proportion of total births (%)	52.9	57.2	57.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.7
Paternity-acknowledged births	1 237	1 384	1 292	1 423	1 435	1 439	1 397
Proportion of total exnuptial births (%)	65.8	64.3	62.8	68.9	67.6	67.1	62.5
Crude birth rate	21.7	21.2	19.6	19.2	19.2	18.5	18.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.1 BIRTHS(a), Summary(b) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	3 522	3 711	3 522	3 552	3 607	3 531	3 642
Nuptial	1 657	1 582	1 488	1 503	1 498	1 413	1 427
First nuptial	672	650	614	559	589	610	610
Exnuptial	1 865	2 129	2 034	2 049	2 109	2 118	2 215
Paternity-acknowledged	1 224	1 366	1 276	1 410	1 424	1 420	1 385
Median age of mother (years)							
All confinements	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.0	27.4	27.5	27.8
Nuptial	29.1	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.8
First nuptial	27.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.2	29.5
Exnuptial	23.2	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.7	24.5	24.9
Paternity-acknowledged	24.1	25.0	25.2	25.0	25.5	25.3	25.9
Median age of father (years)							
All fathers, where age is known	30.2	30.4	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.8	31.4
Nuptial	31.8	32.1	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	33.3
Exnuptial, paternity-acknowledged	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.4	27.9	27.9	28.6
Median duration of marriage (years)							
Nuptial	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9
First nuptial	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Nuptial confinements							
Previous confinements of the current relationship							
0	672	650	614	559	589	610	610
1	573	571	526	563	513	461	509
2	275	251	245	252	252	222	213
3	81	78	68	82	83	77	67
4	27	12	17	30	31	27	18
5 and over	29	20	18	17	30	16	10
Average number of births of the current relationship	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother(a)

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

Confinements	19 and under	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Total(b)
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	7	124	475	498	240	59	1 404
Multiple(c)	—	—	8	8	3	—	23
Total	7	126	483	506	243	61	1 427
Exnuptial							
Single	479	634	529	356	152	39	2 194
Multiple(c)	3	3	7	6	—	—	21
Total	482	637	536	362	154	39	2 215
Total confinements	489	763	1 019	868	397	100	3 642
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	1.4	16.5	47.4	58.3	61.2	61.0	39.2
Exnuptial	98.6	83.5	52.6	41.7	38.8	39.0	60.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

(c) Includes twins, triplets or higher order.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

DEATHS

In 2000 there were 910 deaths of persons usually resident in the Northern Territory registered throughout Australia. The 2000 total comprised 570 males and 340 females, a sex ratio of 168.9 males per 100 females.

INFANT DEATHS

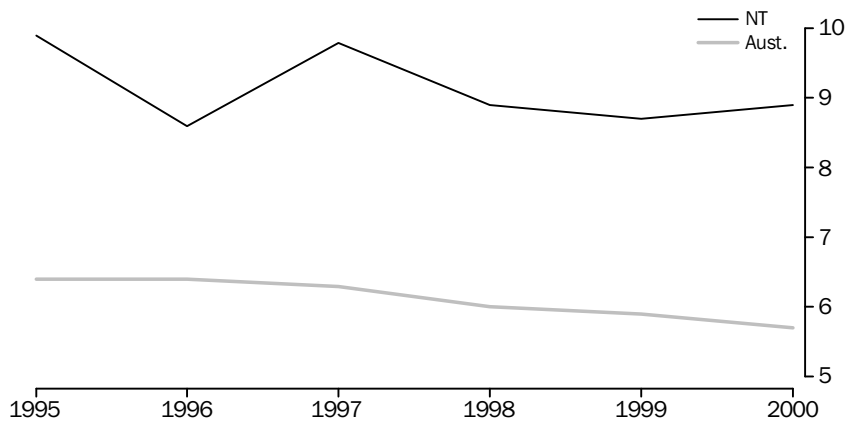
There were 43 infant deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 2000. The 2000 total comprised 23 males and 20 females, giving a sex ratio of 115.0 males per 100 females. This compared with the sex ratio at birth of 102.1. Of the infant deaths registered in 2000, 40% occurred in the first day of life and 67% occurred within the first month.

The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 15.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 11.7 deaths in 2000 but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 5.2.

DEATH RATES

The crude death rate for 2000 was 4.7 deaths per 1,000 of total population, a decrease from 4.8 per 1,000 in 1990. After standardisation for age, the death rate increased to 8.9 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 2000 which was above the national rate of 5.7. The standardised death rate for males in the Northern Territory was 10.8 per 1,000 population compared with 7.0 for females.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE(a)

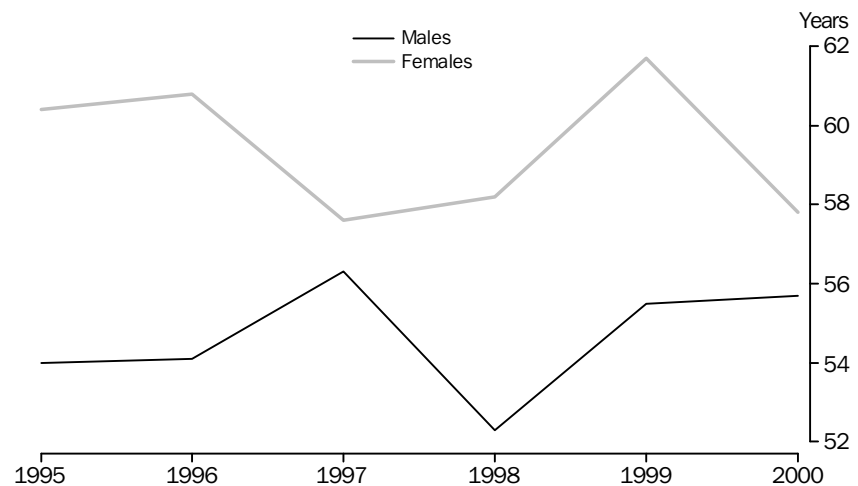


(a) Per 1,000 population.

AGE AT DEATH

In 2000, the median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.7 years for males and 57.8 years for females, compared to 51.4 years and 58.0 years respectively in 1990. The median age at death for both males and females in the Northern Territory was significantly lower than the national median ages of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Age-specific death rates

In the Northern Territory in 2000, male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates for all age groups except 1–4 years. Males aged 15–24 years and 25–34 years experienced death rates which were twice as high than for females in the same age groups.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading causes of death (as defined in table 4.5) in the Northern Territory in 2000 were malignant neoplasms (cancer) and heart diseases which accounted for 21% and 18% respectively of total deaths.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth in the Northern Territory in 2000 was 70.3 years for males and 75.2 years for females. These figures continued a general upwards trend in life expectancy — the corresponding figures in 1990 were 66.3 years for males and 72.3 years for females — but remained considerably lower than the national figures of 76.6 years and 82.0 years respectively.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS							
Total deaths	782	813	758	891	871	832	909
Males	514	521	487	535	527	509	571
Females	268	292	271	356	344	323	338
Sex ratio	191.8	178.4	179.7	150.3	153.2	157.6	168.9
Indigenous deaths(c)	393	387	328	458	415	399	450
Males	223	229	196	242	229	221	246
Females	170	158	132	216	186	178	204
Sex ratio	131.2	144.9	148.5	112.0	123.1	124.2	120.6
Estimated coverage(d) (%)							
1991 Census based	n.a.	103.0	87.0	119.0	106.0	101.0	111.0
1996 Census based	n.a.	87.0	73.0	100.0	88.0	83.0	92.0
Standardised death rate	11.3	9.9	8.6	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.9
Males	14.2	11.6	10.3	11.3	9.8	9.6	10.8
Females	8.5	8.2	6.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0
Crude death rate	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.7
Males	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.5
Females	3.4	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
Median age at death (years)							
Males	51.4	54.0	54.1	56.3	52.3	55.5	55.7
Females	58.0	60.4	60.8	57.6	58.2	61.7	57.8
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	18.4	12.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.2	12.6
1-4	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
5-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
15-24	2.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
25-34	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.8
35-44	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.1
45-54	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.9	4.4	6.4
55-64	21.0	21.2	16.7	15.5	12.5	15.0	14.7
65-74	50.1	37.7	32.6	41.4	34.5	36.6	39.7
75-84	126.3	88.1	83.2	92.1	84.2	70.5	86.3
85 and over	155.4	144.9	149.4	160.5	58.5	119.2	130.0
Females							
0	13.4	13.8	11.2	13.5	12.7	10.5	11.5
1-4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
5-14	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
15-24	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
25-34	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3
35-44	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.8
45-54	4.8	4.1	4.5	6.0	4.2	3.9	4.4
55-64	18.3	13.9	10.9	14.1	10.9	10.3	11.9
65-74	24.8	31.4	27.0	27.1	25.7	30.6	22.9
75-84	73.6	71.4	47.6	63.2	61.5	74.9	59.8
85 and over	126.7	99.5	122.8	130.3	136.5	87.0	81.4

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(c) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Derived using 1991 and 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates. See paragraph 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.1 DEATHS(a), Summary(b) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEATHS <i>continued</i>							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	66.3	68.5	69.2	70.0	70.6	70.6	70.3
Age 1	66.5	68.3	69.0	69.8	70.4	70.4	70.2
Age 25	44.3	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.7	47.8	47.7
Age 45	27.1	28.4	29.0	29.4	30.3	30.5	30.3
Age 65	12.3	13.2	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Age 85	n.a.	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3
Females							
Age 0	72.3	74.0	75.0	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.2
Age 1	72.2	74.0	75.0	74.7	74.9	75.0	75.0
Age 25	49.0	56.6	51.6	51.3	51.6	51.8	51.8
Age 45	30.3	31.8	32.9	32.7	32.9	33.2	33.3
Age 65	14.8	15.7	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.2
Age 85	n.a.	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	252	276	253	213	218	251	264
Diseases of the circulatory system	460	382	293	398	301	322	338
Diseases of the respiratory system	248	153	162	171	115	91	103
Diseases of the digestive system	50	42	19	57	44	41	61
All other diseases	182	191	167	209	140	171	197
External causes	223	120	137	104	163	85	118
Females							
Neoplasms	150	162	163	198	168	177	181
Diseases of the circulatory system	286	225	206	303	250	243	187
Diseases of the respiratory system	143	121	95	113	111	64	76
Diseases of the digestive system	50	16	14	28	26	29	26
All other diseases	172	247	150	129	165	227	185
External causes	56	48	54	53	60	33	46
INFANT DEATHS							
Total infant deaths	54	50	41	45	45	42	43
Males	32	25	22	21	23	24	23
Females	22	25	19	24	22	18	20
Indigenous infant deaths(e)							
Males	32	25	26	37	29	27	35
Males	17	13	14	18	13	15	17
Females	15	12	12	19	16	12	18
Infant mortality rate							
Males	15.2	13.3	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.7	11.7
Males	17.8	12.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.2	12.4
Females	12.5	13.8	11.2	13.5	12.7	10.3	11.0
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	13	7	7	8	9	9	10
1 day to under 1 week	4	5	6	3	—	—	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	3	—	—	3	6	6	—
4 weeks to under 1 year	12	11	7	7	8	7	7
Females							
Under 1 day	5	13	6	8	9	6	7
1 day to under 1 week	3	3	—	—	4	—	4
1 week to under 4 weeks	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
4 weeks to under 1 year	10	8	9	12	8	6	7

(a) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(b) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(d) See paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Does not include all Indigenous deaths. See paragraph 39 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

<i>Age at death (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0–4	24	23	47
5–9	—	—	4
10–14	3	—	3
15–19	21	6	27
20–24	19	9	28
25–29	28	12	40
30–34	27	11	38
35–39	27	25	52
40–44	42	18	60
45–49	43	21	64
50–54	42	28	70
55–59	53	25	78
60–64	46	34	80
65–69	40	25	65
70–74	61	23	84
75–79	37	21	58
80–84	30	31	61
85–89	14	11	25
90–94	8	7	15
95 and over	4	4	8
Total(a)	571	338	909

(a) Includes age at death not stated.

4.3 Life Table(a)—1998–2000

MALES.....											
NT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x
0	100 000	0.01226	98 935	70.29	76.56	50	87 178	0.00686	86 883	26.11	29.47
1	98 774	0.00111	98 717	70.17	76.01	51	86 580	0.00743	86 262	25.29	28.57
2	98 665	0.00073	98 630	69.24	75.05	52	85 937	0.00806	85 595	24.47	27.67
3	98 593	0.00051	98 566	68.29	74.08	53	85 244	0.00876	84 876	23.67	26.77
4	98 543	0.00035	98 524	67.33	73.10	54	84 497	0.00955	84 099	22.87	25.89
5	98 508	0.00025	98 495	66.35	72.11	55	83 690	0.01042	83 260	22.09	25.01
6	98 483	0.00022	98 472	65.37	71.12	56	82 818	0.01137	82 353	21.32	24.15
7	98 462	0.00022	98 451	64.38	70.13	57	81 876	0.01242	81 374	20.56	23.29
8	98 441	0.00025	98 429	63.40	69.14	58	80 860	0.01355	80 318	19.81	22.44
9	98 416	0.00031	98 402	62.41	68.15	59	79 764	0.01480	79 181	19.07	21.60
10	98 386	0.00038	98 368	61.43	67.16	60	78 584	0.01613	77 957	18.35	20.78
11	98 349	0.00046	98 327	60.45	66.17	61	77 316	0.01757	76 644	17.64	19.97
12	98 304	0.00055	98 278	59.48	65.18	62	75 957	0.01913	75 239	16.95	19.17
13	98 250	0.00069	98 217	58.51	64.19	63	74 504	0.02083	73 736	16.27	18.38
14	98 182	0.00087	98 142	57.55	63.20	64	72 952	0.02266	72 134	15.61	17.61
15	98 097	0.00110	98 046	56.60	62.22	65	71 299	0.02467	70 429	14.96	16.85
16	97 989	0.00137	97 924	55.66	61.24	66	69 540	0.02684	68 616	14.32	16.11
17	97 855	0.00165	97 776	54.74	60.28	67	67 674	0.02919	66 695	13.70	15.38
18	97 693	0.00192	97 601	53.83	59.32	68	65 698	0.03175	64 664	13.10	14.67
19	97 505	0.00214	97 403	52.93	58.38	69	63 612	0.03451	62 523	12.51	13.97
20	97 297	0.00230	97 186	52.04	57.44	70	61 417	0.03750	60 274	11.94	13.30
21	97 073	0.00244	96 955	51.16	56.50	71	59 114	0.04070	57 919	11.39	12.64
22	96 836	0.00254	96 714	50.29	55.57	72	56 707	0.04414	55 464	10.85	12.00
23	96 590	0.00263	96 463	49.41	54.63	73	54 204	0.04785	52 915	10.33	11.38
24	96 335	0.00273	96 205	48.54	53.70	74	51 611	0.05183	50 280	9.82	10.78
25	96 073	0.00281	95 938	47.67	52.77	75	48 936	0.05615	47 568	9.33	10.20
26	95 802	0.00289	95 665	46.81	51.83	76	46 188	0.06085	44 787	8.86	9.64
27	95 526	0.00295	95 385	45.94	50.90	77	43 378	0.06595	41 951	8.40	9.10
28	95 244	0.00300	95 101	45.08	49.97	78	40 517	0.07150	39 071	7.96	8.57
29	94 958	0.00305	94 814	44.21	49.03	79	37 620	0.07754	36 162	7.53	8.07
30	94 669	0.00310	94 522	43.34	48.10	80	34 703	0.08410	33 243	7.12	7.59
31	94 375	0.00314	94 227	42.48	47.16	81	31 784	0.09123	30 332	6.73	7.13
32	94 078	0.00319	93 929	41.61	46.23	82	28 885	0.09898	27 451	6.35	6.70
33	93 778	0.00323	93 627	40.74	45.29	83	26 026	0.10741	24 622	6.00	6.28
34	93 475	0.00328	93 322	39.87	44.35	84	23 230	0.11654	21 868	5.66	5.89
35	93 168	0.00335	93 013	39.00	43.42	85	20 523	0.12643	19 215	5.34	5.52
36	92 857	0.00341	92 699	38.13	42.48	86	17 928	0.13709	16 687	5.04	5.18
37	92 540	0.00349	92 379	37.26	41.54	87	15 471	0.14857	14 307	4.76	4.86
38	92 217	0.00358	92 053	36.39	40.60	88	13 172	0.16086	12 097	4.51	4.57
39	91 887	0.00370	91 717	35.52	39.66	89	11 053	0.17400	10 075	4.28	4.30
40	91 547	0.00383	91 372	34.65	38.73	90	9 130	0.18781	8 255	4.07	4.07
41	91 196	0.00398	91 016	33.78	37.79	91	7 415	0.20150	6 650	3.90	3.87
42	90 833	0.00416	90 645	32.91	36.86	92	5 921	0.21455	5 267	3.76	3.70
43	90 454	0.00437	90 258	32.05	35.93	93	4 651	0.22492	4 109	3.66	3.57
44	90 059	0.00460	89 854	31.19	35.00	94	3 605	0.23126	3 171	3.58	3.46
45	89 645	0.00487	89 429	30.33	34.07	95	2 771	0.23477	2 432	3.52	3.37
46	89 208	0.00517	88 980	29.47	33.14	96	2 121	0.23797	1 858	3.45	3.28
47	88 747	0.00552	88 505	28.62	32.22	97	1 616	0.24246	1 412	3.37	3.19
48	88 258	0.00591	88 000	27.78	31.30	98	1 224	0.24644	1 067	3.30	3.10
49	87 736	0.00636	87 461	26.94	30.38	99	922	0.25021	802	3.22	3.02
						100	692	0.25667	599	3.14	2.94

(a) See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

FEMALES.....

NT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x	<i>e</i> ^o _x
0	100 000	0.01097	99 046	75.20	82.04	50	92 171	0.00546	91 922	28.95	33.78
1	98 903	0.00101	98 850	75.03	81.43	51	91 667	0.00592	91 399	28.11	32.85
2	98 803	0.00050	98 779	74.10	80.47	52	91 125	0.00641	90 836	27.27	31.93
3	98 754	0.00045	98 731	73.14	79.49	53	90 541	0.00694	90 230	26.44	31.01
4	98 709	0.00042	98 688	72.17	78.50	54	89 913	0.00750	89 580	25.62	30.09
5	98 668	0.00040	98 648	71.20	77.52	55	89 239	0.00812	88 881	24.81	29.18
6	98 629	0.00038	98 610	70.23	76.53	56	88 514	0.00877	88 130	24.01	28.28
7	98 591	0.00036	98 573	69.26	75.54	57	87 738	0.00948	87 327	23.22	27.38
8	98 556	0.00034	98 539	68.28	74.54	58	86 906	0.01024	86 466	22.44	26.49
9	98 522	0.00034	98 505	67.31	73.55	59	86 016	0.01106	85 546	21.67	25.60
10	98 488	0.00034	98 472	66.33	72.56	60	85 065	0.01193	84 563	20.90	24.72
11	98 455	0.00036	98 437	65.35	71.56	61	84 050	0.01285	83 516	20.15	23.85
12	98 420	0.00038	98 401	64.37	70.57	62	82 970	0.01386	82 401	19.40	22.98
13	98 382	0.00041	98 362	63.40	69.58	63	81 821	0.01493	81 216	18.67	22.13
14	98 342	0.00046	98 320	62.42	68.59	64	80 599	0.01609	79 957	17.94	21.28
15	98 297	0.00051	98 272	61.45	67.60	65	79 302	0.01736	78 621	17.23	20.44
16	98 246	0.00058	98 218	60.48	66.62	66	77 926	0.01874	77 203	16.53	19.60
17	98 189	0.00064	98 158	59.52	65.64	67	76 465	0.02027	75 698	15.83	18.78
18	98 126	0.00069	98 093	58.56	64.66	68	74 915	0.02195	74 101	15.15	17.97
19	98 059	0.00071	98 024	57.60	63.69	69	73 271	0.02381	72 407	14.48	17.16
20	97 989	0.00073	97 953	56.64	62.71	70	71 527	0.02588	70 610	13.82	16.38
21	97 917	0.00074	97 881	55.68	61.74	71	69 676	0.02817	68 704	13.17	15.60
22	97 845	0.00076	97 808	54.72	60.76	72	67 713	0.03070	66 683	12.54	14.84
23	97 771	0.00079	97 733	53.76	59.78	73	65 634	0.03350	64 545	11.92	14.09
24	97 694	0.00082	97 654	52.80	58.81	74	63 435	0.03657	62 285	11.32	13.36
25	97 614	0.00086	97 572	51.85	57.83	75	61 115	0.03996	59 904	10.73	12.65
26	97 530	0.00091	97 486	50.89	56.86	76	58 673	0.04366	57 402	10.15	11.95
27	97 441	0.00095	97 395	49.94	55.88	77	56 112	0.04777	54 781	9.59	11.27
28	97 348	0.00100	97 300	48.98	54.91	78	53 431	0.05237	52 042	9.05	10.61
29	97 250	0.00107	97 199	48.03	53.93	79	50 633	0.05755	49 185	8.52	9.97
30	97 146	0.00114	97 091	47.08	52.96	80	47 719	0.06339	46 215	8.01	9.36
31	97 035	0.00122	96 977	46.14	51.98	81	44 694	0.06997	43 138	7.52	8.76
32	96 917	0.00131	96 854	45.19	51.01	82	41 567	0.07735	39 966	7.05	8.19
33	96 790	0.00141	96 723	44.25	50.03	83	38 351	0.08561	36 715	6.59	7.65
34	96 654	0.00151	96 581	43.31	49.06	84	35 068	0.09481	33 408	6.16	7.13
35	96 507	0.00164	96 429	42.38	48.09	85	31 744	0.10500	30 076	5.76	6.64
36	96 349	0.00177	96 265	41.44	47.12	86	28 411	0.11624	26 755	5.37	6.19
37	96 179	0.00192	96 088	40.52	46.15	87	25 108	0.12856	23 486	5.02	5.76
38	95 994	0.00208	95 896	39.59	45.19	88	21 880	0.14199	20 315	4.68	5.36
39	95 795	0.00226	95 688	38.68	44.22	89	18 774	0.15656	17 288	4.37	5.00
40	95 578	0.00245	95 463	37.76	43.26	90	15 834	0.17216	14 452	4.09	4.67
41	95 344	0.00267	95 219	36.85	42.30	91	13 108	0.18827	11 851	3.84	4.38
42	95 090	0.00289	94 954	35.95	41.34	92	10 640	0.20441	9 527	3.62	4.12
43	94 815	0.00313	94 669	35.05	40.39	93	8 465	0.21969	7 509	3.43	3.89
44	94 518	0.00339	94 360	34.16	39.43	94	6 606	0.23340	5 809	3.26	3.69
45	94 198	0.00368	94 027	33.28	38.48	95	5 064	0.24576	4 418	3.10	3.51
46	93 851	0.00399	93 666	32.40	37.54	96	3 819	0.25762	3 307	2.95	3.34
47	93 477	0.00432	93 278	31.53	36.59	97	2 835	0.27025	2 436	2.81	3.17
48	93 074	0.00467	92 859	30.66	35.65	98	2 069	0.28391	1 762	2.67	3.02
49	92 639	0.00505	92 408	29.80	34.71	99	1 482	0.29722	1 251	2.54	2.87
						100	1 041	0.31202	870	2.42	2.74

(a) See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	16	12	28	3.1	14.3
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	117	83	200	22.0	102.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	115	79	194	21.3	99.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	28	20	48	5.3	24.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	12	6	18	2.0	9.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	8	8	16	1.8	8.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	149	77	226	24.9	115.6
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	116	50	166	18.3	84.9
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	90	33	123	13.5	62.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	20	19	39	4.3	20.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	42	31	73	8.0	37.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	27	12	39	4.3	20.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	10	23	33	3.6	16.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	10	10	20	2.2	10.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	9	8	17	1.9	8.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	24	7	31	3.4	15.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	114	35	149	16.4	76.2
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	41	16	57	6.3	29.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	37	5	42	4.6	21.5
All causes of death	571	338	909	100.0	465.1

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)—Summary

	CAUSE OF DEATH(b).....						
	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>All heart diseases</i>	<i>Cerebro-vascular diseases</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents</i>	<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	<i>All causes</i>
.....							
Number of deaths							
Males	115	116	20	42	41	37	571
Females	79	50	19	31	16	5	338
Persons	194	166	39	73	57	42	909
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	59.3	69.9	51.3	57.5	71.9	88.1	62.8
Females	40.7	30.1	48.7	42.5	28.1	11.9	37.2
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	20.1	20.3	3.5	7.4	7.2	6.5	100.0
Females	23.4	14.8	5.6	9.2	4.7	1.5	100.0
Persons	21.3	18.3	4.3	8.0	6.3	4.6	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	111.3	112.3	19.4	40.7	39.7	35.8	552.7
Females	85.7	54.3	20.6	33.6	17.4	5.4	366.8
Persons	99.3	84.9	20.0	37.3	29.2	21.5	465.1
Standardised death rate(d)							
NT	219.8	185.0	55.4	89.4	28.3	20.1	893.3
Australia	163.8	144.7	51.0	47.1	10.1	12.2	568.4

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

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

(c) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

SECTION 5

MIGRATION

NET MIGRATION

In 2000 the Northern Territory recorded a gain of 880 people from net overseas migration and a loss of 1,640 people from net interstate migration.

More persons departed the Northern Territory (either permanently or long-term) than arrived in 2000 for all age groups except 20–24 years, 25–29 years and persons aged 80 years and over. The largest departures were recorded for persons 40–44 years and 55–59 years.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

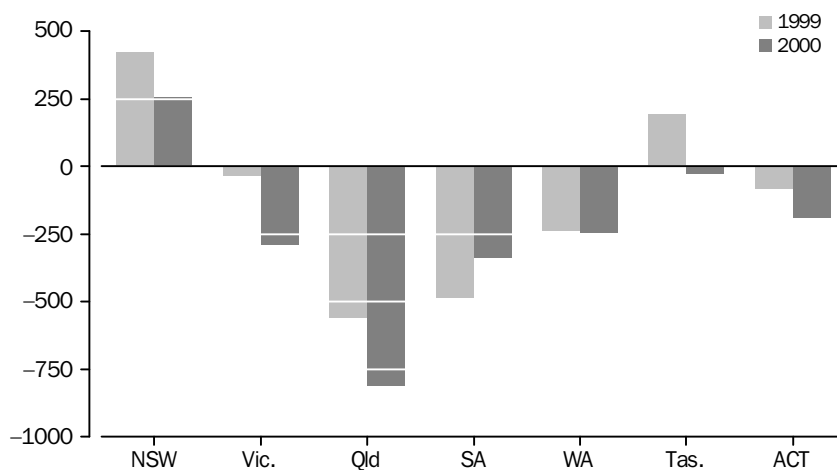
Overseas migration was a positive component of population growth in 2000 with more people choosing to settle in the Northern Territory from an overseas country, either permanently or long-term, than leaving the Northern Territory for overseas. This resulted in a net overseas migration gain of 880 people, the third highest gain since 1990.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2000 the Northern Territory experienced a loss from net interstate migration for the third consecutive year, with 1,640 more people leaving for other States and the Australian Capital Territory than arriving to settle in the Northern Territory, up from 780 in 1999.

New South Wales continued to provide the highest net number of interstate migrants to the Northern Territory (260 in 2000 compared with 420 in 1999), while the largest net loss was to Queensland (810 in 2000 compared with 560 in 1999).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	833	465	516	454	445	451	n.y.a.
Departures(c)	216	255	254	296	287	278	n.y.a.
Former settlers	74	104	101	121	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Australian residents	142	151	153	175	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net	617	210	262	158	158	173	n.y.a.
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	1 211	1 636	1 458	1 631	1 924	1 957	n.y.a.
Australian residents returning	370	702	646	636	739	645	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors arriving	841	934	812	995	1 185	1 312	n.y.a.
Departures	1 005	1 207	1 126	1 288	1 241	1 063	n.y.a.
Australian residents departing	487	618	598	712	632	644	n.y.a.
Overseas visitors departing	518	589	528	576	609	419	n.y.a.
Net	206	429	332	343	683	894	n.y.a.
Category jumping	16	37	-20	-75	134	-103	n.y.a.
Net overseas migration(d)	842	672	572	431	975	964	879
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	16 142	18 847	19 090	18 086	16 821	15 988	16 396
Departures	16 779	17 431	18 612	17 509	17 474	16 771	18 037
Net interstate migration	-637	1 416	478	577	-653	-783	-1 641

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) For the years 1990, 1995, 1996 and 1997, net overseas migration data for Other Territories was randomly allocated to the States and Territories. For these years the sum of the components may therefore not equal net overseas migration.

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas(a)</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	92	-169
5-9	84	-112
10-14	59	-240
15-19	74	-166
20-24	110	412
25-29	119	-82
30-34	103	-139
35-39	105	-213
40-44	40	-232
45-49	55	-202
50-54	13	-131
55-59	17	-204
60-64	2	-101
65-69	12	-40
70-74	-2	-28
75-79	-3	-5
80-84	1	8
85 and over	-2	3
Total	879	-1 641

(a) See paragraphs 26 to 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

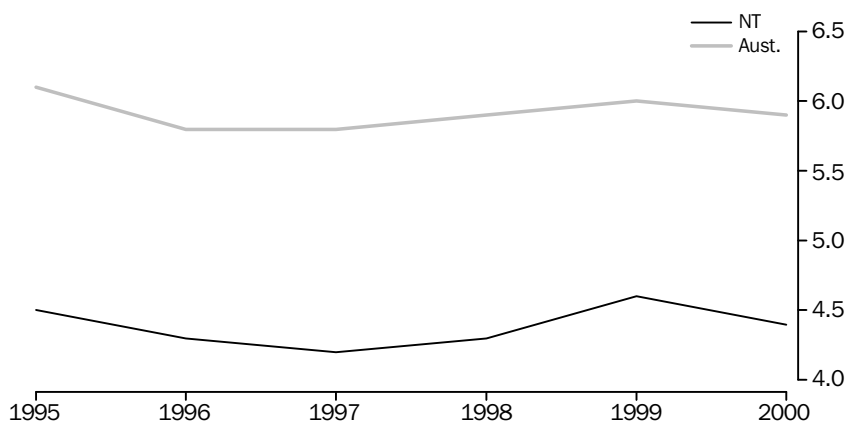
SECTION 6

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 860 marriages registered in the Northern Territory in 2000, a decrease of 3% compared with 1999. The Northern Territory's crude marriage rate decreased from 4.6 per 1,000 population in 1999 to 4.4 in 2000, remaining well below the national rate of 5.9 in 2000. The Northern Territory has consistently recorded the lowest crude marriage rate of any State or Territory for more than the last 20 years.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)

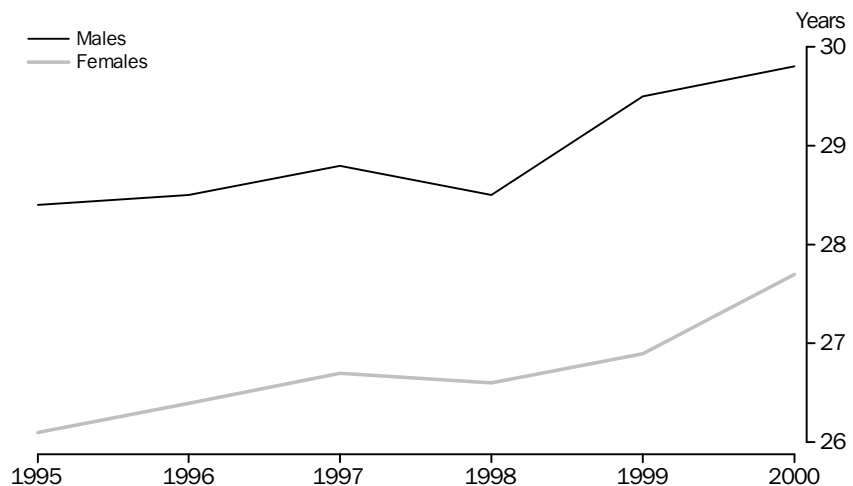


(a) Per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGE AGE

Between 1999 and 2000 the median age for males and females marrying for the first time increased from 29.5 years to 29.8 years and 26.9 years to 27.7 years respectively. These median ages at first marriage in 2000 were higher than the national ages of 28.5 years for males and 26.7 years for females.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



MARRIAGE AGE *continued*

Over the period 1990 to 2000 the median age for males marrying for the first time increased by 2.2 years from 27.6 years to 29.8 years while for females it increased by 3.1 years from 24.6 years to 27.7 years.

Age of parties at marriage

The peak age group for females marrying in the Northern Territory remained at 25–29 years for the second consecutive year. Over the same period, the peak age group for males marrying in the Northern Territory moved from 30–34 years in 1999 to 25–29 years in 2000. Nationally the peak age group for females and males remained at 25–29 years in 2000.

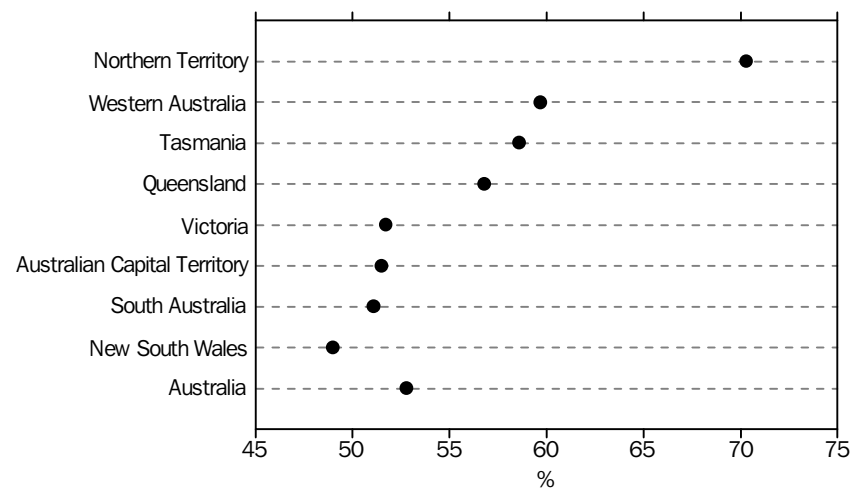
PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Most marriages in the Northern Territory in 2000 were marriages in which neither party had been previously married (58%), followed by the first marriage for one partner (25%) and remarriage for both partners (17%).

RITES USED IN CEREMONY

More than two-thirds (70%) of marriages in the Northern Territory in 2000 were performed by official registrars or other civil celebrants with the remaining 30% performed by ministers of religion. This was the highest proportion of civil ceremonies of any State or Territory and well above the national average of 53%.

MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY CIVIL CELEBRANTS



Of the marriages performed by ministers of religion, 81% of males and 82% of females had never been in a registered marriage, compared with 64% and 68% respectively for marriages performed by official registrars or civil celebrants.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	740	797	787	786	815	885	861
Crude marriage rate	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	453	483	499	471	503	544	503
First marriage one partner	170	187	180	194	201	214	211
Remarriage both partners	117	127	108	121	111	127	147
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	278	n.a.	255	245	252	282	256
Proportion (%)	37.6	n.a.	32.4	31.2	30.9	31.9	29.7
Civil celebrants							
Number	462	n.a.	532	541	563	603	605
Proportion (%)	62.4	n.a.	67.6	68.8	69.1	68.1	70.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
20–24	18.6	16.3	14.2	11.7	13.7	13.4	11.3
25–29	24.4	21.9	23.1	21.8	22.5	22.4	20.9
30–34	16.9	18.0	19.6	17.7	17.9	22.7	18.3
35–39	10.0	11.4	10.8	13.1	11.4	12.6	15.5
40–44	8.3	9.7	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.8	9.4
45–49	7.2	8.8	8.6	6.8	7.6	7.3	9.0
50 and over	4.4	5.0	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.1	5.1
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	537	569	582	564	577	644	596
Widowed	10	9	9	15	14	11	7
Divorced	193	219	196	207	224	230	258
<i>Total</i>	740	797	787	786	815	885	861
Median age (years)							
Never married	27.6	28.4	28.5	28.8	28.5	29.5	29.8
Widowed	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.
Divorced	41.1	43.4	43.2	42.8	42.3	41.4	43.6
<i>All bridegrooms</i>	29.6	31.1	30.9	31.6	31.1	31.7	33.1
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	9.7	4.1	5.4	4.9	3.5	5.0	3.1
20–24	28.4	25.1	23.9	21.7	27.7	24.2	22.2
25–29	21.3	27.0	26.2	24.4	26.1	28.9	26.0
30–34	14.8	17.5	15.8	15.6	16.7	18.4	20.0
35–39	9.5	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.3	12.3	12.5
40–44	7.7	8.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.8
45–49	5.4	6.4	5.3	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
50 and over	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.1	2.9	3.3
Marital status at marriage							
Never married	539	584	596	572	630	658	621
Widowed	16	12	16	11	15	21	15
Divorced	185	201	175	203	170	206	225
<i>Total</i>	740	797	787	786	815	885	861
Median age (years)							
Never married	24.6	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.9	27.7
Widowed	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.	(b)n.p.
Divorced	35.5	38.4	38.4	40.0	37.9	38.2	38.6
<i>All brides</i>	27.1	28.1	28.2	28.8	28.1	28.9	29.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

Age at marriage (years)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
FIRST MARRIAGES(a)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	12.9	7.3	3.9	2.0	1.4	1.0
20–24	56.3	46.0	43.0	22.0	25.7	18.0
25–29	55.9	67.1	59.6	47.5	46.5	37.7
30–34	39.9	34.9	51.6	44.5	40.3	41.1
35–39	27.5	40.6	43.0	21.4	26.7	22.3
40–44	22.1	23.8	32.2	22.0	20.8	21.4
45 and over	7.7	8.7	7.7	18.8	7.0	6.0
Age of bride						
15–19	140.8	42.0	28.2	11.3	9.7	6.0
20–24	154.1	92.3	65.0	48.5	44.2	32.6
25–29	142.6	93.8	76.5	64.1	54.8	52.4
30–34	87.0	81.6	80.2	52.5	42.2	40.0
35–39	61.2	75.7	87.8	29.6	31.9	27.1
40–44	32.3	28.6	82.2	18.0	27.7	7.9
45 and over	24.4	6.8	12.1	4.8	7.4	8.5
REMARRIAGES(b)						
Age of bridegroom						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	117.6	37.0	279.4	44.4	42.3	—
25–29	203.1	179.5	126.0	101.8	65.2	42.3
30–34	126.2	156.9	88.2	88.4	91.2	68.7
35–39	117.6	125.0	54.8	73.0	72.0	56.8
40–44	27.8	120.3	46.3	52.4	42.1	32.7
45–49	22.2	103.4	44.0	30.6	37.0	42.7
50–54	7.4	56.9	8.6	24.3	11.8	24.1
55–59	30.3	25.1	2.9	4.1	11.9	24.9
60 and over	9.3	5.4	0.7	1.5	0.8	8.2
Age of bride						
15–19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	529.4	750.0	22.7	—	—	57.1
25–29	454.6	263.6	90.2	86.6	51.1	53.6
30–34	193.0	194.8	120.2	100.0	61.6	59.3
35–39	111.1	124.3	95.0	87.9	67.2	58.8
40–44	171.4	79.1	81.2	65.9	66.7	34.9
45–49	14.1	70.6	75.8	55.0	67.2	21.3
50–54	33.3	50.6	41.8	52.2	39.3	14.3
55–59	18.2	21.6	43.7	29.3	26.6	7.8
60 and over	—	18.4	3.1	6.2	8.1	1.7

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

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

6.3 MARRIAGES, Previous Marital Status of Parties

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....

<i>Previous marital status of bridegroom</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER				
Never married	503	4	89	596
Widowed	3	—	—	7
Divorced	115	9	134	258
Total	621	15	225	861
PROPORTION (%)				
Never married	58.4	0.5	10.3	69.2
Widowed	0.3	—	—	0.8
Divorced	13.4	1.0	15.6	30.0
Total	72.1	1.7	26.1	100.0

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

Category of rite	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM.....		PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE.....		All marriages	Proportion of all marriages
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed/ Divorced</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Widowed/ Divorced</i>		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)						
Anglican	26	3	24	5	29	3.4
Baptist	12	4	11	5	16	1.9
Catholic	72	7	76	3	79	9.2
Orthodox	23	—	25	—	25	2.9
Uniting Church	29	13	26	16	42	4.9
Other denominations	46	19	48	17	65	7.5
<i>All religious rites</i>	208	48	210	46	256	29.7
Civil						
Official registrars	83	63	98	48	146	17.0
Other civil celebrants	305	154	313	146	459	53.3
<i>All civil rites</i>	388	217	411	194	605	70.3
All marriages	596	265	621	240	861	100.0

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

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 2000 there were 460 divorces granted in the Northern Territory, an increase of 11% from 1999.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

The crude divorce rate for the Northern Territory was 2.3 per 1,000 population in 2000, up from 2.1 in 1999. Both the Northern Territory and New South Wales experienced the lowest rate for any State or Territory, which was also lower than the national rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population. The Northern Territory's low crude divorce rate is due largely to its low crude marriage rate.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE(a)

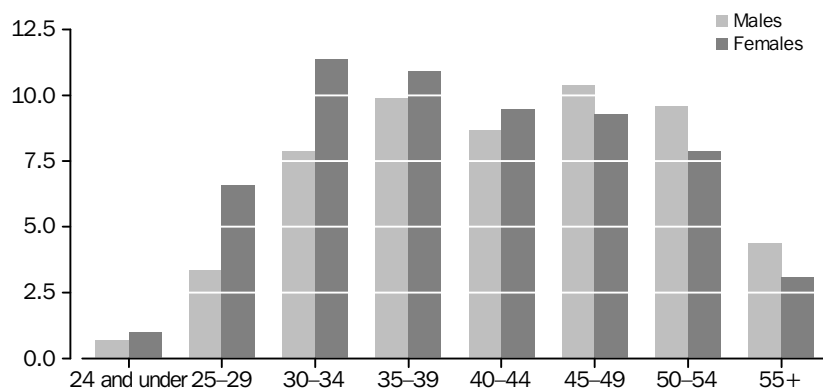


(a) Per 1,000 population.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES

In 2000 the peak age groups for males divorcing in the Northern Territory were 35–39 years and 45–49 years. The peak age group for females was 30–34 years. The national peak age group for both males and females were 35–39 years.

AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

AGE AT DIVORCE

The median age at divorce in 2000 was 41.4 years for males and 38.1 years for females. This was an increase of 1.6 years for males and 1.9 years for females since 1990.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE

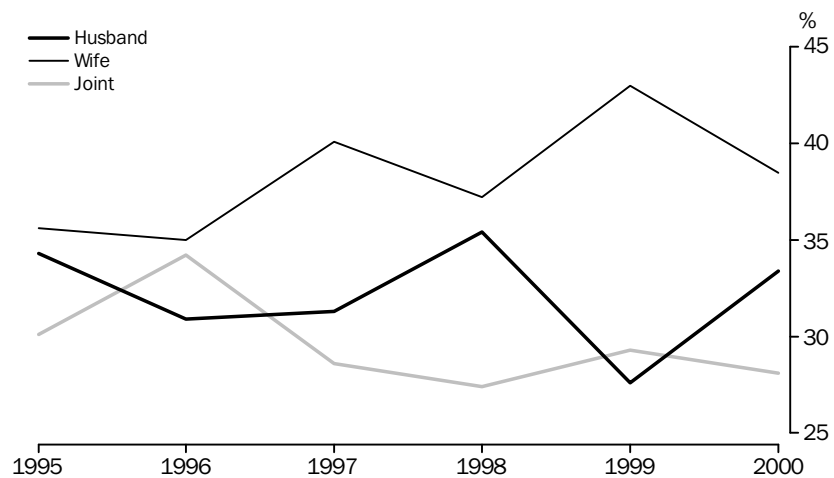
Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of the marriage and the date on which the divorce decree was made absolute. Between 1990 and 2000 the median interval between marriage and divorce increased from 10.2 years to 10.4 years while the interval between marriage and final separation increased from 6.9 years to 7.0 years.

In 2000 more than half (52%) of divorces were granted to marriages of 10 years or more duration. A further 32% were granted to marriages of 5–9 years duration and the remaining 16% of divorces were granted to marriages of less than five years duration.

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Until 1997 the trend in the Northern Territory had been for the proportion of joint applications for divorce to increase, rising from 19% in 1989 to 34% in 1996. In the following years the proportion gradually fell to 28% in 2000. This trend is also evident nationally with the proportion of joint applications falling over the same period to 20% of all divorce applications. Consequently, most divorce applications in the Northern Territory are still lodged singly, with 39% being lodged by wives and 33% being lodged by husbands in 2000.

DIVORCES BY APPLICANT



CHILDREN OF DIVORCING PARTNERS

Between 1999 and 2000 the proportion of divorces where children were involved fell from 53% to 47%. The actual number of children involved in divorce increased slightly from 380 in 1999 to 390 in 2000.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1990	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	421	432	486	416	457	409	455
Crude divorce rate	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.2	10.7	10.8	11.6	11.2	11.3	10.4
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0
Divorces involving children							
Number	239	n.a.	246	233	254	215	215
Proportion of total divorces (%)	56.8	n.a.	50.6	56.0	55.6	52.6	47.3
Average number of children	1.9	n.a.	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Applicant							
Husband	158	148	150	130	162	113	152
Wife	178	154	170	167	170	176	175
Joint	85	130	166	119	125	120	128
HUSBAND							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7
25-29	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.7	3.4
30-34	10.3	8.1	10.4	8.2	8.8	6.8	7.9
35-39	10.8	9.6	12.4	7.9	11.2	7.4	9.9
40-44	12.4	12.3	11.8	10.6	10.1	8.7	8.7
45-49	12.6	11.0	10.8	10.9	9.0	8.7	10.4
50-54	8.0	9.0	9.9	9.0	8.3	8.2	9.6
55 and over	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.7	4.5	4.4
Median age (years)							
At marriage	25.9	26.6	25.9	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.7
At final separation	36.4	37.1	36.5	37.6	36.5	36.9	37.5
At decree made absolute	39.8	41.1	39.9	41.4	40.0	41.2	41.4
WIFE							
Age-specific divorce rate							
Age group (years)							
24 and under	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
25-29	8.8	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.5	7.5	6.6
30-34	12.4	11.4	13.7	8.8	10.5	8.3	11.4
35-39	12.3	11.5	12.9	9.6	11.7	9.8	10.9
40-44	13.4	13.1	11.4	13.1	11.3	9.1	9.5
45-49	10.6	9.1	13.1	9.4	8.4	10.4	9.3
50-54	7.5	6.8	5.3	5.9	8.0	6.4	7.9
55 and over	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.1	3.1
Median age (years)							
At marriage	23.0	23.8	23.4	23.4	24.2	23.6	24.3
At final separation	33.0	33.4	33.3	34.2	34.0	33.7	34.3
At decree made absolute	36.2	37.0	37.0	38.6	37.6	38.3	38.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce(a)

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

<i>Age group of husband (years)</i>	<i>24 and under</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>	<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60 and over</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
24 and under	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25-29	4	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
30-34	—	24	39	5	3	—	—	—	—	75
35-39	—	9	37	33	6	—	—	—	—	89
40-44	—	—	7	31	20	8	—	—	—	69
45-49	—	—	6	10	23	23	7	—	—	73
50-54	—	—	—	4	12	17	19	—	—	59
55-59	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	5	—	24
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	21
Total(b)	14	61	101	88	67	57	39	17	8	455

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes age not stated.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Total	Total children	Average number of children(b)
1	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
2	12	5	—	—	—	18	7	1.2
3	18	—	—	—	—	23	9	1.8
4	23	3	—	—	—	26	3	1.0
5	16	6	5	—	—	29	23	1.8
6	6	4	8	—	—	20	26	1.9
7	18	5	8	—	—	33	27	1.8
8	19	4	10	—	—	34	27	1.8
9	13	10	3	—	—	28	22	1.5
10–14	29	16	26	10	3	84	110	2.0
15–19	14	11	20	8	—	55	83	2.0
20–24	13	15	9	—	—	38	36	1.4
25–29	23	5	—	—	—	30	11	1.6
30 and over	30	—	—	—	—	31	—	1.0
Total	240	87	93	28	7	455	385	1.8

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

SECTION 8

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

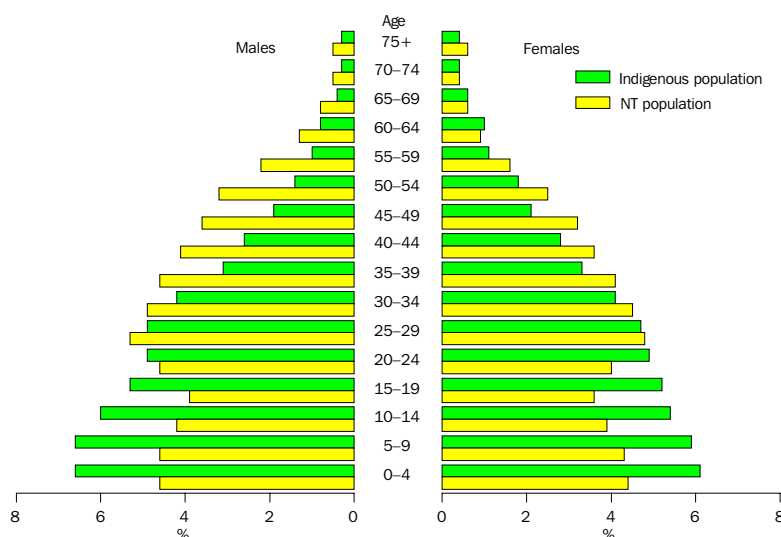
THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

This section includes information on births and deaths in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (Indigenous population) usually resident in the Northern Territory. Care needs to be taken when interpreting year-to-year movements in these data due to the relatively small numbers and possible under-recording of Indigenous status in birth and death registrations. No data on the Indigenous population are available for marriages and divorces.

Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are available for each State and Territory and Australia by age and sex at 30 June for each year from 1996 to 2006. (They are referred to as experimental because of the experimental nature of the base population, the deficiencies in the quality of Indigenous births, deaths and migration data involved in deriving the population projection assumptions and the changing propensity to identify as Indigenous on census forms). These projections reveal the size, structure and distribution of the Indigenous population if various assumptions are made about the components of population change — births, deaths, migration and change in propensity to identify as Indigenous. The low series assumes no change in the propensity to identify while the high series assumes a change in the propensity to identify based on an estimate from the 1991–1996 intercensal period.

At the end of June 2000 the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory was projected to be 55,500 under the low series and 56,900 under the high series. Under both series at June 2000 Indigenous people comprised around 29% of the Northern Territory's population compared with 2% nationally. Indigenous people comprised about 40% of the Northern Territory's population aged 14 years and under, 25% of the population aged 15–64 years and 21% of the population aged 65 years and over.

AGE STRUCTURE



INDIGENOUS BIRTHS

Of the 3,700 births registered to mothers usually resident in the Northern Territory in 2000, 42% (1,500) were Indigenous births. Of these, 93% (1,400) were to Indigenous mothers and 7% (100) were to non-Indigenous mothers. In the five years to 2000 the number of Indigenous births in the Northern Territory increased by 13% (180). As a proportion of total births, Indigenous births increased by 6% over the same period, from 36% of total births in 1995 to 42% in 2000.

Exnuptial births

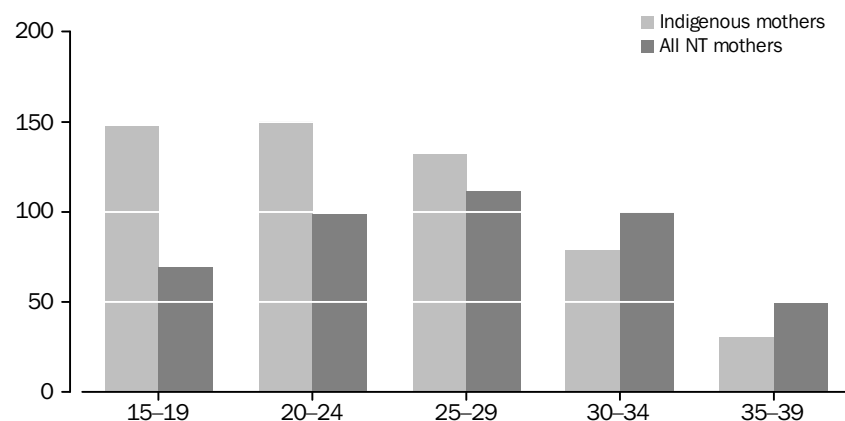
In 2000, 95% (1,450) of Indigenous births were exnuptial compared with 61% for all births in the Northern Territory. The proportion of exnuptial Indigenous births where the father acknowledged paternity decreased in 2000, accounting for 51% of the exnuptial births registered compared with 57% in 1999. This was lower than the proportion of all exnuptial births in the Northern Territory in 2000 where the father acknowledged paternity (63%).

Age-specific fertility rates

Over the period 1995 to 2000 the peak age group for Indigenous women giving birth was 20–24 years followed by women aged 15–19 years. The fertility rate for Indigenous women aged 20–24 years declined by 11% (from 168.9 births per 1,000 women in 1995 to 150.2 in 2000) but increased by 4% for women aged 15–19 years (from 141.8 in 1995 to 147.2 in 2000).

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for Indigenous women and those for all women in the Northern Territory in 2000 were in the 15–19 year age group (147.2 for Indigenous women compared with 69.6 for all women in the Northern Territory) and the 20–24 year age group (150.2 compared with 98.6 respectively).

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), Selected Age Groups



(a) Per 1,000 females.

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Care should be taken when comparing deaths between 1995 and 2000 as not all deaths were registered in the year they occurred. An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

Of the 910 deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 2000, 50% were Indigenous deaths. There were 120.6 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths compared with 168.9 male deaths for every 100 female deaths for all deaths in the Northern Territory.

Infant and perinatal deaths

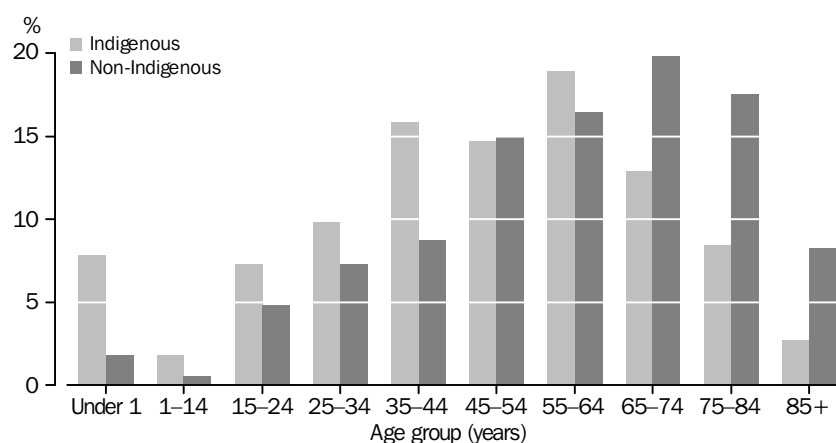
Of the 45 infant deaths recorded in the Northern Territory in 2000, 81% were Indigenous infant deaths.

In 2000 Indigenous neonatal deaths comprised 75% of all neonatal deaths in the Northern Territory while Indigenous fetal deaths (stillbirths) comprised 60% of all fetal deaths. Between the years 1995 and 2000 the annual number of Indigenous neonatal deaths increased by 28% while fetal deaths decreased by 5%.

Age at death

In 2000 the median age at death was 46.2 years for Indigenous males and 54.0 years for Indigenous females. These ages were considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous population of 61.1 years for males and 63.0 years for females.

AGE AT DEATH(a)



(a) Excludes not stated.

Cause of death

In 2000 the leading causes of death among the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system, external causes of morbidity and mortality, and malignant neoplasms. These accounted for 26%, 14% and 14% of Indigenous deaths respectively. In the total population, those causes represented 25%, 16% and 21% of all deaths.

In 2000, a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous males than Indigenous females died from ischaemic heart disease and external causes of morbidity and mortality, while a higher proportion of Indigenous females than Indigenous males died from diseases of the genitourinary system.

8.1 EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION—30 June 2000

Age group (years)	LOW SERIES.....			HIGH SERIES.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	3 658	3 376	7 034	3 744	3 459	7 203
5-9	3 673	3 286	6 959	3 764	3 366	7 130
10-14	3 317	3 015	6 332	3 396	3 090	6 486
15-19	2 933	2 882	5 815	3 007	2 959	5 966
20-24	2 701	2 710	5 411	2 773	2 782	5 555
25-29	2 697	2 613	5 310	2 781	2 690	5 471
30-34	2 330	2 289	4 619	2 401	2 350	4 751
35-39	1 700	1 815	3 515	1 743	1 860	3 603
40-44	1 429	1 546	2 975	1 463	1 584	3 047
45-49	1 043	1 178	2 221	1 066	1 203	2 269
50-54	770	972	1 742	787	1 005	1 792
55-59	567	602	1 169	583	626	1 209
60-64	429	543	972	439	567	1 006
65-69	233	347	580	236	356	592
70-74	175	229	404	175	233	408
75 and over	182	240	422	188	252	440
Total	27 837	27 643	55 480	28 546	28 382	56 928

8.2 INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS—Summary(a)

	INDIGENOUS BIRTHS.....						ALL BIRTHS
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 354	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419	1 530	3 685
Males	681	718	621	663	715	778	1 862
Females	673	625	638	621	704	752	1 823
Sex ratio	101.2	114.9	97.3	106.8	101.6	103.5	102.1
Nuptial births	71	78	61	84	80	78	1 450
Exnuptial births	1 283	1 265	1 198	1 200	1 339	1 452	2 235
Paternity-acknowledged	669	661	736	731	767	735	1 397
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 345	1 332	1 253	1 277	1 402	1 517	3 642
Median age (years)							
Mother	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.6	23.4	23.6	27.8
Father(b)	26.9	26.5	26.2	26.7	26.8	27.3	31.4
Previous births(b)							
0	351	322	364	312	355	412	1 423
1	182	187	162	157	200	205	859
2	111	117	130	140	130	115	352
3	44	58	69	108	75	43	118
4 and over	46	48	69	93	77	33	60

(a) Indigenous births are births of an Indigenous child regardless of the ethnic background of the mother.

(b) Includes both nuptial confinements and exnuptial confinements of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged.

8.3 BIRTHS TO AND CONFINEMENTS OF INDIGENOUS MOTHERS—Summary

	INDIGENOUS MOTHERS.....						ALL MOTHERS
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
BIRTHS							
Total births	1 286	1 251	1 169	1 181	1 306	1 430	3 685
Males	645	675	580	614	658	733	1 862
Females	641	576	589	567	648	697	1 823
Sex ratio	100.6	117.2	98.5	108.3	101.5	105.2	102.1
Nuptial births	57	56	42	59	53	45	1 450
Exnuptial births	1 229	1 195	1 127	1 122	1 253	1 385	2 235
Paternity-acknowledged	617	591	665	653	681	668	1 397
Age-specific birth rates(a)							
Age group (years)							
15–19(b)	141.8	139.6	131.8	117.9	127.3	147.2	69.6
20–24	168.9	151.9	133.3	136.7	153.3	150.2	98.6
25–29	129.0	126.2	112.3	110.8	116.4	131.6	111.2
30–34	75.3	75.1	53.1	58.9	67.2	78.9	99.5
35–39	29.9	31.6	25.0	34.7	35.2	30.4	49.7
40–44	1.7	6.4	5.7	4.7	7.3	11.0	13.7
45–49(c)	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.7	0.8
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	1 277	1 240	1 163	1 174	1 290	1 418	3 642
Median age (years)							
Mother	23.2	23.3	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.4	27.8
Father(d)	26.7	26.4	26.1	26.5	26.8	26.9	31.4
Previous births(d)							
0	314	269	315	268	305	366	1 423
1	166	164	143	131	165	171	859
2	104	106	116	119	115	101	352
3	40	54	65	101	66	40	118
4 and over	44	47	65	88	74	31	60

(a) Derived using low series of 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates and projections.

(b) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

(d) Includes both nuptial confinements and exnuptial confinements of the current relationship where paternity was acknowledged.

8.4 DEATHS, Indigenous and Total—Summary

	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....						ALL DEATHS
	1995	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998	1999	2000	2000(b)
Total deaths	387	328	458	415	399	450	909
Males	229	196	242	229	221	246	571
Females	158	132	216	186	178	204	338
Sex ratio	144.9	148.5	112.0	123.1	124.2	120.6	168.9
Median age (years)							
Males	50.1	47.0	48.7	45.5	47.5	46.2	55.7
Females	56.6	54.0	52.3	49.7	56.3	54.0	57.8
Infant deaths	25	26	37	29	27	35	43
Males	13	14	18	13	15	17	23
Females	12	12	19	16	12	18	20
Neonatal deaths(c)(d)	14	13	18	15	17	18	24
Males	6	8	9	7	11	8	13
Females	8	5	9	8	6	10	11
Fetal deaths (stillbirths)(c)(d)	19	9	19	17	16	18	30
Males	10	5	11	9	12	11	18
Females	9	4	8	8	4	7	12

(a) An unusually high number of deaths (predominantly Indigenous deaths) that occurred in 1996 were registered in 1997, resulting in a lower than expected number of deaths in 1996 and a higher than expected number of deaths in 1997.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Excludes records where the mother has not been identified as being Indigenous.

(d) From 1997 the definition of perinatal deaths has been changed to include fetuses weighing at least 400g or having a corresponding gestational age of 20 weeks. See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes for full definition. All statistics in this table are based on the new definition.

8.5 INDIGENOUS DEATHS—Age and Sex

	1998.....			1999.....			2000.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER									
Under 1	13	16	29	15	12	27	17	18	35
1–14	8	3	11	4	7	11	4	4	8
15–24	18	11	29	17	10	27	26	7	33
25–34	26	16	42	35	15	50	31	13	44
35–44	47	33	80	34	18	52	40	31	71
45–54	42	29	71	34	26	60	36	30	66
55–64	28	28	56	34	20	54	45	40	85
65–74	24	25	49	27	41	68	26	32	58
75–84	21	22	43	16	22	38	15	23	38
85 and over	—	3	5	5	7	12	6	6	12
Total deaths	229	186	415	221	178	399	246	204	450
PROPORTION (%)									
Under 1	5.7	8.6	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	8.8	7.8
1–14	3.5	1.6	2.7	1.8	3.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
15–24	7.9	5.9	7.0	7.7	5.6	6.8	10.6	3.4	7.3
25–34	11.4	8.6	10.1	15.8	8.4	12.5	12.6	6.4	9.8
35–44	20.5	17.7	19.3	15.4	10.1	13.0	16.3	15.2	15.8
45–54	18.3	15.6	17.1	15.4	14.6	15.0	14.6	14.7	14.7
55–64	12.2	15.1	13.5	15.4	11.2	13.5	18.3	19.6	18.9
65–74	10.5	13.4	11.8	12.2	23.0	17.0	10.6	15.7	12.9
75–84	9.2	11.8	10.4	7.2	12.4	9.5	6.1	11.3	8.4
85 and over	—	1.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.7
Total deaths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.6 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Selected Causes(a)(b)—Sex

Cause of death	INDIGENOUS DEATHS.....			ALL DEATHS
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	7	10	17	28
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	28	33	61	194
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (E00–E90)	17	14	31	48
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	12	13	25	35
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	11	4	15	18
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	66	49	115	226
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	39	20	59	123
Other heart disease (I05–I09, I11, I13, I26, I27, I30–I52)	15	15	30	43
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	8	10	18	39
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	18	19	37	73
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	8	7	15	39
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	7	21	28	33
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	8	9	17	20
All other medical conditions (remainder of A00–R99)	29	24	53	81
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	47	14	61	149
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89, V98–V99)	15	4	19	57
Intentional self harm (X60–X84)	13	—	14	42
Other external causes (V01–Y98)	19	9	28	48
All causes	246	204	450	909

(a) A new cause of death coding structure has been used from 1997. For more information see *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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

8.7 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, Fetal, Neonatal and Perinatal(a)(b)

	1998.....			1999.....			2000.....		
	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Perinatal deaths</i>
Age at death									
Less than 1 hour	..	—	—	..	3	3	..	—	—
1 hour to under 1 day	..	6	6	..	5	5	..	8	8
1 day to under 1 week	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	5	5
1 week to under 4 weeks	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	3	3
<i>Total</i>	..	15	15	..	17	17	..	18	18
Weight at delivery (grams)									
400–999	8	9	17	8	8	16	12	8	20
1,000–1,999	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 or more	3	3	6	6	6	12	4	4	8
Not stated	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	17	15	32	16	17	33	18	18	36
Period of gestation (weeks)									
Less than 28	8	9	17	5	8	13	11	10	21
28–36	4	4	8	4	—	5	4	5	9
37 or more	—	—	4	6	5	11	—	—	5
Not stated	3	—	3	—	3	4	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	17	15	32	16	17	33	18	18	36
Age group of mother (years)									
Less than 20	8	3	11	3	5	8	3	5	8
20–24	3	6	9	5	4	9	6	7	13
25–29	—	4	6	3	7	10	4	4	8
30 or more	4	—	6	5	—	6	5	—	6
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	17	15	32	16	17	33	18	18	36

(a) From 1997 the definition of perinatal deaths has been changed to include fetuses weighing at least 400g or having a corresponding gestational age of 20 weeks. See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes for full definition. All statistics in this table are based on the new definition.

(b) See Glossary for definition of terms used.

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 44.

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

POPULATION

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

Population estimates

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

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

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

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

Population projections

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

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

POPULATION *continued*

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

Household projections

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

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

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

BIRTHS

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

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

BIRTHS *continued*

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

Perinatal deaths

20 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.

Life tables

21 Australian 1998–2000 life tables are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates. Age-specific death rates are further graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

Causes of death

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

DEATHS *continued*

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

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

from the ICD-10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

24 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.

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

26 Special arrangements were put in place to estimate net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000, and thereby enable production of State and Territory population estimates. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

27 Estimates of net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000 are based upon a sample of passenger cards from persons arriving in and departing from Australia during the period August through December 2000, along with movement data supplied by DIMA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, ABS Website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

28 As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December Quarters 2000, preliminary category jumping has been set to zero for these periods.

MIGRATION *continued*

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

31 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

32 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.

33 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.

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

DIVORCES *continued*

35 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.

36 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.

37 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.

38 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

39 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 and deaths are shown in table 3.1 and table 4.1 respectively. For further details see *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0) and *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

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

41 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

42 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

43 For all data in this publication, cell values with small values have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

44 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

AusStats — electronic data (see paragraph 45)
Northern Territory at a Glance (Cat. no. 1304.7)
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, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 3235.7)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021 (Cat. no. 3222.7)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 1313.7)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

46 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS Website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>; from the navigation bar select Themes, Demography.

47 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.

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS/CONFINEMENTS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State or Territory of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

Age (date of birth)
 Australian resident
 Intended/actual time away from Australia
 Main reason for journey
 Country spent/intend to spend most time in
 State of intended address/lived
 Category of travel
 Citizenship (nationality)
 Country of birth
 Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months
 Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
 Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
 Overseas visitor
 Intended/actual length of stay
 Main reason for journey
 Country of residence
 State of intended address/in which most time spent
 Permanent migrant
 Previous/future country of residence
 State of intended address/lived
 Sex

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the marriage

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

Characteristics of the bridegroom and bride

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

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)	Crude divorce rate(a)
1911	3.3	31	65	3	10	—	9.4	19.6	96.8	3.0	—
1916	4.8	74	122	3	19	—	15.6	25.6	40.5	4.0	—
1921	3.9	79	80	5	15	—	20.2	20.4	63.3	3.8	—
1926	3.9	73	64	5	14	—	18.5	16.2	68.5	3.6	—
1931	5.0	72	70	6	25	—	14.5	14.1	83.3	5.0	—
1936	5.3	113	60	3	41	—	21.3	11.3	26.5	7.7	—
1941	10.3	216	122	18	179	8	21.0	11.9	83.3	17.4	n.p.
1946	10.6	132	55	4	63	4	12.5	5.2	30.3	6.0	n.p.
1951	15.2	407	117	18	143	13	26.8	7.7	44.2	9.4	n.p.
1956	19.2	556	107	24	160	25	29.0	5.6	43.2	8.4	n.p.
1961	26.2	878	128	21	207	23	33.4	4.9	23.9	7.9	n.p.
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	312	58	31.0	9.4	75.7	5.5	n.p.
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	485	57	33.7	7.2	60.4	5.6	n.p.
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	541	(e)423	27.3	5.8	23.4	5.5	n.p.
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	719	393	25.2	6.7	23.5	5.8	n.p.
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	759	381	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.9	2.5
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	890	419	21.7	4.8	14.2	5.4	2.5
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	860	409	22.3	4.6	15.5	5.1	2.4
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	806	382	21.1	4.5	15.3	4.7	2.2
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	765	400	20.9	4.5	11.3	4.4	2.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	797	432	21.2	4.6	13.3	4.5	2.4
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	787	486	19.6	4.2	11.5	4.3	2.7
1997	187.1	3 588	891	45	786	416	19.2	4.8	12.5	4.2	2.2
1998	191.3	3 641	871	45	815	457	19.2	4.6	12.4	4.3	2.4
1999	194.3	3 576	832	42	885	409	18.5	4.3	11.7	4.6	2.1
2000	195.5	3 685	909	43	861	455	18.9	4.7	11.7	4.4	2.3

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996

Characteristics of persons counted	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	101 370	93 731	195 101	..
Persons counted in private dwellings	90 009	87 107	177 116	90.8
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	10 970	6 503	17 473	9.0
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	83 607	78 941	162 548	83.3
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	682	572	1 254	0.6
Elsewhere within Northern Territory	4 398	2 993	7 391	3.8
Interstate	9 831	8 340	18 171	9.3
Overseas	2 851	2 885	5 736	2.9
Total visitors	17 762	14 790	32 552	16.7
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	33 169	32 241	65 410	47.8
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	4 599	4 345	8 944	6.5
Elsewhere within Northern Territory	14 308	13 682	27 990	20.4
Interstate	15 072	13 962	29 034	21.2
Overseas	2 097	2 380	4 477	3.3
Not stated(c)	603	447	1 050	0.8
Age of persons counted (years)				
0–14	24 662	23 464	48 126	25.4
15–54	62 293	57 271	119 564	63.1
55–64	6 782	5 616	12 398	6.5
65 or more	4 782	4 495	9 277	4.9
Marital status of persons counted(d)				
Never married	28 735	21 470	50 205	35.5
Married	35 675	34 448	70 123	49.6
Separated but not divorced	3 046	2 841	5 887	4.2
Divorced	5 071	4 650	9 721	6.9
Widowed	1 328	3 973	5 301	3.8
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	77 009	71 942	148 951	78.7
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 301	2 147	4 448	2.3
Europe and the former USSR	8 503	6 595	15 098	8.0
Middle East and North Africa	141	119	260	0.1
South-east Asia	2 220	3 343	5 563	2.9
North-east Asia	365	492	857	0.5
Southern Asia	471	477	948	0.5
Northern America	696	632	1 328	0.7
Southern and Central America	127	131	258	0.1
Africa (excl. North Africa)	309	293	602	0.3
Other(e)	32	41	73	—

(a) Place of enumeration. Includes overseas visitors. All other categories exclude overseas visitors.

(d) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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

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

<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total persons</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian citizens				
Aged 18 years or more	60 931	56 338	117 269	60.1
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	22 793	23 484	46 227	23.7
Labour force status(a)				
Employed persons	46 991	35 985	82 976	58.7
Full-time(b)	35 947	20 885	56 832	40.2
Part-time	9 827	14 113	23 940	16.9
Hours worked not stated	1 217	987	2 204	1.6
Unemployed persons	3 950	2 677	6 627	4.7
Looking for full-time work	3 402	1 833	5 235	3.7
Looking for part-time work	548	844	1 392	1.0
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	50 941	38 662	89 603	63.4
Total not in the labour force(c)	22 916	28 720	51 636	36.6

(a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

Category of movement *continued* A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term.

Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Children (divorce collection) Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the *Family Law Act 1975*, these may include (in certain cases) adopted and exnuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.

Children (marriage collection) Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).

Confinement A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.

Crude birth rate The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude death rate The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude divorce rate The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.

Crude marriage rate The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.

Date of final separation The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.

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

Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Marriage Act 1961</i> , a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Multiple birth	A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Neonatal death rate	The neonatal death rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births where birthweight is at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable).
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the effect of category jumping.
Net reproduction rate	The net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a group of women if they are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during their future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the age-specific fertility rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Nuptial birth	A nuptial birth is the birth of a child born of parents who are legally married at the time of birth.
Nuptial first confinement	A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.
Nuptiality	Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as exnuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.
Paternity-acknowledged birth	A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an exnuptial birth where 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)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the</p>

Permanent arrivals (settlers) *continued*

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 are Australian residents (including former settlers) 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.

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 ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The *direct method*—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates.
- The *indirect method*—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the
 - standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.

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

REFERENCE MAPS

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

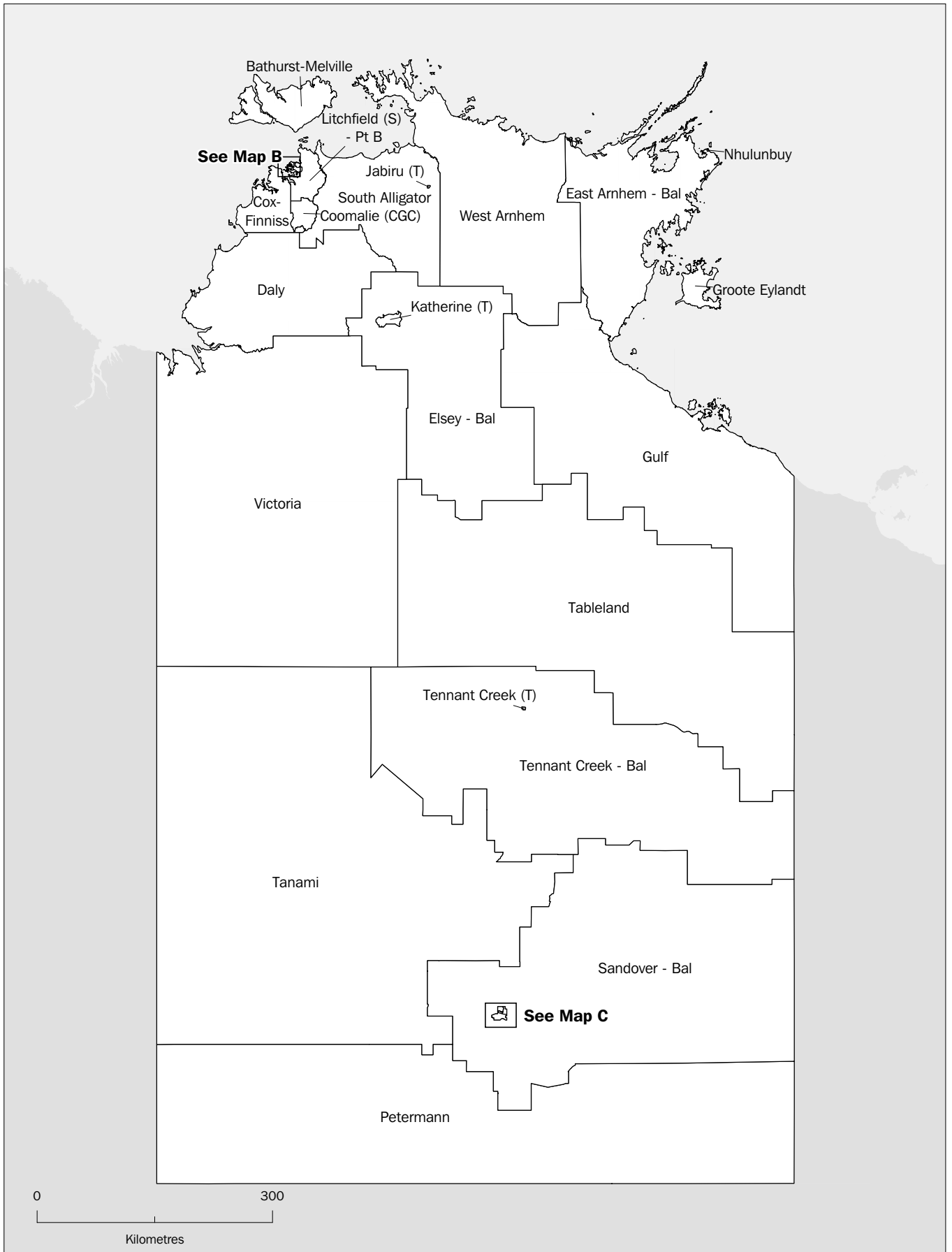
Map A shows all boundaries for the Statistical Local Areas (SLA) of the Northern Territory.

Map B shows all boundaries for the SLAs of the Darwin Statistical Division.

Map C shows all boundaries for the SLAs of Alice Springs (Town).

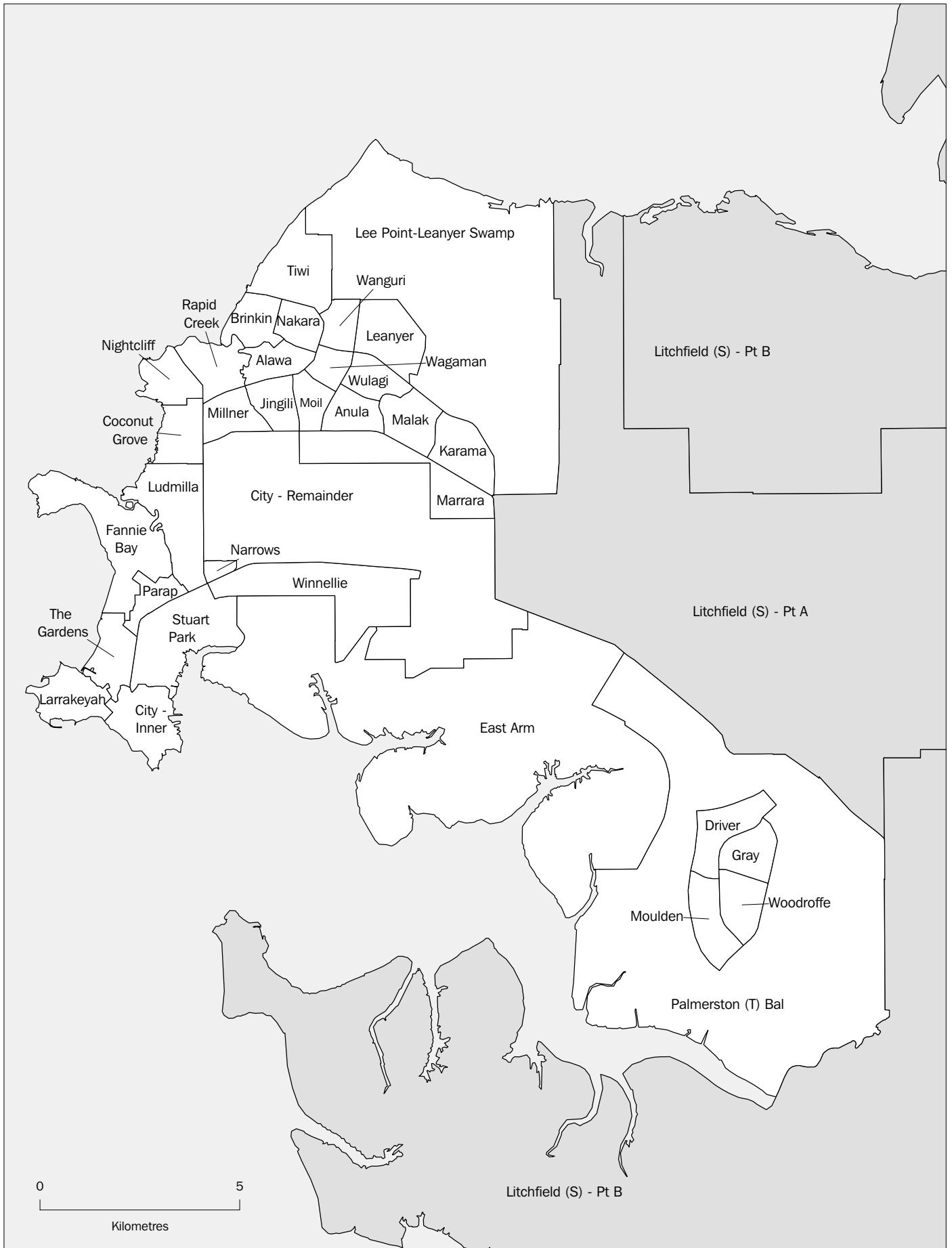
Map D shows all boundaries for the SLAs of Litchfield (Shire).

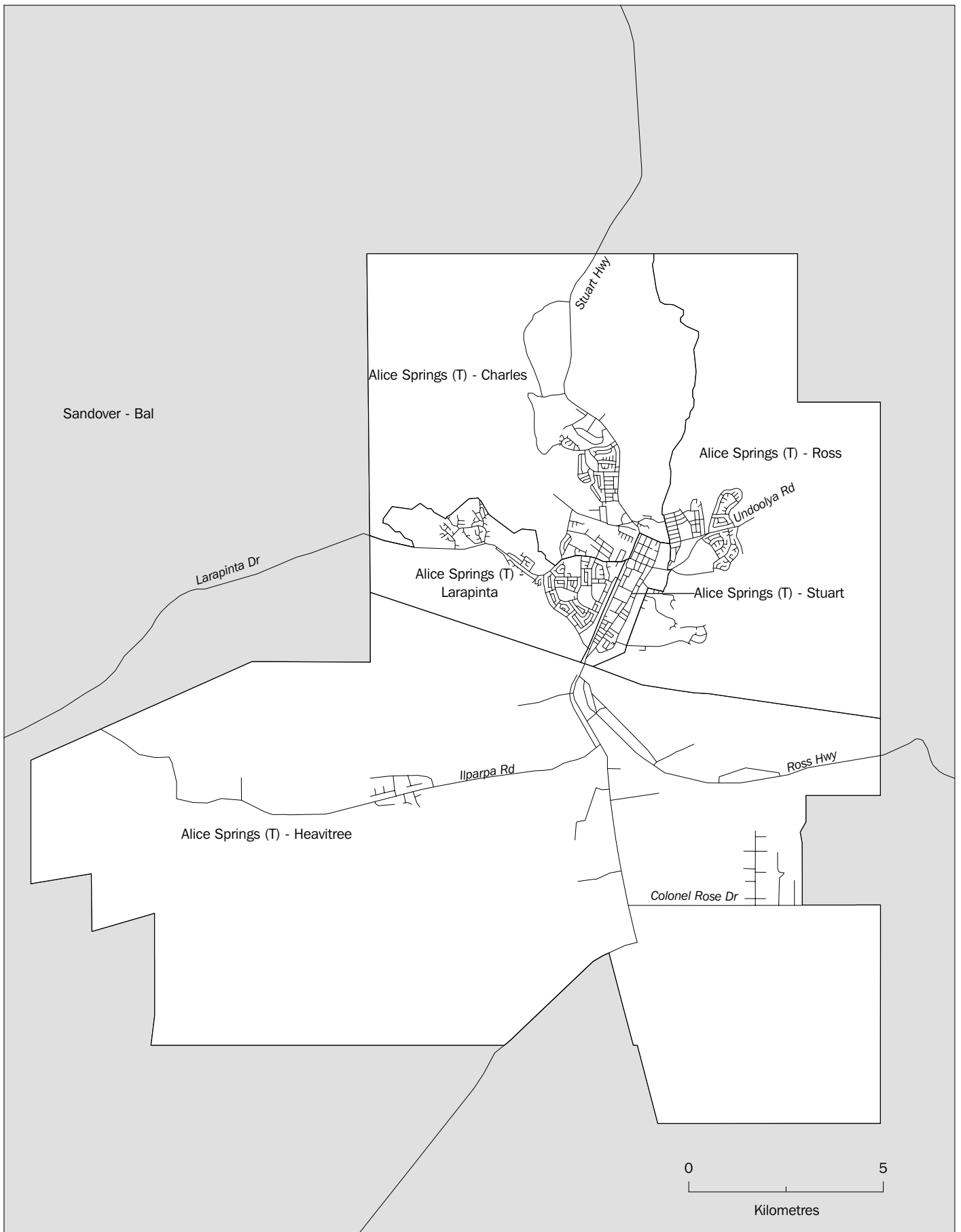
Map E shows the SLAs for Katherine, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru.



B

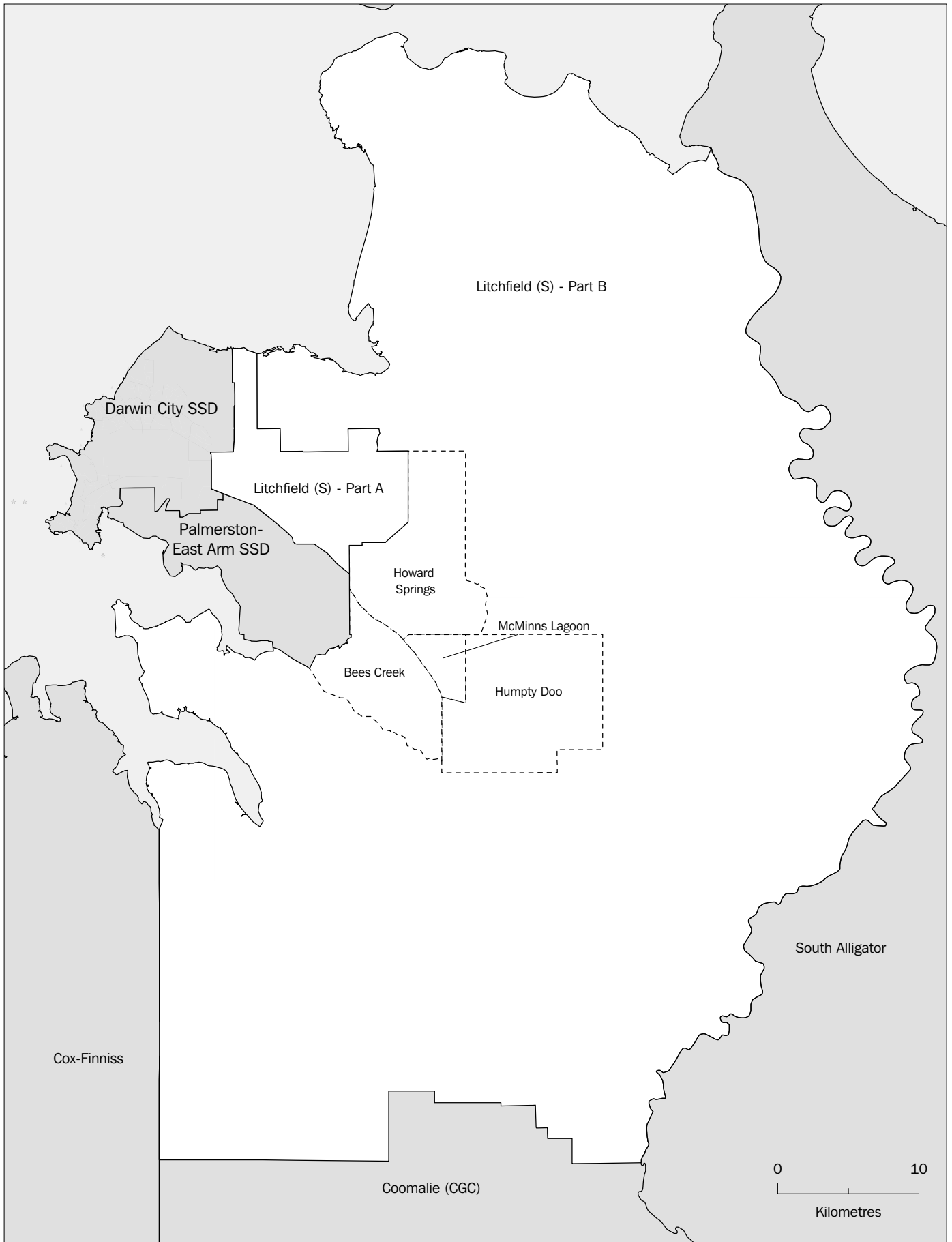
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, Darwin Statistical Division





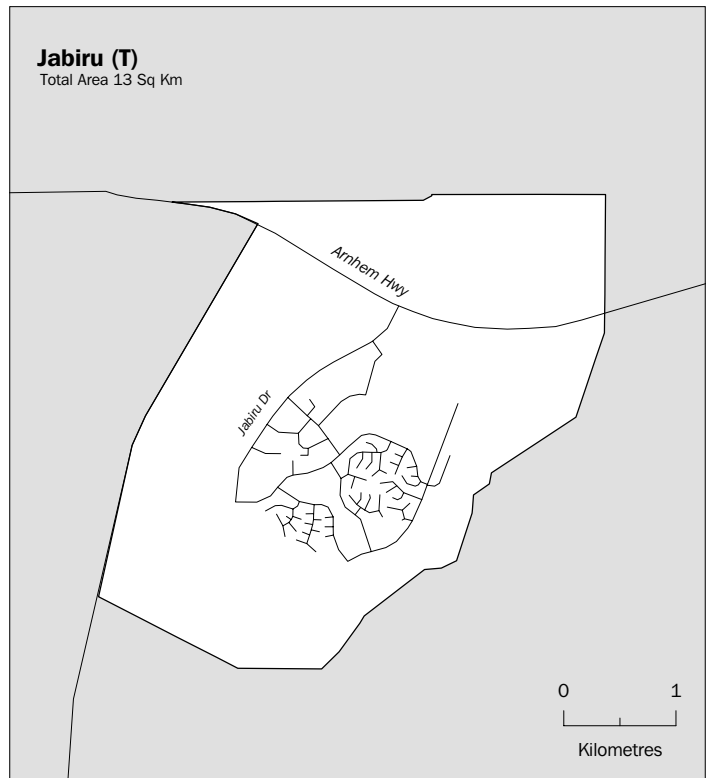
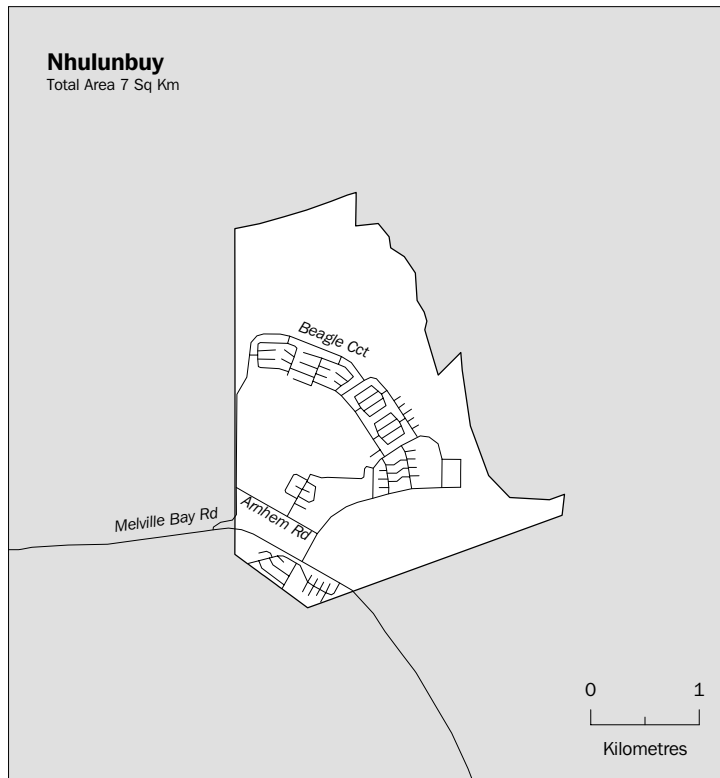
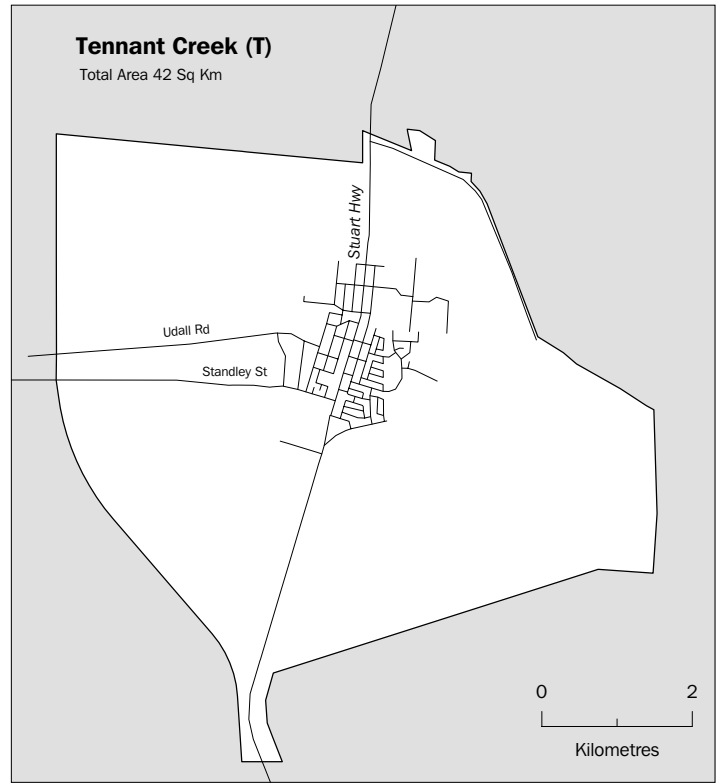
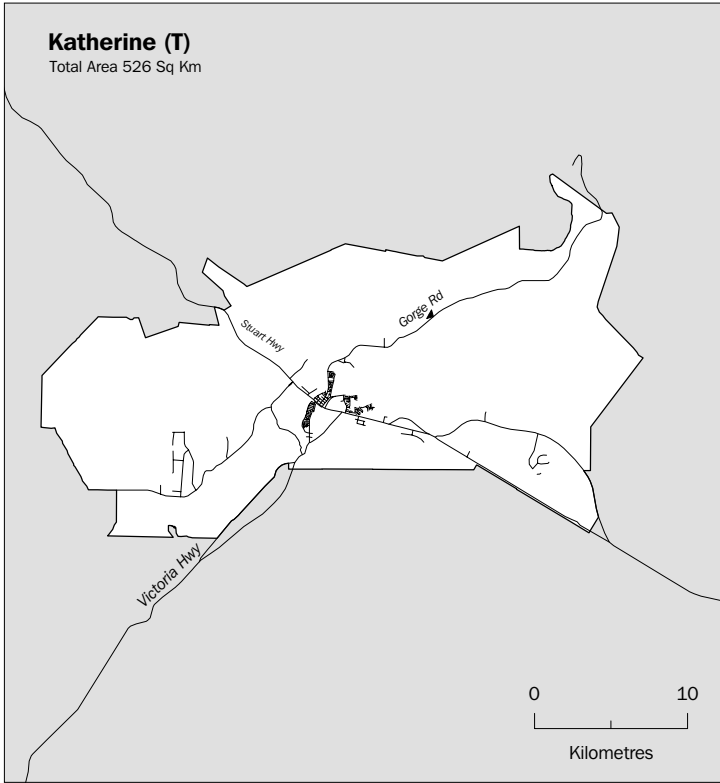
D

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, Litchfield (Shire)



E

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru



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