



1999

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DEMOGRAPHY

AUSTRALIAN
CAPITAL
TERRITORY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 12 DEC 2000

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Tracey Chester on Canberra 02 6252 6947.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue contains rates for births, marriages and divorces calculated using preliminary estimates of Australia, State and Territory populations as at 30 June 1999. Rates for 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 randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
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
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). See paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes

Peter Damcevski
Acting Regional Director

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SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) at December 1999 was 310,000. This was an increase of 11%, or 30,760 persons over the last ten years.

The largest growth since 1998 occurred in the Gungahlin-Hall Subdivision with a 10% increase (1,160 persons) in estimated mid-year population. Belconnen Subdivision recorded the largest population decrease of 0.4% (-310 persons).

BIRTHS

In 1999, there were 4,250 births registered in the ACT. This was an increase of 7% compared with 1998 and 3% compared with a decade ago.

The average number of children a woman could expect to bear during her lifetime (Total Fertility Rate) in the ACT was 1.68 in 1999. This was lower than the Australian fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman. For the first time in six years the ACT did not have the lowest TFR in the country. Victoria had the lowest TFR (1.62) in 1999.

The median age of mothers and fathers (where paternity was acknowledged) has increased in the ACT, from 28.8 years for mothers and 31.1 years for fathers in 1989 to 30.2 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers in 1999. The peak age group for mothers to give birth in the ACT was 30–34 years and has been this age group since 1997. However 1999 was the first year that Australia-wide the peak age group for total births was 30–34 years, increasing from 25–29 years in 1998.

In the ACT, 27% of births occurred outside a registered marriage in 1999. Since 1989 this proportion has increased from 16%, but has remained consistently below the national level (29% in 1999). Nuptial births accounted for nearly three quarters of all births in the ACT. Of these 1,250 births were the first child born of the current relationship.

DEATHS

In 1999 there were 1,330 recorded deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT. This was an increase of 36% on the number registered in 1989 (980). The standardised death rate for the ACT in 1999 was 5.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population. This was the same rate as observed in 1998 and was lower than the 1999 Australian rate of 5.9.

The median age at death, for persons usually resident in the ACT, was 72.3 years for males and 79.5 years for females. These were, respectively, 5.7 years and 3.3 years higher than the median ages at death in 1989. In 1999 the national median age at death was 74.8 years for males and 81.4 years for females.

In 1999 the number of infant deaths registered in the ACT was 24. This was a decrease of 11% from 1989 (27). The infant mortality rate for the ACT in 1999 was 5.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 6.5 in 1989. The national infant mortality rate for 1999 was 5.7.

MIGRATION

In 1999, net overseas migration to the ACT recorded a loss of 850 people. This was a substantial decline compared with 1989 when net overseas migration added 750 people to the ACT population.

MIGRATION *continued*

For the sixth consecutive year, more people left for other parts of Australia than came to settle in the ACT in 1999, with net interstate migration recording a loss of 350 people. This was a substantial turnaround compared with 1989, when net interstate migration added 1,160 people to the ACT population.

MARRIAGES

There were 1,810 marriages registered in the ACT in 1999. This was an increase of 7% from the number registered in 1998, and an increase of 3% from the number of marriages registered in 1989. However the crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population) declined between 1989 and 1999, from 6.4 per 1,000 to 5.8 per 1,000 population.

The median age at marriage in the ACT was 30.4 years for grooms and 28.2 years for brides, continuing the long-term increasing trend in the median ages at marriage of both brides and grooms. Compared with 1989, the median age at marriage for grooms has increased 2.1 years, and the median age at marriage for brides has increased 2.2 years. In 1999, ACT median ages at marriage were higher than the national level (30.1 for grooms and 27.9 for brides).

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married made up approximately two-thirds (66%) of all marriages in the ACT during 1999. In 18% of marriages one party had been previously married, and in 16% both parties were remarrying.

DIVORCES

In 1999 there were 1,490 divorces granted in the ACT, the lowest number recorded in the last decade. A large number of divorces granted in the ACT involve parties usually resident in other States or Territories.

Males and females in the ACT are continuing to divorce at older ages. The median age at divorce for couples divorcing in the ACT was 41.3 years for males and 38.5 years for females. Compared with 1989, the increase in median age at divorce has been 3 years for males and 3.4 years for females.

Of the divorces granted in the ACT in 1999, the median duration of marriage was 11.8 years, longer than the national median of 11.3 years. The median interval between marriage and final separation was 8.4 years in the ACT and 7.9 years Australia-wide.

Wives, alone, were still the main applicant for divorce, accounting for 49% of applications in 1999. Husbands applied for 28%, and 23% were joint applications by both husband and wife.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
POPULATION									
Estimated resident population ('000)	6 433.6	4 736.7	3 536.3	1 496.2	1 871.0	470.7	194.3	310.0	19 052.0
Components of population change(c)									
Natural increase(d)	42 315	26 617	23 664	6 807	14 095	2 375	2 762	2 788	121 450
Net overseas migration(e)	37 914	20 670	14 532	2 931	12 196	13	964	-851	88 352
Net interstate migration	-15 182	5 348	17 585	-3 437	10	-3 191	-783	-350	..
Total increase	65 047	52 635	55 781	6 301	26 301	-803	2 943	1 587	209 802
Growth rate (%)	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.4	-0.2	1.5	0.5	1.1
Estimated resident households at 30 June 1999 ('000)	2 402.5	1 747.6	1 338.4	609.8	719.0	186.3	64.7	117.3	7 185.5
BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS									
Live births									
Number	86 784	58 875	46 503	17 958	24 849	6 032	3 576	4 253	248 870
Crude birth rate	13.5	12.5	13.2	12.0	13.4	12.8	18.5	13.7	13.1
Total fertility rate	1.811	1.623	1.764	1.702	1.761	1.872	2.153	1.678	1.745
Female net reproduction rate	0.875	0.782	0.848	0.823	0.855	0.912	1.031	0.829	0.842
All confinements									
Number	85 494	57 891	45 874	17 675	24 485	5 931	3 531	4 188	245 108
Median age of mother (years)	29.6	30.4	28.9	29.9	29.4	28.6	27.5	30.2	29.7
Nuptial confinements									
Number	62 168	44 319	30 384	12 151	16 189	3 547	1 413	3 059	173 263
Median age of mother (years)	30.5	31.0	30.2	30.9	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.9	30.6
Median age of father (years)	33.1	33.2	32.4	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.0
First nuptial confinements									
Number	26 316	19 007	12 345	5 148	6 624	1 516	610	1 248	72 828
Median age of mother (years)	29.2	29.7	28.9	29.7	29.3	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3
DEATHS									
Number	45 215	31 918	22 849	11 291	10 877	3 783	832	1 331	128 102
Crude death rate	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9	8.0	4.3	4.3	6.8
Standardised death rate	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.4	5.9
Median age at death (years)									
Males	74.8	75.2	74.2	75.8	74.3	75.4	55.5	72.3	74.8
Females	81.3	81.8	81.2	82.2	81.5	80.5	61.7	79.5	81.4
Infant deaths									
Number	504	331	266	78	117	46	42	24	1 408
Rate	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	5.7
Perinatal deaths									
Number	705	543	385	119	208	65	58	50	2 133
Rate	8.1	9.2	8.2	6.6	8.3	10.7	16.1	11.7	8.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) From previous year.

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

(e) Includes category jumping.

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

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

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY, Statistical Areas(a)

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
CANBERRA (SD)					
North Canberra (SSD)					
Acton	1 480	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ainslie	4 611	68	1.338	50	6.1
Braddon	2 878	15	1.028	15	4.8
Campbell	3 129	31	1.302	20	4.3
City	253	10	1.794	—	n.p.
Dickson	1 958	15	1.075	8	4.7
Downer	3 375	36	1.335	19	4.5
Duntroon	1 882	12	1.212	—	n.p.
Hackett	3 045	26	1.233	13	3.4
Kowen	16	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Lyneham	4 052	43	1.250	42	10.8
Majura	330	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
O'Connor	4 525	55	1.220	32	5.3
Reid	1 556	24	1.185	16	6.4
Russell	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Turner	1 931	16	1.135	11	5.1
Watson	3 520	44	1.544	14	5.3
<i>Total North Canberra (SSD)</i>	<i>38 541</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>1.189</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Belconnen (SSD)					
Aranda	2 569	16	1.258	49	17.6
Belconnen Town Centre	2 904	28	0.558	7	4.8
Bruce	2 415	34	1.447	6	3.4
Charnwood	3 280	52	1.997	13	6.0
Cook	2 963	40	1.477	13	4.9
Dunlop	1 440	40	2.409	4	4.9
Evatt	6 028	100	2.045	15	5.2
Florey	5 538	60	1.308	7	3.6
Flynn	3 785	42	1.832	14	4.4
Fraser	2 296	22	1.713	5	5.1
Giralang	3 703	53	2.034	12	5.5
Hawker	2 991	15	1.119	8	3.2
Higgins	3 330	37	1.533	14	5.1
Holt	4 622	72	1.752	28	5.6
Kaleen	8 249	96	1.535	17	3.6
Latham	3 925	57	1.903	14	4.9
McKellar	2 969	34	1.368	8	4.7
Macgregor	3 856	52	1.810	7	4.0
Macquarie	2 448	29	1.383	17	5.2
Melba	3 460	44	1.770	5	3.8
Page	2 651	36	1.577	45	10.4
Scullin	2 972	38	1.596	14	5.1
Spence	2 917	33	1.944	7	3.2
Weetangera	2 731	20	1.407	17	4.4
Belconnen—SSD Balance	54	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Belconnen (SSD)</i>	<i>84 096</i>	<i>1 050</i>	<i>1.561</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>5.6</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
CANBERRA (SD) <i>continued</i>					
Woden Valley (SSD)					
Chifley	2 290	28	1.647	9	5.6
Curtin	5 202	67	1.897	57	8.1
Farrer	3 475	28	1.463	15	3.7
Garran	2 745	38	2.171	14	4.7
Hughes	3 000	34	1.449	28	7.8
Issacs	2 638	27	1.539	5	4.4
Lyons	2 702	25	1.470	11	4.9
Mawson	2 933	25	1.327	17	5.0
O'Malley	855	3	1.158	—	n.p.
Pearce	2 539	25	1.545	26	5.2
Phillip	1 736	21	0.817	6	6.8
Torrens	2 256	23	1.680	12	5.2
<i>Total Woden Valley (SSD)</i>	<i>32 371</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>1.495</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Weston Creek–Stromlo (SSD)					
Chapman	2 962	28	1.530	8	3.3
Duffy	3 375	35	1.324	11	3.9
Fisher	3 105	32	1.712	11	2.8
Holder	2 842	28	1.544	8	4.3
Rivett	3 356	41	1.499	12	5.1
Stirling	2 236	15	1.345	10	5.4
Stromlo	80	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Waramanga	2 707	37	1.713	9	3.8
Weston	3 434	39	1.533	38	8.8
Weston Creek–Stromlo—SSD Balance	26	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Weston Creek–Stromlo (SSD)</i>	<i>24 123</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>1.486</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Tuggeranong (SSD)					
Banks	3 587	111	2.692	8	4.5
Bonython	3 514	62	1.951	6	3.8
Calwell	6 056	104	2.048	6	3.9
Chisholm	5 875	90	1.916	12	3.7
Conder	4 318	118	2.597	3	3.0
Fadden	3 461	34	1.612	6	3.3
Gilmore	3 142	49	2.293	4	4.8
Gordon	7 214	170	2.135	9	4.2
Gowrie	3 505	41	1.861	6	3.2
Greenway	986	9	1.476	8	5.6
Isabella Plains	4 357	104	2.091	13	5.9
Kambah	17 146	218	1.656	52	5.0
Macarthur	1 697	18	2.101	3	4.5
Monash	5 780	69	1.711	11	4.0
Oxley	1 867	28	1.527	3	4.8
Richardson	3 629	77	2.368	7	7.5
Theodore	4 162	89	2.244	10	4.4
Wanniassa	8 720	102	1.855	23	4.3
Tuggeranong—SSD Balance	64	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Tuggeranong (SSD)</i>	<i>89 080</i>	<i>1 493</i>	<i>1.967</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>4.4</i>

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

<i>STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical subdivision (SSD) and Statistical local area (SLA)</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year resident population(b)</i>	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(e)</i>
CANBERRA (SD) <i>continued</i>					
South Canberra (SSD)					
Barton	572	4	0.589	—	n.p.
Deakin	2 461	30	1.753	23	5.5
Forrest	1 198	9	1.171	3	3.4
Fyshwick	86	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Griffith	3 888	30	1.064	18	4.5
Harman	182	4	2.438	—	n.p.
Hume	7	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Jerrabomberra	24	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Kingston	1 904	21	1.175	13	6.0
Narrabundah	5 684	64	1.319	67	8.0
Oaks Estate	309	4	2.058	—	n.p.
Parkes	12	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Pialligo	102	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Red Hill	3 191	14	1.279	56	13.2
Symonston	458	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Yarralumla	2 879	23	1.255	17	4.0
<i>Total South Canberra (SSD)</i>	<i>22 957</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>1.254</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Gungahlin–Hall (SSD)					
Amaroo	1 859	58	2.138	—	n.p.
Hall	400	6	5.046	3	6.8
Mitchell	10	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
Ngunnawal	6 615	239	2.273	13	4.6
Nicholls	3 512	87	2.377	10	5.3
Palmerston	5 362	106	1.814	10	3.9
Gungahlin–Hall—SSD Balance	47	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
<i>Total Gungahlin–Hall (SSD)</i>	<i>17 805</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>2.132</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>4.4</i>
TOTAL CANBERRA (SD)	308 973	4 242	1.618	1 327	5.5
REMAINDER OF ACT (SD)	322	3	2.049	—	n.p.
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY(f)	309 295	4 253	1.621	1 331	5.5

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

(b) As at 30 June 1999.

(c) Data is for calendar year 1999.

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

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

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

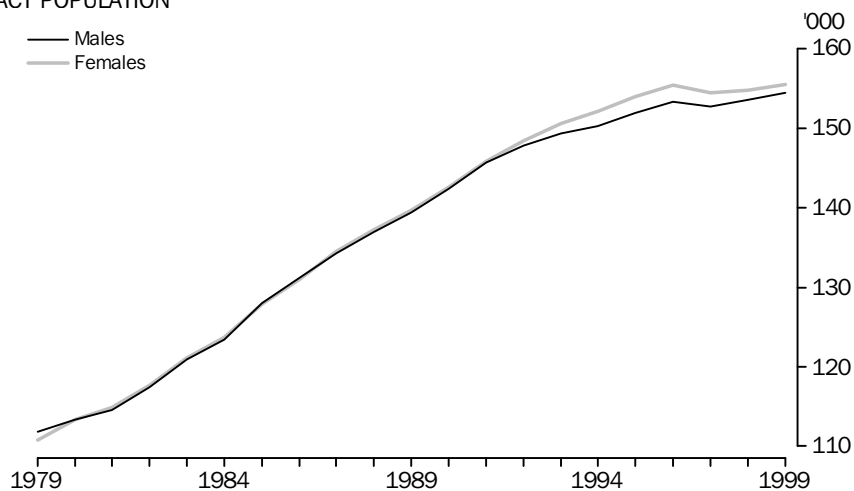
SECTION 2

POPULATION

POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the ACT at December 1999 was 310,000 persons (154,500 males and 155,500 females). In the last decade the population has increased by 11% from 279,200 persons in 1989. The annual population growth rate in the ACT in 1999 was 0.5%, compared to 1.9% in 1989. The ACT growth rate was lower than the national level (1.1%) and was the third lowest in the country, above only Tasmania (where population declined by 0.2% in the year to December 1999) and South Australia (where population grew by 0.4%).

ACT POPULATION



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION

Natural increase

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 2,790 persons to the ACT population during 1999. This was a decrease of 5% from 1998 (2,930), and was 12% lower than the natural increase experienced in 1989 (3,160).

Overseas migration

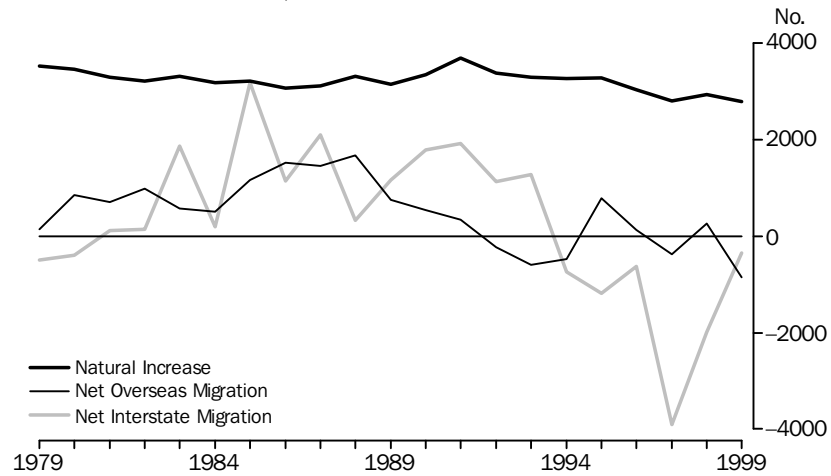
In 1999, net overseas migration contributed a loss of 850 persons to the ACT population. This means that there were more ACT residents who chose to settle permanently or long-term in an overseas country than there were overseas residents who chose to settle permanently or long-term in the ACT. In 1989 net overseas migration contributed a gain of 750 persons to the population.

Interstate migration

In 1999, for the sixth consecutive year, more people left the ACT for other States and Territories than made their homes in the ACT. The net loss due to interstate migration was 350 persons. In contrast, the ACT recorded a net interstate migration gain in 1989 of about 1,160 persons, or 23% of total population growth in that year.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION *continued*

POPULATION COMPONENTS, ACT

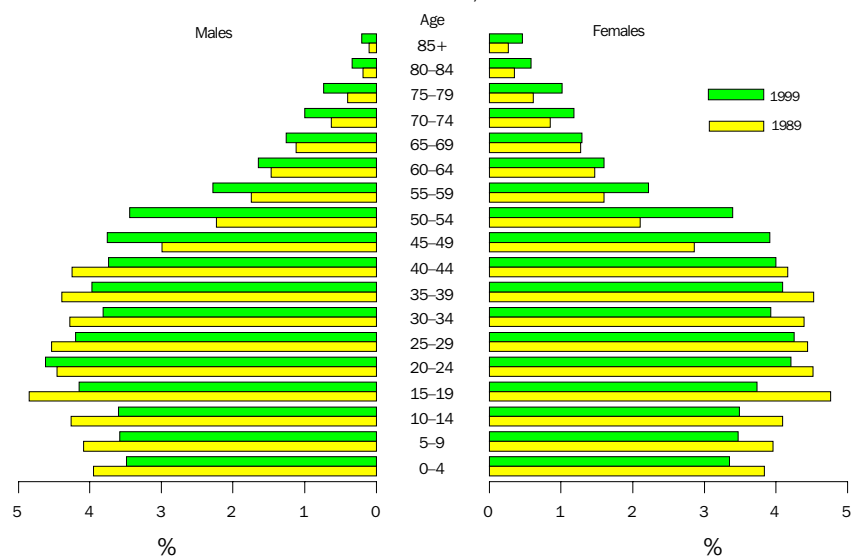


AGE STRUCTURE

The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. At June 1999, the median age (where half the population is older and half is younger) of the ACT population was 32.5 years. In comparison the median age of the ACT in 1998 was 32.1 years, and in 1989 it was 29.0 years. Nationally, the median age of the population was 34.9 years in 1999, compared with 34.6 years in 1998 and 31.8 years in 1989. The ACT had proportionally more persons in all age groups between 0–4 years and 50–54 years, whilst the proportion of persons in all age groups 55–59 years and over was higher for the Australian population.

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of the ACT population aged 0–14 years declined from 24% to 21%. In contrast the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 6% in 1989 to 8% in 1999.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACT—at 30 June

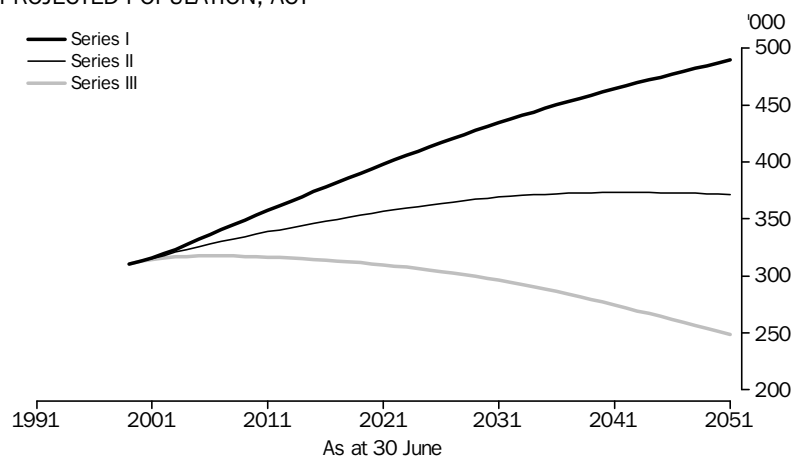


PROJECTED POPULATION

The population of the ACT is projected out to 2051 using a number of assumptions to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the ACT's future population. Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to the ACT's population if the assumed levels of the components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50 years. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory is projected to grow in two of the main three series, from 310,200 in 1999 to between 371,700 (series II) and 489,300 (series I) by 2051. In series III, the population is projected to decline to 248,300 by 2051. It is projected that the ACT population would overtake that of Tasmania's between 2041 and 2047, while the Northern Territory's population is projected to overtake that of the ACT and Tasmania between 2044 and 2048.

PROJECTED POPULATION, ACT



Components of population

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

In the ACT in 1999, natural increase added 2,790 persons to the population and the number of births was 4,150. Numbers of births are only projected to increase in Series I (4,900 in 2051), despite a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.54 babies per woman. In Series II and Series III where the TFR is 1.41 babies per woman the number of births is projected to decline to between 2,100 and 3,300 in 2051.

Ageing population

In 1999 the ACT had the second youngest median age of population in Australia, 32.5 years. The youngest median age was in the Northern Territory (28.6 years) which was considerably lower than the Australia-wide median age (34.9 years). By 2051 the ACT's median age is projected to increase to between 40.7 years and 45.3 years.

PROJECTED POPULATION *continued*

As in the other States and Territories the major change in the projected population would occur in the older age groups. In 1999, 8% of the ACT's population comprised persons aged 65 years and over. By 2051, this age group is projected to experience a three- or four-fold increase to between 21% and 26%. An even larger increase is projected for the 85 years and over age group, from 0.7% in 1999 to 4–5% in 2051.

In contrast the proportion of younger persons (0–14 years) was 21% in 1999 and, even though the number of younger persons is projected to increase in Series I, this proportion is projected to decrease to 16% of the total ACT population. Both Series II and III project a decrease in the number and proportion of younger persons (to 14% of the total ACT population in 2051).

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

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS

Household and family projections are an assessment of what would happen to the number and type of households and families in Australia if recent trends in living arrangements were to continue over the 25-year projection period.

Household growth in the ACT is projected to increase at much the same rate as Australia, with an increase of between 34% and 47% by 2021, from the 1996 level of 114,000 to between 152,000 and 166,000 in 2021. In comparison, population growth over the same period (based on 1997 assumptions) is projected to increase by 18% which is lower than the figure projected for Australia (24%).

Lone person households

Lone person households are projected to show the greatest increase over the projection period, growing by between 54% and 153%, to between 39,000 and 64,000, from the 1996 level of 25,000. The number of females living alone is projected to increase by between 71% and 162%, from 14,000 in 1996 to between 23,000 and 36,000 in 2021, while the number of males living alone is projected to increase by between 33% and 144%, from 11,000 in 1996 to between 15,000 and 28,000 in 2021. As a consequence of the increasing proportion of lone person households, the average household size in the ACT is projected to fall from 2.7 persons per household in 1996 to between 2.1 and 2.3 persons per household in 2021.

Family households

Family households in the ACT are projected to grow relatively slowly, by between 16% and 30%, increasing from 82,000 in 1996 to between 95,000 and 106,000 in 2021. This is slower than the growth at the Australian level where family households are projected to increase by between 24% and 34% by 2021. The most rapid growth is projected to occur in couple families without children, from 26,000 in 1996 to between 40,000 and 44,000 in 2021. In one of the projection series (Series C) couple families without children are projected to become the most common family type by 2011. In the other two series (Series A and B) couple families with children are projected to be the most common family type, consistent with 1996. One-parent families in the ACT are projected to increase (between 25% and 62%), but at a slower rate than Australia-wide (between 30% and 66%).

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PROJECTIONS *continued*

Living arrangements

Overall the projections of living arrangements for the ACT follow the pattern for Australia, although growth is somewhat slower. In each of the three series the number of children living in two-parent families is projected to decrease by 2021 (9%–20% decline), while in two of the three series, the number of children living in one-parent families is projected to increase by 2021 (17%–70% increase). The number of group household members in the ACT is projected to increase by between 5% and 15%, substantially lower than the projected growth Australia-wide (between 15% and 60%).

For further information see *Household and Family Projections Australia, 1996–2021*, (Cat. no. 3236.0).

2.1 POPULATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Estimated resident population at 31 December ('000)							
Males	139.4	150.3	151.9	153.3	152.7	153.6	154.5
Females	139.8	152.1	154.0	155.4	154.5	154.8	155.5
<i>Persons</i>	279.2	302.4	305.8	308.7	307.2	308.4	310.0
Components of population change(b)							
Natural increase(c)							
Births	4 137	4 481	4 424	4 317	4 151	4 178	4 151
Deaths	980	1 222	1 146	1 284	1 340	1 249	1 363
<i>Total</i>	3 157	3 259	3 278	3 033	2 811	2 929	2 788
Overseas migration							
Arrivals	5 787	5 527	6 484	6 085	5 851	5 973	6 072
Departures	5 356	5 408	5 711	5 793	5 975	6 006	6 559
Category jumping	315	-591	5	-160	-258	287	-364
<i>Net</i>	746	-472	778	132	-382	254	-851
Interstate migration							
Arrivals	19 846	17 183	18 744	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099
Departures	18 683	17 926	19 923	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449
<i>Net</i>	1 163	-743	-1 179	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350
Total population growth(d)							
<i>Number</i>	5 114	2 470	3 419	2 868	-1 483	1 187	1 587
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	-0.5	0.4	0.5
Estimated resident households at 30 June ('000)							
	n.a.	108.0	110.3	111.8	115.5	119.3	117.3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) From previous year.

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

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

2.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—at 30 June 1999

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	2 108	2 087	4 195	50	2 246	2 312	4 558
1	2 078	2 034	4 112	51	2 231	2 300	4 531
2	2 154	2 035	4 189	52	2 402	2 317	4 719
3	2 171	2 134	4 305	53	1 984	1 796	3 780
4	2 279	2 079	4 358	54	1 772	1 782	3 554
0–4	10 790	10 369	21 159	50–54	10 635	10 507	21 142
5	2 125	2 178	4 303	55	1 662	1 625	3 287
6	2 201	2 062	4 263	56	1 455	1 454	2 909
7	2 196	2 095	4 291	57	1 451	1 328	2 779
8	2 316	2 197	4 513	58	1 246	1 273	2 519
9	2 232	2 195	4 427	59	1 228	1 186	2 414
5–9	11 070	10 727	21 797	55–59	7 042	6 866	13 908
10	2 244	2 142	4 386	60	1 192	1 124	2 316
11	2 195	2 110	4 305	61	1 077	1 067	2 144
12	2 197	2 141	4 338	62	941	987	1 928
13	2 252	2 147	4 399	63	919	904	1 823
14	2 236	2 254	4 490	64	962	865	1 827
10–14	11 124	10 794	21 918	60–64	5 091	4 947	10 038
15	2 325	2 158	4 483	65	841	877	1 718
16	2 462	2 170	4 632	66	795	817	1 612
17	2 545	2 281	4 826	67	763	816	1 579
18	2 677	2 381	5 058	68	814	757	1 571
19	2 819	2 578	5 397	69	671	735	1 406
15–19	12 828	11 568	24 396	65–69	3 884	4 002	7 886
20	2 842	2 602	5 444	70	675	765	1 440
21	2 966	2 655	5 621	71	660	763	1 423
22	2 967	2 689	5 656	72	613	717	1 330
23	2 730	2 499	5 229	73	596	725	1 321
24	2 779	2 579	5 358	74	560	685	1 245
20–24	14 284	13 024	27 308	70–74	3 104	3 655	6 759
25	2 566	2 518	5 084	75	516	696	1 212
26	2 536	2 701	5 237	76	506	689	1 195
27	2 624	2 706	5 330	77	464	617	1 081
28	2 718	2 694	5 412	78	421	604	1 025
29	2 560	2 538	5 098	79	353	512	865
25–29	13 004	13 157	26 161	75–79	2 260	3 118	5 378
30	2 395	2 487	4 882	80	260	411	671
31	2 306	2 417	4 723	81	246	387	633
32	2 326	2 318	4 644	82	193	349	542
33	2 338	2 499	4 837	83	213	344	557
34	2 410	2 443	4 853	84	148	305	453
30–34	11 775	12 164	23 939	80–84	1 060	1 796	2 856
35	2 412	2 489	4 901	85	144	288	432
36	2 376	2 461	4 837	86	117	227	344
37	2 470	2 557	5 027	87	94	197	291
38	2 518	2 582	5 100	88	66	170	236
39	2 494	2 546	5 040	89	69	137	206
35–39	12 270	12 635	24 905	85–89	490	1 019	1 509
40	2 297	2 557	4 854	90	33	91	124
41	2 355	2 526	4 881	91	17	88	105
42	2 359	2 440	4 799	92	26	55	81
43	2 297	2 421	4 718	93	18	39	57
44	2 253	2 436	4 689	94	6	46	52
40–44	11 561	12 380	23 941	90–94	100	319	419
45	2 375	2 424	4 799	95 and over	36	93	129
46	2 388	2 479	4 867	Total	154 051	155 244	309 295
47	2 248	2 485	4 733				
48	2 270	2 371	4 641				
49	2 362	2 345	4 707				
45–49	11 643	12 104	23 747				

2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	SERIES I.....			SERIES II.....			SERIES III.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2000	155 835	156 940	312 775	155 799	156 901	312 700	155 799	156 901	312 700
2001	157 291	158 586	315 877	157 013	158 298	315 311	156 675	157 963	314 638
2002	158 967	160 459	319 426	158 251	159 757	318 008	157 259	158 759	316 018
2003	160 832	162 501	323 333	159 503	161 215	320 718	157 546	159 245	316 791
2004	162 934	164 767	327 701	160 669	162 575	323 244	157 631	159 518	317 149
2005	165 016	167 020	332 036	161 795	163 885	325 680	157 662	159 725	317 387
2006	167 101	169 238	336 339	162 883	165 145	328 028	157 646	159 860	317 506
2007	169 171	171 436	340 607	163 943	166 344	330 287	157 576	159 932	317 508
2008	171 225	173 608	344 833	164 955	167 492	332 447	157 447	159 939	317 386
2009	173 262	175 765	349 027	165 934	168 601	334 535	157 274	159 892	317 166
2010	175 297	177 902	353 199	166 889	169 690	336 579	157 064	159 809	316 873
2011	177 314	180 035	357 349	167 823	170 757	338 580	156 818	159 691	316 509
2012	179 332	182 149	361 481	168 744	171 795	340 539	156 539	159 539	316 078
2013	181 341	184 254	365 595	169 646	172 813	342 459	156 233	159 352	315 585
2014	183 335	186 358	369 693	170 533	173 810	344 343	155 904	159 129	315 033
2015	185 327	188 448	373 775	171 401	174 791	346 192	155 544	158 883	314 427
2016	187 305	190 538	377 843	172 248	175 758	348 006	155 154	158 614	313 768
2017	189 282	192 614	381 896	173 081	176 707	349 788	154 742	158 315	313 057
2018	191 243	194 683	385 926	173 896	177 634	351 530	154 294	157 997	312 291
2019	193 184	196 747	389 931	174 685	178 548	353 233	153 828	157 639	311 467
2020	195 110	198 799	393 909	175 443	179 450	354 893	153 327	157 259	310 586
2021	197 019	200 836	397 855	176 185	180 322	356 507	152 796	156 852	309 648
2022	198 906	202 859	401 765	176 906	181 165	358 071	152 229	156 418	308 647
2023	200 776	204 858	405 634	177 591	181 991	359 582	151 640	155 941	307 581
2024	202 626	206 833	409 459	178 255	182 780	361 035	151 019	155 430	306 449
2025	204 445	208 785	413 230	178 887	183 538	362 425	150 360	154 883	305 243
2026	206 234	210 711	416 945	179 490	184 255	363 745	149 666	154 296	303 962
2027	207 996	212 602	420 598	180 047	184 944	364 991	148 933	153 668	302 601
2028	209 718	214 463	424 181	180 557	185 594	366 151	148 161	152 992	301 153
2029	211 406	216 283	427 689	181 036	186 189	367 225	147 343	152 273	299 616
2030	213 065	218 057	431 122	181 468	186 740	368 208	146 483	151 506	297 989
2031	214 689	219 787	434 476	181 850	187 248	369 098	145 579	150 690	296 269
2032	216 274	221 481	437 755	182 199	187 693	369 892	144 642	149 819	294 461
2033	217 827	223 128	440 955	182 509	188 083	370 592	143 662	148 901	292 563
2034	219 349	224 733	444 082	182 773	188 426	371 199	142 647	147 931	290 578
2035	220 839	226 298	447 137	182 989	188 724	371 713	141 587	146 919	288 506
2036	222 302	227 820	450 122	183 173	188 968	372 141	140 510	145 846	286 356
2037	223 738	229 304	453 042	183 326	189 162	372 488	139 389	144 741	284 130
2038	225 151	230 750	455 901	183 444	189 315	372 759	138 237	143 599	281 836
2039	226 548	232 156	458 704	183 527	189 429	372 956	137 063	142 416	279 479
2040	227 921	233 534	461 455	183 598	189 490	373 088	135 869	141 195	277 064
2041	229 279	234 880	464 159	183 638	189 524	373 162	134 663	139 938	274 601
2042	230 619	236 201	466 820	183 655	189 526	373 181	133 440	138 652	272 092
2043	231 943	237 499	469 442	183 654	189 496	373 150	132 209	137 337	269 546
2044	233 253	238 774	472 027	183 638	189 440	373 078	130 956	136 011	266 967
2045	234 549	240 030	474 579	183 610	189 357	372 967	129 684	134 677	264 361
2046	235 838	241 262	477 100	183 569	189 254	372 823	128 404	133 325	261 729
2047	237 113	242 479	479 592	183 507	189 141	372 648	127 127	131 950	259 077
2048	238 379	243 681	482 060	183 448	189 002	372 450	125 842	130 567	256 409
2049	239 633	244 872	484 505	183 380	188 849	372 229	124 558	129 170	253 728
2050	240 890	246 041	486 931	183 305	188 681	371 986	123 268	127 768	251 036
2051	242 133	247 205	489 338	183 223	188 503	371 726	121 978	126 358	248 336

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

2.4 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, By Household Type

HOUSEHOLD TYPE.....

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

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

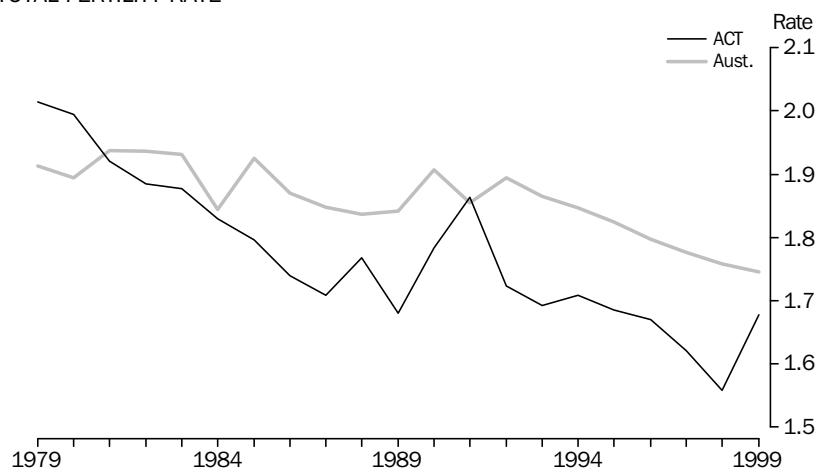
SECTION 3

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

In 1999 there were 4,250 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. This was an increase of 7% compared with 1998 and 3% compared with births registered a decade ago. In 1999 the sex ratio was even, with 100 males born to every 100 females. The total fertility rate, which represents the average number of babies a female would expect to bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates, was 1.68 in 1999. This was lower than the Australian total fertility rate of 1.75 per woman. For the first time in six years the ACT did not have the lowest total fertility rate in the country, with Victoria's total fertility rate of 1.62 being the lowest in 1999.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



The net reproduction rate, which measures the average number of daughters a woman would bear during her reproductive lifetime if she was subject to current female age-specific birth rates and to prevailing mortality rates, was 0.829 in the ACT in 1999. This was lower than the national net reproduction rate of 0.842 and below the replacement level of one.

AGE OF PARENTS

The median age of parents having children in the ACT in 1999 was 30.2 years for mothers and 32.4 years for fathers (where paternity was acknowledged). These are slightly higher than the national average of 29.7 years for mothers and 32.1 years for fathers. Over the last decade median ages of parents have been steadily increasing. In the ACT median ages of parents have increased by 1.4 years for mothers and 1.3 years for fathers since 1989. At the national level median ages of parents have increased 1.5 years for mothers and 1.3 years for fathers over the same period.

Age of mother

The ACT has one of the lowest rates of teenage fertility in Australia; only Victoria was lower in 1999. In the ACT there were 140 births to teenage mothers in 1999, equivalent to a rate of 11.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years, compared with 10.8 for Victoria. This rate was below the national rate of 18.1. The rate of teenage fertility has decreased in the last decade, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. In 1989 there

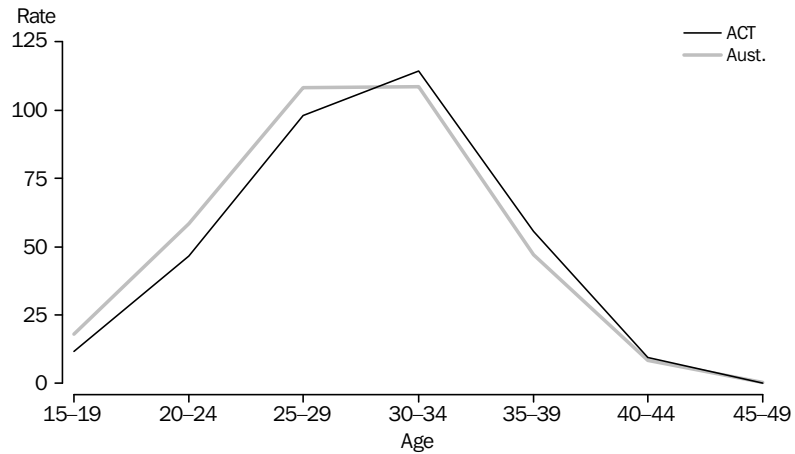
AGE OF PARENTS *continued*

were 10.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years in the ACT and 20.6 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years Australia-wide.

In 1999, there were 120 births to mothers aged 40 years and over in the ACT, comprising 2.7% of all births. This was higher than the national level, where 2.5% of births were to mothers aged 40 years and over. These proportions are higher than the proportions recorded 10 years ago, when 1.8% of births in the ACT and 1.2% of births Australia-wide were to females aged 40 years and over.

Age-specific fertility rates for the ACT in 1999 were lower than the national rates in the younger age groups and 45–49 years. In the older age groups 30–34, 35–39 and 40–44 years, the ACT had higher rates than the national rates. The peak age group for total births in the ACT has been 30–34 years since 1997. However, 1999 is the first year Australia-wide that the peak age group for total births was 30–34 years.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

In the ACT in 1999, 27% of births occurred outside a registered marriage. Over the last decade this proportion has increased from 16%, but has remained consistently below the national level. Over the same period the percentage of ex-nuptial births where paternity was acknowledged also increased, from 79% in 1989 to 85% in 1999.

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of Total Live Births



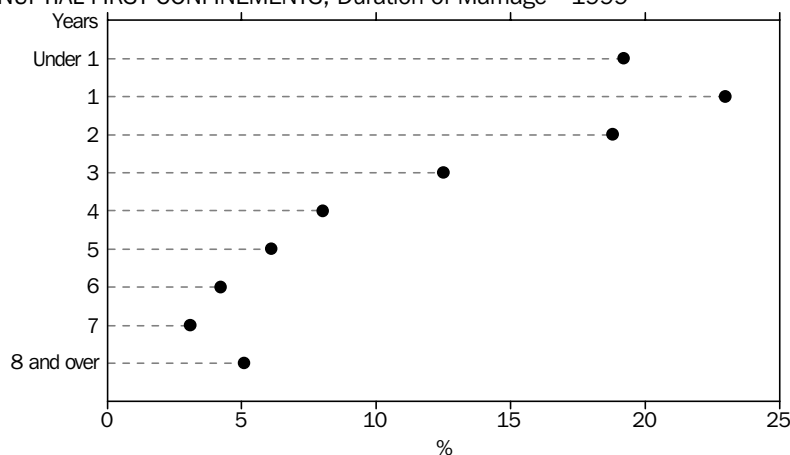
EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS *continued*

The median age of ACT mothers of ex-nuptial births was lower than for those births which occurred within marriage. In 1999 the median age of mothers of ex-nuptial births was 26.0 years, 4.9 years younger than mothers who had children within marriage. In 1989 the median age of mothers of ex-nuptial births was 24.8 years, 4.5 years younger than mothers within marriage. The same trend was reflected Australia-wide, although the ACT median ages were slightly higher.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Nuptial confinements accounted for almost three-quarters (3,060) of all confinements in the ACT in 1999. Of these, 1,250 confinements resulted in the first child born of the current relationship. The median interval between marriage and first nuptial confinement in 1999 was 2.4 years, 0.2 years higher than in 1989. Of all first nuptial confinements, 42% occurred after one year or less of marriage, compared with 46% in 1989. This proportion was higher for the younger age groups, with all mothers aged 15–19 years giving birth one year or less after marriage, compared with 71% of mothers aged 20–24 years and 39% of mothers aged 25–29 years. In 1989, the proportion of females giving birth one year or less after marriage was 66% for females aged 20–24 years and 35% for females aged 25–29, while for females aged 15–19 years the proportion was the same as in 1999.

NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, Duration of Marriage—1999



In the ACT couples are leaving longer intervals between their marriage and child bearing. In 1999, the median interval between marriage and the birth of the first child was 2.4 years, the median interval for the second child was 5.0 years, and the median interval to the birth of the third child was 7.7 years. This compares to median intervals to first, second and third children of 2.2 years, 4.9 years and 7.2 years, respectively, in 1989.

PREVIOUS BIRTHS OF THE CURRENT RELATIONSHIP

In the ACT details are available for the number of previous children born to the mother, in her current relationship. Births to the mother outside of her current relationship are not included.

Of the 3,110 nuptial births in the ACT in 1999, 40% were the first birth of the current relationship. A further 37% of nuptial births were to couples with one previous child and 23% were to couples with two or more children.

PREVIOUS BIRTHS OF THE CURRENT RELATIONSHIP *continued*

In contrast, of the 980 ex-nuptial births where paternity was acknowledged, 65% were the first birth of that relationship. A further 26% of ex-nuptial births were to couples with one previous child, and only 9% were to couples with two or more children.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Of all births registered in the ACT in 1999, 63% were to parents both born in Australia. A further 30% were to parents born in different countries and 7% were to parents born in the same overseas country. The proportions for the ACT were similar to those at the Australian level. The major source countries for overseas-born parents were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Viet Nam, USA and China. Australia-wide, the USA was less prominent as a source country while Lebanon was the fifth major source country.

In comparison, in 1989, 59% of births in the ACT were to parents both born in Australia, while 32% were to parents born in different countries and 8% were to parents born in the same overseas country. In 1989, the major source countries for overseas-born parents were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Viet Nam, Italy and Malaysia.

MONTH OF BIRTH

Births registered in the ACT in 1999 occurred evenly throughout the year, ranging from 8–9% for each month. This is consistent with trends over the last decade and is reflected at the national level.

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BIRTHS(b)							
Total births	4 137	4 461	4 415	4 396	4 208	3 982	4 253
Males	2 112	2 232	2 291	2 241	2 132	2 006	2 129
Females	2 025	2 229	2 124	2 155	2 076	1 976	2 124
Sex ratio	104.3	100.1	107.9	104.0	102.7	101.5	100.2
Indigenous births(b)	n.a.	59	52	66	53	n.p.	75
Males	n.a.	31	33	33	25	n.p.	33
Females	n.a.	28	19	33	28	n.p.	42
Sex ratio	n.a.	110.7	173.7	100.0	89.3	n.p.	78.6
Estimated coverage(c) (%)	n.a.	70	60	73	57	44	77
Nuptial births	3 494	3 419	3 280	3 288	3 157	2 931	3 106
Ex-nuptial births	643	1 042	1 135	1 108	1 051	1 051	1 147
Proportion of total live births (%)	15.5	23.4	25.7	25.2	25.0	26.4	27.0
Paternity acknowledged births	506	855	925	934	916	887	979
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	78.7	82.1	81.5	84.3	87.2	84.4	85.4
Crude birth rate	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.3	13.6	12.9	13.7
Age-specific fertility rate							
Age group (years)							
15–19	10.7	13.8	14.2	13.9	13.6	11.9	11.8
20–24	61.3	53.6	53.2	48.6	43.8	40.4	46.5
25–29	124.3	117.0	114.3	112.7	105.2	100.5	98.0
30–34	98.3	109.6	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.0	114.2
35–39	34.8	41.7	43.3	46.9	44.0	47.0	55.7
40–44	6.4	6.1	6.5	8.3	6.9	8.6	9.4
45–49	0.3	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total fertility rate	1.680	1.709	1.685	1.670	1.621	1.558	1.678
Female net reproduction rate	0.812	0.844	0.799	0.808	0.794	0.763	0.829

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

(c) Derived using 1996 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates.
See *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

3.1 BIRTHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CONFINEMENTS							
Total confinements	4 075	4 416	4 359	4 327	4 161	3 917	4 188
First nuptial	1 441	1 348	1 321	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248
All nuptial	3 437	3 383	3 237	3 229	3 115	2 887	3 059
Paternity-acknowledged	503	848	918	925	912	870	966
All ex-nuptial	638	1 033	1 122	1 098	1 046	1 030	1 129
Median age of mother (years)							
First nuptial	27.5	28.7	28.6	28.6	29.2	29.3	29.4
All nuptial	29.3	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.9
Paternity-acknowledged	25.0	24.7	25.0	26.3	26.1	26.6	26.0
All ex-nuptial	24.8	24.6	24.8	26.0	25.9	26.4	26.0
All confinements	28.8	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.2
Median age of father (years)							
Nuptial	31.5	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1
Paternity-acknowledged	27.0	27.7	27.7	28.7	28.3	28.8	28.7
All fathers where age is known	31.1	31.7	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4
Median duration of marriage (years)							
First nuptial	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
All nuptial	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Nuptial confinements							
Previous births of current relationship							
0	1 441	1 348	1 321	1 257	1 285	1 174	1 248
1	1 215	1 269	1 200	1 252	1 184	1 084	1 135
2	541	534	503	522	473	428	484
3	169	167	146	141	116	148	134
4	42	44	46	34	37	32	37
5 and over	29	21	21	23	20	21	21
Average number of births	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

3.2 CONFINEMENTS, Age of Mother

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

<i>Confinements</i>	<i>19 and under</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40 and over</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
NUMBER							
Nuptial							
Single	13	245	1 005	1 123	538	89	3 013
Twins	—	—	9	18	16	—	45
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	13	246	1 014	1 142	554	90	3 059
Ex-nuptial							
Single	122	342	239	201	116	23	1 110
Twins	—	6	4	3	3	—	19
Triplets or higher order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	122	348	243	204	119	24	1 129
Total confinements	135	594	1 257	1 346	673	114	4 188
PROPORTION (%)							
Nuptial	9.6	41.4	80.7	84.8	82.3	78.9	73.0
Ex-nuptial	90.4	58.6	19.3	15.2	17.7	21.1	27.0

(a) Includes not stated.

SECTION 4

DEATHS

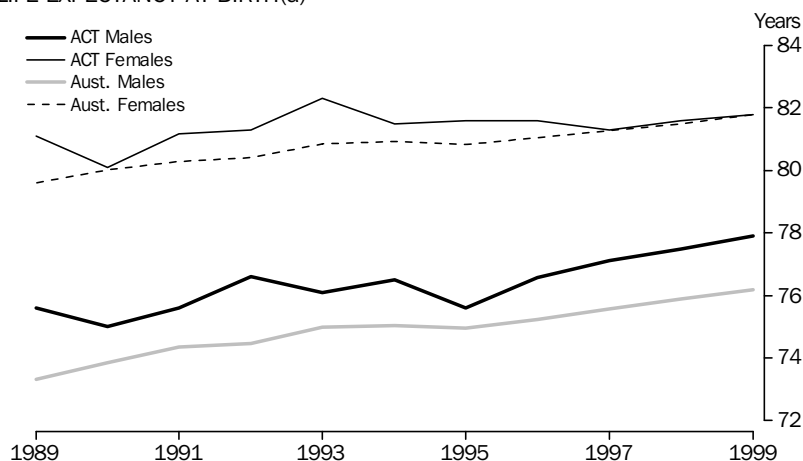
DEATHS

In 1999 there were 1,330 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT, compared with 980 in 1989. Male deaths (680) outnumbered female deaths (650) such that the sex ratio was 105 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. The standardised death rate for the ACT in 1999 was 5.4 per 1,000 population, lower than the national rate of 5.9 per 1,000. The standardised death rate is the death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population (in this case the 1991 Australian population) if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population studied.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

For 1997–1999, the expectation of life at birth for persons whose usual place of residence was the ACT was 77.9 years for males and 81.8 years for females. Life expectancy refers to the expected number of years of life remaining for a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. Males in the ACT had the longest expectation of life at birth for all States and Territories, while females in Western Australia (82.1 years), South Australia (82.1 years), and Victoria (82.0 years) all had longer expectations of life at birth than the ACT. Nationally, life expectancy at birth was 76.2 years for males and 81.8 years for females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a)



(a) From 1994 onwards, life expectancy has been calculated using the reference year and the two previous years.

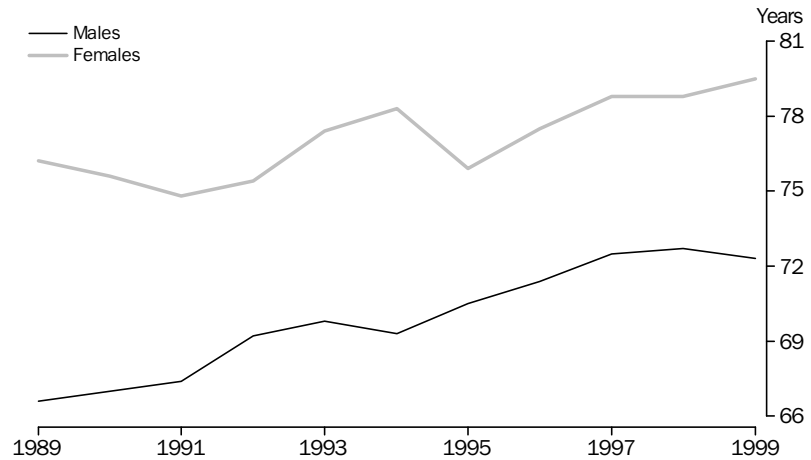
AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death for males in the ACT in 1999 was 72.3 years. The median age at death for males decreased slightly in 1999, being 0.4 years lower than in 1998 (72.7 years) but 5.7 years higher than in 1989 (66.6 years). The median age at death for ACT males was below the national median age of 74.8 years and was the second lowest in the country, with only the Northern Territory having a lower median age (55.5 years).

The median age at death for ACT females in 1999 was 79.5 years, which was 0.7 years higher than in 1998 (78.8 years) and 3.3 years higher than in 1989 (76.2 years). The ACT female median age at death was below the national median age of 81.4 years, and again only the Northern Territory had a lower median age (61.7 years).

AGE AT DEATH *continued*

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



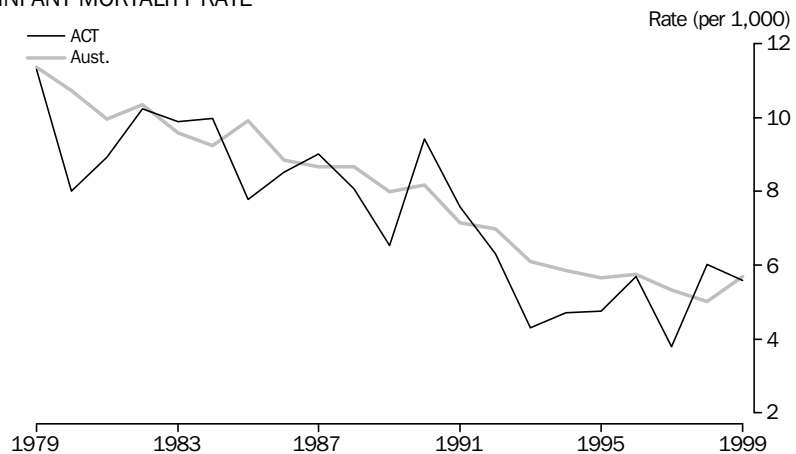
Age-specific death rates

In the ACT in 1999, male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates in all age groups except 1–4 years. Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population in that age group. Compared with 1989, age-specific death rates for males have declined in all age groups except 1–4 years, 5–14 years and 35–44 years. Female age-specific death rates have increased over the past decade in the age groups 1–4 years, 25–34 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 and 85 years and over. However, due to the small number of deaths in the ACT, age-specific death rates have fluctuated considerably in the last decade.

INFANT DEATHS

There were 24 infant deaths in the ACT in 1999 compared with 27 in 1989. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year) decreased from 6.5 per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 5.6 per 1,000 in 1999. The infant mortality rate in the ACT was lower than the national rate of 5.7 per 1,000 live births. Whilst infant mortality rates in the ACT have decreased in line with the national trend, they have shown more variability from year to year due to the small numbers of infant deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



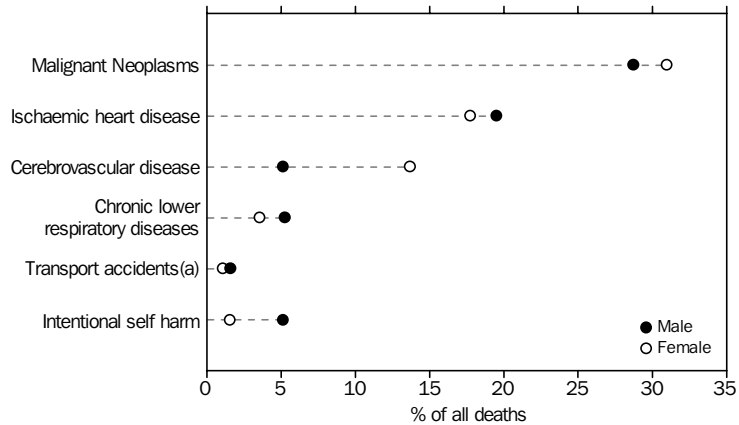
INFANT DEATHS *continued*

Of those infants who died in the ACT in 1999, 33% died within one day of birth while a further 50% died before reaching one month of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH

The two major causes of death for males and females in the ACT in 1999 were malignant neoplasms (cancer) and ischaemic heart diseases. About 29% of male and 31% of female deaths were due to cancer, while 20% of male and 18% of female deaths were due to ischaemic heart diseases. Males were more likely than females to die as a result of a transport accident or intentional self-harm (suicide).

DEATHS, Selected Causes



(a) Excluding water, air and space accidents.

MONTH OF DEATH

In 1999, in both the ACT and Australia-wide, the greatest number of deaths occurred in July and August (each 10%). These months are within Australia's winter season. In the ACT in 1999, the least number of deaths occurred in the months of December, January and February (each 7%), while nationally the least number of deaths occurred in February (7%).

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Total deaths	980	1 222	1 114	1 300	1 334	1 272	1 331
Males	537	644	593	698	663	646	682
Females	443	578	521	602	671	626	649
Sex ratio	121.2	111.4	113.8	115.9	98.8	103.2	105.1
Crude death rate	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3
Males	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4
Females	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.2
Standardised death rate	6.4	6.3	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.4
Males	8.0	7.5	6.8	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.5
Females	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.5
Median age at death (years)							
Males	66.6	69.3	70.5	71.4	72.5	72.7	72.3
Females	76.2	78.3	75.9	77.5	78.8	78.8	79.5
Age-specific death rate							
Age group (years)							
Males							
0	6.8	6.3	2.6	5.4	2.3	4.5	6.2
1-4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
5-14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-24	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
25-34	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
35-44	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
45-54	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.0
55-64	11.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.9
65-74	24.1	26.3	22.9	25.7	26.2	19.8	20.9
75-84	74.5	68.8	58.1	66.5	66.0	60.8	55.4
85 and over	170.4	157.9	174.0	215.6	157.1	166.7	161.3
Females							
0	5.7	3.1	7.1	6.0	5.3	7.6	5.3
1-4	0.1	—	0.6	0.2	—	0.4	0.5
5-14	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
15-24	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
25-34	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
35-44	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
45-54	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.9
55-64	4.4	5.2	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5
65-74	15.5	15.0	13.4	16.5	15.2	15.2	14.0
75-84	55.3	48.3	40.1	45.9	43.0	36.2	38.7
85 and over	129.9	165.5	119.0	137.0	175.7	153.4	140.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DEATHS(b)							
Expectation of life(c)							
Males							
Age 0	75.6	76.5	76.2	76.6	77.1	77.5	77.9
Age 1	75.1	76.0	75.6	75.9	76.4	76.9	77.2
Age 25	51.7	52.6	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.9
Age 45	32.8	33.7	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.7	35.0
Age 65	16.1	16.6	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.3
Females							
Age 0	81.1	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.3	81.6	81.8
Age 1	80.6	80.7	81.0	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.3
Age 25	56.9	57.0	57.3	57.4	57.2	57.4	57.6
Age 45	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.3
Age 65	18.9	19.4	17.7	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.2
Principal causes of death(d) (SDR per 100,000 population)							
Males							
Neoplasms	203	244	208	231	180	197	184
Diseases of the circulatory system	354	297	277	331	312	240	229
Diseases of the respiratory system	90	57	41	52	68	64	59
Diseases of the digestive system	43	20	26	19	29	24	26
All other diseases	55	83	81	95	78	72	93
External causes	54	50	51	47	44	59	56
Females							
Neoplasms	115	129	149	134	148	138	144
Diseases of the circulatory system	235	239	175	210	189	162	184
Diseases of the respiratory system	58	38	27	34	53	46	27
Diseases of the digestive system	22	20	15	17	15	15	17
All other diseases	60	76	58	73	78	76	62
External causes	23	16	14	18	24	18	19
INFANT DEATHS(b)							
Total infant deaths	27	21	21	25	16	24	24
Males	15	14	6	12	5	9	13
Females	12	7	15	13	11	15	11
Infant mortality rate							
Males	6.5	4.7	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.0	5.6
Females	7.1	6.3	2.6	5.4	2.3	4.5	6.1
Age at death							
Males							
Under 1 day	4	6	—	6	—	5	4
1 day to under 1 week	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
1 week to under 4 weeks	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
4 weeks to under 1 year	9	5	—	6	—	—	—
Females							
Under 1 day	3	5	5	4	—	7	4
1 day to under 1 week	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
1 week to under 4 weeks	—	—	4	—	—	3	3
4 weeks to under 1 year	6	—	5	5	5	4	3

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Compiled on year of registration basis.

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

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

4.2 DEATHS, Age at Death—Sex

<i>Age at death</i> (years)	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
0–4	15	15	30
5–9	—	—	—
10–14	3	—	3
15–19	4	—	5
20–24	13	5	18
25–29	15	4	19
30–34	16	6	22
35–39	15	12	27
40–44	19	10	29
45–49	29	26	55
50–54	37	18	55
55–59	48	28	76
60–64	36	25	61
65–69	58	44	102
70–74	88	63	151
75–79	94	76	170
80–84	90	114	204
85–89	66	110	176
90–94	31	63	94
95 and over	4	28	32
Total	682	649	1 331

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999

MALES.....

ACT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^x	<i>e</i> ^x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^x	<i>e</i> ^x
0	100 000	0.00442	99 617	77.85	76.22	50	95 097	0.00244	94 983	30.30	29.16
1	99 558	0.00052	99 530	77.19	75.68	51	94 866	0.00270	94 740	29.37	28.25
2	99 506	0.00029	99 490	76.23	74.72	52	94 609	0.00302	94 469	28.45	27.36
3	99 477	0.00022	99 466	75.26	73.75	53	94 324	0.00338	94 167	27.53	26.47
4	99 455	0.00017	99 446	74.27	72.77	54	94 005	0.00380	93 829	26.63	25.58
5	99 438	0.00012	99 432	73.29	71.78	55	93 647	0.00428	93 451	25.73	24.71
6	99 427	0.00009	99 422	72.29	70.80	56	93 246	0.00483	93 025	24.83	23.85
7	99 418	0.00008	99 413	71.30	69.81	57	92 796	0.00545	92 548	23.95	22.99
8	99 409	0.00008	99 405	70.31	68.82	58	92 290	0.00614	92 012	23.08	22.15
9	99 401	0.00008	99 397	69.31	67.83	59	91 723	0.00692	91 411	22.22	21.32
10	99 393	0.00008	99 389	68.32	66.84	60	91 088	0.00778	90 740	21.37	20.50
11	99 385	0.00008	99 380	67.32	65.84	61	90 379	0.00873	89 992	20.54	19.69
12	99 376	0.00010	99 372	66.33	64.85	62	89 590	0.00979	89 159	19.71	18.90
13	99 367	0.00014	99 360	65.34	63.86	63	88 713	0.01098	88 234	18.90	18.12
14	99 353	0.00022	99 343	64.34	62.88	64	87 739	0.01230	87 209	18.11	17.36
15	99 331	0.00036	99 314	63.36	61.89	65	86 660	0.01377	86 073	17.33	16.61
16	99 295	0.00054	99 270	62.38	60.92	66	85 467	0.01542	84 819	16.56	15.87
17	99 241	0.00072	99 207	61.41	59.96	67	84 149	0.01725	83 435	15.81	15.15
18	99 169	0.00090	99 126	60.46	59.00	68	82 698	0.01928	81 913	15.08	14.45
19	99 081	0.00103	99 031	59.51	58.06	69	81 104	0.02152	80 244	14.37	13.77
20	98 979	0.00111	98 925	58.57	57.12	70	79 358	0.02400	78 419	13.67	13.10
21	98 869	0.00114	98 813	57.64	56.19	71	77 454	0.02672	76 433	12.99	12.46
22	98 756	0.00115	98 700	56.70	55.26	72	75 384	0.02970	74 279	12.34	11.83
23	98 643	0.00116	98 585	55.77	54.33	73	73 145	0.03295	71 955	11.70	11.22
24	98 528	0.00117	98 471	54.83	53.39	74	70 735	0.03654	69 457	11.08	10.63
25	98 413	0.00119	98 355	53.90	52.46	75	68 151	0.04051	66 785	10.48	10.06
26	98 296	0.00120	98 237	52.96	51.53	76	65 390	0.04492	63 936	9.90	9.50
27	98 178	0.00120	98 119	52.02	50.59	77	62 453	0.04982	60 911	9.35	8.97
28	98 061	0.00120	98 002	51.08	49.66	78	59 341	0.05527	57 715	8.81	8.46
29	97 943	0.00119	97 885	50.14	48.73	79	56 061	0.06131	54 355	8.29	7.96
30	97 826	0.00119	97 768	49.20	47.79	80	52 624	0.06798	50 847	7.80	7.50
31	97 710	0.00119	97 652	48.26	46.86	81	49 047	0.07532	47 209	7.34	7.05
32	97 594	0.00118	97 536	47.32	45.92	82	45 353	0.08338	43 468	6.89	6.62
33	97 478	0.00118	97 421	46.37	44.98	83	41 571	0.09219	39 657	6.47	6.22
34	97 364	0.00117	97 306	45.43	44.04	84	37 739	0.10176	35 817	6.08	5.84
35	97 249	0.00117	97 192	44.48	43.11	85	33 898	0.11213	31 993	5.71	5.49
36	97 135	0.00118	97 078	43.53	42.17	86	30 097	0.12332	28 232	5.37	5.16
37	97 021	0.00119	96 963	42.58	41.23	87	26 386	0.13534	24 586	5.06	4.86
38	96 905	0.00121	96 846	41.63	40.29	88	22 814	0.14820	21 106	4.77	4.58
39	96 787	0.00124	96 727	40.68	39.35	89	19 433	0.16179	17 839	4.52	4.34
40	96 667	0.00128	96 605	39.73	38.41	90	16 289	0.17554	14 834	4.29	4.12
41	96 543	0.00133	96 479	38.78	37.48	91	13 430	0.18886	12 134	4.10	3.93
42	96 415	0.00138	96 349	37.84	36.54	92	10 893	0.20140	9 767	3.94	3.78
43	96 282	0.00144	96 213	36.89	35.61	93	8 699	0.21162	7 750	3.81	3.65
44	96 143	0.00152	96 071	35.94	34.68	94	6 859	0.21884	6 081	3.71	3.54
45	95 997	0.00161	95 921	34.99	33.75	95	5 358	0.22413	4 734	3.61	3.45
46	95 843	0.00172	95 761	34.05	32.82	96	4 157	0.22953	3 661	3.51	3.36
47	95 678	0.00185	95 590	33.11	31.90	97	3 203	0.23623	2 810	3.42	3.26
48	95 500	0.00202	95 405	32.17	30.98	98	2 446	0.24259	2 137	3.33	3.17
49	95 308	0.00221	95 204	31.23	30.10	99	1 853	0.24895	1 612	3.24	3.09

(a) See paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

*l*_x number of persons at exact age*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*^{*x*} complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.3 Life Table(a)—1997–1999 *continued*

FEMALES.....

ACT.....						Aust.					
Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^x	<i>e</i> ^x	Age (years)	<i>l</i> _x	<i>q</i> _x	<i>L</i> _x	<i>e</i> ^x	<i>e</i> ^x
0	100 000	0.00573	99 497	81.80	81.77	50	96 758	0.00213	96 656	33.55	33.53
1	99 427	0.00064	99 393	81.27	81.17	51	96 552	0.00234	96 441	32.62	32.60
2	99 364	0.00022	99 352	80.32	80.21	52	96 326	0.00256	96 205	31.70	31.68
3	99 342	0.00017	99 333	79.34	79.23	53	96 079	0.00281	95 946	30.78	30.76
4	99 325	0.00015	99 317	78.35	78.24	54	95 809	0.00309	95 663	29.86	29.84
5	99 310	0.00012	99 303	77.36	77.26	55	95 513	0.00340	95 353	28.95	28.94
6	99 298	0.00010	99 293	76.37	76.27	56	95 189	0.00373	95 014	28.05	28.03
7	99 288	0.00008	99 284	75.38	75.28	57	94 833	0.00411	94 641	27.15	27.14
8	99 281	0.00006	99 277	74.38	74.29	58	94 444	0.00451	94 234	26.26	26.25
9	99 274	0.00005	99 272	73.39	73.29	59	94 018	0.00496	93 788	25.38	25.37
10	99 269	0.00005	99 266	72.39	72.30	60	93 551	0.00545	93 300	24.50	24.49
11	99 264	0.00006	99 261	71.40	71.31	61	93 042	0.00598	92 768	23.64	23.62
12	99 257	0.00009	99 253	70.40	70.31	62	92 486	0.00656	92 187	22.78	22.76
13	99 249	0.00012	99 243	69.41	69.32	63	91 879	0.00719	91 554	21.92	21.91
14	99 236	0.00017	99 228	68.42	68.33	64	91 219	0.00789	90 864	21.08	21.07
15	99 219	0.00023	99 209	67.43	67.35	65	90 499	0.00866	90 113	20.24	20.23
16	99 197	0.00028	99 183	66.44	66.36	66	89 715	0.00952	89 294	19.41	19.40
17	99 169	0.00033	99 153	65.46	65.38	67	88 861	0.01050	88 401	18.60	18.59
18	99 136	0.00036	99 119	64.48	64.41	68	87 928	0.01162	87 425	17.79	17.78
19	99 101	0.00038	99 082	63.51	63.43	69	86 906	0.01290	86 355	16.99	16.98
20	99 063	0.00038	99 045	62.53	62.46	70	85 785	0.01437	85 179	16.21	16.20
21	99 026	0.00038	99 007	61.55	61.48	71	84 553	0.01605	83 885	15.43	15.43
22	98 988	0.00037	98 970	60.58	60.51	72	83 196	0.01796	82 461	14.68	14.67
23	98 952	0.00036	98 934	59.60	59.53	73	81 702	0.02013	80 893	13.94	13.93
24	98 916	0.00037	98 898	58.62	58.56	74	80 057	0.02257	79 168	13.21	13.21
25	98 880	0.00037	98 861	57.64	57.58	75	78 251	0.02531	77 275	12.51	12.50
26	98 843	0.00039	98 824	56.66	56.60	76	76 270	0.02838	75 203	11.82	11.81
27	98 805	0.00040	98 785	55.68	55.63	77	74 105	0.03186	72 941	11.15	11.14
28	98 765	0.00041	98 745	54.71	54.65	78	71 744	0.03582	70 477	10.50	10.49
29	98 725	0.00043	98 703	53.73	53.68	79	69 174	0.04034	67 798	9.87	9.86
30	98 682	0.00046	98 660	52.75	52.70	80	66 384	0.04549	64 893	9.26	9.26
31	98 637	0.00048	98 613	51.78	51.73	81	63 364	0.05136	61 756	8.68	8.68
32	98 590	0.00051	98 565	50.80	50.75	82	60 110	0.05801	58 385	8.12	8.12
33	98 540	0.00054	98 513	49.83	49.78	83	56 623	0.06550	54 786	7.59	7.59
34	98 486	0.00058	98 458	48.85	48.81	84	52 914	0.07390	50 975	7.09	7.08
35	98 430	0.00062	98 400	47.88	47.84	85	49 004	0.08325	46 976	6.61	6.61
36	98 369	0.00066	98 337	46.91	46.87	86	44 924	0.09362	42 830	6.17	6.16
37	98 304	0.00071	98 269	45.94	45.90	87	40 718	0.10504	38 583	5.75	5.75
38	98 233	0.00077	98 196	44.97	44.93	88	36 441	0.11753	34 297	5.37	5.36
39	98 158	0.00083	98 117	44.01	43.97	89	32 158	0.13107	30 042	5.02	5.01
40	98 076	0.00090	98 033	43.04	43.01	90	27 943	0.14531	25 897	4.70	4.69
41	97 988	0.00098	97 941	42.08	42.05	91	23 883	0.15989	21 950	4.42	4.41
42	97 892	0.00106	97 841	41.12	41.09	92	20 064	0.17460	18 284	4.16	4.15
43	97 789	0.00115	97 733	40.16	40.13	93	16 561	0.18875	14 965	3.94	3.93
44	97 676	0.00125	97 616	39.21	39.18	94	13 435	0.20167	12 045	3.74	3.73
45	97 554	0.00136	97 489	38.26	38.23	95	10 726	0.21333	9 547	3.57	3.55
46	97 421	0.00149	97 350	37.31	37.28	96	8 438	0.22427	7 460	3.40	3.39
47	97 277	0.00162	97 199	36.37	36.34	97	6 545	0.23525	5 748	3.25	3.23
48	97 119	0.00178	97 034	35.42	35.40	98	5 006	0.24687	4 364	3.10	3.08
49	96 946	0.00194	96 853	34.49	34.46	99	3 770	0.25918	3 261	2.95	2.94

(a) See paragraph 17 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*^{*x*} complete expectation of life at exact age *x*

4.4 DEATHS, Selected Causes(a) and Sex

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate
	no.	no.	no.	(%)	(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	11	5	16	1.2	5.2
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	196	202	398	29.9	128.7
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	196	201	397	29.8	128.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	17	14	31	2.3	10.0
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	14	20	34	2.6	11.0
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	21	15	36	2.7	11.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	221	265	486	36.5	157.1
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	169	164	333	25.0	107.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	133	115	248	18.6	80.2
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	35	89	124	9.3	40.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	56	38	94	7.1	30.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	30	25	55	4.1	17.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	—	5	7	0.5	2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	12	13	25	1.9	8.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	8	5	13	1.0	4.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8	7	15	1.1	4.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	4	3	7	0.5	2.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	80	31	111	8.3	35.9
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents (V01–V89)	11	7	18	1.4	5.8
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	35	10	45	3.4	14.5
All causes of death	682	649	1 331	100.0	430.3

(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>
Numbers							
Males	196	169	35	56	11	35	682
Females	201	164	89	38	7	10	649
<i>Persons</i>	397	333	124	94	18	45	1 331
Proportions by sex (%)							
Males	49.4	50.8	28.2	59.6	61.1	77.8	51.2
Females	50.6	49.2	71.8	40.4	38.9	22.2	48.8
<i>Persons</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportions by cause of death (%)							
Males	28.7	24.8	5.1	8.2	1.6	5.1	100.0
Females	31.0	25.3	13.7	5.9	1.1	1.5	100.0
<i>Persons</i>	29.8	25.0	9.3	7.1	1.4	3.4	100.0
Crude death rate(c)							
Males	127.2	109.7	22.7	36.4	7.1	22.7	442.7
Females	129.5	105.6	57.3	24.5	4.5	6.4	418.1
<i>Persons</i>	128.4	107.7	40.1	30.4	5.8	14.5	430.3
Standardised death rate(d)							
ACT	160.0	138.9	53.0	40.1	6.0	13.9	538.1
<i>Australia</i>	165.7	156.3	52.9	43.2	10.2	13.0	586.0

(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

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

In the ACT, in 1999, net overseas migration recorded a loss of 850 persons; that is, more ACT residents chose to settle permanently or long-term in an overseas country than those overseas residents who chose to settle permanently or long-term in the ACT. In contrast, overseas migration in 1989 resulted in a gain of 750 persons. Over the last decade the level of net overseas migration has fluctuated, showing no real trend.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION



The ACT experienced a gain of 100 persons aged 15–19 years through overseas migration in 1999, while the age group 50–54 years accounted for the greatest loss of persons through overseas migration (190 persons), followed by 25–29 years (140 persons) and 20–24 years (120 persons).

Permanent arrivals and departures

In 1999 there were 810 permanent arrivals to the ACT and 680 permanent departures resulting in a net gain of 130 persons to the ACT population. This is a decrease of 87% on net permanent movement in 1989 when the ACT experienced a net gain of 1,010 persons. Slightly more females (53%) than males (47%) chose to settle permanently in the ACT in 1999.

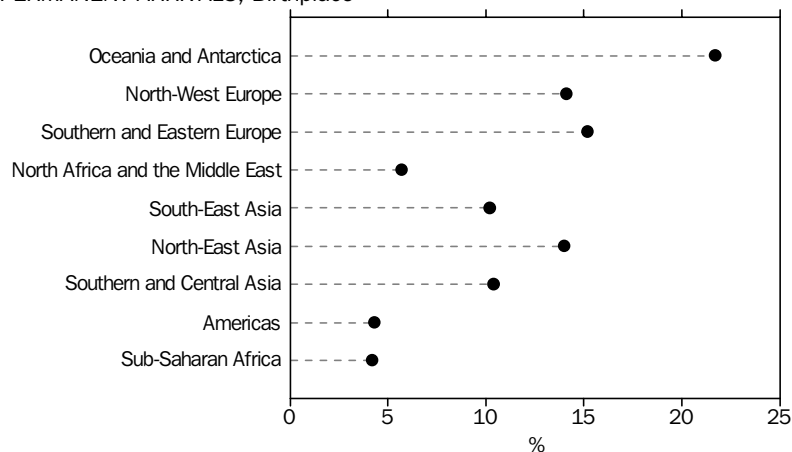
The median age of all permanent arrivals to the ACT in 1999 was 28.7 years compared with 27.6 years in 1989.

In 1999 the main source regions for the 810 permanent arrivals to the ACT were Oceania and Antarctica (22%), Southern and Eastern Europe (15%), and North-West Europe and North-East Asia (14% each).

Over 80% of the permanent arrivals from Oceania and Antarctica in 1999 were from New Zealand. This is likely to be due to the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement which allows Australian and New Zealand citizens free movement between the two countries for visits or to live and work, without any visa restrictions.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace



Permanent departures from the ACT have increased 77% over the last decade from 380 persons in 1989 to 680 persons in 1999. The main destination regions for permanent departures were North-West Europe (30%), Oceania and Antarctica (20%) and the Americas (19%).

The median age of all permanent departures from the ACT in 1999 was 33.5 years, 4.8 years higher than permanent arrivals.

Long-term arrivals and departures

In 1999, long-term movement in the ACT accounted for a greater volume of persons than permanent movement. The ACT population gained 5,270 persons due to long-term arrivals but lost 5,880 persons due to long-term departures, resulting in a net long-term movement loss of 620 persons in 1999.

The main source regions for long-term arrivals to the ACT for 1999 were Oceania and Antarctica (26%), South-East Asia (15%) and North-East Asia (15%). The median age of all long-term arrivals to the ACT was 29.6 years and ranged from 27.1 years (North-East Asia) to 42.5 years (Southern and Eastern Europe). The proportion of long-term arrivals to the ACT who arrived for education purposes was 26% (1,370 persons).

The main destination regions for long-term departures were North-West Europe (24%), South-East Asia (19%) and Oceania and Antarctica (17%). The median age of all long-term departures was 30.6 years ranging from 27.9 years (North-West Europe) to 36.5 years (Southern and Eastern Europe).

Category jumping

Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure. The net effect of category jumping in the ACT in 1999 was a loss of 360 persons.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 1999, for the sixth consecutive year, more persons left the ACT for other States and Territories than made their homes in the ACT. The net loss through interstate migration was 350 persons. In contrast, the ACT recorded a net interstate migration gain in 1989 of 1,160 persons, or 23% of total population growth in that year.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Similarly to overseas migration, interstate migration in the ACT in 1999 resulted in a gain of young persons aged 15–19 years (690 persons), while most other age groups experienced losses. The age group 20–24 years (230 persons) experienced the greatest loss through interstate migration, followed closely by 55–59 years (220 persons) and 50–54 years (210 persons).

5.1 MIGRATION, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
OVERSEAS MIGRATION							
Permanent movement							
Arrivals	1 393	825	1 106	912	697	692	807
Departures(b)	382	373	419	476	508	639	676
Former settlers	144	136	151	198	183	145	n.a.
Other Australian residents	238	237	268	278	325	494	n.a.
Net	1 011	452	687	436	189	53	131
Long-term movement							
Arrivals	4 386	4 702	5 368	5 166	5 139	5 281	5 265
Australian residents returning	2 085	2 156	2 223	2 161	2 225	2 186	1 892
Overseas visitors arriving	2 301	2 546	3 145	3 005	2 914	3 095	3 373
Departures	4 928	5 035	5 278	5 305	5 452	5 367	5 883
Australian residents departing	3 010	2 940	3 069	3 020	3 243	3 298	3 415
Overseas visitors departing	1 918	2 095	2 209	2 285	2 209	2 069	2 468
Net	-542	-333	90	-139	-313	-86	-618
Category jumping	315	-591	5	-160	-258	287	-364
Net overseas migration(c)	746	-472	778	132	-382	254	-851
Short-term movements ('000)							
Arrivals	60.1	68.1	78.1	82.1	84.1	84.4	95.7
Australian residents returning	37.3	43.1	49.6	52.0	52.8	55.1	63.4
Overseas visitors arriving	22.8	25.0	28.5	30.1	31.3	29.3	32.3
Departures	62.4	69.6	79.0	88.2	91.2	92.2	95.7
Australian residents departing	39.1	44.9	49.0	54.9	58.1	60.3	62.2
Overseas visitors departing	23.2	24.7	29.9	33.3	33.2	32.0	33.5
INTERSTATE MIGRATION							
Arrivals	19 846	17 183	18 744	20 209	17 434	17 611	19 099
Departures	18 683	17 926	19 923	20 835	21 346	19 607	19 449
Net interstate migration	1 163	-743	-1 179	-626	-3 912	-1 996	-350

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

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

5.2 NET MIGRATION, Age

NET MIGRATION.....

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Interstate</i>
0-4	—	98
5-9	-51	-99
10-14	4	-77
15-19	99	690
20-24	-119	-225
25-29	-137	-110
30-34	-97	13
35-39	-104	-53
40-44	-75	-28
45-49	-92	-135
50-54	-189	-208
55-59	-50	-219
60-64	—	-123
65-69	-30	-18
70-74	-5	50
75-79	7	17
80-84	-6	30
85 and over	—	47
Total	-851	-350

5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS, Birthplace

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Arrivals.....</i>		<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Regions				
Oceania and Antarctica	175	21.7	56.0	44.0
North-West Europe	114	14.1	56.1	43.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	123	15.2	48.8	51.2
North Africa and the Middle East	46	5.7	50.0	50.0
South-East Asia	82	10.2	30.5	69.5
North-East Asia	113	14.0	42.5	57.5
Southern and Central Asia	84	10.4	41.7	58.3
Americas	35	4.3	34.3	65.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	4.2	47.1	52.9
Total	807	100.0	47.2	52.8

SECTION 6

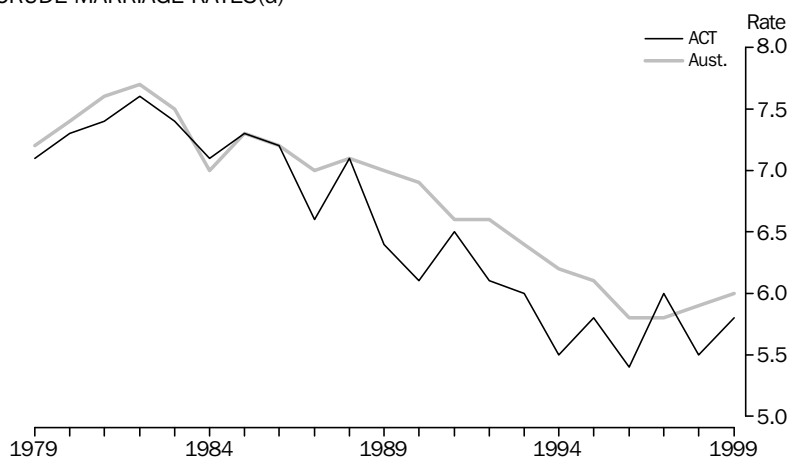
MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES

There were 1,810 marriages registered in the ACT in 1999. This was an increase of 7% from the number of marriages registered in 1998 (1,690), and an increase of 3% from the number of marriages registered in 1989 (1,760). The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population) increased from 5.5 per 1,000 population in 1998 to 5.8 per 1,000 population in 1999. Compared with 1989 the crude marriage rate fell 9%, from 6.4 per 1,000 population.

The national crude marriage rate for 1999 was 6.0 per 1,000 population. Only twice in the last two decades, in 1984 and 1997, has the crude marriage rate for the ACT exceeded that for Australia. Over that time, the ACT crude marriage rate showed greater fluctuations than the national rate because of the comparatively small numbers of marriages registered in the ACT.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married made up approximately two-thirds (66%) of all marriages in the ACT during 1999. There were 320 (18%) marriages in which one party had been married previously, and 290 (16%) in which both parties were remarrying. These proportions were similar at the national level.

MONTH OF MARRIAGE

During 1999, the most popular month for marriages in the ACT was October with 14% of weddings occurring in this month. The least popular months for weddings were June and July (with 3% of total marriages occurring in each of these months). Australia-wide, October (13%) and November (11%) were the months in which most weddings occurred. June (5%) was the least popular month for weddings at the national level.

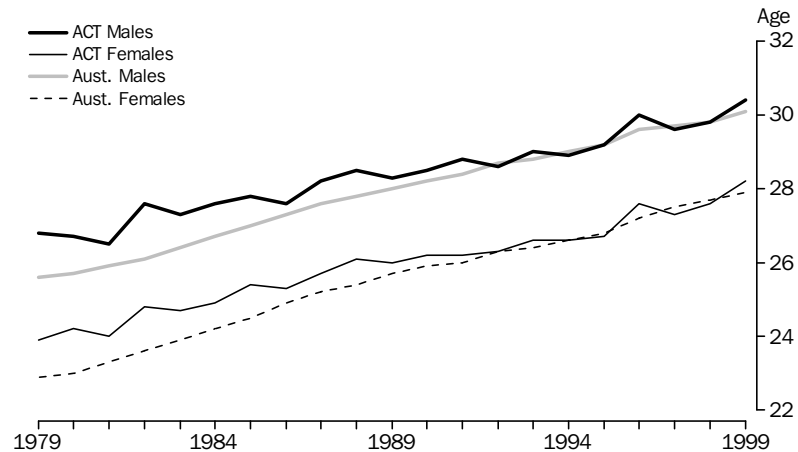
MARRIAGE AGE

The median age at marriage (the age at which there are as many marrying above the age as there are marrying below it) for males and females increased in both the ACT and

MARRIAGE AGE *continued*

Australia-wide in 1999. In the ACT the median age at marriage for grooms (30.4 years) increased 0.6 years compared with 1998, and the median age at marriage for brides (28.2 years) increased 0.6 years. This continues the long-term increase in the median ages at marriage for both brides and grooms in the ACT. For the first time the median age for grooms in the ACT and Australia has exceeded 30 years. The median ages of grooms and brides in the ACT was higher than the national median (0.3 years each for grooms and brides).

MEDIAN AGE

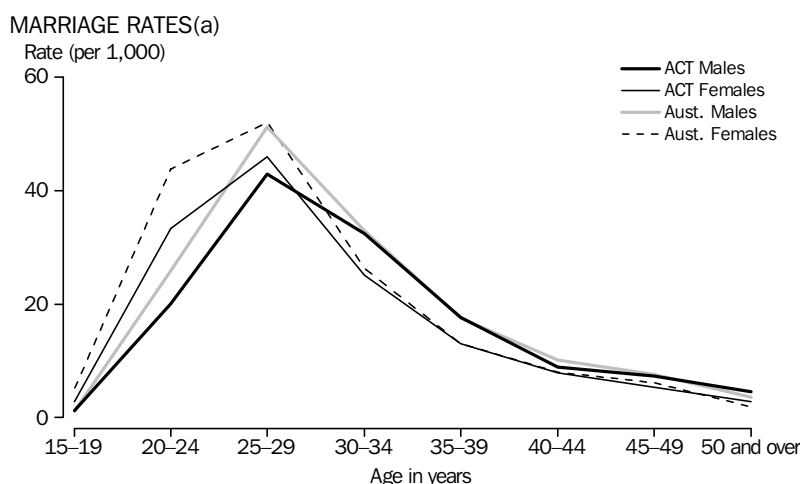


For males and females marrying for the first time in 1999, the median age at marriage was 28.3 years for males and 26.5 years for females. These are similar to national median ages at first marriage for both males and females. The median age at first marriage has increased over time, both in the ACT and Australia.

Peak age-groups

Between 1989 and 1999 in the ACT, the peak age group at marriage for males was 25–29 years. For females the peak age group at marriage was 20–24 years for the years 1989 to 1995. Since then the peak age group has been 25–29 years.

In the ACT in 1999, the age-specific marriage rates for males and females showed a similar pattern to the national age-specific marriage rates. However, in the younger age groups (under 30–34 years), the marriage rates for both males and females in the ACT tended to be lower than the equivalent rates at the national level.

MARRIAGE AGE *continued*

(a) Per 1,000 males or females in each age group. Males and females aged under 15 years are excluded from the population.

PRE-MARRIAGE COHABITATION

From 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage was coded to indicate whether or not parties lived at the same address. If the address for the bride and groom was the same they were assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage. In the ACT in 1999, 1,320 registered marriages, or 73% of all marriages, were between persons who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage. This was higher than the national level where 69% of registered marriages were between couples who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage. Both these proportions increased slightly from 1998, when 72% of marriages in the ACT and 67% of marriages Australia-wide were between persons who indicated the same usual residence prior to marriage.

Of those males and females who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, 73% of males and 74% of females had not previously been married. For 63% of couples it was the first marriage of both parties. In comparison, of those couples who indicated different usual residences before marriage, 74% were entering their first marriage.

The age at marriage of males and females who cohabited before marriage tended to be older than that of those who lived separately prior to marriage. In 1999 the median age of males who cohabited (30.7 years) was 1.9 years higher than males who did not. Similarly, the difference in median age between females who did cohabit (28.7 years) and those who did not was 1.8 years.

Civil ceremonies were held for 59% of those couples who cohabited prior to marriage compared with 34% for couples who did not cohabit.

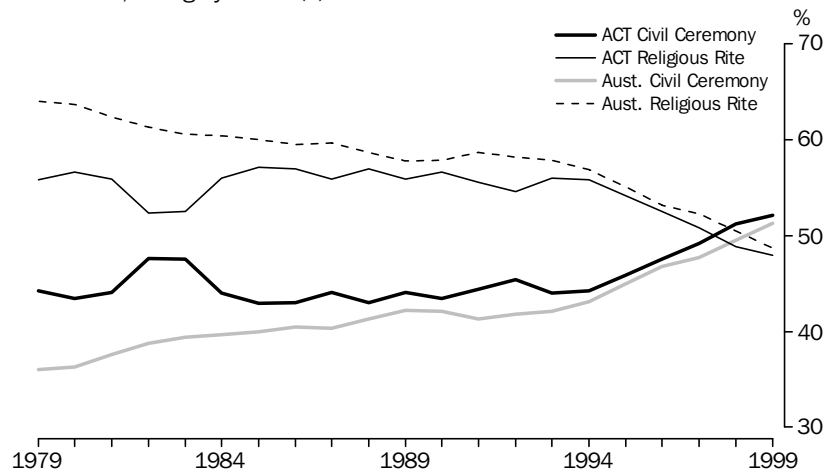
CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT

In 1999, for the second time in the ACT, there were more marriages performed by civil celebrants (52%) than ministers of religion (48%). In 1998, 51% of marriages were performed by civil celebrants, and 49% by ministers of religion. However, 1999 was the first year that civil celebrants (51%) outnumbered ministers of religion (49%)

CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT *continued*

Australia-wide. In both the ACT and Australia-wide, long-term trends indicate that the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants is increasing.

MARRIAGES, Category of Rite(a)



(a) 1995 data is not available and has been imputed.

In the ACT, 53% of males and 52% of females marrying for the first time were married by ministers of religion. In comparison 47% of males and 48% of females marrying for the first time were married by civil celebrants.

Of those couples married by civil celebrants, 82% indicated the same usual address, compared with 62% of couples who were married in religious rites.

In 1999, of the marriages performed by religious rites in the ACT, the two most common rites were Catholic (38%) and Church of England (24%).

BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

In 1999, 66% of marriages registered in the ACT were between Australian-born males and females. Of all registered marriages in the ACT, 79% involved an Australian-born male and 76% involved an Australian-born female.

Australian-born males marrying overseas-born females comprised 13% of marriages registered, while Australian-born females marrying overseas-born males comprised 10% of marriages. Marriages where neither party was born in Australia accounted for 11% of total marriages in the ACT, of which 50% were marriages between parties born in the same country.

The largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners came from North-West Europe with 7% of all brides and 8% of all grooms born in this region. The next largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners came from South-East Asia, with 5% of all brides and 3% of all grooms born in this region. This reflects the national level, where the largest proportion of overseas-born marriage partners came from North-West Europe (7% of all brides and 9% of all grooms), followed by South-East Asia (6% of all brides and 4% of all grooms).

CHILDREN OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGES

In 1999, 17% of all marriages performed in the ACT involved children of previous marriages aged under 16 years. This compares with 15% in 1998 and 19% in 1989.

CHILDREN OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGES *continued*

Overall, 38% of males and 42% of females who were remarrying in the ACT in 1999 had children aged under 16 years from their previous marriages. In comparison, during 1989 45% of males and 48% of females who were remarrying in the ACT had children aged under 16 years from previous marriages. In close to half of the marriages which involved children under the age of 16 years, in 1999, there was only one child (45% for males and 49% for females).

Where, in the ACT, both parties had been previously married, 55% of these remarriages involved children under 16 years, compared with 50% Australia-wide. In 1989, 63% of marriages in the ACT where both parties had been previously married involved children under 16 years, compared with 55% Australia-wide.

Of those couples who cohabited before marriage, 19% had children from previous marriages, compared to 13% of those couples who did not cohabit before marriage. Australia-wide, 17% of couples who cohabited prior to remarriage had children compared with 10% of couples who did not cohabit prior to marriage.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL MARRIAGES							
Marriages registered	1 760	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814
Crude marriage rate	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.8
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	1 161	1 139	1 164	1 114	1 240	1 137	1 204
First marriage one partner	345	302	330	285	364	327	324
Remarriage both partners	254	220	259	255	269	228	286
Marriages performed by							
Ministers of religion							
Number	983	927	n.a.	869	951	826	868
Proportion (%)	55.9	55.8	n.a.	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.9
Civil celebrants							
Number	777	734	n.a.	785	922	866	946
Proportion (%)	44.1	44.2	n.a.	47.5	49.2	51.2	52.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

6.1 MARRIAGES, Summary(a) *continued*

	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BRIDEGROOM							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2
20–24	36.3	24.6	25.2	19.1	25.6	18.2	20.1
25–29	46.2	42.4	44.8	41.9	44.2	44.8	42.9
30–34	25.2	28.5	24.3	26.6	27.6	27.6	32.4
35–39	13.7	12.0	15.5	14.3	16.2	16.7	17.7
40–44	9.2	8.2	8.2	9.1	10.5	7.7	9.0
45–49	8.1	5.2	7.5	7.1	8.8	7.4	7.3
50 and over	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.5
Marital status of bridegroom							
Never married	1 308	1 269	1 322	1 251	1 400	1 295	1 364
Widowed	35	29	30	38	37	30	44
Divorced	417	363	401	365	436	367	406
<i>Total</i>	1 760	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814
Median age of bridegroom (years)							
Never married	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.7	27.4	27.9	28.3
Widowed	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Divorced	39.3	40.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.5	43.3
<i>All bridegrooms</i>	28.3	28.9	29.2	30.0	29.6	29.8	30.4
BRIDE							
Age-specific marriage rate							
Age group (years)							
19 and under	7.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.8
20–24	52.3	39.9	41.5	32.8	39.1	34.2	33.3
25–29	39.9	38.9	40.9	40.7	44.4	44.7	46.0
30–34	19.9	20.0	17.8	20.7	23.1	20.8	25.1
35–39	10.9	9.2	10.0	9.9	12.2	10.0	13.1
40–44	6.1	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.9
45–49	5.1	3.4	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.4
50 and over	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8
Marital status of bride							
Never married	1 359	1 311	1 336	1 262	1 444	1 306	1 368
Widowed	32	24	39	27	33	33	42
Divorced	369	326	378	365	396	353	404
<i>Total</i>	1 760	1 661	1 753	1 654	1 873	1 692	1 814
Median age of bride (years)							
Never married	24.6	25.2	25.3	26.1	25.9	26.2	26.5
Widowed	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Divorced	35.3	37.6	38.9	39.3	38.4	38.9	39.5
<i>All brides</i>	26.0	26.6	26.7	27.6	27.3	27.6	28.2

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

(a) 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>
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NUMBER

Never married	1 204	6	154	1 364
Widowed	6	12	26	44
Divorced	158	24	224	406
Total	1 368	42	404	1 814

PROPORTION (%)

Never married	66.4	0.3	8.5	75.2
Widowed	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.4
Divorced	8.7	1.3	12.3	22.4
Total	75.4	2.3	22.3	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
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Religious(a)								
Anglican	163	6	42	168	4	39	211	11.6
Baptist	16	—	6	15	—	7	23	1.3
Catholic	320	4	7	317	3	11	331	18.2
Churches of Christ	6	—	—	6	—	—	7	0.4
Islam	10	—	—	7	—	—	10	0.6
Lutheran	8	—	5	9	—	5	14	0.8
Orthodox	29	—	3	30	—	—	32	1.8
Presbyterian	34	—	12	34	—	11	46	2.5
Uniting Church	64	3	18	62	3	20	85	4.7
Other denominations	77	5	27	69	—	38	109	6.0
All religious rites	727	20	121	717	15	136	868	47.9
Civil								
Official registrars	64	4	37	67	5	33	105	5.8
Other civil celebrants	573	20	248	584	22	235	841	46.4
All civil rites	637	24	285	651	27	268	946	52.1
All marriages	1 364	44	406	1 368	42	404	1 814	100.0

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

SECTION 7

DIVORCES

DIVORCES

In 1999 there were 1,490 divorces granted in the ACT, the lowest number recorded in the last decade. The number of divorces granted in 1999 was 14% below the number in 1989 (1,730) and 28% below the peak level of divorces granted in 1994 (2,070). Many persons involved in these divorces actually lived outside the ACT, in the surrounding region (see paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes). It is important to keep this in mind in the discussion that follows.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE

The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted during a calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population (ERP) at June of that year. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT which involved parties usually resident in another State or Territory, crude divorce rates calculated with the ACT ERP are inflated. This was able to be quantified in 1994 when the number of divorces in the ACT was available on both a State of registration and State of usual residence basis. Based on divorces registered in the ACT the crude divorce rate was 6.9 per 1,000 population. However, if only those divorces involving parties usually resident in the ACT at the time of separation were included, the crude divorce rate for 1994 was 3.1 per 1,000 population. As the ACT divorce rates are not representative of the ACT resident population these have not been published in table 7.1.

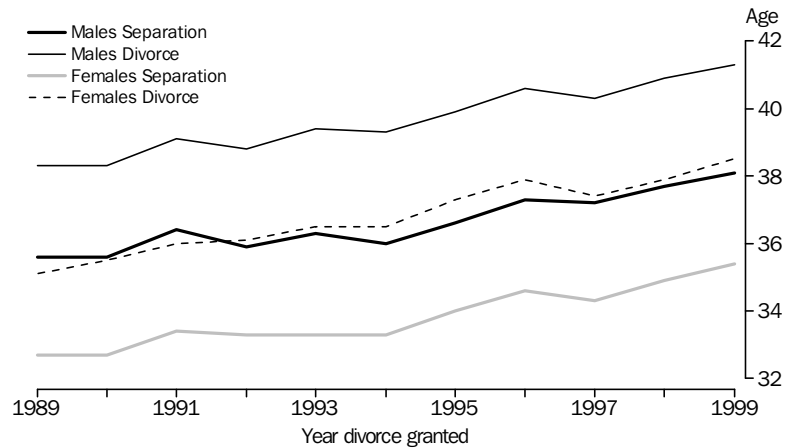
AGE AT DIVORCE

In the ACT in 1999, the median age at divorce (the age at which there are as many divorcing above it as there are below it) was 41.3 years for males and 38.5 years for females. The median age at divorce for ACT females in 1999 was 0.3 years higher than that of Australian females (38.2 years), whilst the median age at divorce for all ACT males was 0.4 years higher than that of Australian males (40.9 years). The median age at divorce continued to increase in 1999, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. Between 1998 and 1999 the ACT median age at divorce for males and females increased by 0.4 years and 0.6 years respectively. The increase in median age at divorce since 1989 has been 3.0 years for males and 3.4 years for females.

In 1999, the median age at separation in the ACT was 38.1 years for males and 35.4 years for females, higher than the national average (by 0.5 years for each sex). Between 1998 and 1999, the median age at separation in the ACT increased by 0.4 years for males and 0.5 years for females. In the last decade the median age at separation in the ACT increased by 2.5 years for husbands and 2.7 years for wives. The increase in age at both separation and divorce is related to the increase in age at marriage.

AGE AT DIVORCE *continued*

MEDIAN AGE AT SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

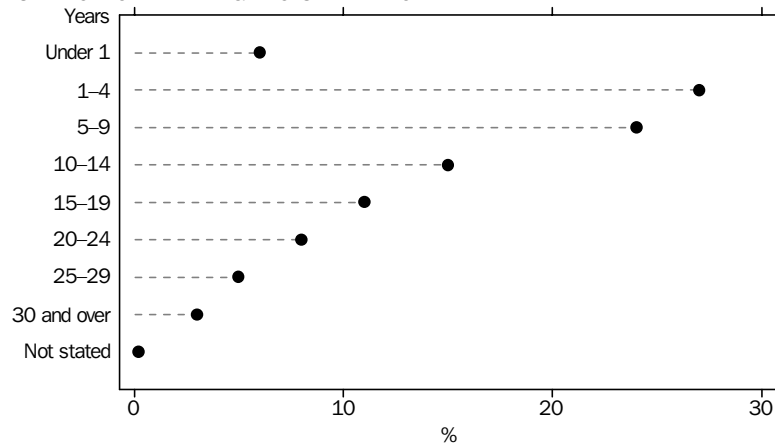


DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. In the ACT the median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 1999 was 11.8 years and the median duration of marriage to separation was 8.4 years. These median durations were higher than the national medians of 11.3 years until divorce and 7.9 years to separation.

Around 6% of couples who divorced in the ACT in 1999 had separated in the first year of marriage. Most separations occurred between one to four years from the date of marriage (33%), with a further 24% occurring within five to nine years of marriage.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO SEPARATION



APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE

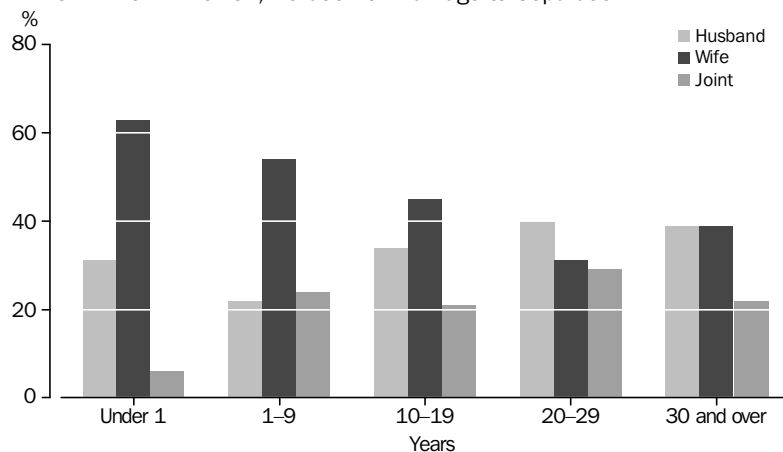
In 1999, 49% of the divorces granted in the ACT were applied for by the wife, 28% were applied for by the husband and 23% were joint applications by both husband and wife. These proportions reflect the national trend. Joint applications were less common in 1989, when only 13% were applied for by both husband and wife, while wives applied for 50% of divorces and husbands applied for 37%.

In the ACT, of marriages in which separation occurred within twenty years, the wife was more likely to be the applicant for divorce. However, the husband was the applicant for

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE *continued*

a greater number of divorces when separation occurred between 20–29 years of marriage (80 applications male, 60 applications female and 60 joint applications).

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE, Duration of Marriage to Separation



BIRTHPLACE OF PARTIES

In 1999, 67% of all divorces granted in the ACT were to parties who were both born in Australia. A further 26% of all divorces granted were to parties born in different overseas countries and 7% were to parties born in the same overseas country. Of the divorces granted to parties born in different overseas countries, 44% involved Australian-born females and overseas-born males, whilst 39% involved Australian-born males and overseas-born females.

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 1999, the duration of marriage before separation tended to be longer for marriages where both parties were born in the same overseas country (median duration 13.5 years) than when both parties were born in Australia (median duration 8.2 years), a difference of 5.3 years. However at the national level, the difference between duration of marriage to separation by parties born in the same overseas country (8.8 years) and those parties who were both Australian-born (8.3 years) was less (0.5 years).

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN UNDER 18

Of those divorces granted in the ACT during 1999, 56% involved children under the age of 18 years, compared with 60% in 1994 and 52% in 1989. In the ACT in 1999, around 1,590 children were involved in these 830 divorces. Most divorces involved two children (43%) followed by one child (36%) and three or more (21%).

In 1999, joint applications for divorce were more common when there were no children involved (61%). Whilst overall, wives were more likely to apply for divorce than husbands, this difference was even greater when children were involved. In 1999, wives applied for 58% of the divorces where children were involved, husbands applied for 26% of these divorces, and 16% were joint applications.

7.1 DIVORCES, Summary(a)

	1989	1994	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999
ALL DIVORCES							
Divorces granted	1 731	2 071	1 787	1 610	1 528	1 521	1 485
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8
Median interval between marriage and final separation (years)	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.4
Divorces involving children							
Number	906	1 238	n.a.	908	866	853	828
Proportion of total divorces (%)	52.3	59.8	n.a.	56.4	56.7	56.1	55.8
Average number of children	2.0	2.0	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	639	752	612	511	464	468	423
Wife	860	1 023	842	687	706	723	724
Joint	232	296	333	412	358	330	338
HUSBAND							
Median age (years)							
At marriage	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.9	25.7	25.6	26.3
At final separation	35.6	36.0	36.6	37.3	37.2	37.7	38.1
At decree made absolute	38.3	39.3	39.9	40.6	40.3	40.9	41.3
WIFE							
Median age (years)							
At marriage	21.7	22.6	22.8	23.4	23.2	23.2	23.5
At final separation	32.7	33.3	34.0	34.6	34.3	34.9	35.4
At decree made absolute	35.1	36.5	37.3	37.9	37.4	37.9	38.5

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) See paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

7.2 DIVORCES, Age of Parties at Divorce

AGE GROUP OF WIFE (years).....

Age group of husband (years)	24 and under	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total(a)
24 and under	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25-29	18	78	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	122
30-34	8	90	117	29	5	—	—	—	—	253
35-39	4	33	89	116	25	10	—	—	—	279
40-44	—	8	34	101	87	13	—	—	—	245
45-49	—	—	7	30	85	92	19	4	—	238
50-54	—	4	5	11	23	60	49	9	3	165
55-59	—	—	—	4	8	15	34	21	—	85
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	22	33	78
Total(a)	38	215	282	297	236	196	119	56	38	1 485

(a) Includes not stated.

7.3 DIVORCES, Number of Children of the Marriage—Duration of Marriage(a)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....

<i>Duration of marriage (years)</i>	0	1	2	3	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>All divorces</i>	<i>All children</i>	<i>Average number of children(b)</i>
1	10	—	—	—	—	13	6	2.0
2	42	7	5	—	—	55	20	1.5
3	32	19	11	3	—	65	50	1.5
4	51	17	13	4	3	88	67	1.8
5	42	22	23	—	—	90	78	1.6
6	38	19	15	—	—	75	60	1.6
7	41	20	28	7	—	96	97	1.8
8	18	18	18	6	5	65	93	2.0
9	26	17	21	8	4	76	99	2.0
10–14	88	58	109	37	14	306	450	2.1
15–19	40	27	76	36	16	195	351	2.3
20–24	45	48	28	11	5	137	161	1.8
25–29	89	24	9	3	—	125	51	1.4
30 and over	95	4	—	—	—	99	4	1.0
Total	657	302	356	119	51	1 485	1 587	1.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Per divorce involving one or more children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication brings together a number of related series of statistics on demography including estimated resident population (ERP), births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces. For details of publication of other data related to demography, see paragraph 39.

2 As a result of an amendment made in 1992 to the *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 ERP, with information on overseas arrivals and departures, net interstate migration and population and household projections.

Population estimates

4 This publication has used the latest 1999 estimates for each particular table.

Population projections

5 Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101. These series of projections supersede the 1997-based series, published in July 1998, *Population Projections, 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

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

7 Series I assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 110,000 from 2001–02, high net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate remains at 1.75 births throughout the projection period. Series II assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000 from 2001–02, medium net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman by 2008, and then remains constant. Series III assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000 from 2001–02, low net internal migration gains and losses for States and 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).

POPULATION *continued*

Household projections

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

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

10 Three projection series are produced, based on three different assumptions about the rate of change in the propensity to belong to different living arrangement types. All series use the same projected population. Series 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

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

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

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

17 The 1997–99 life tables are produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this bulletin in a number of important respects. They are based on three years of population and deaths data to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations in the age-specific death rates, and further, the age-specific death rates are graduated by actuarial methods. Life tables for the States and Territories are produced on the same principles.

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

Causes of death

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

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

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

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

from the ICD–10 classification.

MIGRATION

Overseas migration

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

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

Interstate migration

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

MARRIAGES

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

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

DIVORCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

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

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

35 The geographic boundaries used in this publication are defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1999* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

36 The classification of countries used in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The SACC is also available in electronic form: *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) — on Floppy Disk* (Cat. no. 1269.0.15.001). This classification replaces the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL CELLS

38 For all data in this publication, cell values less than three have been suppressed to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

39 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Capital Territory at a Glance (Cat. no. 1314.8)
Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators (Cat. no. 1303.8)
Australian Capital Territory in Focus (Cat. no. 1307.8)
Australian 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, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 3235.8)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)
Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 1313.8)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

APPENDIX **1** CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

BIRTHS

Characteristics of the birth

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

Characteristics of the mother and father

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

DEATHS

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

DEATHS *continued*

Sex
 State of registration
 Usual residence at death

MIGRATION

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

MARRIAGES

Characteristics of the 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
 Country of birth
 Country of birth of father
 Country of birth of mother
 Date of birth
 Number of children of previous marriages (not available for 1995)
 Number of children under 16 years
 Number of previous marriages
 Period of residence in Australia if born overseas
 Premarriage cohabitation (available from 1997)
 Previous marital status
 Year of birth of youngest child (not available for 1995)
 Year of celebration of last marriage (not available for 1995)
 Year of first previous marriage (not available for 1995)
 Year of termination of last marriage (not available for 1995)

DIVORCES

Characteristics of the divorce

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

Characteristics of the husband and wife

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

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population(a)	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(b)	Crude death rate(b)	Infant mortality rate(c)	Crude marriage rate(b)
1911	1 781	30	10	—	5	—	16.8	5.6	n.p.	2.8
1916	2 613	63	8	—	4	—	24.1	3.1	n.p.	1.5
1921	2 487	27	4	—	—	—	10.9	1.6	n.p.	n.p.
1926	6 215	75	41	4	17	—	12.1	6.6	53.3	2.7
1931	8 801	161	36	6	36	—	18.3	4.1	37.3	4.1
1936	10 294	158	44	4	77	—	15.3	4.3	25.3	7.5
1941	14 629	366	70	6	121	—	25.0	4.8	16.4	8.3
1946	15 883	518	82	10	157	13	32.6	5.2	19.3	9.9
1951	24 658	1 003	149	12	240	25	40.7	6.0	12.0	9.7
1956	35 352	1 077	167	11	278	20	30.5	4.7	10.2	7.9
1961	58 852	1 734	196	27	419	36	29.5	3.3	15.6	7.1
1966(d)	96 488	2 318	441	46	747	101	24.0	4.6	19.8	7.7
1971(e)	144 132	3 953	580	77	1 397	192	27.4	4.0	19.5	9.7
1976	207 398	4 272	763	68	1 586	(f)1 706	20.6	3.7	15.9	7.6
1981	227 756	4 142	852	37	1 676	1 516	18.2	3.7	8.9	7.4
1986	258 937	4 102	1 028	35	1 856	1 641	15.8	4.0	8.5	7.2
1991	288 808	4 756	1 096	36	1 886	1 970	16.4	3.8	7.6	6.5
1992	294 674	4 447	1 074	28	1 791	1 875	15.1	3.6	6.3	6.1
1993	299 302	4 414	1 110	19	1 783	(g)2 061	14.8	3.7	4.3	6.0
1994	301 486	4 461	1 222	21	1 661	(g)2 071	14.8	4.1	4.7	5.5
1995	304 805	4 415	1 114	21	1 753	1 787	14.5	3.7	4.8	5.8
1996	308 251	4 396	1 300	25	1 654	1 610	14.3	4.2	5.7	5.4
1997	309 794	4 208	1 334	16	1 873	1 528	14.0	4.3	3.8	6.0
1998	308 057	3 982	1 272	24	1 692	1 521	12.9	4.1	6.0	5.5
1999	309 295	4 253	1 331	24	1 814	1 485	13.7	4.3	5.6	5.8

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

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY, Census of Population and Housing—1996
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	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total persons
<i>Characteristics of persons counted</i>	no.	no.	no.	%
Total persons counted(a)	147 831	151 412	299 243	100
Persons counted in private dwellings	140 588	145 880	286 468	95.7
Persons counted in non-private dwellings	7 242	5 533	12 775	4.3
Usual residence				
Persons counted at home	139 789	144 230	284 019	94.9
Visitors counted from				
Elsewhere in same Statistical Local Area	398	285	683	0.2
Elsewhere within ACT	2 303	2 286	4 589	1.5
Interstate	4 344	3 540	7 884	2.6
Overseas	996	1 072	2 068	0.7
Total visitors	8 041	7 183	15 224	5.1
Usual residence 5 years ago(b)				
Same address	63 168	65 750	128 918	43.1
Different address				
Same Statistical Local Area	3 885	4 129	8 014	2.7
Elsewhere within ACT	31 174	32 031	63 205	21.1
Interstate	20 867	21 484	42 351	14.2
Overseas	5 830	6 239	12 069	4.0
Not stated(c)	569	495	1 064	0.4
Age of persons counted (years)(d)				
0–14	34 507	32 952	67 459	22.5
15–54	93 453	95 678	189 131	63.2
55–64	9 850	9 682	19 532	6.5
65 or more	9 024	12 029	21 053	7.0
Marital status of persons counted(e)				
Never married	43 485	37 913	81 398	27.2
Married	58 619	59 076	117 695	39.3
Separated but not divorced	3 412	4 421	7 833	2.6
Divorced	6 008	9 368	15 376	5.1
Widowed	1 680	7 539	9 219	3.1
Birthplace of persons counted				
Australia	110 031	112 446	222 477	74.3
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2 595	2 694	5 289	1.8
Europe and the former USSR	19 217	18 957	38 174	12.8
Middle East and North Africa	782	680	1 462	0.5
Southeast Asia	3 685	4 451	8 136	2.7
Northeast Asia	1 923	2 183	4 106	1.4
Southern Asia	1 767	1 731	3 498	1.2
Northern America	1 236	1 300	2 536	0.8
Southern and Central America	784	969	1 753	0.6
Africa (excl. North Africa)	864	845	1 709	0.6
Other(f)	44	39	83	—

(a) Place of enumeration.

(d) Does not include overseas visitors.

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

(e) Persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

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	134 944	137 811	272 755	91.1
Aged 18 years or more	95 817	100 434	196 251	65.6
Persons identifying themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	1 452	1 447	2 899	1.0
Labour force status(a)				
Employed persons	78 816	70 599	149 415	49.9
Full-time(b)	61 925	39 185	101 110	33.8
Part-time	15 051	29 699	44 750	15.0
Hours worked not stated	1 840	1 715	3 555	1.2
Unemployed persons	6 913	4 886	11 799	3.9
Looking for full-time work	5 537	2 812	8 349	2.8
Looking for part-time work	1 376	2 074	3 450	1.2
Total in the labour force	85 729	75 485	161 214	53.9
Total not in the labour force(c)	26 599	41 898	68 497	22.9

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

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
Children (divorce collection)	Children in the divorce collection are unmarried children of the marriage who were aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Under the <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> , these may include (in certain cases) adopted and ex-nuptial children and children from a former marriage. Children who are married or aged 18 years or more are not subject to custody and guardianship orders and are excluded.
Children (marriage collection)	Children in the marriage collection refer to persons under 16 years of age born from previous marriages. The term children should not be confused with the term previous births used in births data (see Previous births).
Confinement	A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.
Crude birth rate	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude birth rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Crude death rate	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Crude divorce rate	The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude divorce rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or below the minimum age of marriage.
Crude marriage rate	The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1992, the crude marriage rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
Date of final separation	The date of final separation is the date, given on the application for divorce, from which the period of living apart is calculated for the purpose of establishing grounds for divorce. In determining the date of final separation, a single period of resumed cohabitation of less than three months may be ignored, provided the periods of living apart before and after resumed cohabitation amount to a total of 12 months or more.
Divorce	Decree absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Duration of marriage	Duration of marriage is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.

Duration of marriage until separation	Duration of marriage until separation is the interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of separation.
Estimated resident population	<p>Estimated resident population are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated resident population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for under-enumeration) census counts by place of usual residence to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.</p> <p>The concept of estimated resident population links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.</p> <p>A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, <i>Statistical Concepts Library</i>, ABS website <URL: http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
Female net reproduction rate	The female net reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she were subject to the fertility and mortality rates of a given year during her future life. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates (for female births only) by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table and adding the products.
Fetal death	The delivery of a child weighing at least 400 grams (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight is unavailable) who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
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	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single parent households as well as one-person households.

Household <i>continued</i>	<p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Indigenous birth	The birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. Indigenous births in Indigenous population estimates/projections are those which result by applying assumed age-specific fertility rates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers in reproductive ages.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first is based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <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	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <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	<p>Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Social marital status identifies a person's relationship in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person based on his/her current living arrangements. A couple relationship is based on a consensual union, and is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social,</p>

Marital status <i>continued</i>	<p>economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage, and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or a marriage-like union. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married', with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'defacto married'.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person with whom he or she holds, or held, a valid marriage certificate. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p>
Marriage	<p>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.</p>
Median value	<p>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.</p>
Multiple birth	<p>A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live-born.</p>
Neonatal death	<p>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.</p>
Neonatal death rate	<p>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).</p>
Nuptial first confinement	<p>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.</p>
Nuptiality	<p>Nuptiality relates to the marital status of persons and the events such as marriages, divorces and widowhood. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as ex-nuptial whether or not both parents were living together at the time of birth.</p>
Paternity-acknowledged birth	<p>A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Perinatal death	<p>A perinatal death is either a fetal or a neonatal death, as elsewhere defined.</p>

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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor difference between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
Previous births	<p>Previous births refer to children born alive (who may or may not be living) to a mother prior to the registration of the current birth in the processing period. In some States, legitimised and legally adopted children may also be included.</p> <p>Due to variation in data collection and processing methods across States and Territories, different definitions of the concept of previous births have been applied.</p> <p>All previous births of the mother includes all births prior to the current confinement, regardless of nuptiality and paternity.</p> <p>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 ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged.</p>
Previous issue	See Previous births.
Remarriage rates	Remarriage rates are the number of remarrying men and women per 1,000 population of widowed and divorced men or women of the same age at 30 June. The rates are separately calculated for widowed or divorced men or women by appropriately adjusting the numerator and denominator of the rates.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rates	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The direct method is used for comparing States and Territory and Australia rates. ▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. The indirect method is used for comparison of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates and Statistical Local Area rates.
State or Territory of registration	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the birth, death, or marriage was registered or the State or Territory in which the divorce was granted. For further information about how this affects divorce see paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
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	<p>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).</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>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.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.</p>

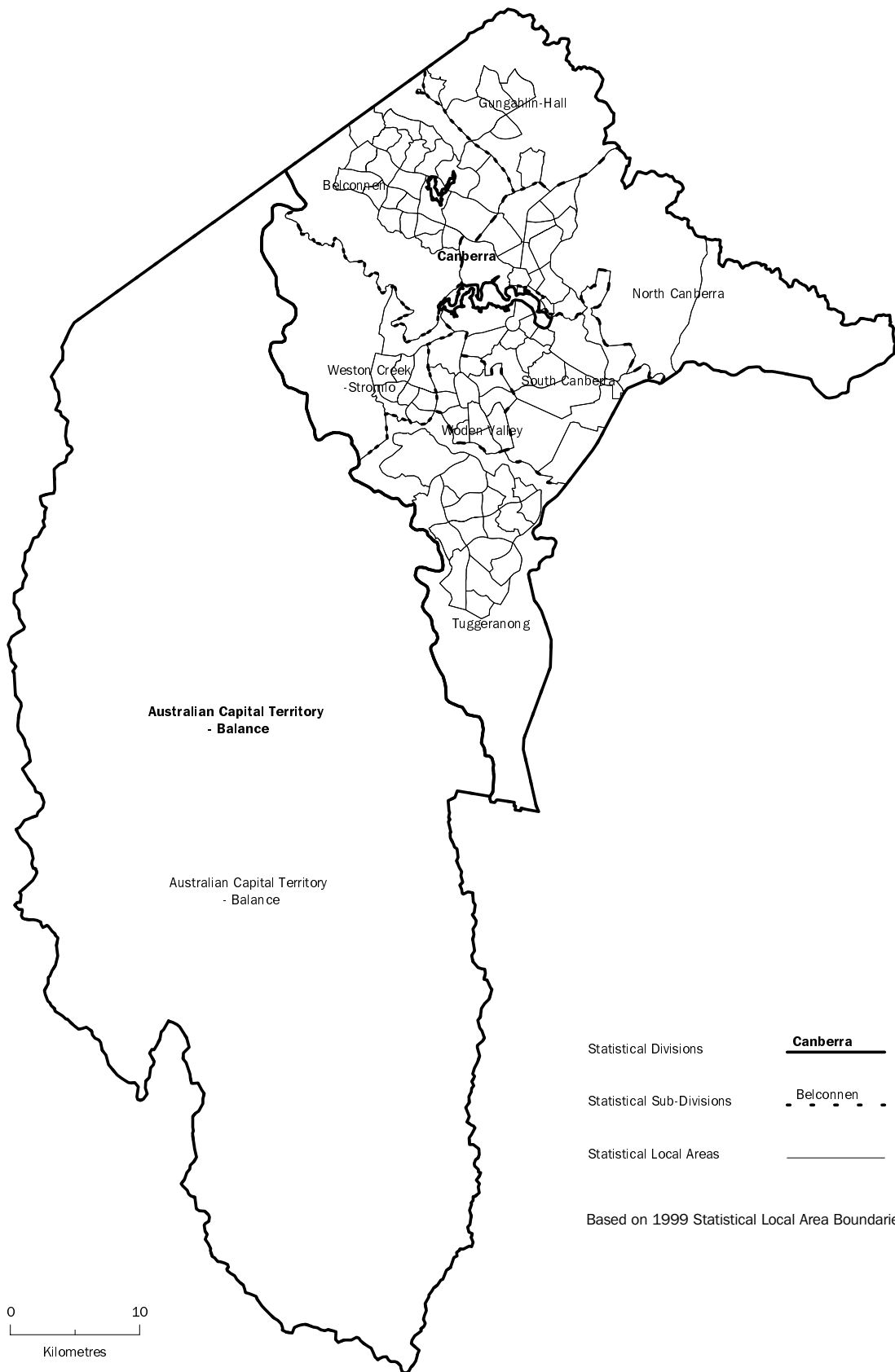
REFERENCE MAPS

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

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

The second map shows boundaries for selected SLAs.

STATISTICAL AREAS

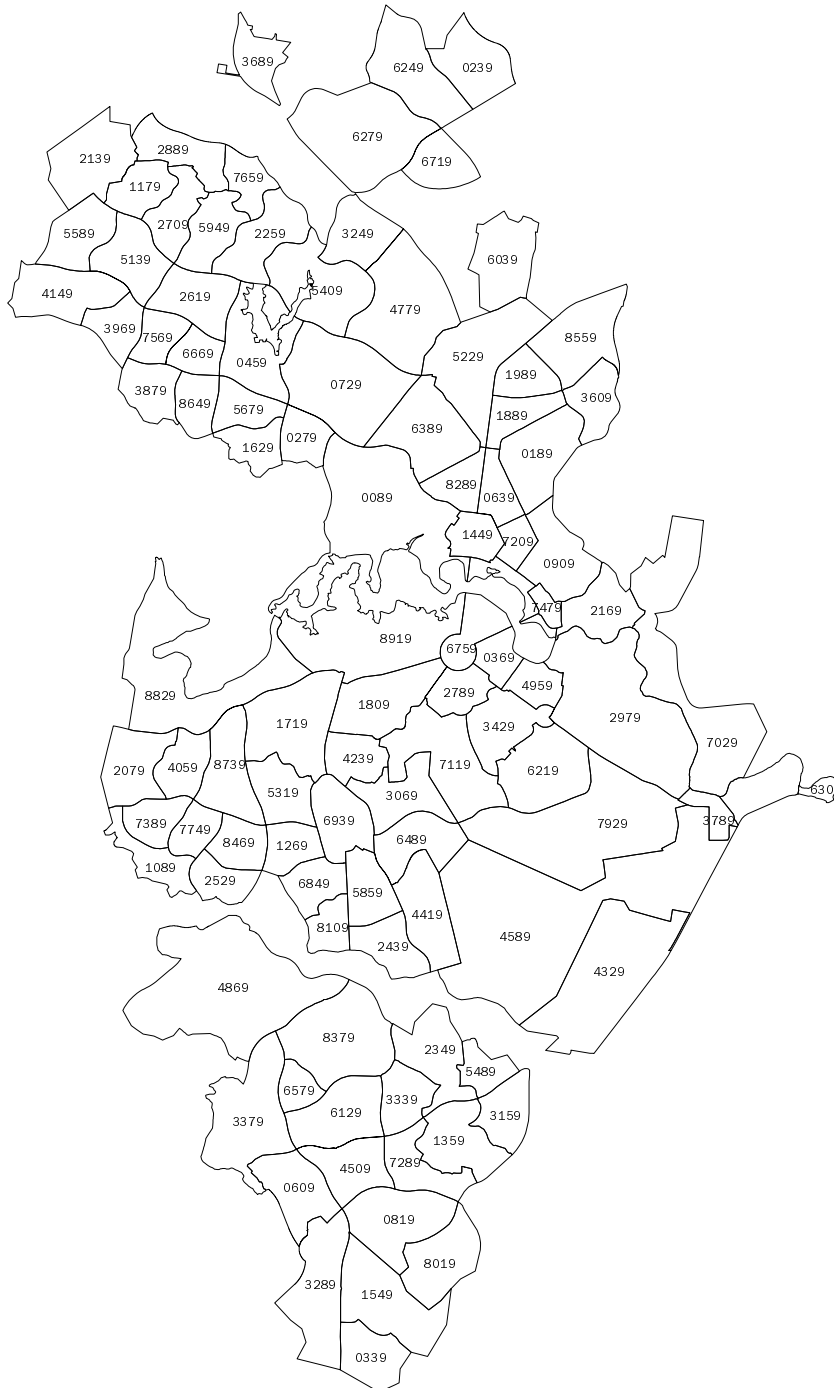


- Statistical Divisions **Canberra**
- Statistical Sub-Divisions Belconnen
- Statistical Local Areas

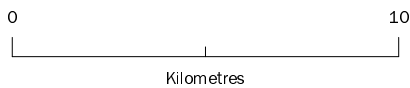
Based on 1999 Statistical Local Area Boundaries

0 10
Kilometres

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS



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



Based on 1999 Statistical Local Area Boundaries

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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