

The legislative framework for civil registration and vital statistics is of primary importance in terms of establishing a functioning system.
Please provide the title of the current and relevant legislation, and the date of its promulgation.

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Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation; please mark with an "X" the applicable cell.						
- date of occurrence		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
- date of registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Since when has the present basis of tabulation been used?	At least 10 years	At least 10 years	At least 10 years		At least 10 years	At least 10 years

II. Estimated completeness of registration	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Please provide in the respective cell of this row, the exact percentage of completeness of registration for each vital event, if available.						
If the percentage of completeness is not available, please mark with an "X" the respective cell for the estimated range of completeness, for each vital event.						
100 per cent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
90 - 99 per cent						
80 - 89 per cent						
70 - 79 per cent						
60 - 69 per cent						
50 - 59 per cent						
Under 50 per cent						
Please specify:						
(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers	2009-2019					
(b) Basis of completeness estimate						
- Demographic analysis	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
- Dual record check	Yes					
- Questions in population census	Yes					
- Questions in sample surveys						
- Other (specify)						
- No evaluation						

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

Marriages: Coverage of marriage statistics in Australia is considered complete as all marriages that take place in Australia are recorded as legal events. There can be delays in the registration of marriages with the state or territory registries and so not all marriages are registered in the year that they occur. There may also be further delays to the ABS receiving notification of the marriage from the registries due to processing or data transfer lags.
Divorces: Coverage of divorce statistics in Australia is considered complete as all divorces granted are recorded legal decisions. 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 made absolute (or divorces granted) in any one year. A rise in numbers in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period. A small proportion of divorces are granted several years after application.

Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
- Population censuses (date)						
- Sample surveys						
- Population registers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Dual record systems						
- Other (specify)						

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on sources other than civil registration:

Births: Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each Australian state and territory. Deaths: Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each Australian state and territory. Infant deaths: Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each Australian state and territory. Late foetal deaths: Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each Australian state and territory. Marriages: Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each Australian state and territory. Divorces: Details of all divorces granted maintained by the Family Court of Australia.

Additional metadata for selected tables

Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions

Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use:	Description in table footnotes
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:	Description in table footnotes

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options.</i>	X
a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated.	
b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	
c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	
d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	
e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.	
f) Other, please specify.	N/A

Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?	de Jure population
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?	A variety of methods are used to smooth life tables for different age ranges. 1. Whittaker-Henderson graduation (ages 2-40); 2. Cubic Splines (ages 22-96); 3. Makeham function (ages 85-120).
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?	
If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern), what model was used?	
<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options</i>	X
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?	
a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths	
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths	x
c) Information on deaths from census	
d) Life expectancy at birth	
e) Under-five mortality	
f) Infant mortality	

Please include any reference materials describing methods or data sources used in constructing life tables:

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Table 22 Minimum legal marriage age

Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place:	Men	Women
a) With parental consent	16	16
b) Without parental consent	18	18

Please provide description regarding minimum legal marriage ages in your country if they do not fit the table above:

The minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry in Australia is 18 years. Persons between the age of 16 years 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.
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Note: The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the UN Demographic Yearbook System, conducted during 9 -12 November 2020, recommended the collection of metadata on the completeness of death registration by age and sex; for this reason the below tabulation is added to the vital statistics metadata request. Please refer to paragraph 13 of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting. The links are provided below.

[Expert Group Meeting, 9 - 12 November 2020](#)

[Conclusions and Recommendations](#)

Estimated completeness of death registration by age and sex

Please provide an estimate of completeness of death registration for each age group and sex, as an exact percentage or as an interval of percentages, as available:

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	100	100	100
1 - 4	100	100	100
0 - 4	100	100	100
5 - 9	100	100	100
10 - 14	100	100	100
15 - 19	100	100	100
20 - 24	100	100	100
25 - 29	100	100	100
30 - 34	100	100	100
35 - 39	100	100	100
40 - 44	100	100	100
45 - 49	100	100	100
50 - 54	100	100	100
55 - 59	100	100	100
60 - 64	100	100	100
65 - 69	100	100	100
70 - 74	100	100	100
75 - 79	100	100	100
80 - 84	100	100	100
85 - 89	100	100	100
90 - 94	100	100	100
95 - 99	100	100	100
100+	100	100	100
TOTAL	100	100	100

Please specify:	
(a) Year(s) to which the above completeness estimates refer	2019
(b) Basis of completeness estimate	
- Demographic analysis	
- Dual record check	Yes. Legal registration matched with the deceased person's Birth certificate.
- Questions in population census	
- Questions in sample surveys	
- Other (specify)	
- No evaluation	

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

Coverage of death statistics in Australia is considered complete as all deaths that take place in Australia are recorded as legal events. The occurrence of a death and the registration of a death do not always occur in the same year. The data presented in death statistics is the legal registration of a death following a certified Doctor or Coroner examination.