

Chapter 6

POPULATION

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Chapter 6

POPULATION

The first sixty years of white settlement saw a fairly rapid population build-up, more than half of whom were, or had been, convicts. Although this rate of increase then diminished, by 1905 - 45 years later - the number of people had doubled. With a birth rate of less than one per cent to 1945, it took another 65 years to double again. At 30 June 1989 the resident population was estimated to be 450 960.

The first human inhabitants of what is now Tasmania arrived about 25 000 years ago, crossing the land bridge that then connected Tasmania to the mainland. Total numbers, before white settlement, have been estimated to have never exceeded 5000.

White settlement began in 1803 to secure British strategic interests against the French. In keeping with the penal nature of the early settlement, most of the population were convicts or government officials. At the census of 1847, just over 50 per cent of the total population of 70 000 people were, or had been, convicts. Less than 20 per cent were free immigrants.

Transportation was abolished in 1853. This, and emigration to Victoria after the discovery of gold there in 1851, at first caused a slump in population growth. The subsequent growth of mainland markets for Tasmanian primary produce, and important tin and gold discoveries in Tasmania in the early 1870s reversed this trend with a return to rapidly increasing population levels. The 15 years between 1861 and 1876 saw the population increase from 90 000 to 105 000. The next fifteen years to 1891 saw the population reach 147 000, an annual rate of increase more than double the previous period.

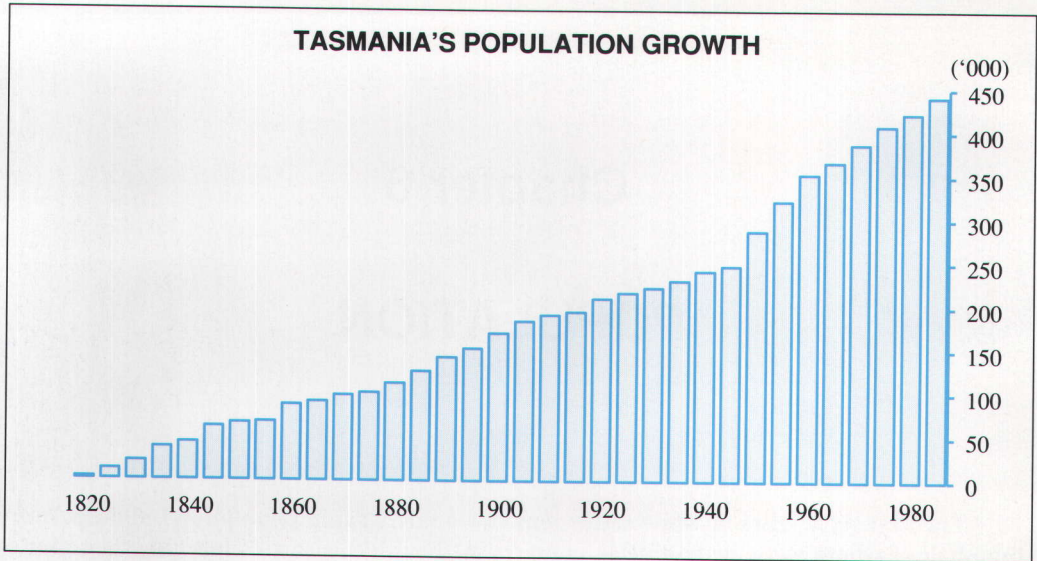
The effects of economic depression in Australia in the 1890s, whilst severe, were eased



At 30 June 1989, Tasmania's resident population was estimated to be 450 960. Photo: The Mercury

somewhat in Tasmania by the silver and copper mining boom on the West Coast. Tasmania's relative prosperity was reflected in a net migration in excess of 4000 per year from 1896 to 1899.

Whilst federation in 1901 meant free access to mainland markets for primary producers, many small manufacturers faced stiff competition from mainland firms. Economic stagnation, exacerbated by the petering out of the West Coast mining boom, was reflected in a drift of people to the mainland. Attracting manufacturing industries through the provision of cheap hydro-electric power came to be seen as a way out of the economic gloom. Whilst partly



successful, this was not wholly sufficient, especially during the economic depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. Rural industries, always important to Tasmania's economic well-being, were particularly affected by the depression. In the 35 years between 1900 and 1935, Tasmania's population grew at less than 0.7 per cent per year.

After World War Two, Tasmania shared in the prosperity of the Australian economy. The post-war baby boom and gains from overseas immigration resulted in an annual increase of 1.5 per cent in the 35 years 1945 to 1980, more than double the pre-war rate. Despite this growth, Tasmania still lagged behind the mainland States. In the same period, the Australian rate of growth was two per cent and, as a result, the proportion of the total Australian population living in Tasmania has decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1945 to 2.7 per cent in 1989.

6.1 POPULATION GROWTH

In the period 1972 to 1989, Tasmania's resident population growth was the lowest of all the States, recording a rate which was less than half that of Australia's.

Of the most recent years, only in 1984 and 1985 has the rate of population growth approached that of Australia as a whole. The rate

6.1 POPULATION CHANGE BY STATE, AUSTRALIA, 1972 TO 1989 (year ended 30 June)

States and Territories	Estimated resident population		
	1972 ('000)	1989 p ('000)	Growth (%)
NSW	4 795.1	5 761.9	20.2
Vic.	3 661.3	4 315.2	17.9
Qld	1 898.5	2 830.2	49.1
SA	1 214.6	1 423.3	17.2
WA	1 082.0	1 591.1	47.1
Tas.	400.3	451.0	12.7
NT	92.1	156.1	69.5
ACT	159.8	2 77.9	73.9
Australia	13 303.7	16 806.7	26.3

for the year to 30 June 1989 was 0.56 per cent, approximately one-third the Australian rate.

6.2 POPULATION GROWTH, TASMANIA (year ended 30 June)

	Growth ('000)	Rate (%)	Australian rate (%)
1983	2 960	0.69	1.38
1984	4 955	1.14	1.21
1985	5 068	1.16	1.34
1986	3 645	0.82	1.46
1987	1 468	0.33	1.53
1988	516	0.12	1.69
1989	2 499	0.56	1.62

In the year to 30 June 1989 Tasmania recorded the second lowest rate of population growth of the States and Territories, with only the Northern Territory recording a lower rate.

6.3 RATES OF CHANGE OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA, (Year ended 30 June 1989) (%)

States and Territories	Natural increase	Net migration	Total growth
NSW	0.78	0.27	1.06
Vic.	0.74	0.51	1.25
Qld	0.81	2.34	3.15
SA	0.61	0.46	1.07
WA	1.00	2.00	3.00
Tas.	0.72	-0.16	0.56
NT	1.63	-1.45	0.18
ACT	1.16	0.45	1.61
Australia	0.79	0.83	1.62

6.1.1 Natural Increase

Until the year ended 30 June 1987, Tasmania's rate of natural increase closely mirrored Australia's, which, in line with most of the developed world, has been gradually falling. The two years 1987-88 and 1988-89 however, have seen the Tasmanian rate fall below that of Australia. Whether this signifies the establishment of a long term trend is yet to be seen.

6.4 NATURAL INCREASE, TASMANIA (year ended 30 June)

Year	Births ('000)	Deaths ('000)	Natural increase ('000)	Rate (%)	Australian rate (%)
1983	6 994	3 387	3 607	0.84	0.85
1984	7 106	3 441	3 665	0.85	0.84
1985	7 232	3 654	3 578	0.82	0.82
1986	6 974	3 656	3 318	0.75	0.78
1987	6 976	3 462	3 514	0.79	0.79
1988	6 704	3 646	3 058	0.68	0.77
1989	6 890	3 674	3 216	0.72	0.79

6.1.2 Migration

Population loss through migration has been the principal reason for Tasmania's comparatively low population growth.

Overseas Migration

The pattern of overseas migration to Tasmania in recent years is one of continuing low levels. In the year ended 30 June 1989, the rate of Tasmanian population increase from net overseas migration was estimated to be 0.13 per cent, about one-sixth the Australian rate of 0.83 per cent.

6.5 NET ESTIMATED OVERSEAS MIGRATION, TASMANIA

Year ended 30 June	Tasmania			Australia	
	Arrivals ('000)	Departures ('000)	Net ('000)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
1983	1 918	1 275	611	0.14	0.48
1984	1 853	1 202	659	0.15	0.32
1985	1 964	1 255	769	0.18	0.47
1986	2 111	1 282	890	0.20	0.64
1987	1 992	1 282	795	0.18	0.74
1988	2 187	1 358	892	0.20	0.92
1989	1 998	1 406	592	0.13	0.83

Interstate Migration

However, the most significant factor contributing to Tasmania's low population growth is the overall loss through migration to other States. This is shown as a *negative* net migration gain. The net loss of 3434 persons during 1987-88 was the highest yearly loss since the troop movements of 1941. The net loss of 1309 persons in 1988-89, although still a negative figure, represents a significant improvement on 1987-88 and a reversal in the trend shown in the three years earlier.

6.6 NET ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION, TASMANIA

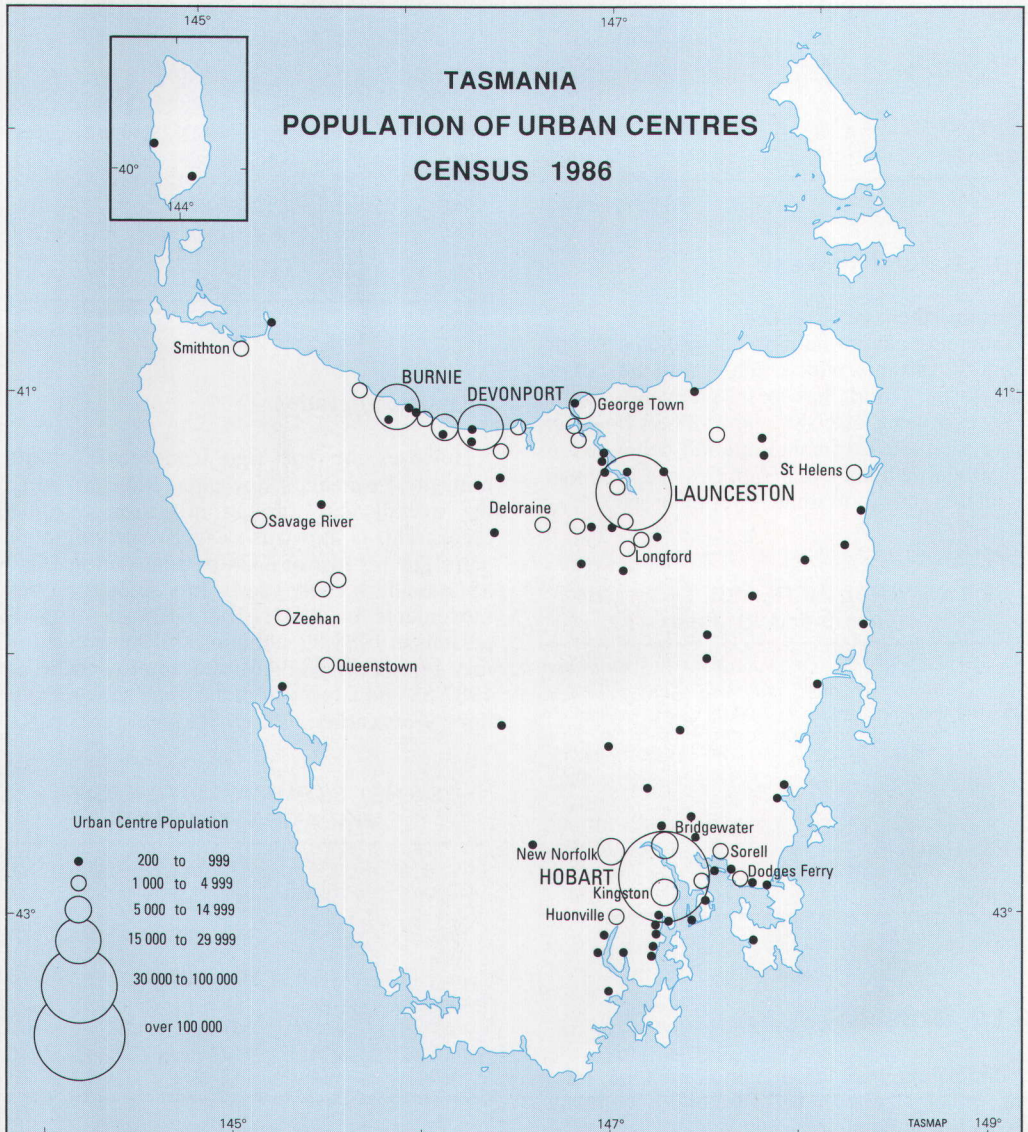
Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	Departures	Net ('000)	Rate (%)
1983	7 687	8 901	-1 214	-0.28
1984	8 334	7 639	695	0.16
1985	9 185	8 408	777	0.18
1986	9 664	9 802	-138	-0.03
1987	8 776	11 617	-2 841	-0.64
1988	9 715	13 149	-3 434	-0.77
1989	11 847	13 156	-1 309	-0.29

6.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

At 30 June 1989 the resident population of Tasmania was estimated at 450 960. On a regional basis, the Greater Hobart - Southern Region accounted for almost 48 per cent of the population, the Northern Region almost 28 per cent and the Mersey-Lyell Region just over 24 per cent.

Westbury, Portland, Kingborough and Sorell were the local government areas which have had the largest percentage increase in population since 1986; Westbury, with an increase of 930, recorded the largest actual increase. Zeehan, down 960, King Island, down 270 and Lyell, down 270, recorded the heaviest losses in population.

In terms of population distribution, Tasmania is the most decentralised State with nearly 60 per cent of the population living outside of the capital city statistical division.



**6.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, TASMANIA
(at 30 June)**

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>Annual average rate of change 1986 to 1989 (%)</i>	<i>Proportion of State (%)</i>
Greater Hobart-Southern Region	211 950	215 040	0.5	47.7
Hobart	47 940	47 280	-0.5	10.5
Glenorchy	41 820	41 780	0.0	9.3
Clarence	46 740	47 150	0.3	10.5
Brighton	11 940	12 500	1.5	2.8
Kingborough	21 080	22 790	2.6	5.1
New Norfolk	10 050	10 020	-0.1	2.2
Sorell	7 000	7 550	2.6	1.7
Bothwell	790	780	-0.4	0.2
Bruny	460	490	2.1	0.1
Esperance	3 200	3 250	0.5	0.7
Glamorgan	1 740	1 780	0.8	0.4
Green Ponds	1 100	1 130	0.9	0.3
Hamilton	2 500	2 400	-1.4	0.5
Huon	5 220	5 470	1.6	1.2
Oatlands	2 010	1 970	-0.7	0.4
Port Cygnet	2 790	2 940	1.8	0.7
Richmond	2 150	2 210	0.9	0.5
Spring Bay	2 020	2 060	0.7	0.5
Tasman	1 390	1 490	2.3	0.3
Northern Region	123 850	125 810	0.5	27.9
Launceston	63 210	63 150	0.0	14.0
Beaconsfield	15 840	16 550	1.5	3.7
Deloraine	5 460	5 540	0.5	1.2
Evandale	2 210	2 290	1.2	0.5
George Town	7 120	6 990	-0.6	1.6
Longford	6 400	6 600	1.0	1.5
Westbury	8 020	8 950	3.7	2.0
Campbell Town	1 460	1 390	-1.6	0.3
Fingal	2 880	2 870	-0.1	0.6
Flinders	1 050	1 010	-1.3	0.2
Portland	2 860	3 130	3.1	0.7
Ringarooma	2 270	2 220	-0.7	0.5
Ross	500	470	-2.0	0.1
Scottsdale	4 560	4 650	0.7	1.0
Mersey-Lyell Region	110 670	110 110	-0.2	24.4
Burnie	21 070	21 110	0.1	4.7
Circular Head	8 020	8 000	-0.1	1.8
Devonport	25 110	25 370	0.3	5.6
Kentish	4 710	4 800	0.6	1.1
King Island	2 050	1 780	-4.6	0.4
Latrobe	6 220	6 460	1.3	1.4
Penguin	5 450	5 510	0.4	1.2
Ulverstone	14 260	14 490	0.5	3.2
Wynyard	12 560	12 700	0.3	2.8
Lyell	3 940	3 670	-2.3	0.8
Strahan	520	530	1.0	0.1
Waratah	1 630	1 520	-2.3	0.3
Zeehan	5 130	4 170	-6.7	0.9
Total Tasmania	446 470	450 960	0.3	100.0

Mobility

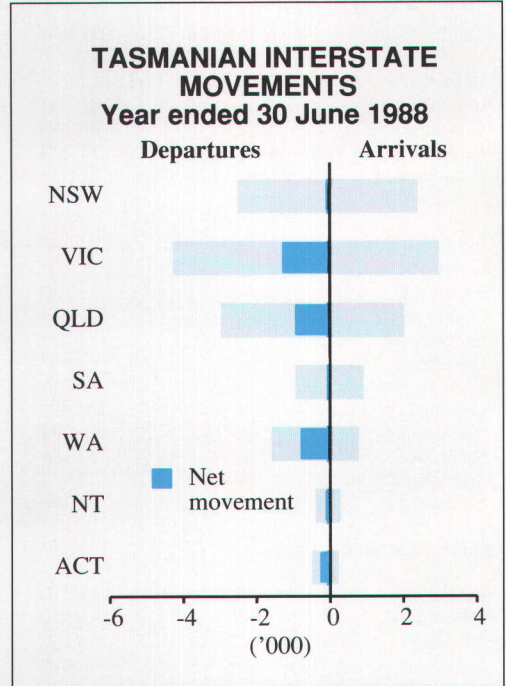
At the 1986 Census, 84 per cent of Tasmanian residents were living in the same dwelling as one year earlier, and 59 per cent were living in the same dwelling as five years earlier. These figures are notably similar to those for Australia.

Of those whose address was different one year earlier, 86 per cent reported that the address was in Tasmania. For those whose address was different five years earlier, this figure was 85 per cent.

For both periods the main destination of movements out of Tasmania and the source of movements to Tasmania was Victoria. Queensland gained most from *net* movements in the five year period and came a close second to Western Australia in the one year period. For both periods New South Wales provided the largest *net* gain for Tasmania.

Although Census data are useful to gain a measure of relative mobility, as the reference dates are merely two points in time, no information can be obtained for any movements in the intervening period. A measure of *total* interstate movements can be obtained from the estimates of internal migration used to produce intercensal population estimates. For the year ended 30 June 1988 these estimates confirm the position of Victoria as the main source *and* destination of permanent and long-term Tasmanian interstate movements. The relatively large number of departures to that State also resulted in the

largest *net* loss to Tasmania, of all the States and Territories. States which followed were Queensland and Western Australia respectively.



6.8 INTERSTATE MOBILITY, TASMANIA

Census 1986
(^{'000})

	1981 to 1986			1985 to 1986		
	Residing 30 June 1981 in Tasmania/ elsewhere 30 June 1986.	Residing 30 June 1986 in Tasmania/ elsewhere 30 June 1981.	Net gain	Residing 30 June 1985 in Tasmania/ elsewhere 30 June 1986.	Residing 30 June 1986 in Tasmania/ elsewhere 30 June 1985.	Net gain
NSW	5.2	6.5	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.4
Vic.	7.4	7.3	-0.2	2.7	2.9	0.2
Qld	6.4	4.0	-2.3	2.1	1.9	-0.3
SA	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
WA	2.7	2.1	-0.6	1.1	0.8	-0.3
NT	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
ACT	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Total	25.7	23.5	-2.2	9.5	9.4	-0.1

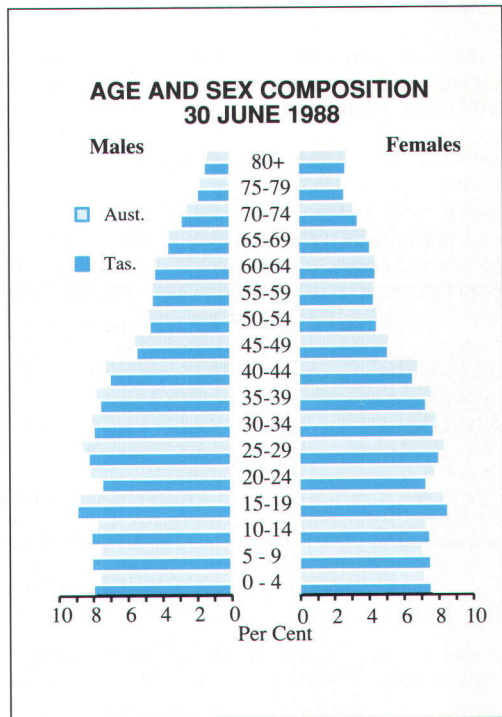
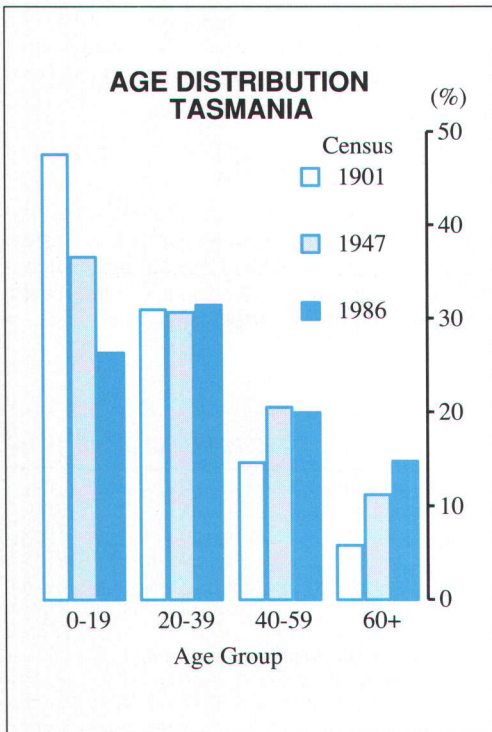
6.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF TASMANIANS

6.3.1 Age

Tasmania's population continued to age as did Australia's. In 1988, the median age (the age where one half of the population is younger and the other half older) of Tasmania's population was 30.4 years, 0.9 years older than in 1986 and 1.6 years older than in 1981. By comparison, the median age of all Australians in 1988 was 30.6 years.

6.9 SEX BY AGE DISTRIBUTION, TASMANIA, (30 June 1988 p)

Age group	Males (number)	Females (number)	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
0-4	17 712	17 210	102.92
5-14	35 901	34 106	105.26
15-24	36 362	35 911	101.26
25-34	35 943	35 887	100.16
35-44	32 306	31 521	102.49
45-64	42 495	41 787	101.69
65 and over	21 827	29 487	74.02
All ages	222 546	225 911	98.51



The age distribution of Tasmania's population has also changed markedly over time. In 1901, 48 per cent of the population was aged below 20, compared with 33 per cent in 1986.

however, as there is a much higher number of females in ages over 60 years. In every other age group males outnumbered females.

6.3.2 Sex

In 1988 the Tasmanian population contained an estimated 3365 more females than males. This excess of females is not distributed evenly,

6.3.3 Marital Status

At the Census of 30 June 1986, proportionally more Tasmanians than Australians in total were married and fewer had never been married.

6.10 MARITAL STATUS, TASMANIA, 30 JUNE 1986

Status	Tasmania				Australia
	Males	Females	Persons	(%)	(%)
Never married -					
Aged 15 years and over	49 125	38 603	87 728	26.6	28.4
Now married	98 080	97 990	196 070	59.4	57.8
Separated	3 964	4 598	8 562	2.6	2.6
Divorced	6 849	8 365	15 214	4.6	4.7
Widowed	4 150	18 091	22 241	6.7	6.5
Total	162 168	167 647	329 815	100.0	100.0

Other marital status characteristics were very similar.

Marital status of Tasmanians has changed considerably over the last 50 or so years. In 1933 just 0.3 per cent of people over the age of

In Tasmania, 47.9 per cent of aboriginals aged 15 years and over were employed, whilst 12.8 per cent were unemployed. Nationally, only 31.3 per cent were employed whilst 17.1 per cent were unemployed.

6.3.5 Families

Couple families formed the majority of all living arrangements. Almost 86 per cent of Tasmanian families were of this type, a figure which is virtually identical to Australia's. One parent families comprised over eight per cent, a

6.11. MARITAL STATUS, TASMANIA (%)

Status	Census			
	1933	1947	1961	1986
Never married -				
Aged 15 yrs & over	38.5	29.5	25.6	26.6
Married	54.3	60.9	65.7	59.4
Married - separated		1.8	1.8	2.6
Divorced	0.3	0.7	1.0	4.6
Widowed	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.7

15 were divorced compared with 4.6 per cent in 1986. The proportion of persons married in 1933, including those who were married but separated, as the distinction was not made then, was over 54 per cent. Directly after World War 2 it rose to 63 per cent and in 1986 was 62 per cent.

6.3.4 Aboriginals

In 1986, there were 6716 Aboriginals in Tasmania, comprising 1.5 per cent of the Tasmanian population. This was the same proportion as comprising the total Australian population.

6.12 FAMILY STRUCTURE, 30 JUNE 1986

Family type	Tasmania		Australia
	Number	(%)	(%)
Couple families -			
Couple only	36 126	30.6	30.6
With dependant children	42 485	36.0	35.5
With dependant children and adult family members	10 101	8.5	9.1
With adult family members	12 638	10.7	10.8
Total couple families	101 350	85.8	86.0
One parent families -			
With dependant children	7 682	6.5	5.9
With dependant children and adult family members	2 134	1.8	1.9
Total one parent families	9 816	8.3	7.8
Related adults	6 987	5.9	6.2
Total families	118 153	100.0	100.0

slightly larger proportion than of total Australian families.

6.13 PROPORTION OF OVERSEAS BORN PERSONS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1986

States and Territories	Australian born	Overseas born		
		UK	Other	Total
NSW	79.2	5.8	15.1	20.8
Vic.	77.2	5.9	16.8	22.8
Qld	85.0	5.9	9.1	15.0
SA	77.7	10.6	11.7	22.3
WA	72.5	13.3	14.2	27.5
Tas.	89.9	5.2	4.9	10.1
NT	81.6	5.6	12.8	18.4
ACT	76.7	7.5	15.8	23.3
Australia	79.2	6.9	13.9	20.8

6.3.6 Country of Birth

In relative terms fewer overseas migrants make Tasmania their home than any other State or Territory. In 1986, 89.9 per cent of Tasmanians were born in Australia, more than 10 per cent greater than the national figure of 79.2 per cent.

Of Tasmania's overseas born population, over one half have come from the United Kingdom

6.14 OVERSEAS BORN PERSONS TASMANIA, CENSUS 1986

Birthplace	Persons (number)	Percentage of overseas born	
		Tasmania (%)	Australia (%)
United Kingdom	22 660	51.3	33.4
Netherlands	2 973	6.7	2.9
New Zealand	2 763	6.3	6.5
Germany	1 982	4.5	3.5
Poland	1 301	2.9	2.1
Italy	1 259	2.9	8.1
Yugoslavia	769	1.7	4.6
Greece	744	1.7	4.2
United States	725	1.6	1.3
Malaysia	612	1.4	1.5
Other	8 381	19.0	31.9
Total Overseas Born	44 169	100.0	100.0

which is a higher proportion than for any other State. New Zealand apart, the countries which then predominate are northern European, reflecting the pattern of immediate postwar immigration to the State. This is somewhat different to the total Australian experience where southern European countries predominate as countries of origin.

At June 1986 only a small proportion of Europeans in Tasmania had been resident for less than five years, a figure which is significantly less than that for Australia. A much higher figure was recorded for those from East and South East Asian countries, where almost half had been resident for less than five years. Of all overseas born persons in Tasmania, over 10 per cent had been resident in Australia for less than five years compared to the total Australia figure of over 14 per cent.

6.3.7 Ancestry

Of the 93 per cent of Tasmanians who answered the 1986 Census question relating to ancestry, 67 per cent indicated some Anglo-celtic descent. A further 21 per cent indicated

6.15 ANCESTRY, CENSUS 1986

Ancestry (a)	Tasmania		Australia
	('000)	(%)	(%)
Australian	86.6	21.4	20.0
Australian-Anglo-celtic	6.7	1.7	2.1
Australian-Other	2.4	0.6	1.3
English	216.5	53.5	38.3
Irish	7.5	1.9	2.6
Scottish	7.8	1.9	2.3
Other Anglo-celtic	25.1	6.2	6.9
Anglo-celtic-Other	7.8	1.9	4.1
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander (b)	4.3	1.1	1.4
Dutch	5.1	1.3	1.0
German	3.8	0.9	1.6
Italian	2.2	0.6	3.5
Polish	2.1	0.5	0.7
Greek	1.6	0.4	2.0
Chinese	1.2	0.3	1.2
Other	23.9	5.9	11.0
Total	404.7	100.0	100.0

(a) Interpretation of the ancestry data should be done with caution. As the census question relied on self-perception, some people may have indicated the origins of several previous generations, while others may have considered their own origin or birthplace.

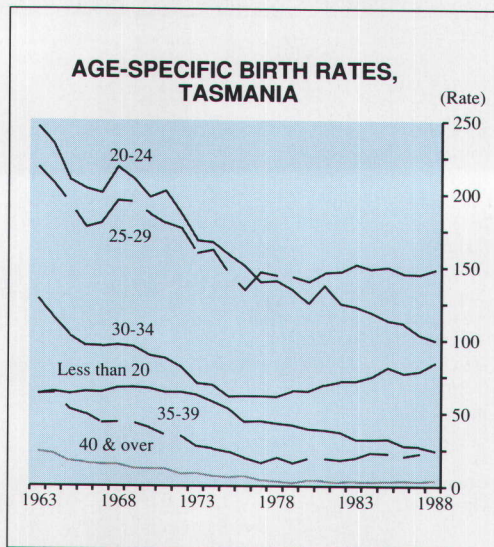
(b) Includes all cases where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander were stated as either the first or second ancestry.

Australian only descent. Just over one per cent indicated some Aboriginal-Torres Strait Islander ancestry.

6.4 FERTILITY

The late 1950s and early 1960s was a period of peak fertility in the post-war era before a decline in the mid 1960s, which continued steadily through the 1970s. The trend since 1980 indicates that a period of stability may have been reached, but at a level only a little over 50 per cent of the 1961 rate.

Whereas prior to 1977 the most fertile age group was 20-24, this is now the 25-29 age group. The fertility rate of the under 20 and 20-24 age groups have been declining steadily during the 1970s and 80s, while that of the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups have risen slightly. Several factors have contributed to these trends including later marriage and an increasing period between marriage and the birth of the first child.



Since the early 1960s the median age for spinster brides has increased from about 21 years to 23.5 years in 1988. In the mid 1960s the median duration between marriage and the birth of the first child was about 12 months. This increased

6.16 MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDES (years)

Year	Spinster	All Brides
1971	20.5	20.8
1981	21.6	22.6
1987	23.1	24.6
1988	23.5	24.9

during the 1970s and in 1988 it was approaching 3 years.

The fertility rate, as measured by the net reproduction rate, is falling and since the early 1970s has been below replacement level. Except for 1986, the Tasmanian rate has generally been higher than the national rate.

6.17 NET REPRODUCTION RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Tasmania	Australia
1971	1.399	1.362
1981	0.995	0.925
1985	0.968	0.924
1986	0.889	0.895
1987	0.910	0.883
1988	0.935	0.881

6.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

6.5.1 Life Expectancy

A measure often used to indicate changes in the health status of a community or to make comparisons between communities is life expectancy. This is the number of years that a person can, on average, expect to live past his present age, and is based on death rates of the population.

Reflecting the high infant mortality rates and death rates during the early years of life, life expectancy at age 0 in the early part of this century was less than at age 5. Improvements in hygiene and health care substantially reducing

infant and early age death rates, has increased life expectancy at age 0 for both males and females. Expectation of life at age 0 for males has improved by 17.9 years since the beginning of the century and for females by 20.7 years.

At higher ages, the changes were minor until the 1970s. In 1970-72 life expectancy for males aged 60 was 15.4 years compared with 14.3 years in the first decade of this century and for females 19.7 compared with 16.2 years. Since 1970-72 there has been a significant increase in life expectancy of 60 year olds; for males it has increased by 3.0 to 18.4 in 1988 and for females by 3.1 years to 22.8 years. Much of this improvement can be related to prevention and advances in treatment of diseases associated with the circulatory system such as heart attacks and strokes.

6.18 LIFE EXPECTANCY, AUSTRALIA (years)

Age (years)	1901-1910		1988	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	55.2	58.8	73.1	79.5
5	57.9	58.6	68.9	75.2
10	53.5	56.0	64.0	70.3
20	44.7	47.5	54.4	60.4
40	28.6	31.5	35.8	41.0
60	14.3	16.2	18.4	22.8
70	8.7	10.0	11.6	14.9

The increase in life expectancy means there is an increasing number of elderly people in the population, many of whom will be needing support services.

At all ages females have a higher life expectancy than males.

6.5.2 Mortality

The 1970s and 1980s have been years of considerable improvement in mortality rates, particularly among the higher age groups, and infants. Improvements in age-specific death rates have been most marked among the age groups over 60 years with decreases of between 21 and 35 per cent for males and 18 and 34 per cent for females. The infant mortality rate has also fallen

6.19 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, TASMANIA

Age group (years)	Males		Females	
	1970-72	1988	1970-72	1988
Under 1	17.8	11.4	11.5	7.8
1-4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3
5-9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
10-14	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
15-19	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.4
20-24	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.8
25-29	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.7
30-34	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6
35-39	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.9
40-44	3.4	1.7	1.9	2.0
45-49	5.3	2.9	3.0	1.7
50-54	9.5	6.6	5.6	4.0
55-59	15.5	11.5	8.0	6.0
60-64	25.2	16.4	12.4	9.3
65-69	39.5	28.6	21.3	16.5
70-74	62.2	49.4	36.5	24.1
75-79	91.9	67.1	60.9	43.3
80 and over	164.0	144.8	135.5	111.8

quite dramatically, from 20.3 per thousand live male births in 1960-62 to 11.4 in 1988 and from 17.3 to 7.8 among females. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate is higher in Tasmania than for Australia.

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