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Reissue

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DEATHS

AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Paul Lukong on Canberra (02) 6252 5997.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication brings together statistics for deaths and mortality in Australia. In the main, data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown, unless stated otherwise. Populations used in the calculation of rates for 2005 are revised estimated resident population by age/sex at 30 June 2005, unless stated otherwise. State/territory relates to the state/territory of usual residence of the deceased at the time of death, unless stated otherwise. Calculations as shown in the commentary sections are based on unrounded data. Calculations using rounded data may differ from those published.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Causes of death data in tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 of the 2004 issue have been removed from this issue. No causes of death data will be published in future issues. Causes of death information for 2005 will be published in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3303.0), scheduled for release on 14 March 2007.

One feature article is included: Natural decrease in Local Government Areas.

TAKE CARE

Information from the New South Wales and Queensland Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages indicates that decreases in deaths registered in 2005 for these states are partly due to delays in processing death registrations for 2005. Combined, these states had 2,600 fewer death registrations than were reported in 2004. As a result, the number of deaths registered for Australia overall for 2005 may be underestimated. It is expected that as the backlog in registrations is processed, the number of deaths registered in subsequent periods will increase. See paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

During 2005 it was identified that some death registrations for South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were not being provided to the ABS in the appropriate year of registration if cause of death information was not available. Registrations for 1 July to 31 December 2004 (41 for South Australia and 26 for the Australian Capital Territory) were subsequently provided to the ABS when cause of death information became available, and have therefore been included in the 2005 death registrations data although they were initially registered in 2004.

As there is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories, Indigenous age-specific death rates presented in this publication are likely to be underestimates of the true rates. Fluctuations in the level of Indigenous mortality over time partly reflect changing levels of coverage of Indigenous deaths. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends in Indigenous mortality over time.

ROUNDING

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. Death registration data are also affected by delays in registration. Where necessary, tables have had small values suppressed or randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASDR	age-specific death rate
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	Collection District
CDR	crude death rate
ERP	estimated resident population
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
IMR	infant mortality rate
ISDR	indirect standardised death rate
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

CHAPTER 1

MAIN FEATURES

MORTALITY CONTINUES TO DECLINE

- There were 130,700 deaths registered in Australia in 2005, approximately 1,800 (1.4%) less than the number registered in 2004 (132,500). The standardised death rate in 2005 (6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was the lowest on record, slightly lower than that in 2004 (6.3) and down 38.8% from 1985 (9.8).
- Over the past 20 years there has been a decline in death rates for all states and territories. The highest standardised death rate in 2005 was in the Northern Territory (8.6), while the lowest was in the Australian Capital Territory (5.6).
- Information from the New South Wales and Queensland Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages indicates that decreases in deaths registered in 2005 for these states are partly due to delays in processing death registrations for 2005. Combined, these states had 2,600 fewer death registrations than were reported in 2004. As a result, the number of deaths registered for Australia overall for 2005 may be underestimated. See paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

LIFE EXPECTANCY CONTINUES TO INCREASE

- Over the past 20 years life expectancy has improved by 6.1 years for males and 4.5 years for females. A boy born in 2003–2005 can expect to live 78.5 years while a girl can expect to live 83.3 years.
- The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest life expectancy at birth for both males (79.9 years) and females (84.0 years) in 2003–2005, while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy at birth for both males (72.5 years) and females (78.2 years).
- In 2003–2005 life expectancy at birth varied between Statistical Divisions (SD) of Australia by up to 12 years. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79.9 years), followed by Melbourne (79.6 years) and Perth (79.5 years). Female life expectancy at birth was highest in South West SD in Western Australia (84.5 years), followed by South East SD in South Australia (84.1 years) and Canberra and Perth (each 84.0 years).
- Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of Northern Territory (68.2 years), followed by Kimberley SD in Western Australia (70.2 years) and North West SD in Queensland (72.2 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in Kimberley SD (73.1 years), Balance of Northern Territory (73.9 years) and North West SD in Queensland (77.5 years).
- Among the countries of the world Australia's male life expectancy at birth ranks below Iceland and Hong Kong (each 79 years). Japan, Macao, Sweden, Switzerland and Israel all share with Australia a male life expectancy at birth of 78 years. Australia's female life expectancy at birth ranks below Japan and Hong Kong (both 85 years). Females of Spain, Switzerland, France, Italy and Iceland share with Australia a life expectancy at birth of 83 years.

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY

- In 2005 there were 1,300 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was an increase of 120 infant deaths (or 10.0%) over the number registered in 2004.
- The infant mortality rate of 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 was slightly higher than the 2004 rate (4.7) and 49.5% lower than the 1985 rate (9.9).
- Of male deaths registered in 2005, 55.1% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 18.7% were widowed and 14.8% were never married. In contrast, female deaths showed 26.6% were in a registered marriage, 56.5% were widowed and 8.9% never married. This difference is a consequence of the greater longevity of women.
- The median age at death in 2005 was 76.8 years for males and 82.9 years for females, an increase of 5.8 years and 5.0 years over the median age at death for males and females respectively since 1985. This reflects the ageing of the population, as well as improving life expectancy over the period.
- In the last 20 years death rates have declined for both males and females for all ages. The largest proportional decrease in male age-specific death rates occurred in the 10–14 years age group (down 60.5%), followed by those aged 5–9 years (down 57.1%) and 15–19 years (down 56.2%). For females, the 5–9 years age group experienced the largest proportional decrease (down 54.0%), followed by those aged 1–4 years (down 52.8%) and 55–59 years (down 47.4%).

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

- There is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories. Indigenous age-specific death rates presented in this publication are therefore likely to be underestimates of the true rates. Fluctuations in the level of Indigenous mortality over time partly reflect changing levels of coverage of Indigenous deaths. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends in Indigenous mortality over time.
- There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2005 where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).
- Experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated to be 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females.

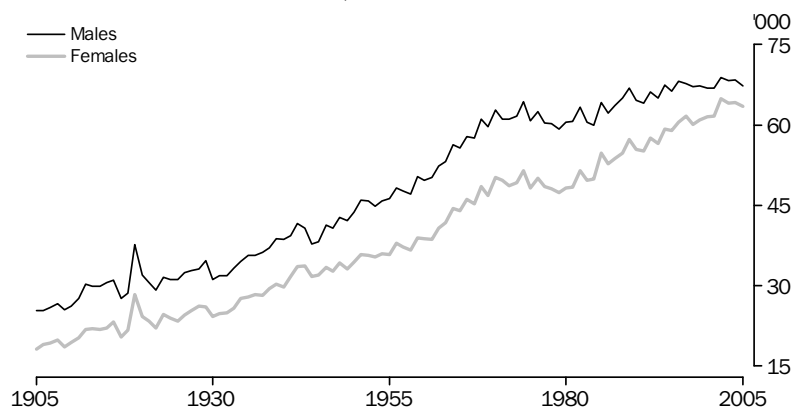
NEW TIME SERIES OF STATE AND TERRITORY DEATHS DATA

- Time series of deaths and mortality data for the states and territories, Statistical Divisions, Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas are now available in spreadsheet format from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au/>>. For more information see paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes.

INTRODUCTION

In 2005 there were 130,700 deaths (67,200 males and 63,500 females) registered in Australia, a decrease of approximately 1,800 deaths (or 1.4%) compared with the number of deaths registered in 2004 (132,500). Since 1985 the number of deaths registered has increased by an average of 0.5% per year, with year to year fluctuations.

Information from the New South Wales and Queensland Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages indicates that decreases in deaths registered in 2005 for these states are partly due to delays in processing death registrations for 2005. Combined, these states had 2,600 fewer death registrations than were reported in 2004. As a result, the number of deaths registered for Australia overall for 2005 may be underestimated. It is expected that as the backlog in registrations is processed, the number of deaths registered in subsequent periods will increase. See paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

2.1 DEATHS REGISTERED, 1905—2005

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (3105.0.65.001); Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

The steady increase in the number of deaths over time reflects the increasing size of the population and, in particular, the increasing number of older people. With the continued ageing of the population the number of deaths is projected to increase, with deaths outnumbering births in 2044 (Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101*, cat. no. 3222.0).

Declining death rates

Despite the ageing of the population over the last 20 years, death rates have continued to decline. The crude death rate declined from 7.5 deaths per 1,000 population in 1985 to 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2005. With a now older population, this indicates a considerable decline in age-specific death rates (ASDRs) over the period. The standardised death rate (SDR), which eliminates the effect of the changing age structure

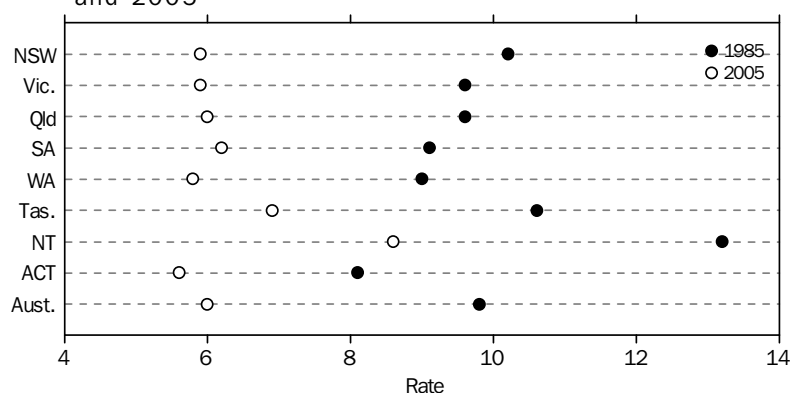
Declining death rates continued

of the population, was the lowest on record at 6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 2005, slightly lower than in 2004 (6.3) and down by 38.8% from 1985 (9.8). Standardised death rates are calculated using the 2001 total population of Australia as the standard population (see Glossary for more information).

States and territories

Over the past 20 years all states and territories have experienced sustained declines in SDRs, with the Northern Territory experiencing the largest decline (from 13.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 1985 to 8.6 in 2005) and the Australian Capital Territory experiencing the smallest decline (from 8.1 to 5.6 over the same period).

2.2 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—1985 and 2005



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 population as the standard population.

The Northern Territory was the only state or territory to record an increase in SDR between 2004 and 2005 (up from 8.2 to 8.6 deaths per 1,000 standard population), as a result of an increase in the SDR of males (from 9.5 in 2004 to 10.2 in 2005). The Northern Territory's SDR of 8.6 remained much higher than the other states and territories. Tasmania recorded the second highest SDR (6.9) followed by South Australia (6.2), Queensland (6.0), New South Wales and Victoria (each 5.9), and Western Australia (5.8). The lowest SDR was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, with 5.6 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

The majority of this publication contains deaths data based on year of registration, except where otherwise stated. An alternative is to publish death statistics on year of occurrence basis; that is, the year in which the death occurred, irrespective of the year the death was registered. Death statistics by year of occurrence are presented in *Chapter 8 — Year of Occurrence*.

Deaths as a component of population change

Death statistics by year of occurrence presented in Chapter 8 do not necessarily match those presented as components of population change for years ending 31 December in the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and table 2.3 below. Although both are based on year of occurrence, deaths as a component of population change are based on a model whereas deaths presented by year of occurrence in this publication are observed data.

Deaths as a component of
population change
continued

2.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY YEAR(a)

	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Population at end of period	Population increase(c)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1985	242.9	116.8	126.1	89.3	15 900.6	223.3	1.4
1986	243.4	115.0	128.4	110.7	16 138.8	238.2	1.5
1987	244.0	117.3	126.6	136.1	16 394.6	255.9	1.6
1988	246.2	119.9	126.3	172.8	16 687.1	292.4	1.8
1989	250.9	124.2	126.6	129.5	16 936.7	249.6	1.5
1990	262.6	120.1	142.6	97.1	17 169.8	233.0	1.4
1991	259.1	119.7	139.4	81.7	17 387.0	217.3	1.3
1992	262.1	122.9	139.2	51.4	17 581.3	194.3	1.1
1993	258.6	120.8	137.8	34.8	17 760.0	178.7	1.0
1994	258.4	127.0	131.4	55.5	17 951.5	191.5	1.1
1995	254.9	125.1	129.8	106.9	18 196.1	244.6	1.4
1996	252.9	128.2	124.7	97.4	18 420.3	224.3	1.2
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	72.4	18 609.1	188.8	1.0
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.1
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.2
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.2
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.3
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.2
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.2
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	20 206.4	223.9	1.1
2005	p265.0	p131.1	p133.9	p135.9	p20 476.2	p269.8	p1.3

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Calendar year.

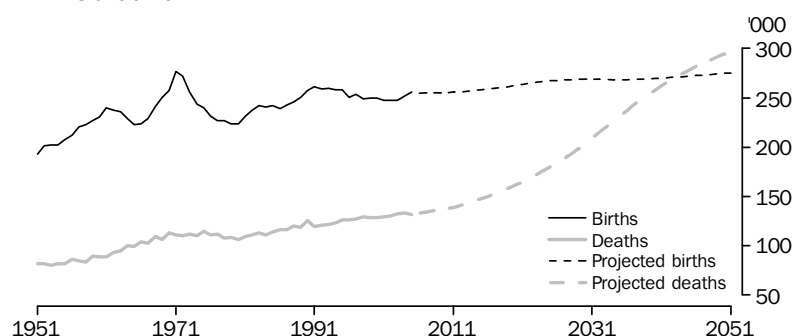
(b) For 2004 and earlier years, births and deaths in this table are based on year of occurrence, for population estimation purposes. For 2005, a combination of data based on quarter of death (for March and June quarters) and quarter of registration (for September and December quarters) is used, as only incomplete year of occurrence data for 2005 are currently available. Numbers of deaths in this table may therefore differ from data elsewhere in this publication.

(c) Population increase will not necessarily equal the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration due to the inclusion of intercensal discrepancy. See Glossary for more information.

Deaths are an important component of population change. Currently in Australia the number of deaths occurring annually is approximately half the number of births, resulting in natural increase of around 125,000 people each year. As the population ages, the difference between the numbers of births and deaths will decrease. Based on Series B of the most recent ABS population projections (*Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101*, cat. no. 3222.0), the number of deaths is projected to exceed the number of births in 2044; that is, natural increase is projected to fall below zero in 2044.

Deaths as a component of
population change
continued

2.4 ACTUAL AND PROJECTED BIRTHS AND DEATHS (a), Year ended 30 June



(a) Year of occurrence.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2006 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2006 (cat. no. 3101.0)
Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101 (cat. no. 3222.0) (Series B)

AGE AT DEATH

Median age at death

In 2005 the median age at death was 76.8 years for males and 82.9 years for females. This represented increases of 5.8 and 5.0 years respectively over the median age at death for males and females in 1985. The increase in the median age at death reflects the ageing of the population, as well as increases in life expectancy of males and females over the period.

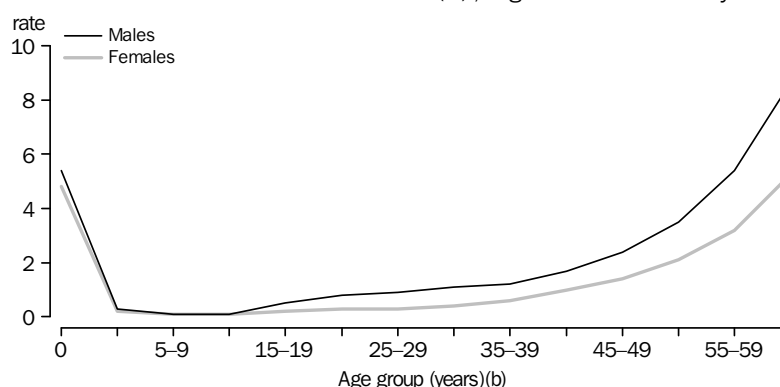
The median age at death in the Northern Territory was 56.6 years for males and 56.9 years for females. For males and females combined, the median age at death (56.7 years) was 23.1 years less than the median age nationally (79.8 years). This is the result of a young population, in combination with high mortality of the Indigenous population who make up around 29% of the Northern Territory's total population. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the second lowest median age at death with 75.3 years for males and 82.0 years for females, also reflecting its relatively young age structure. South Australia recorded the highest median age at death with 77.5 years for males and 83.6 years for females, reflecting the older population of South Australia compared with other states and territories.

Age-specific death rates

From relatively high rates of death in infancy, death rates decline sharply through childhood. In 2005 the lowest age-specific death rates (ASDRs) in Australia were experienced by males and females aged 5–9 years and 10–14 years. ASDRs begin to increase after age 15 years, for both males and females. For all age groups, ASDRs are higher for males. However, differences between males and females become more prominent after the age of 60 years.

Males aged 15–19 years had an ASDR of 0.5 deaths per 1,000 male population, while females of the same age experienced 0.2 deaths per 1,000 female population. The male ASDR increased further at age groups 20–24 years and 25–29 years, gradually increasing until age 40–44 years where it began to increase steadily throughout the older age groups. The ASDR for females aged 15 to 34 years remained low and relatively constant. Steady increase in the female ASDR was evident after age 35–39 years, and continued throughout the remaining age groups.

Age-specific death rates

*continued***2.5** AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), Ages 0 to 60–64 years—2005

(a) Deaths per 1,000 males and females respectively.

(b) Age groups are 0 and 1–4 years, then five-year age groups to 60–64 years.

Over the past 20 years death rates have declined for both males and females for all ages. The largest proportional decrease in male age-specific death rates occurred in the 10–14 years age group (down 60.5%), followed by those aged 5–9 years (down 57.1%) and 15–19 years (down 56.2%). For females, the 5–9 years age group experienced the largest proportional decline (down 54.0%), followed by those aged 1–4 years (down 52.8%) and 55–59 years (down 47.4%).

SEX

Male deaths (67,200) registered in 2005 outnumbered female deaths (63,500), resulting in a sex ratio of 105.9 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 117.4 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in 1985. Since 1985, male deaths have increased by 4.8% while female deaths have increased by 16.1%, due primarily to the greater improvement in male mortality relative to female mortality.

Although male mortality remains higher than females, in the last 20 years the gap has narrowed. In 1985, males had an SDR of 12.6 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 63.6% higher than the female SDR of 7.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population. By 2005, the male SDR had decreased to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 49.0% higher than the female rate of 4.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population. Over the same period the difference between male and female life expectancy at birth has narrowed, from 6.4 years in 1985 (life expectancy at birth of 72.4 years for males and 78.8 years for females) to 4.8 years in 2005 (life expectancy at birth of 78.5 years for males and 83.3 years for females).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Male death rates were higher than female death rates in all states and territories in 2005. The difference was greatest in South Australia where the male SDR (7.8 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 59.2% higher than the female SDR (4.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population). The Northern Territory followed with the male SDR (10.2) being 52.2% higher than the female SDR (6.7). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the smallest difference, with the male SDR (6.6) being 34.7% higher than the female SDR (4.9).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

continued

The Northern Territory recorded the highest standardised death rates for both males and females. For males in the Northern Territory the SDR (10.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 39.7% higher than for total males in Australia (7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population). For Northern Territory females the SDR (6.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 36.7% higher than for total females in Australia (4.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population).

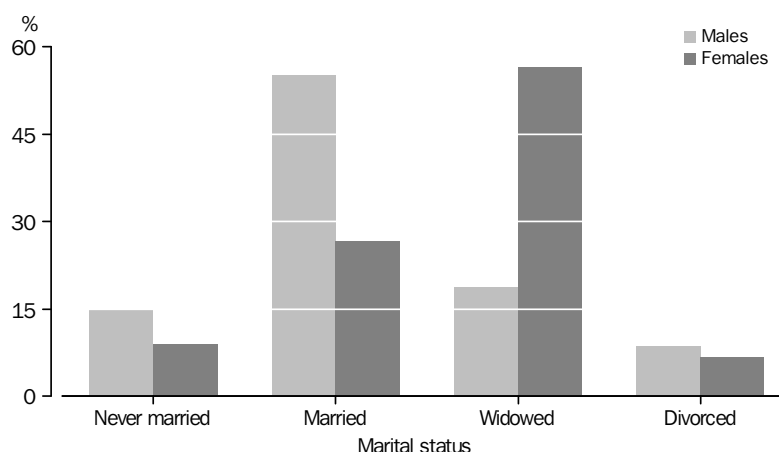
Over the past year the largest declines in SDRs for males and females were recorded in Queensland and New South Wales, respectively. In 2005 the SDR for Queensland males was 8.9% lower than the previous year while for New South Wales females the SDR was 7.7% lower. For Australia overall, the SDR for males decreased by 5.2% while the SDR for females decreased by 3.9%. From 2004 to 2005 the Northern Territory recorded the largest increase in male SDR (up 7.4%) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest increase in female SDR (up 6.5%).

The Northern Territory recorded the highest sex ratio at death (175.9 male deaths to every 100 female deaths) of the states and territories. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest sex ratio at death with 99.3 male deaths to every 100 female deaths.

MARITAL STATUS

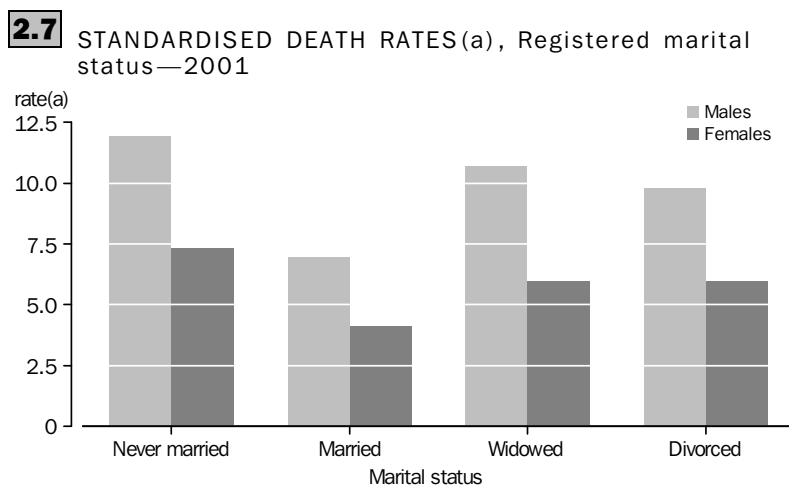
Of all men whose deaths were registered during 2005, 55.1% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 18.7% were widowed and 14.8% were never married. In contrast, of all women whose deaths were registered during 2005, 26.6% were in a registered marriage, 56.5% were widowed and 8.9% never married. These differences are a consequence of the greater longevity of women.

2.6 DEATHS BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS—2005



As estimated resident population (ERP) by marital status is only available for census years, the most recent standardised death rates (SDR) by marital status are for 2001 (calculated using 2001 deaths data and 2001 marital status ERP data). The 2001 SDRs by registered marital status showed that males and females who had never married had SDRs (11.9 and 7.3 respectively) much higher than their married counterparts (7.0 and 4.1 respectively). Both men and women who were widowed had similar death rates to those who were divorced.

MARITAL STATUS

continued

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over.

The fact that married people have lower mortality than unmarried people has been observed in many studies over time and in different countries (Lillard & Panis 1996). The reasons for this have been debated for over 100 years (Farr 1858). Two main explanations have been put forward. The first suggests that marriage improves a person's health status, thus reducing the risk of an earlier death. Married people are less likely to participate in risky behaviour and more likely to nurture each other's health through promoting good diet and physical care. The second states that differentials are based on selection of healthier individuals into marriage. Particularly in a country like Australia, where registered marriage is far from universal, selectivity is likely to be an important factor.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Australia's overseas-born population accounted for 29.9% of deaths registered in 2005, despite making up only 23.8% of the resident population in 2005. This is due to the older age structure of the overseas-born population (with a median age of 47.0 years in 2005) compared to the Australian-born population (with a median age of 32.6 years).

However, when the older age structure of the overseas-born population is taken into account, migrants generally have lower death rates than the Australian-born population. This is true for nearly all migrant groups.

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

Some Indigenous deaths are not identified as such when they are registered, therefore there is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories. Indigenous age-specific death rates presented in this publication are likely to be underestimates of the true rates. Fluctuations in the level of Indigenous mortality over time partly reflect changing levels of coverage of Indigenous deaths. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends in Indigenous mortality over time.

In 2005 there were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

continued

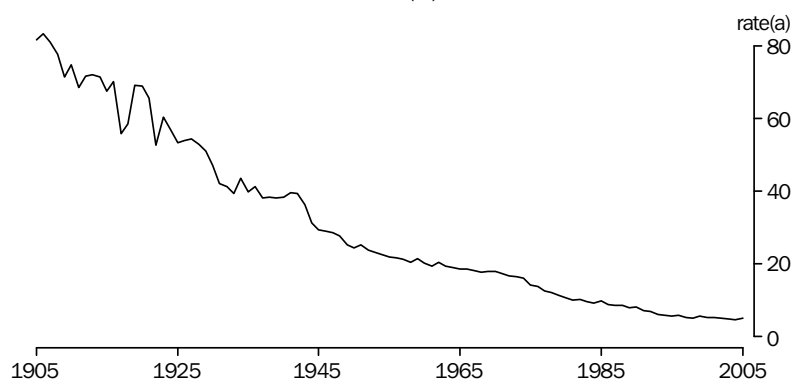
A variety of measures of mortality (death rates, median age at death, age-specific death rates, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality) indicate that the mortality level of Indigenous Australians is substantially higher than for the total Australian population. Mortality statistics for Indigenous Australians are presented in *Chapter 9 — Deaths of Indigenous Australians*.

Experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated to be 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females.

INFANT DEATHS

In 2005 there were 1,300 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was an increase of 120 infant deaths (or 10.0%) over the number registered in 2004. The infant mortality rate (IMR) of 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 was higher than the 2004 rate (4.7), 12.3% lower than in 1995 (5.7) and 49.5% lower than in 1985.

Over the past 100 years Australia's infant mortality has declined significantly. For the period 1901–1910, around one in 12 infants did not survive to their first birthday (an IMR of 81.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1905). By 2005 only one in 200 infants did not survive their first year of life. Declines in infant mortality in the early part of the 20th century have been attributed to improvements in public sanitation and health education, while later declines may be a consequence of the introduction of universal health insurance (Medicare) and improvements in medical technology, such as neonatal intensive care units (Taylor et al. 1998).

2.8 INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a) — 1905–2005

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (3105.0.65.001).

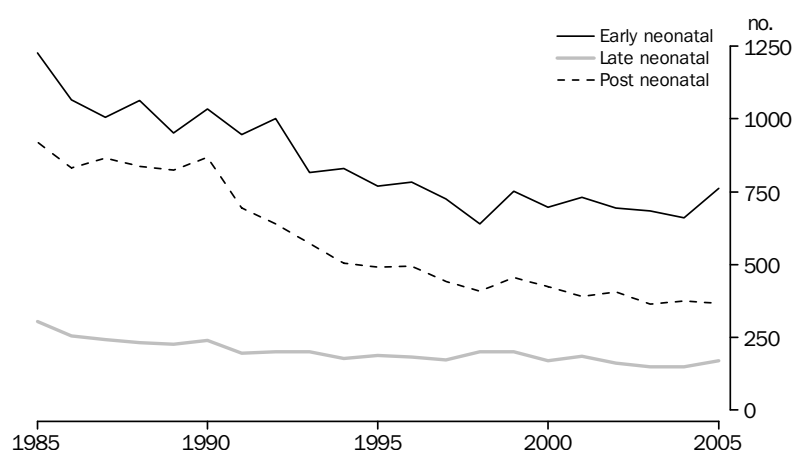
States and territories

Tasmania recorded the lowest IMR in 2005 (3.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), followed by Western Australia (4.6) and New South Wales (4.9). The Northern Territory's IMR of 9.6 was the highest of the states and territories, followed by the Australian Capital Territory with an IMR of 5.5. Victoria, Queensland and South Australia (each 5.1) recorded IMRs similar to the national level (5.0). Some states and territories have experienced volatility in IMRs from year to year due in part to the decline in the number of infant deaths, resulting in rates based on small numbers.

Infant age at death

In 2005, 43.4% of all infant deaths occurred within the first day of birth, with a further 28.3% occurring in the remainder of the neonatal period (the first four weeks of life). Since 1985 numbers of infant deaths in each of the neonatal periods have decreased. Infant deaths occurring in the early neonatal period (under 1 week) have decreased by an average of 1.8% per year, deaths in the late neonatal period (one week and under 4 weeks) have decreased by an average of 2.1% per year, and deaths in the post neonatal period (four weeks and under 1 year) have decreased by an average of 2.7% per year.

2.9 INFANT DEATHS BY AGE—1985–2005

*Sex*

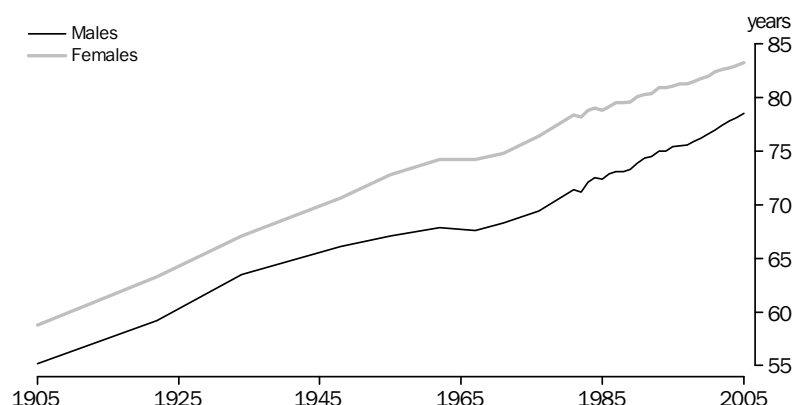
Over the past twenty years, male infant deaths have consistently outnumbered female infant deaths. In 2005 there were 710 male deaths, 21.4% more than the number of female deaths (590). As a result the male IMR has been consistently higher than the female IMR over the same period.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2003–2005 life expectancy at birth was 78.5 years for males and 83.3 years for females, an increase of 0.4 years for males and 0.3 years for females over the 2002–2004 life expectancies at birth. Life expectancy at birth was highest in the Australian Capital Territory for both males (79.9 years) and females (84.0 years), exceeding the Australian life expectancies by 1.4 years and 0.7 years respectively. Life expectancy was lowest in the Northern Territory, where a boy born in 2003–2005 could expect to live to 72.5 years, and a girl, 78.2 years, less than the national life expectancies by 6.0 years and 5.1 years respectively. For state and territory life tables, see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

Over the past century, male life expectancy at birth has increased by 23.3 years, from 55.2 years in 1901–1910. Likewise, female life expectancy at birth has increased by 24.5 years from 58.8 years. The increase in life expectancy at birth is due to declining death rates at all ages.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

*continued***2.10** LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH—1905–2005

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (3105.0.65.001).

Regional life expectancy

In 2003–2005 life expectancy at birth varied between the Statistical Divisions (SD) of Australia by approximately 12 years for males and 11 years for females. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79.9 years), followed by Melbourne (79.6 years) and Perth (79.6 years). Female life expectancy was highest in South West SD in Western Australia (84.5 years), followed by South East SD in South Australia (84.1) and Perth and Canberra (each 84.0 years).

Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of Northern Territory (68.2 years), followed by Kimberley SD in Western Australia (70.2 years) and North West SD in Queensland (72.2 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in Kimberley SD (73.1 years), Balance of Northern Territory (73.9 years) and North West SD in Queensland (77.5 years).

Australia's more rural and remote populations tend to have higher mortality rates and consequently lower life expectancy than populations living in either capital cities or urbanised areas (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 1998). Where there is a higher proportion of Indigenous people living in rural and remote areas there is an additional impact upon mortality rates and life expectancy (AIHW, 1998).

The Statistical Divisions that experienced lower life expectancy at birth are primarily located in rural and remote areas. Kimberley SD, which incorporates the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Broome, and North West SD in Queensland, which includes the SLAs of Mount Isa and Cloncurry, are examples of SDs with low life expectancy at birth.

Outside the capital cities the more urbanised SDs tended to have higher life expectancies at birth. Examples of these are Moreton SD in Queensland, which incorporates the Gold and Sunshine Coast Statistical Subdivisions (SSD), South West SD in Western Australia, which includes the SLAs of Mandurah, Augusta-Margaret River and Busselton, and Midlands SD in Western Australia, which includes the SSDs of Moore, Avon and Campion.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Life expectancy

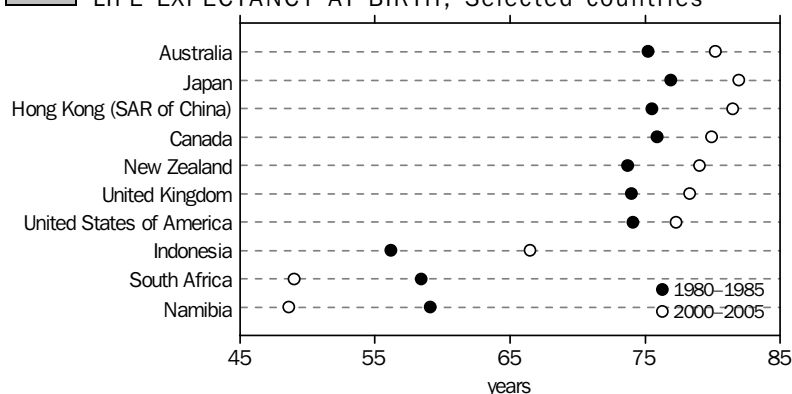
Australians have a life expectancy at birth which compares well with that experienced in other developed nations. According to the United Nations in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (2005), global life expectancy at birth for 2000–2005 is estimated to be 63.2 years for males and 67.7 years for females. The Australian life tables for 2003–2005 (tables 7.1 and 7.2) indicate that life expectancy for Australian males (78.5 years) and females (83.3 years) continue to be among the highest in the world.

Among the countries of the world, the life expectancy at birth of Australian males was exceeded only by Iceland and Hong Kong (SAR of China), both at 79 years. Japan, Macao (SAR of China), Sweden, Switzerland and Israel all shared with Australia a male life expectancy at birth of 78 years. Life expectancy at birth of Australian females was only exceeded by Japan and Hong Kong (SAR of China), both at 85 years. Females in Spain, Switzerland, France, Italy and Iceland all shared with Australia a life expectancy at birth of 83 years.

The combined Australian male and female life expectancy of new-born babies for 2003–2005 was 80.9 years. This was higher than in Canada (80 years), New Zealand (79 years), the United Kingdom and United States of America (78 years) and (77 years) respectively.

Life expectancy at birth varies widely between regions of the world. Africa (49 years) recorded the lowest combined life expectancy at birth followed by Asia (67 years) and then Latin America and the Caribbean (72 years). North America has the highest combined life expectancy at birth at 78 years followed by Oceania and Europe (both at 74 years).

2.11 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Selected countries



Source: United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision', last viewed October 2006, <<http://www.un.org>>.

Infant mortality rate

The United Nations in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (2005) estimates the global infant mortality rate to be 57.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Australia's 2005 IMR of 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is among the lowest in the world, slightly higher than that of Denmark (4.8), Austria and Spain (both 4.6), and France, Germany and the Netherlands (each 4.5). Singapore (3.0) has the lowest IMR, followed by Iceland and Japan (both 3.2) and Sweden (3.3).

*Infant mortality rate
continued*

The world's regions recording the highest IMRs are Africa with 94.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births followed by Asia (53.7), Oceania (28.7), which includes Australia, and then Latin America and the Caribbean (26.0). In contrast, the world's regions recording the lowest IMRs are North America (6.8) and Europe (9.2).

INTRODUCTION

Changes in population are due to a combination of four components — births, deaths and migration into or out of a region (which may also include migration to and from overseas locations). The numerical excess of births over deaths is known as 'natural increase' while the difference between in-migration and out-migration can be referred to as 'net migration'.

Despite fertility in Australia falling below replacement level in 1976, annual numbers of births have remained at historically high levels due to large numbers of females in child-bearing ages. Most regions in Australia have therefore experienced more births than deaths (that is, natural increase). The converse of this situation, in which the number of births occurring in a region is less than the number of deaths, is also a possibility. This situation is known as 'natural decrease'.

This article identifies those Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Australia which have experienced natural decrease between 2000 and 2005, and briefly discusses some of the characteristics of their populations, such as age structure and fertility rates. With continuing ageing of Australia's population, identifying LGAs undergoing natural decrease is of interest because of its effect in areas such as financial planning and provision of infrastructure and health services. It is important to note that a situation of natural decrease does not necessarily mean that a region's population is decreasing, as the level of net migration may outweigh those losses.

Deaths data for LGAs used to calculate natural increase in this chapter can be obtained from the datacube table 6 of *Deaths, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3302.0) from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by selecting Statistics, searching by catalogue number 3302.0 for *Deaths, Australia, 2005*, and then selecting the 'Details' tab. Similarly, births data for LGAs can be obtained from the datacube table 4 from the 'Details' tab of *Births, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3301.0).

Note that births, deaths and natural increase data for LGAs used in this chapter are based on year of registration. These may differ from births, deaths and natural increase data used in the calculation of ABS population estimates based on year of occurrence.

**NATURAL INCREASE —
AUSTRALIA/STATES/
TERRITORIES**

Since 2000 Australia has recorded around 250,000 births and 130,000 deaths per year, resulting in natural increase of around 120,000 people per year (or half of Australia's population growth). Over the same period the contribution of natural increase to population growth has varied considerably between the states and territories. Around one-third of Queensland's population growth between 2000 and 2005 was due to natural increase, while natural increase contributed around three-quarters of growth for South Australia and Tasmania. Without natural increase, the populations of both the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory would have decreased between 2000 and 2005, as both territories experienced net migration losses for the period.

**NATURAL DECREASE —
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS**

Of the 667 LGAs in Australia, the majority (approximately 93%) recorded more births than deaths over the period 2000 to 2005, while the remainder (approximately 7%) experienced natural decrease. Table 3.1 shows the LGAs that experienced the greatest levels of natural decrease between 2000 and 2005, in absolute terms as well as in proportion to the size of their populations at 30 June 2005.

3.1 NATURAL DECREASE, Local Government Areas—2000–2005

Local Government Area and state/territory	2000 TO 2005(a)				POPULATION AT 30 JUNE			
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Natural increase as proportion of population(b)	2000	2005	Total growth(c)	Median age(d)
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	years
LARGEST NATURAL DECREASE								
Holdfast Bay (C) — SA	1 541	2 490	-949	-2.8	33 522	34 274	2.2	45.0
Great Lakes (A) — NSW	1 598	2 217	-619	-1.8	31 483	34 695	10.2	49.1
Unley (C) — SA	2 409	2 927	-518	-1.4	36 501	36 331	-0.5	38.6
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) — SA	2 082	2 540	-458	-1.3	33 543	34 033	1.5	39.0
Eurobodalla (A) — NSW	1 771	2 210	-439	-1.2	33 191	36 389	9.6	46.9
Hastings (A) — NSW	3 628	4 062	-434	-0.6	63 966	70 581	10.3	45.1
Victor Harbor (C) — SA	495	875	-380	-3.1	10 723	12 355	15.2	53.3
Burnside (C) — SA	2 125	2 473	-348	-0.8	42 322	42 940	1.5	43.9
Copper Coast (DC) — SA	617	867	-250	-2.1	10 868	11 640	7.1	45.0
Adelaide (C) — SA	523	760	-237	-1.6	12 935	14 725	13.8	35.0
LARGEST NATURAL DECREASE (AS A PROPORTION OF 2005 POPULATION)								
Queenscliffe (B) — Vic.	152	366	-214	-6.7	3 322	3 191	-3.9	51.2
Victor Harbor (C) — SA	495	875	-380	-3.1	10 723	12 355	15.2	53.3
Holdfast Bay (C) — SA	1 541	2 490	-949	-2.8	33 522	34 274	2.2	45.0
Walkerville (M) — SA	340	534	-194	-2.7	7 038	7 077	0.6	44.3
Copper Coast (DC) — SA	617	867	-250	-2.1	10 868	11 640	7.1	45.0
Great Lakes (A) — NSW	1 598	2 217	-619	-1.8	31 483	34 695	10.2	49.1
Jerilderie (A) — NSW	126	158	-32	-1.7	1 922	1 871	-2.7	39.0
Claremont (T) — WA	408	563	-155	-1.7	9 198	9 166	-0.3	41.2
Tumby Bay (DC) — SA	141	185	-44	-1.6	2 634	2 685	1.9	45.8
Yorke Peninsula (DC) — SA	603	795	-192	-1.6	11 570	11 720	1.3	48.3
Australia	1 508 198	786 031	722 167	3.6	19 153 380	20 339 759	6.2	36.6

(a) Total for the six calendar years 2000 to 2005.

(c) Total growth, 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2005.

(b) Natural increase for the six calendar years 2000 to 2005 as a proportion of 30 June 2005 population.

(d) Median age at 30 June 2005.

NATURAL DECREASE —
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS *continued*

Most of these areas are located in either South Australia or New South Wales. Holdfast Bay (C), in Southern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision (SSD), experienced the largest level of natural decrease (950 more deaths than births) in Australia over the period 2000 to 2005, followed by Great Lakes (A), in the north-east of the Hunter Statistical Division (SD) in New South Wales (620 more deaths than births). Other New South Wales coastal areas to record relatively large levels of natural decrease were Eurobodalla (A) on the south coast and Hastings (A) on the mid-north coast. Within Eastern Adelaide SSD, the adjacent LGAs of Adelaide (C), Burnside (C), Norwood Payneham St Peters (C), Walkerville (M) and Unley (C) all recorded natural decrease over the period 2000 to 2005.

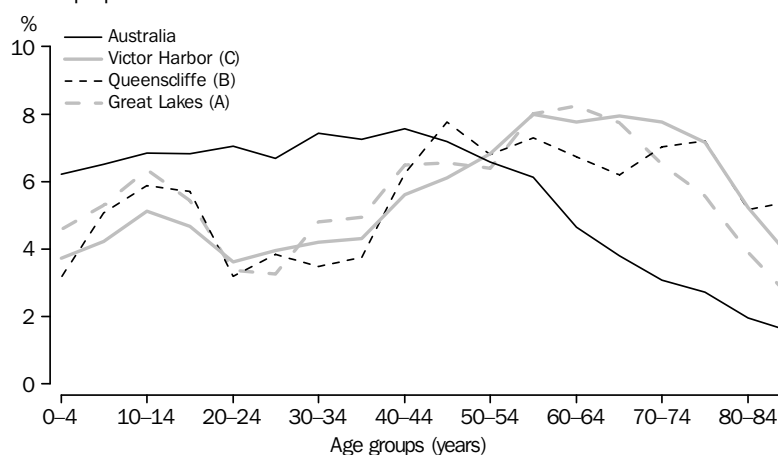
In terms of natural decrease as a proportion of an area's population, Queenscliffe (B) on the Bellarine Peninsula to the south-west of Melbourne in Victoria recorded the highest rate in Australia (6.7%) for the period 2000 to 2005, while Victor Harbor (C), south of Adelaide, recorded a natural decrease rate of 3.1%.

Age structure

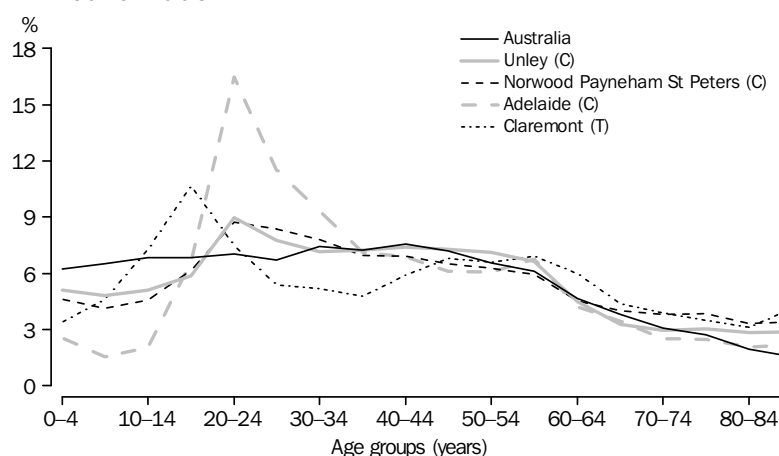
Whether an area is experiencing natural increase or decrease is closely related to the age structure of its population, with a common aspect amongst many of the LGAs currently experiencing natural decrease being their relatively old populations.

In 2005, the populations of Victor Harbor (C), Queenscliffe (B) and Great Lakes (A) had the highest median ages of all LGAs in Australia (53.3 years, 51.2 years and 49.1 years respectively). Graph 3.2 shows the age structures of these areas at 30 June 2005.

3.2 AGE STRUCTURE, Local Government Areas with old populations—30 June 2005



All three LGAs have relatively large proportions of people in older age groups compared to the total Australian population, and fewer people in child-bearing ages of 20 to 44 years. All things being equal, the result of these age structures is relatively large numbers of deaths, irrespective of mortality rates, and relatively small numbers of births, irrespective of fertility rates (born out by the low proportions of children aged 0–4 in all three LGAs). The LGAs of Eurobodalla (A), Hastings (A), Copper Coast (DC), Holdfast Bay (C), Tumby Bay (DC) and Yorke Peninsula (DC) also have relatively old populations (each with median ages of 45.0 years or more).

*Age structure continued***3.3** AGE STRUCTURE, Local Government Areas with low fertility—30 June 2005

The adjacent LGAs of Adelaide (C), Burnside (C), Norwood Payneham St Peters (C), Unley (C) and Walkerville (M), within Eastern Adelaide SSD, and Claremont (T), in Central Metropolitan SSD in Perth in Western Australia, differ from the areas discussed above, in that they have relatively young populations (with median ages ranging from 35.0 years to 44.3 years at 30 June 2005). Despite having proportions in young to middle adult ages similar to or above Australian levels, and similar proportions of older people, these areas are experiencing natural decrease. This can be explained as the result of low levels of fertility in these areas resulting in few births, and levels of mortality at around the Australian level. For the period 2003–2005 the total fertility rate for these LGAs ranged from 0.90 births per woman in Adelaide (C) to 1.54 births per woman in Burnside (C), compared to the national rate of 1.77 births per woman.

Population growth and decrease

Of the sixteen LGAs experiencing natural decrease presented in table 3.1, twelve experienced increases in population over the period 2000 to 2005, indicating that these areas are growing as a result of migration. The largest absolute increase over the five years was recorded in Hastings (A) (up 6,600 people), followed by Great Lakes (A) and Eurobodalla (A) (both up 3,200 people). The largest proportional increases were recorded in Victor Harbor (C), which increased by 15.2%, and Adelaide (C), which increased by 13.8%.

Four of the sixteen LGAs experienced overall decreases in population over the period 2000 to 2005. Queenscliffe (B) recorded the largest proportional decrease (down 3.9%) while the population of Jerilderie (A), in Central Murray SSD in New South Wales, decreased by 2.7%. In absolute terms the decreases in population were relatively small, ranging from a loss of 170 people in Unley (C) to a loss of 30 people in Claremont (T).

CONCLUSION

With continued ageing of Australia's population, and therefore greater numbers of people moving into old age groups, the number of deaths in Australia is expected to increase markedly over the next 50 years. At the same time, below-replacement level fertility may result in a relatively stable number of births per year of around 270,000 births per year. As a result, the level of natural increase for Australia is projected to decrease, from current levels of around 120,000 people per year to a state of natural decrease by the middle of the century. If this situation were to arise, it would be only overseas migration that would keep Australia's population growing.

Currently only a small proportion of LGAs in Australia are experiencing natural decrease. Furthermore, the populations of most of these areas are continuing to grow as a result of migration. As Australia's population continues to age, at a regional (LGA) level it might be expected that more and more areas will move from a situation of natural increase to natural decrease. For these areas the effect of migration may keep them growing.

CHAPTER **4** **SUMMARY TABLES**

4.1 DEATHS, Summary—Selected years

		1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
DEATHS										
Total deaths	no.	118 808	120 062	125 133	128 291	128 544	133 707	132 292	132 508	130 714
Males	no.	64 156	64 660	66 251	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330	68 395	67 241
Females	no.	54 652	55 402	58 882	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962	64 113	63 473
Sex ratio	ratio	117.4	116.7	112.5	108.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	106.7	105.9
Standardised death rates(a)										
Males	rate	12.6	10.9	9.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.3
Females	rate	7.7	6.8	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9
Persons	rate	9.8	8.6	7.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0
Crude death rates(b)										
Males	rate	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6
Females	rate	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2
Persons	rate	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
Median age at death										
Males	years	71.0	71.9	73.5	75.3	75.5	76.2	76.2	76.6	76.8
Females	years	77.9	78.7	80.3	81.7	81.8	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.9
Persons	years	74.0	75.1	76.6	78.2	78.5	79.1	79.3	79.5	79.8
Age-specific death rates(b)										
Age group (years)										
Males										
0	rate	11.4	9.3	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4
1–4	rate	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5–14	rate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
25–34	rate	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
35–44	rate	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
45–54	rate	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
55–64	rate	15.0	12.8	10.3	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.8
65–74	rate	38.1	32.3	28.9	23.8	22.8	22.2	21.3	20.3	18.8
75–84	rate	91.0	80.3	73.6	62.8	60.2	60.6	58.0	57.0	54.0
85 and over	rate	209.9	183.9	176.6	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4	156.4	145.9
Females										
0	rate	8.9	7.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.8
1–4	rate	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–14	rate	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25–34	rate	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
35–44	rate	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
45–54	rate	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
55–64	rate	7.6	6.6	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1
65–74	rate	20.1	17.5	15.6	13.4	13.1	12.8	11.9	11.6	11.0
75–84	rate	56.8	50.0	47.0	39.2	38.4	39.5	37.6	37.5	35.4
85 and over	rate	165.9	149.6	142.6	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6	128.9	125.4

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 population.

4.1 DEATHS, Summary—Selected years *continued*

		1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
DEATHS <i>cont.</i>										
Life expectancy(a)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	72.4	73.9	75.0	76.6	77.0	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.5
1	years	72.2	73.6	74.5	76.0	76.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.9
25	years	49.3	50.5	51.3	52.8	53.2	53.5	53.8	54.1	54.5
45	years	30.5	31.8	32.5	34.1	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.2	35.6
65	years	14.4	15.2	15.7	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1
85	years	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9
Females										
0	years	78.8	80.1	80.8	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.3
1	years	78.5	79.7	80.3	81.4	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.7
25	years	55.1	56.1	56.7	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.5	58.7	59.0
45	years	35.7	36.8	37.3	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.6
65	years	18.3	19.1	19.5	20.4	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.4
85	years	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	2 452	2 145	1 449	1 290	1 309	1 264	1 199	1 184	1 302
Males	no.	1 398	1 224	807	725	751	699	677	678	714
Females	no.	1 054	921	642	565	558	565	522	506	588
Infant mortality rates(b)										
Males	rate	11.0	9.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.4
Females	rate	8.7	7.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7
Persons	rate	9.9	8.2	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0
Age at death										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	445	422	313	282	272	256	267	268	310
1 day and under 1 week	no.	235	159	118	104	139	120	108	113	111
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	174	147	103	104	115	90	86	87	94
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	544	496	273	235	225	233	216	210	199
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	353	302	241	227	240	203	232	194	255
1 day and under 1 week	no.	194	153	97	84	81	116	77	85	87
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	131	92	85	65	70	73	63	63	77
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	376	374	219	189	167	173	150	164	169

(a) Prior to 1995, life expectancy is based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS. From 1995 onwards, life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the year in the table heading.

(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

4.2**DEATHS, States and territories—2005**

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
DEATHS										
Total deaths	no.	44 896	32 606	23 581	11 984	11 297	3 867	985	1 491	130 714
Males	no.	23 051	16 350	12 372	6 179	5 974	1 938	628	743	67 241
Females	no.	21 845	16 256	11 209	5 805	5 323	1 929	357	748	63 473
Sex ratio	ratio	105.5	100.6	110.4	106.4	112.2	100.5	175.9	99.3	105.9
Standardised death rates(b)										
Males	rate	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.1	8.2	10.2	6.6	7.3
Females	rate	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	4.9
Persons	rate	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.9	8.6	5.6	6.0
Crude death rates(c)										
Males	rate	6.8	6.6	6.2	8.1	5.9	8.1	5.9	4.6	6.6
Females	rate	6.4	6.4	5.6	7.5	5.3	7.8	3.7	4.6	6.2
Persons	rate	6.6	6.5	5.9	7.8	5.6	8.0	4.8	4.6	6.4
Median age at death										
Males	years	77.0	77.5	76.0	77.5	76.0	76.2	56.6	75.3	76.8
Females	years	83.1	83.2	82.3	83.6	82.8	82.7	56.9	82.0	82.9
Persons	years	80.0	80.4	79.1	80.6	79.2	79.4	56.7	78.5	79.8
Age-specific death rates(c)										
Age groups (years)										
Males										
0	rate	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.2	4.8	12.7	4.6	5.4
1–4	rate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.8	0.7
25–34	rate	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	1.0
35–44	rate	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.9	4.2	1.3	1.5
45–54	rate	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.5	7.2	2.2	3.0
55–64	rate	6.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	6.7	7.9	12.8	5.6	6.8
65–74	rate	19.1	18.2	18.7	19.6	17.6	22.2	31.1	14.6	18.8
75–84	rate	54.3	53.2	53.3	55.7	52.9	59.9	59.9	51.4	54.0
85 and over	rate	144.6	146.9	142.1	153.5	146.8	156.3	107.4	137.5	145.9
Females										
0	rate	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.3	2.4	7.7	6.4	4.8
1–4	rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	0.1
15–24	rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
25–34	rate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4
35–44	rate	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	3.2	0.7	0.8
45–54	rate	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.3	1.7	1.8
55–64	rate	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	5.2	6.7	3.2	4.1
65–74	rate	11.0	10.8	11.4	10.7	10.1	13.0	14.4	11.0	11.0
75–84	rate	35.2	35.5	35.9	34.9	33.1	41.9	43.5	36.2	35.4
85 and over	rate	123.7	126.7	124.6	128.0	122.8	140.7	113.4	125.6	125.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 population.

4.2

DEATHS, States and territories—2005 *continued*

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
DEATHS <i>cont.</i>										
Life expectancy(b)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	78.5	79.0	78.3	78.1	78.8	77.2	72.5	79.9	78.5
1	years	77.9	78.4	77.8	77.4	78.2	76.6	72.4	79.4	77.9
25	years	54.4	54.9	54.4	54.0	54.8	53.2	49.6	55.9	54.5
45	years	35.4	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.9	34.5	32.4	36.7	35.6
65	years	18.0	18.3	18.1	18.0	18.4	17.2	16.6	18.8	18.1
85	years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.9
Females										
0	years	83.3	83.6	83.2	83.4	83.8	82.1	78.2	84.0	83.3
1	years	82.7	83.0	82.6	82.7	83.1	81.4	77.8	83.6	82.7
25	years	59.0	59.3	58.9	59.1	59.5	57.8	54.6	59.9	59.0
45	years	39.5	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.1	38.5	36.2	40.4	39.6
65	years	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.8	20.5	19.4	21.9	21.4
85	years	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.1
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	428	322	261	91	120	22	35	23	1 302
Males	no.	244	174	143	51	55	15	22	10	714
Females	no.	184	148	118	40	65	7	13	13	588
Infant mortality rates(c)										
Males	rate	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.6	11.6	4.7	5.4
Females	rate	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.1	2.3	7.3	6.3	4.7
Persons	rate	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.5	9.6	5.5	5.0
Age at death										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	98	87	70	21	19	5	5	5	310
1 day and under 1 week	no.	46	23	17	6	10	3	3	3	111
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	32	20	20	8	7	3	5	—	94
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	68	44	36	16	19	6	9	—	199
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	81	79	54	19	15	3	3	3	255
1 day and under 1 week	no.	33	19	13	3	11	3	3	6	87
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	20	14	19	5	14	—	3	3	77
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	50	36	32	15	25	3	5	3	169

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Life expectancy has been calculated over the three-year period 2003–2005.

(c) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

4.3**DEATHS REGISTERED, States and territories—Selected years**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
MALES									
1985	23 840	16 516	10 443	5 570	4 921	1 974	404	488	64 156
1990	23 506	16 321	10 694	5 833	5 152	2 046	514	594	64 660
1995	23 612	16 960	11 112	5 879	5 617	1 952	521	593	66 251
2000	23 445	16 368	12 023	6 121	5 718	1 926	571	642	66 817
2001	23 192	16 437	12 252	6 023	5 697	1 952	550	729	66 835
2002	23 953	17 158	12 576	6 100	5 836	2 034	562	661	68 885
2003	23 531	16 754	12 554	6 246	5 913	2 030	548	751	68 330
2004	23 806	16 438	13 042	5 933	5 850	2 018	562	739	68 395
2005	23 051	16 350	12 372	6 179	5 974	1 938	628	743	67 241
FEMALES									
1985	20 424	14 837	8 186	4 926	3 915	1 719	237	408	54 652
1990	20 307	14 665	8 627	5 105	4 255	1 667	268	508	55 402
1995	21 161	15 465	9 551	5 339	4 747	1 802	292	521	58 882
2000	21 964	15 650	10 402	5 722	4 950	1 785	338	658	61 474
2001	21 360	15 858	10 604	5 868	5 082	1 924	322	690	61 709
2002	22 431	16 614	11 392	5 887	5 490	1 945	349	712	64 822
2003	22 580	16 171	10 946	5 939	5 398	1 935	327	663	63 962
2004	22 634	16 084	11 472	5 696	5 334	1 874	331	684	64 113
2005	21 845	16 256	11 209	5 805	5 323	1 929	357	748	63 473
PERSONS									
1985	44 264	31 353	18 629	10 496	8 836	3 693	641	896	118 808
1990	43 813	30 986	19 321	10 938	9 407	3 713	782	1 102	120 062
1995	44 773	32 425	20 663	11 218	10 364	3 754	813	1 114	125 133
2000	45 409	32 018	22 425	11 843	10 668	3 711	909	1 300	128 291
2001	44 552	32 295	22 856	11 891	10 779	3 876	872	1 419	128 544
2002	46 384	33 772	23 968	11 987	11 326	3 979	911	1 373	133 707
2003	46 111	32 925	23 500	12 185	11 311	3 965	875	1 414	132 292
2004	46 440	32 522	24 514	11 629	11 184	3 892	893	1 423	132 508
2005	44 896	32 606	23 581	11 984	11 297	3 867	985	1 491	130 714

(a) Includes Other Territories.

4.4 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—Selected years

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MALES									
1985	13.3	12.3	12.3	11.6	11.5	13.3	16.0	10.8	12.6
1990	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.0	12.2	16.3	9.8	10.9
1995	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.5	10.6	13.3	8.3	9.8
2000	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.3	9.3	12.0	7.2	8.5
2001	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	9.2	11.0	7.6	8.2
2002	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.8	9.4	10.6	7.0	8.2
2003	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.7	9.1	10.4	7.3	7.9
2004	7.8	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.7
2005	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.1	8.2	10.2	6.6	7.3
FEMALES									
1985	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	8.6	10.7	6.6	7.7
1990	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	7.5	10.1	6.7	6.8
1995	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	7.0	9.5	5.4	6.2
2000	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.0	7.9	5.3	5.5
2001	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.3	7.8	5.3	5.4
2002	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.2	7.4	5.2	5.5
2003	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	7.4	4.7	5.2
2004	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.9	4.6	5.1
2005	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.9	4.9
PERSONS									
1985	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.0	10.6	13.2	8.1	9.8
1990	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.9	9.5	13.1	8.0	8.6
1995	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.5	11.4	6.5	7.8
2000	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.5	7.5	10.0	6.1	6.8
2001	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.3	7.6	9.4	6.3	6.6
2002	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	7.6	9.0	5.9	6.7
2003	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.4
2004	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.3
2005	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.9	8.6	5.6	6.0

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

4.5**DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2005**

Statistical Division	Deaths (a)	Estimated resident population(b)	Crude death rate(c)	ISDR(d)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(e)		SEIFA(f)
					Males	Females	
	no.	no.	rate	rate	years	years	index
New South Wales							
Sydney	24 705	4 254 894	5.8	5.9	79.4	83.8	1 051
Hunter	4 800	610 526	7.9	6.6	78.0	82.4	961
Illawarra	3 047	414 168	7.4	6.2	78.3	82.9	978
Richmond-Tweed	1 873	225 886	8.3	6.1	77.8	82.8	939
Mid-North Coast	2 669	295 144	9.0	6.3	77.1	83.1	923
Northern	1 433	179 103	8.0	6.8	76.8	82.1	946
North Western	894	118 885	7.5	7.2	75.7	81.9	940
Central West	1 511	180 064	8.4	7.4	76.0	82.0	954
South Eastern	1 566	202 757	7.7	6.6	77.0	83.0	979
Murrumbidgee	1 073	153 871	7.0	6.6	77.6	82.2	956
Murray	961	115 523	8.3	6.8	77.4	82.5	959
Far West	224	23 428	9.6	7.0	75.4	81.7	909
Total(g)	44 896	6 774 249	6.6	6.2	78.5	83.3	1 015
Victoria							
Melbourne	21 665	3 634 233	6.0	5.8	79.6	83.9	1 032
Barwon	2 140	269 752	7.9	6.3	78.5	83.6	975
Western District	906	101 441	8.9	6.7	77.2	82.7	956
Central Highlands	1 105	148 294	7.5	6.8	77.5	82.5	964
Wimmera	479	50 884	9.4	6.5	76.6	82.6	950
Mallee	727	92 087	7.9	6.5	76.8	82.9	937
Loddon	1 284	175 406	7.3	6.2	78.1	82.6	966
Goulburn	1 572	203 989	7.7	6.5	77.8	82.5	950
Ovens-Murray	723	96 642	7.5	6.6	78.0	83.3	972
East Gippsland	680	83 126	8.2	6.7	77.4	82.5	946
Gippsland	1 286	166 492	7.7	6.6	77.4	82.7	948
Total(g)	32 606	5 022 346	6.5	6.0	79.0	83.6	1 012
Queensland							
Brisbane	10 045	1 810 943	5.5	6.1	79.1	83.6	1 015
Moreton	5 213	818 981	6.4	5.8	79.0	83.8	972
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 002	256 993	7.8	6.5	76.8	82.4	904
Darling Downs	1 461	222 478	6.6	6.3	78.4	82.9	952
South West	173	26 938	6.4	7.2	75.9	83.2	946
Fitzroy	1 078	189 838	5.7	6.5	78.1	83.4	961
Central West	113	12 174	9.3	8.0	np	np	959
Mackay	770	147 374	5.2	6.5	77.6	82.6	956
Northern	1 134	205 628	5.5	6.6	77.3	82.4	977
Far North	1 330	238 454	5.6	7.2	76.3	81.9	968
North West	161	34 167	4.7	9.3	72.2	77.5	978
Total(g)	23 581	3 963 968	5.9	6.2	78.3	83.2	985

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2005 (cat. no. 1216.0) boundaries.

(b) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2005.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2003–2005.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Average indirect standardised death rate 2003–2005.

(e) Life expectancy calculated over the three-year period 2003–2005. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is the index of advantage/disadvantage as defined from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. SEIFA indexes are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level. See paragraphs 32–34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 4.2. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.5

DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2005 *continued*

Statistical Division	Deaths (a)	Estimated resident population(b)	Crude death rate(c)	ISDR(d)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(e)		SEIFA(f)
					Males	Females	
	no.	no.	rate	rate	years	years	index
South Australia							
Adelaide	8 697	1 129 269	7.7	6.1	78.5	83.4	991
Outer Adelaide	891	123 924	7.2	6.0	79.1	83.4	964
Yorke and Lower North	469	44 907	10.4	6.9	76.7	81.9	913
Murray Lands	580	68 756	8.4	6.6	76.7	82.6	904
South East	449	63 499	7.1	6.6	76.7	84.1	934
Eyre	272	34 661	7.8	6.9	76.0	82.9	935
Northern	606	77 017	7.9	7.3	74.4	81.3	922
Total(g)	11 984	1 542 033	7.8	6.3	78.1	83.4	976
Western Australia							
Perth	8 287	1 477 815	5.6	5.8	79.5	84.0	1 024
South West	1 351	219 812	6.1	5.9	79.2	84.5	948
Lower Great Southern	367	53 738	6.8	6.0	79.2	83.3	948
Upper Great Southern	101	17 760	5.7	6.1	np	np	948
Midlands	315	52 372	6.0	5.8	77.4	83.6	943
South Eastern	221	53 661	4.1	6.9	76.4	81.5	986
Central	336	59 925	5.6	6.5	76.8	82.8	947
Pilbara	110	39 282	2.8	7.9	np	np	1 040
Kimberley	159	35 748	4.4	11.8	70.2	73.1	973
Total(g)	11 297	2 010 113	5.6	5.9	78.8	83.8	1 007
Tasmania							
Greater Hobart	1 595	203 638	7.8	6.9	77.5	82.2	985
Southern	225	35 806	6.3	6.7	76.8	81.6	899
Northern	1 195	137 936	8.7	7.3	76.9	81.4	938
Mersey-Lyell	819	107 883	7.6	6.8	76.3	82.2	907
Total(g)	3 867	485 263	8.0	7.1	77.2	82.1	948
Northern Territory							
Darwin	411	111 300	3.7	7.7	76.4	82.4	1 045
Northern Territory - Bal	535	91 493	5.8	13.9	68.2	73.9	985
Total(g)	985	202 793	4.9	10.7	72.5	78.2	1 018
Australian Capital Territory							
Canberra	1 472	324 786	4.5	5.6	79.9	84.0	1 122
Total(g)(h)	1 491	325 161	4.6	5.6	79.9	84.0	1 122
Australia(i)	130 714	20 328 609	6.4	6.2	78.5	83.3	1 005

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2005 (cat. no. 1216.0) boundaries.

(b) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2005.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2003–2005.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Average indirect standardised death rate 2003–2005.

(e) Life expectancy calculated over the three-year period 2003–2005. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is the index of advantage/disadvantage as defined from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. SEIFA indexes are based on population weighted averages at the Census Collection District level. See paragraphs 32–34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 4.2. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Includes Australian Capital Territory - Balance.

(i) Includes Other Territories.

4.6 DEATHS, State or territory of usual residence by state or territory of registration—2005

State or territory of usual residence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New South Wales	43 997	206	366	46	18	5	8	250	44 896
Victoria	140	32 328	61	42	14	9	9	3	32 606
Queensland	184	30	23 332	11	10	4	8	3	23 581
South Australia	11	23	12	11 918	8	3	8	3	11 984
Western Australia	12	11	7	10	11 248	—	7	—	11 297
Tasmania	3	13	4	3	—	3 841	—	—	3 867
Northern Territory	5	—	3	43	5	—	928	—	985
Australian Capital Territory	41	4	7	—	—	—	—	1 437	1 491
Australia(a)	44 395	32 617	23 791	12 074	11 308	3 861	970	1 698	130 714

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

4.7 DEATHS REGISTERED IN 2005, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years

Year of occurrence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
1999 or earlier	9	5	12	—	3	3	8	—	38
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
2001	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	5
2002	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8
2003	5	31	13	9	10	—	3	10	82
2004	1 367	1 094	1 491	539	393	130	68	134	5 216
2005	43 007	31 484	22 270	11 525	10 901	3 728	882	1 554	125 351
Total(b)(c)	44 395	32 617	23 791	12 074	11 308	3 861	970	1 698	130 714

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(a) See Chapter 8 for more data provided on a year of occurrence basis.

(c) Includes not available year of occurrence.

CHAPTER **5** **DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY**

5.1**DEATHS BY AGE—Selected years**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
MALES									
0	1 398	1 224	807	725	751	699	677	678	714
1–4	277	256	206	156	147	163	150	146	139
5–9	178	150	112	100	98	99	90	89	86
10–14	198	135	130	121	114	112	83	105	81
15–19	746	676	492	501	457	439	447	348	347
20–24	1 087	950	916	700	665	619	621	592	612
25–29	894	998	849	920	759	721	695	644	644
30–34	809	976	1 046	932	882	845	800	876	814
35–39	890	966	1 157	1 117	1 014	943	967	849	895
40–44	1 111	1 357	1 262	1 342	1 266	1 263	1 341	1 287	1 313
45–49	1 580	1 575	1 738	1 619	1 692	1 794	1 792	1 711	1 759
50–54	2 510	2 253	2 212	2 417	2 357	2 360	2 251	2 376	2 352
55–59	4 445	3 503	3 083	3 055	3 235	3 190	3 404	3 290	3 385
60–64	6 492	5 899	4 712	4 082	4 280	4 265	4 231	4 235	4 167
65–69	7 629	8 217	7 531	5 922	5 745	5 679	5 712	5 585	5 606
70–74	9 837	8 976	9 952	9 120	8 825	8 747	8 326	8 036	7 244
75–79	9 592	10 429	9 949	11 233	11 083	11 391	11 054	11 102	10 597
80–84	7 660	8 468	10 068	10 028	10 312	11 072	11 337	11 809	11 752
85–89	4 438	5 157	6 701	8 061	8 406	8 915	8 670	8 711	8 597
90–94	1 852	1 909	2 669	3 688	3 707	4 329	4 421	4 654	4 774
95–99	464	511	575	855	921	1 058	1 138	1 114	1 210
100 and over	45	65	80	105	106	131	110	152	140
Total(a)	64 156	64 660	66 251	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330	68 395	67 241
FEMALES									
0	1 054	921	642	565	558	565	522	506	588
1–4	210	168	151	112	112	97	120	112	104
5–9	114	88	93	74	65	73	59	51	59
10–14	105	94	113	78	66	74	74	66	60
15–19	267	265	214	216	158	186	183	187	150
20–24	353	298	293	247	230	196	216	223	200
25–29	347	325	289	324	255	259	250	244	220
30–34	363	375	414	374	351	367	380	322	327
35–39	499	499	494	570	524	497	512	468	469
40–44	603	705	729	738	788	761	765	725	746
45–49	936	892	1 030	1 060	1 023	1 065	1 092	1 119	1 054
50–54	1 364	1 310	1 334	1 484	1 537	1 591	1 395	1 413	1 444
55–59	2 258	1 791	1 728	1 874	1 889	2 002	1 952	2 011	1 971
60–64	3 362	3 018	2 540	2 294	2 321	2 504	2 549	2 428	2 502
65–69	4 357	4 671	4 227	3 441	3 301	3 404	3 319	3 402	3 237
70–74	6 719	6 173	6 357	5 637	5 634	5 399	4 976	4 799	4 641
75–79	8 029	8 650	8 214	8 330	8 304	8 502	8 274	8 226	7 600
80–84	8 974	9 361	10 865	10 390	10 676	11 461	11 270	11 763	11 512
85–89	8 116	8 430	9 973	12 056	12 000	12 710	12 427	12 133	12 258
90–94	4 790	5 122	6 305	8 061	8 310	9 078	9 391	9 563	9 877
95–99	1 577	1 883	2 368	2 942	3 008	3 309	3 551	3 688	3 706
100 and over	251	362	509	605	596	690	684	663	735
Total(a)	54 652	55 402	58 882	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962	64 113	63 473

(a) Includes age not stated.

5.2**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (a)—Selected years**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
MALES									
0	11.4	9.3	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4
1–4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5–9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
20–24	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
25–29	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
30–34	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
35–39	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
40–44	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
45–49	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
50–54	6.7	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
55–59	11.5	9.5	7.6	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4
60–64	18.8	16.0	13.3	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.7
65–69	30.1	26.2	22.5	17.8	17.1	16.5	16.1	15.2	14.6
70–74	48.0	41.2	36.9	30.4	29.1	28.8	27.5	26.7	24.0
75–79	76.0	67.5	58.7	51.2	48.8	48.8	45.9	44.8	42.0
80–84	120.8	104.8	98.1	84.3	80.4	80.8	77.8	76.4	72.6
85 and over	209.9	183.9	176.6	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4	156.4	145.9
FEMALES									
0	8.9	7.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.8
1–4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
20–24	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25–29	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
30–34	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
35–39	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
40–44	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
45–49	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
50–54	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
55–59	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2
60–64	9.2	8.1	7.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.3
65–69	14.9	13.4	11.9	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.3
70–74	25.9	22.8	19.7	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.1	14.7	14.2
75–79	43.6	39.2	35.2	29.0	28.4	28.9	27.7	27.2	25.2
80–84	77.8	67.2	63.0	54.7	52.9	54.2	50.9	51.1	48.4
85 and over	165.9	149.6	142.6	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6	128.9	125.4

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

5.3**DEATHS BY AGE, States and territories—2005**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (a)</i>
MALES									
0	244	174	143	51	55	15	22	10	714
1–4	47	26	25	14	17	5	np	np	139
5–9	28	23	19	3	11	—	—	np	86
10–14	27	17	19	6	7	3	np	np	81
15–19	89	78	74	36	42	5	15	8	347
20–24	171	150	105	55	74	25	20	12	612
25–29	184	166	125	62	61	11	17	18	644
30–34	254	172	161	81	71	22	37	16	814
35–39	274	182	194	79	89	28	40	9	895
40–44	423	277	251	141	128	36	34	23	1 313
45–49	591	375	347	151	170	54	48	21	1 759
50–54	777	541	428	208	250	66	53	29	2 352
55–59	1 068	761	689	308	338	101	68	51	3 385
60–64	1 449	935	825	352	388	126	50	42	4 167
65–69	1 920	1 272	1 106	484	529	181	58	56	5 606
70–74	2 540	1 823	1 329	614	595	226	52	65	7 244
75–79	3 803	2 593	1 875	946	930	300	47	102	10 597
80–84	4 060	3 016	2 057	1 154	958	342	29	136	11 752
85–89	3 010	2 156	1 531	858	716	224	19	81	8 597
90–94	1 656	1 248	819	445	424	128	7	47	4 774
95–99	391	331	222	122	100	31	np	np	1 210
100 and over	45	34	28	9	17	4	np	np	140
Total (b)	23 051	16 350	12 372	6 179	5 974	1 938	628	743	67 241
FEMALES									
0	184	148	118	40	65	7	13	13	588
1–4	32	21	19	6	14	np	9	np	104
5–9	21	11	13	np	5	np	4	—	59
10–14	13	19	12	np	6	np	4	—	60
15–19	44	38	27	12	16	4	4	5	150
20–24	58	44	41	17	22	6	7	5	200
25–29	65	47	45	13	32	5	9	3	220
30–34	100	75	68	26	33	5	14	6	327
35–39	133	120	87	37	49	19	19	5	469
40–44	227	163	154	62	76	20	31	13	746
45–49	337	243	194	96	107	35	25	17	1 054
50–54	454	366	267	126	129	48	30	24	1 444
55–59	648	480	410	161	156	59	32	25	1 971
60–64	882	584	470	217	212	90	17	30	2 502
65–69	1 084	798	665	246	282	103	18	41	3 237
70–74	1 645	1 165	821	403	384	145	21	57	4 641
75–79	2 689	1 960	1 344	683	574	242	29	79	7 600
80–84	4 010	3 008	1 984	1 071	930	344	23	142	11 512
85–89	4 286	3 150	2 118	1 215	948	373	30	138	12 258
90–94	3 409	2 633	1 642	916	878	290	11	98	9 877
95–99	1 263	993	595	370	336	103	5	41	3 706
100 and over	260	190	115	81	68	17	—	4	735
Total (b)	21 845	16 256	11 209	5 805	5 323	1 929	357	748	63 473

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes age not stated.

5.4**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—2005**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
MALES									
0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.2	4.8	12.7	4.6	5.4
1–4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.1
10–14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.5
20–24	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8
25–29	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.9
30–34	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	4.0	1.2	1.1
35–39	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	4.5	0.8	1.2
40–44	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.9	1.9	1.7
45–49	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	6.6	1.8	2.4
50–54	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.9	7.9	2.6	3.5
55–59	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.2	5.4	6.3	12.3	5.0	5.4
60–64	9.0	8.1	8.7	9.3	8.4	9.9	13.5	6.4	8.7
65–69	14.8	13.5	14.9	15.7	14.6	17.6	25.0	11.6	14.6
70–74	24.4	24.1	23.8	24.3	21.6	28.1	42.8	18.7	24.0
75–79	43.3	40.4	41.6	41.5	42.3	45.7	53.8	36.9	42.0
80–84	71.3	73.2	71.5	77.5	69.9	82.3	73.3	73.0	72.6
85 and over	144.6	146.9	142.1	153.5	146.8	156.3	107.4	137.5	145.9
FEMALES									
0	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.3	2.4	7.7	6.4	4.8
1–4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	0.1
10–14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	0.1
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
20–24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3
25–29	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
30–34	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.4
35–39	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.6
40–44	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.1	1.0	1.0
45–49	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.7	1.4	1.4
50–54	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.8	5.0	2.1	2.1
55–59	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.6	7.1	2.4	3.2
60–64	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.8	7.2	6.0	4.4	5.3
65–69	8.1	8.1	9.2	7.5	7.7	9.9	10.9	8.1	8.3
70–74	14.4	13.8	14.1	14.3	13.0	16.8	19.9	14.7	14.2
75–79	25.4	25.0	25.8	24.7	22.3	31.4	40.6	23.2	25.2
80–84	47.7	48.8	49.0	47.5	47.4	54.9	47.8	52.5	48.4
85 and over	123.7	126.7	124.6	128.0	122.8	140.7	113.4	125.6	125.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

5.5 DEATHS BY AGE, Marital status—2005

Age group (years)	MALES						FEMALES					
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	De facto(a)	Total(b)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	De facto(a)	Total(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0	712	—	—	—	—	714	588	—	—	—	—	588
1–4	139	—	—	—	—	139	104	—	—	—	—	104
5–9	86	—	—	—	—	86	59	—	—	—	—	59
10–14	81	—	—	—	—	81	60	—	—	—	—	60
15–19	341	3	—	—	3	347	147	3	—	—	—	150
20–24	571	16	—	—	9	612	176	11	—	3	7	200
25–29	517	83	3	6	18	644	142	48	—	3	15	220
30–34	518	176	—	44	33	814	158	113	5	24	16	327
35–39	450	286	—	83	38	895	176	207	8	46	16	469
40–44	524	513	5	182	45	1 313	181	371	6	129	25	746
45–49	561	754	14	300	63	1 759	194	585	28	193	23	1 054
50–54	506	1 215	36	461	53	2 352	196	879	55	247	37	1 444
55–59	546	1 951	80	635	69	3 385	223	1 205	122	352	30	1 971
60–64	517	2 584	163	713	78	4 167	195	1 436	377	428	29	2 502
65–69	677	3 620	327	766	94	5 606	207	1 770	739	461	28	3 237
70–74	720	4 886	743	717	60	7 244	279	2 191	1 658	451	30	4 641
75–79	902	6 866	1 757	818	79	10 597	377	2 800	3 780	564	31	7 600
80–84	777	7 198	2 999	620	40	11 752	586	2 833	7 419	579	33	11 512
85–89	471	4 611	3 128	302	22	8 597	682	1 686	9 360	444	20	12 258
90–94	239	1 963	2 422	114	7	4 774	601	608	8 411	214	9	9 877
95–99	60	335	785	24	3	1 210	250	114	3 256	72	—	3 706
100 and over	6	21	112	3	—	140	57	12	651	15	—	735
Total(c)	9 922	37 082	12 574	5 787	711	67 241	5 638	16 871	35 878	4 224	349	63 473

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Collected for New South Wales and the Northern Territory only.

(b) Includes not stated marital status.

(c) Includes age not stated.

5.6**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), Marital status—2001(b)**

Age group (years)	MALES					FEMALES				
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total(c)	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	4.5	—	—	—	4.5
1–4	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
5–9	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
10–14	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
15–19	0.7	2.0	—	—	0.7	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2
20–24	1.0	0.3	—	—	1.0	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.4
25–29	1.3	0.5	—	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.4
30–34	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
35–39	2.7	0.8	4.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7
40–44	3.7	1.1	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1
45–49	5.3	1.8	3.8	4.0	2.5	3.3	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.5
50–54	8.3	2.8	6.1	4.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.4
55–59	14.3	5.0	10.9	9.4	6.3	7.4	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.8
60–64	22.2	8.6	14.9	15.3	10.3	12.9	4.9	6.9	6.9	5.7
65–69	33.5	14.5	24.6	25.5	17.1	16.8	8.1	11.5	12.3	9.5
70–74	46.9	25.4	40.1	40.1	29.1	22.0	13.6	20.4	21.0	16.8
75–79	72.5	43.0	63.7	63.6	48.8	38.9	23.1	31.8	30.5	28.4
80–84	104.5	71.9	97.2	93.6	80.4	60.7	42.4	56.0	64.3	52.9
85 and over	140.6	140.3	191.6	147.4	160.4	144.0	90.3	135.4	132.7	130.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(b) Estimated resident population by marital status is only available for census years, therefore the most recent age-specific death rates by marital status are for 2001.

(c) De facto marital status and not stated marital status have been pro-rated to the other marital status categories.

5.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth, Males—2004 and 2005

		<i>Australia</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Italy</i>
.....							
Deaths							
2004	no.	46 431	446	801	294	103	2 221
2005	no.	45 766	429	787	305	103	2 263
Population							
2004	'000	(a) 7 622.3	85.5	64.9	68.1	30.6	119.5
2005	'000	(a) 7 697.9	90.2	64.1	73.8	31.3	117.2
Crude death rate^(b)							
2004	rate	6.1	5.2	12.3	4.3	3.4	18.6
2005	rate	5.9	4.8	12.3	4.1	3.3	19.3
Median age at death							
2004	years	76.5	77.1	74.6	76.8	76.5	77.6
2005	years	76.5	78.1	75.4	76.4	79.3	78.5
Age at death, 2005							
0	no.	710	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	133	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	154	—	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	842	4	—	5	np	—
25–34	no.	1 227	3	—	7	np	—
35–44	no.	1 731	19	3	8	4	9
45–54	no.	2 996	27	21	8	4	39
55–64	no.	4 964	40	90	53	8	168
65–74	no.	8 170	80	268	57	18	548
75–84	no.	14 664	151	288	106	45	1 052
85 and over	no.	10 173	105	117	61	22	447
Total^(c)	no.	45 766	429	787	305	103	2 263

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes External Territories.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(c) Includes age not stated.

5.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth, Males—2004 and 2005 *continued*

		Lebanon	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Viet Nam	Total overseas born(a)
Deaths							
2004	no.	244	1 025	7 431	202	226	21 964
2005	no.	233	906	7 247	176	234	21 475
Population							
2004	'000	44.3	227.8	575.4	32.4	85.0	2 368.2
2005	'000	45.0	235.8	579.0	32.9	85.3	2 412.9
Crude death rate(b)							
2004	rate	5.5	4.5	12.9	6.2	2.7	9.3
2005	rate	5.2	3.8	12.5	5.3	2.7	8.9
Median age at death							
2004	years	73.2	67.2	78.9	74.7	69.1	77.0
2005	years	70.9	67.5	78.8	76.8	69.0	77.2
Age at death, 2005							
0	no.	—	np	np	—	—	4
1–4	no.	—	np	np	—	—	6
5–14	no.	—	3	3	—	—	13
15–24	no.	—	14	18	np	3	117
25–34	no.	5	49	34	np	11	231
35–44	no.	3	57	135	3	27	477
45–54	no.	16	110	327	15	44	1 115
55–64	no.	53	167	840	33	20	2 588
65–74	no.	59	173	1 398	26	49	4 680
75–84	no.	75	200	2 568	55	60	7 685
85 and over	no.	22	131	1 922	39	20	4 548
Total(c)	no.	233	906	7 247	176	234	21 475

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes not stated, at sea, not elsewhere classified, not applicable and inadequately described.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(c) Includes age not stated.

5.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth, Females—2004 and 2005

		<i>Australia</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Italy</i>
Deaths							
2004	no.	46 284	477	541	302	80	1 481
2005	no.	45 852	426	559	311	82	1 527
Population							
2004	'000	(a) 7 732.9	95.3	63.7	59.6	33.6	108.5
2005	'000	(a) 7 801.2	101.0	63.1	64.9	34.6	107.1
Crude death rate^(b)							
2004	rate	6.0	5.0	8.5	5.1	2.4	13.6
2005	rate	5.9	4.2	8.9	4.8	2.4	14.3
Median age at death							
2004	years	82.8	82.8	79.3	79.7	79.3	81.9
2005	years	83.2	81.6	78.8	82.3	81.1	82.3
Age at death, 2005							
0	no.	585	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	100	np	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	112	np	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	304	5	np	np	—	np
25–34	no.	446	4	np	4	np	—
35–44	no.	939	13	3	np	np	np
45–54	no.	1 816	21	13	8	8	30
55–64	no.	3 078	13	50	22	5	93
65–74	no.	5 378	72	136	47	11	256
75–84	no.	13 394	134	179	105	35	573
85 and over	no.	19 699	162	176	121	20	571
Total^(c)	no.	45 852	426	559	311	82	1 527

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes External Territories.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(c) Includes age not stated.

5.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth, Females—2004 and 2005 *continued*

		<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Viet Nam</i>	<i>Total overseas born(a)</i>
Deaths							
2004	no.	137	690	6 984	105	189	17 829
2005	no.	148	737	6 631	105	166	17 621
Population							
2004	'000	39.9	212.1	556.5	30.0	91.2	2 368.1
2005	'000	40.3	219.3	558.4	30.4	92.4	2 416.6
Crude death rate(b)							
2004	rate	3.4	3.3	12.6	3.5	2.1	7.5
2005	rate	3.7	3.4	11.9	3.5	1.8	7.3
Median age at death							
2004	years	76.8	79.2	84.0	81.8	75.5	82.0
2005	years	77.2	78.1	84.3	75.8	77.0	82.3
Age at death, 2005							
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	3
1–4	no.	—	np	—	np	—	4
5–14	no.	—	—	np	np	—	7
15–24	no.	—	np	np	np	4	46
25–34	no.	np	19	15	np	4	101
35–44	no.	np	36	70	5	6	276
45–54	no.	8	56	179	16	14	682
55–64	no.	20	107	439	13	11	1 395
65–74	no.	23	103	858	10	30	2 500
75–84	no.	55	160	1 945	27	55	5 718
85 and over	no.	33	247	3 120	28	42	6 877
Total(c)	no.	148	737	6 631	105	166	17 621

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes not stated, at sea, not elsewhere classified, not applicable and inadequately described.

(b) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(c) Includes age not stated.

5.9**DEATHS, Country of birth, Duration of residence—2005**

Country of birth	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)						Total(a)	Median duration of residence
	0–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
Oceania and Antarctica								
Australia(b)	91 891	..
Fiji	20	16	67	31	12	26	195	18.3
New Zealand	68	126	279	265	220	424	1 643	27.4
Papua New Guinea	4	3	3	12	19	32	90	33.5
Other	33	34	69	44	15	16	249	16.0
Total	125	179	418	352	266	498	94 068	25.1
North-West Europe								
Austria	—	7	6	5	18	240	305	50.4
Denmark	—	—	6	3	16	58	93	46.8
France	5	3	3	16	30	71	147	42.6
Germany	13	9	38	60	114	1 125	1 461	50.9
Ireland	9	6	27	44	138	386	675	45.9
Netherlands	3	3	19	28	63	1 171	1 364	51.2
Switzerland	3	3	8	8	12	44	83	46.0
United Kingdom	155	157	601	983	2 725	8 106	13 878	45.1
Other	3	—	10	13	59	141	260	44.3
Total	192	188	718	1 160	3 175	11 342	18 266	47.0
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	21	23	9	43	36	149	34.7
Croatia	4	13	11	12	205	290	570	41.5
Cyprus	—	3	3	16	36	136	203	50.9
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	5	26	22	153	113	340	36.9
Greece	3	11	20	32	259	984	1 346	45.7
Hungary	4	3	8	16	37	419	545	49.0
Italy	5	8	18	58	381	3 151	3 790	50.5
Malta	—	—	3	16	55	474	576	50.4
Poland	3	11	38	80	60	1 062	1 346	55.2
Portugal	—	—	12	9	54	13	90	35.5
Romania	—	3	21	23	9	86	150	46.0
Russian Federation	5	13	27	13	10	211	308	54.7
Spain	—	—	—	10	30	58	109	42.2
Serbia and Montenegro	6	12	21	25	173	270	551	41.9
Other	9	14	81	69	78	1 078	1 427	55.5
Total	50	115	312	410	1 583	8 381	11 500	50.0
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	9	8	32	14	100	273	452	42.9
Iran	3	6	24	17	16	5	75	21.6
Israel	—	—	—	—	9	18	30	45.0
Lebanon	5	8	41	63	122	105	381	35.6
Syria	—	3	8	17	12	6	47	29.1
Turkey	5	4	17	25	80	42	176	34.3
Other	16	21	33	23	42	42	188	28.5
Total	37	49	155	161	381	491	1 349	36.1

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated.

(b) Includes External Territories.

5.9 DEATHS, Country of birth, Duration of residence—2005 *continued*

Country of birth	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)						Total(a)	Median duration of residence
	0–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	3	6	17	44	—	—	74	22.6
Indonesia	6	7	24	22	16	86	185	44.2
Laos	—	3	10	15	—	—	29	24.0
Malaysia	10	4	70	49	38	31	220	21.8
Philippines	15	13	107	73	17	—	245	18.4
Singapore	7	3	12	19	12	14	83	27.2
Thailand	3	—	14	6	4	—	34	19.0
Viet Nam	5	15	197	160	7	3	400	18.3
Other	—	7	18	35	37	29	135	30.3
<i>Total</i>	48	58	469	423	134	164	1 405	21.4
North-East Asia								
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	49	74	228	187	64	190	855	21.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	6	19	22	10	28	98	26.8
Japan	5	3	9	6	4	22	61	33.5
Korea, Republic of (South)	12	4	25	17	9	3	77	18.1
Other	6	3	11	4	6	—	36	15.0
<i>Total</i>	74	90	292	236	93	242	1 127	21.0
Southern and Central Asia								
India	24	27	83	57	203	182	616	35.3
Pakistan	5	3	7	3	9	8	36	28.5
Sri Lanka	7	23	68	41	78	75	307	30.7
Other	5	9	11	7	—	4	42	14.2
<i>Total</i>	41	62	169	108	291	269	1 001	33.4
Americas								
Argentina	—	3	5	8	28	9	54	32.1
Canada	3	—	5	11	32	70	133	42.5
Caribbean	—	—	—	4	8	8	23	33.5
Central America	—	3	20	5	3	4	35	17.0
Chile	3	—	12	23	17	3	61	26.0
United States of America	15	6	26	36	67	94	281	35.3
Uruguay	—	—	3	6	22	3	37	31.5
Other	—	3	10	13	18	13	61	31.2
<i>Total</i>	23	18	82	106	193	202	685	33.3
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	—	3	3	3	4	10	27	39.0
Mauritius	3	—	13	13	66	11	108	35.3
South Africa	25	32	81	72	55	74	361	24.2
Zimbabwe	4	3	6	5	6	4	32	24.3
Other	7	3	16	14	19	16	84	28.8
<i>Total</i>	39	39	118	107	150	115	612	28.0
Other and not stated	3	3	4	10	10	37	701	43.3
Total	632	800	2 737	3 073	6 276	21 741	130 714	(b) 45.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Median duration of residence of overseas-born persons only.

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated.

CHAPTER 6

INFANT DEATHS

6.1

INFANT DEATHS, Age—Selected years

Years	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	Total under one week	One week and under four weeks	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES							
1985	445	235	680	174	854	544	1 398
1990	422	159	581	147	728	496	1 224
1995	313	118	431	103	534	273	807
2000	282	104	386	104	490	235	725
2001	272	139	411	115	526	225	751
2002	256	120	376	90	466	233	699
2003	267	108	375	86	461	216	677
2004	268	113	381	87	468	210	678
2005	310	111	421	94	515	199	714
FEMALES							
1985	353	194	547	131	678	376	1 054
1990	302	153	455	92	547	374	921
1995	241	97	338	85	423	219	642
2000	227	84	311	65	376	189	565
2001	240	81	321	70	391	167	558
2002	203	116	319	73	392	173	565
2003	232	77	309	63	372	150	522
2004	194	85	279	63	342	164	506
2005	255	87	342	77	419	169	588
PERSONS							
1985	798	429	1 227	305	1 532	920	2 452
1990	724	312	1 036	239	1 275	870	2 145
1995	554	215	769	188	957	492	1 449
2000	509	188	697	169	866	424	1 290
2001	512	220	732	185	917	392	1 309
2002	459	236	695	163	858	406	1 264
2003	499	185	684	149	833	366	1 199
2004	462	198	660	150	810	374	1 184
2005	565	198	763	171	934	368	1 302

6.2**INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age—Selected years**

Years	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	Total under one week	One week and under four weeks	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
MALES							
1985	3.5	1.9	5.4	1.4	6.7	4.3	11.0
1990	3.1	1.2	4.3	1.1	5.4	3.7	9.1
1995	2.4	0.9	3.3	0.8	4.1	2.1	6.1
2000	2.2	0.8	3.0	0.8	3.8	1.8	5.7
2001	2.2	1.1	3.3	0.9	4.2	1.8	5.9
2002	2.0	0.9	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.8	5.4
2003	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.7	5.2
2004	2.1	0.9	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.6	5.2
2005	2.3	0.8	3.2	0.7	3.9	1.5	5.4
FEMALES							
1985	2.9	1.6	4.5	1.1	5.6	3.1	8.7
1990	2.4	1.2	3.6	0.7	4.3	2.9	7.2
1995	1.9	0.8	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.1
2000	1.9	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.6	4.7
2001	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.4	4.6
2002	1.7	0.9	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.4	4.6
2003	1.9	0.6	2.5	0.5	3.0	1.2	4.3
2004	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.8	1.3	4.1
2005	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.3	4.7
PERSONS							
1985	3.2	1.7	5.0	1.2	6.2	3.7	9.9
1990	2.8	1.2	3.9	0.9	4.9	3.3	8.2
1995	2.2	0.8	3.0	0.7	3.7	1.9	5.7
2000	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.7	3.5	1.7	5.2
2001	2.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	3.7	1.6	5.3
2002	1.8	0.9	2.8	0.6	3.4	1.6	5.0
2003	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.5	4.8
2004	1.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.5	4.7
2005	2.2	0.8	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.4	5.0

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

6.3**INFANT DEATHS, States and territories—Selected years**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
<i>Years</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1985	860	601	411	188	209	93	58	32	2 452
1990	733	523	345	168	217	63	54	42	2 145
1995	498	308	293	112	129	38	50	21	1 449
2000	447	268	291	82	109	33	43	17	1 290
2001	449	284	282	79	122	40	41	12	1 309
2002	397	305	277	90	102	37	42	14	1 264
2003	398	309	230	65	100	40	32	24	1 199
2004	399	282	262	54	99	21	38	29	1 184
2005	428	322	261	91	120	22	35	23	1 302

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.4**INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), States and territories—Selected years**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
<i>Years</i>	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1985	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.5	9.0	12.8	17.5	7.8	9.9
1990	8.1	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	15.2	9.4	8.2
1995	5.7	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.8	13.3	4.8	5.7
2000	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.3	5.8	11.7	4.2	5.2
2001	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.6	5.1	6.2	10.7	3.0	5.3
2002	4.6	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.3	6.2	11.3	3.4	5.0
2003	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.7	4.1	7.0	8.4	5.8	4.8
2004	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.9	4.7
2005	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.5	9.6	5.5	5.0

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

6.5

INFANT DEATHS, States and territories, Age—2005

State or territory	EARLY NEONATAL		LATE NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	One week and under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES					
New South Wales	98	46	32	68	244
Victoria	87	23	20	44	174
Queensland	70	17	20	36	143
South Australia	21	6	8	16	51
Western Australia	19	10	7	19	55
Tasmania	5	3	3	6	15
Northern Territory	5	3	5	9	22
Australian Capital Territory	5	3	—	—	10
Australia^(a)	310	111	94	199	714
FEMALES					
New South Wales	81	33	20	50	184
Victoria	79	19	14	36	148
Queensland	54	13	19	32	118
South Australia	19	3	5	15	40
Western Australia	15	11	14	25	65
Tasmania	3	3	—	3	7
Northern Territory	3	3	3	5	13
Australian Capital Territory	3	6	3	3	13
Australia^(a)	255	87	77	169	588

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), States and territories, Age—2005

State or territory	EARLY NEONATAL		LATE NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	One week and under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
.....					
New South Wales	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	4.9
Victoria	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	5.1
Queensland	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	5.1
South Australia	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.7	5.1
Western Australia	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.7	4.6
Tasmania	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.4	3.5
Northern Territory	2.2	1.4	2.2	3.8	9.6
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.0	5.5
Australia(b)	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	5.0

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

CHAPTER **7** **LIFE TABLES**

7.1 LIFE TABLE, Australia, Males—2003–2005

	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^o_x(d)$		$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^o_x(d)$
Age	no.	rate	no.	years	Age	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.00542	99 522	78.5	50	94 929	0.00304	94 787	31.0
1	99 458	0.00046	99 433	77.9	51	94 641	0.00329	94 487	30.1
2	99 412	0.00025	99 399	76.9	52	94 330	0.00357	94 164	29.2
3	99 387	0.00021	99 376	75.9	53	93 993	0.00389	93 813	28.3
4	99 366	0.00018	99 357	75.0	54	93 627	0.00426	93 431	27.4
5	99 348	0.00016	99 340	74.0	55	93 229	0.00467	93 014	26.5
6	99 332	0.00014	99 325	73.0	56	92 793	0.00514	92 558	25.6
7	99 319	0.00012	99 313	72.0	57	92 316	0.00567	92 059	24.7
8	99 306	0.00012	99 301	71.0	58	91 793	0.00626	91 510	23.9
9	99 295	0.00011	99 289	70.0	59	91 219	0.00692	90 908	23.0
10	99 284	0.00011	99 278	69.0	60	90 588	0.00765	90 246	22.2
11	99 273	0.00011	99 268	68.0	61	89 895	0.00846	89 520	21.3
12	99 262	0.00012	99 257	67.0	62	89 134	0.00935	88 724	20.5
13	99 251	0.00013	99 245	66.0	63	88 300	0.01033	87 851	19.7
14	99 238	0.00017	99 230	65.1	64	87 388	0.01140	86 897	18.9
15	99 222	0.00025	99 210	64.1	65	86 391	0.01258	85 856	18.1
16	99 197	0.00037	99 180	63.1	66	85 305	0.01388	84 721	17.3
17	99 160	0.00052	99 136	62.1	67	84 120	0.01534	83 484	16.6
18	99 109	0.00068	99 076	61.1	68	82 830	0.01698	82 136	15.8
19	99 041	0.00078	99 003	60.2	69	81 423	0.01883	80 667	15.1
20	98 964	0.00083	98 923	59.2	70	79 890	0.02090	79 067	14.4
21	98 882	0.00085	98 840	58.3	71	78 220	0.02322	77 325	13.7
22	98 797	0.00085	98 755	57.3	72	76 404	0.02581	75 432	13.0
23	98 714	0.00085	98 672	56.4	73	74 433	0.02869	73 379	12.3
24	98 630	0.00086	98 588	55.4	74	72 297	0.03189	71 159	11.7
25	98 545	0.00088	98 502	54.5	75	69 992	0.03542	68 767	11.0
26	98 458	0.00091	98 414	53.5	76	67 513	0.03932	66 200	10.4
27	98 368	0.00094	98 322	52.6	77	64 858	0.04365	63 458	9.8
28	98 275	0.00097	98 228	51.6	78	62 027	0.04851	60 537	9.3
29	98 180	0.00100	98 131	50.7	79	59 018	0.05398	57 440	8.7
30	98 082	0.00102	98 032	49.7	80	55 832	0.06012	54 168	8.2
31	97 982	0.00104	97 931	48.8	81	52 476	0.06702	50 730	7.7
32	97 879	0.00107	97 827	47.8	82	48 959	0.07473	47 140	7.2
33	97 775	0.00109	97 721	46.9	83	45 300	0.08334	43 421	6.7
34	97 668	0.00112	97 613	45.9	84	41 525	0.09289	39 601	6.3
35	97 558	0.00115	97 502	45.0	85	37 668	0.10286	35 727	5.9
36	97 446	0.00119	97 388	44.0	86	33 793	0.11203	31 893	5.5
37	97 330	0.00124	97 270	43.1	87	30 007	0.12379	28 144	5.1
38	97 209	0.00131	97 146	42.1	88	26 293	0.13815	24 468	4.8
39	97 082	0.00139	97 015	41.2	89	22 660	0.15399	20 901	4.5
40	96 946	0.00149	96 875	40.2	90	19 171	0.17027	17 517	4.2
41	96 801	0.00160	96 725	39.3	91	15 907	0.18601	14 397	3.9
42	96 646	0.00172	96 564	38.4	92	12 948	0.19772	11 635	3.7
43	96 479	0.00186	96 391	37.4	93	10 388	0.21168	9 259	3.5
44	96 300	0.00199	96 205	36.5	94	8 189	0.22559	7 237	3.3
45	96 108	0.00214	96 007	35.6	95	6 342	0.23946	5 556	3.2
46	95 903	0.00229	95 794	34.6	96	4 823	0.25328	4 189	3.0
47	95 683	0.00245	95 567	33.7	97	3 601	0.26705	3 100	2.9
48	95 449	0.00263	95 325	32.8	98	2 640	0.28076	2 252	2.7
49	95 198	0.00282	95 065	31.9	99	1 899	0.29441	1 605	2.6
					100	1 340	0.30799	(e) 3 319	2.5

(a) l_x — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) q_x — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) L_x — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^o_x — expectation of life at exact age x .(e) At age 100, L_{100+} is shown.

7.2 LIFE TABLE, Australia, Females—2003–2005

	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^x(d)$		$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^x(d)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	Age	no.	rate	no.	years
Age									
0	100 000	0.00451	99 601	83.3	50	97 144	0.00187	97 054	34.9
1	99 549	0.00033	99 531	82.7	51	96 963	0.00201	96 866	34.0
2	99 516	0.00023	99 504	81.7	52	96 767	0.00218	96 663	33.0
3	99 493	0.00018	99 483	80.8	53	96 557	0.00236	96 444	32.1
4	99 474	0.00014	99 467	79.8	54	96 329	0.00257	96 207	31.2
5	99 460	0.00011	99 454	78.8	55	96 082	0.00280	95 949	30.3
6	99 449	0.00010	99 444	77.8	56	95 812	0.00308	95 667	29.3
7	99 439	0.00008	99 435	76.8	57	95 517	0.00339	95 358	28.4
8	99 431	0.00007	99 427	75.8	58	95 193	0.00375	95 018	27.5
9	99 424	0.00007	99 420	74.8	59	94 836	0.00416	94 643	26.6
10	99 417	0.00007	99 413	73.8	60	94 442	0.00462	94 228	25.7
11	99 409	0.00008	99 405	72.8	61	94 006	0.00512	93 769	24.8
12	99 401	0.00009	99 397	71.8	62	93 524	0.00563	93 265	24.0
13	99 392	0.00011	99 387	70.8	63	92 998	0.00614	92 716	23.1
14	99 381	0.00015	99 374	69.9	64	92 426	0.00669	92 121	22.2
15	99 366	0.00019	99 357	68.9	65	91 808	0.00728	91 478	21.4
16	99 347	0.00024	99 336	67.9	66	91 140	0.00795	90 783	20.5
17	99 324	0.00027	99 311	66.9	67	90 416	0.00870	90 028	19.7
18	99 297	0.00029	99 283	65.9	68	89 629	0.00958	89 206	18.9
19	99 268	0.00030	99 253	64.9	69	88 770	0.01059	88 307	18.1
20	99 238	0.00031	99 222	63.9	70	87 830	0.01176	87 322	17.2
21	99 207	0.00031	99 191	63.0	71	86 797	0.01311	86 238	16.4
22	99 176	0.00030	99 161	62.0	72	85 660	0.01465	85 042	15.7
23	99 146	0.00030	99 131	61.0	73	84 404	0.01642	83 723	14.9
24	99 116	0.00030	99 101	60.0	74	83 018	0.01843	82 266	14.1
25	99 086	0.00032	99 071	59.0	75	81 488	0.02071	80 658	13.4
26	99 055	0.00033	99 038	58.1	76	79 800	0.02332	78 885	12.6
27	99 022	0.00034	99 005	57.1	77	77 939	0.02632	76 930	11.9
28	98 988	0.00036	98 970	56.1	78	75 888	0.02979	74 776	11.2
29	98 952	0.00037	98 934	55.1	79	73 627	0.03379	72 403	10.6
30	98 915	0.00039	98 896	54.1	80	71 139	0.03838	69 795	9.9
31	98 876	0.00042	98 856	53.2	81	68 409	0.04361	66 939	9.3
32	98 835	0.00045	98 813	52.2	82	65 426	0.04956	63 826	8.7
33	98 791	0.00048	98 768	51.2	83	62 183	0.05627	60 455	8.1
34	98 744	0.00051	98 719	50.2	84	58 684	0.06379	56 832	7.6
35	98 693	0.00056	98 666	49.3	85	54 940	0.07218	52 975	7.1
36	98 638	0.00060	98 609	48.3	86	50 975	0.08147	48 912	6.6
37	98 579	0.00065	98 547	47.3	87	46 822	0.09184	44 683	6.1
38	98 514	0.00071	98 480	46.3	88	42 522	0.10397	40 320	5.7
39	98 444	0.00077	98 406	45.4	89	38 101	0.11817	35 852	5.3
40	98 368	0.00084	98 327	44.4	90	33 598	0.13310	31 355	4.9
41	98 285	0.00092	98 240	43.4	91	29 126	0.14822	26 950	4.6
42	98 195	0.00100	98 146	42.5	92	24 809	0.16329	22 758	4.3
43	98 097	0.00108	98 044	41.5	93	20 758	0.17812	18 877	4.1
44	97 990	0.00118	97 934	40.6	94	17 061	0.19214	15 385	3.8
45	97 875	0.00127	97 814	39.6	95	13 783	0.20519	12 331	3.6
46	97 750	0.00138	97 684	38.7	96	10 955	0.21779	9 726	3.4
47	97 616	0.00149	97 544	37.7	97	8 569	0.23067	7 548	3.3
48	97 470	0.00161	97 392	36.8	98	6 592	0.24406	5 759	3.1
49	97 313	0.00174	97 230	35.8	99	4 983	0.25759	4 316	2.9
					100	3 700	0.27123	(e) 10 377	2.8

(a) l_x — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) q_x — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) L_x — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^x — expectation of life at exact age x .(e) At age 100, L_{100+} is shown.

7.3 LIFE EXPECTANCY, Australia(a)—Selected years(b)

Selected years	AGE (YEARS)									
	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALE										
1985	72.4	72.2	63.5	53.9	44.6	35.1	26.0	17.9	11.2	6.4
1990	73.9	73.6	64.8	55.1	45.8	36.4	27.2	18.9	12.0	6.9
1993–1995	75.0	74.5	65.7	55.9	46.6	37.2	28.0	19.5	12.4	7.0
1998–2000	76.6	76.0	67.2	57.4	48.1	38.7	29.5	20.8	13.3	7.6
1999–2001	77.0	76.5	67.6	57.9	48.5	39.1	29.9	21.2	13.6	7.8
2000–2002	77.4	76.8	68.0	58.2	48.8	39.4	30.1	21.4	13.7	7.8
2001–2003	77.8	77.2	68.3	58.6	49.1	39.6	30.4	21.6	13.9	7.9
2002–2004	78.1	77.5	68.6	58.9	49.4	39.9	30.6	21.8	14.1	8.0
2003–2005	78.5	77.9	69.0	59.2	49.7	40.2	31.0	22.2	14.4	8.2
FEMALE										
1985	78.8	78.5	69.7	59.9	50.2	40.5	31.1	22.4	14.5	8.2
1990	80.1	79.7	70.8	61.0	51.3	41.6	32.1	23.2	15.2	8.7
1993–1995	80.8	80.3	71.4	61.6	51.8	42.1	32.6	23.7	15.6	8.9
1998–2000	82.0	81.4	72.6	62.7	53.0	43.3	33.8	24.7	16.4	9.4
1999–2001	82.4	81.8	72.9	63.1	53.3	43.6	34.1	25.0	16.6	9.5
2000–2002	82.6	82.0	73.1	63.2	53.4	43.7	34.2	25.2	16.7	9.6
2001–2003	82.8	82.2	73.3	63.4	53.6	43.9	34.4	25.3	16.9	9.7
2002–2004	83.0	82.4	73.5	63.6	53.8	44.1	34.6	25.5	17.0	9.8
2003–2005	83.3	82.7	73.8	63.9	54.1	44.4	34.9	25.7	17.2	9.9

- (a) Prior to 1995 life expectancy was based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS. From 1995 to 1998 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (b) From 1995 onwards life expectancy has been calculated using three years of data.

7.4**PROBABILITY OF SURVIVING FROM BIRTH TO SPECIFIC AGES,****Australia(a)—Selected years(b)**

Selected years	AGE (YEARS)								
	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALE									
1985	98.9	98.5	97.8	96.4	95.2	92.4	84.5	66.4	35.7
1990	99.1	98.8	98.2	96.9	95.5	93.0	86.4	69.9	40.2
1993–1995	99.3	99.1	98.6	97.4	95.9	93.6	87.8	72.5	43.5
1998–2000	99.4	99.2	98.8	97.5	96.1	94.0	89.1	76.3	49.3
1999–2001	99.4	99.2	98.8	97.6	96.3	94.2	89.4	77.3	51.0
2000–2002	99.4	99.3	98.8	97.8	96.5	94.4	89.8	78.1	52.1
2001–2003	99.4	99.3	98.9	97.9	96.7	94.7	90.1	78.7	53.4
2002–2004	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.0	96.9	94.8	90.4	79.3	54.4
2003–2005	99.5	99.3	99.0	98.1	96.9	94.9	90.6	79.9	55.8
FEMALE									
1985	99.1	98.8	98.6	98.1	97.4	95.7	91.2	81.0	57.2
1990	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.4	97.7	96.2	92.4	82.9	60.7
1993–1995	99.5	99.3	99.0	98.6	98.0	96.6	93.0	84.2	63.1
1998–2000	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.6	86.1	67.3
1999–2001	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	96.9	93.8	86.6	68.4
2000–2002	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	96.9	93.9	86.8	68.9
2001–2003	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.3	97.0	94.1	87.1	69.5
2002–2004	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.3	97.1	94.3	87.4	70.2
2003–2005	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.4	97.1	94.4	87.8	71.1

(a) Based on life tables. Prior to 1995 life expectancy was based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS. From 1995 to 1998 life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) From 1995 onwards life expectancy has been calculated using three years of data.

CHAPTER 8

YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

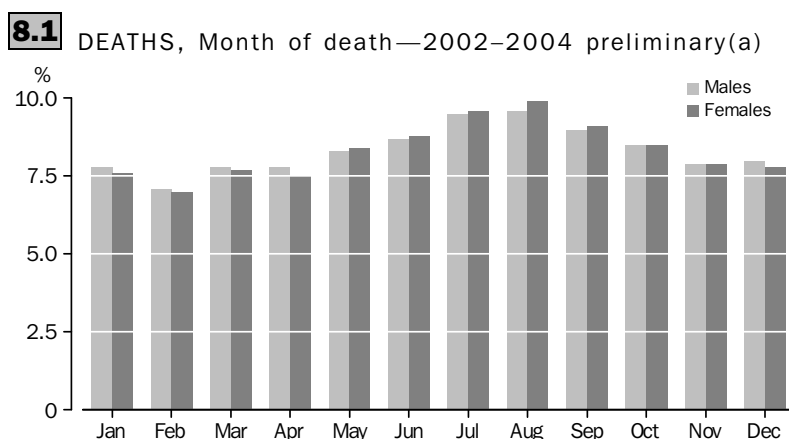
DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SAME YEAR AS THEY OCCURRED

Information in this chapter is presented on a year of occurrence basis, derived from deaths that have been registered up to 31 December 2005. Most deaths are registered in the year in which they occur, however, some deaths may not be registered until the following year or later. Deaths on a year of occurrence basis are therefore considered preliminary and are subject to change, as deaths which have occurred up to 31 December 2005 but not been registered by this date are registered in 2006 and subsequent years.

The likelihood of a death being registered in a year following its occurrence is substantially greater for those deaths which occur close to the end of the year. Of the 130,700 deaths registered in 2005, 95.9% (125,400 deaths) occurred in 2005 and the remainder (4.1%, or 5,400 deaths) occurred in 2004 or earlier years (the majority of which occurred in December 2004). See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

MONTHLY OCCURRENCE OF DEATHS

The number of deaths that occur each year vary considerably from month to month. During 2002–2004, an average of 132,400 deaths occurred each year in Australia. Based on combined data for these years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the winter months of August (with totals of 19,700 male and 19,100 female deaths) and July (19,400 male and 18,400 female deaths), and the fewest deaths occurred in February (14,600 deaths and 13,500 female deaths) (noting that February is the shortest month).

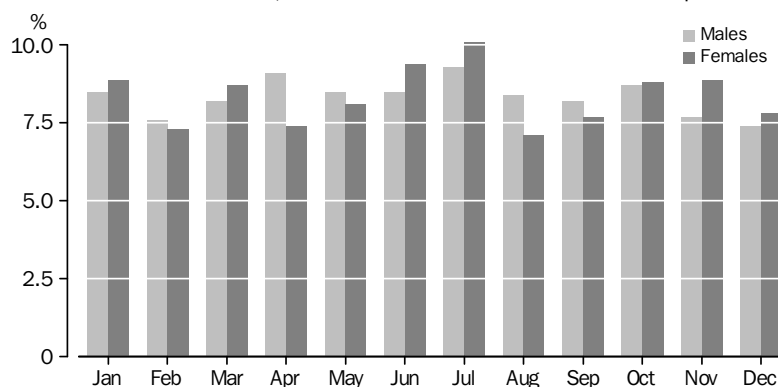


(a) Data for 2002–2004 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2005. Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

*Monthly occurrence of
infant deaths*

During the period 2002–2004, an average of 1,200 infant deaths occurred in Australia each year. There is less seasonality associated with infant deaths (graph 8.2). Based on combined data for 2002–2004, the greatest number of infant deaths occurred in July (with a total of 350 infant deaths) and the fewest occurred in February and December (both 270 infant deaths).

8.2 INFANT DEATHS, Month of death—2002–2004 preliminary(a)



(a) Data for 2002–2004 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2005. Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.3**DEATHS, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years: Preliminary**

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

MALES

1985	23 364	16 317	10 491	5 543	4 992	1 956	426	499	63 588
1990	23 149	16 159	10 648	5 772	5 174	2 062	538	584	64 086
1995	23 384	16 964	11 238	5 907	5 660	1 956	512	613	66 239
2000	23 618	16 472	12 141	6 103	5 655	1 908	567	658	67 126
2001	23 199	16 419	12 226	6 091	5 749	1 960	539	719	66 904
2002	23 919	17 077	12 564	6 097	5 809	2 014	566	672	68 723
2003	23 509	16 625	12 456	6 194	5 897	2 028	538	750	68 001
2004	23 612	16 449	13 091	5 927	5 812	2 005	556	754	68 214
2005(c)	22 278	15 748	11 529	5 887	5 761	1 865	564	669	64 305

FEMALES

1985	20 083	14 674	8 228	4 899	3 965	1 722	249	410	54 230
1990	19 928	14 555	8 641	5 066	4 249	1 674	275	492	54 880
1995	21 064	15 472	9 694	5 391	4 752	1 797	295	533	59 001
2000	22 073	15 778	10 488	5 735	4 884	1 805	324	667	61 757
2001	21 460	15 814	10 616	5 906	5 175	1 898	333	684	61 887
2002	22 331	16 497	11 323	5 834	5 423	1 936	349	708	64 403
2003	22 615	16 077	10 903	5 941	5 413	1 914	319	679	63 865
2004	22 492	16 114	11 520	5 692	5 316	1 882	319	678	64 016
2005(c)	21 168	15 730	10 552	5 558	5 136	1 867	331	703	61 046

PERSONS

1985	43 447	30 991	18 719	10 442	8 957	3 678	675	909	117 818
1990	43 077	30 714	19 289	10 838	9 423	3 736	813	1 076	118 966
1995	44 448	32 436	20 932	11 298	10 412	3 753	807	1 146	125 240
2000	45 691	32 250	22 629	11 838	10 539	3 713	891	1 325	128 883
2001	44 659	32 233	22 842	11 997	10 924	3 858	872	1 403	128 791
2002	46 250	33 574	23 887	11 931	11 232	3 950	915	1 380	133 126
2003	46 124	32 702	23 359	12 135	11 310	3 942	857	1 429	131 866
2004	46 104	32 563	24 611	11 619	11 128	3 887	875	1 432	132 230
2005(c)	43 446	31 478	22 081	11 445	10 897	3 732	895	1 372	125 351

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.4**AGE AT DEATH, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years: Preliminary**

Age groups (years)	1985 no.	1990 no.	1995 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.	2002 no.	2003 no.	2004 no.	2005(b) no.
MALES									
0	1 362	1 156	814	720	753	669	685	669	656
1–4	280	234	211	155	144	164	150	147	128
5–9	172	146	116	101	99	94	90	89	82
10–14	203	128	131	125	109	112	83	100	77
15–19	733	647	490	511	471	430	425	358	313
20–24	1 100	938	912	709	667	603	618	588	561
25–29	903	988	870	920	742	741	667	650	591
30–34	850	962	1 047	927	870	857	801	844	753
35–39	887	972	1 152	1 108	1 016	957	925	870	813
40–44	1 110	1 339	1 285	1 357	1 254	1 265	1 336	1 267	1 236
45–49	1 554	1 577	1 726	1 663	1 681	1 778	1 776	1 700	1 664
50–54	2 462	2 222	2 196	2 429	2 372	2 351	2 247	2 375	2 207
55–59	4 345	3 447	3 057	3 070	3 245	3 196	3 361	3 317	3 214
60–64	6 449	5 818	4 691	4 139	4 276	4 231	4 211	4 242	3 964
65–69	7 549	8 125	7 554	5 964	5 717	5 685	5 706	5 564	5 344
70–74	9 725	8 898	9 898	9 130	8 820	8 731	8 285	7 924	6 990
75–79	9 542	10 364	9 953	11 268	11 119	11 313	11 026	11 081	10 184
80–84	7 574	8 411	10 066	10 056	10 327	11 077	11 311	11 806	11 310
85 and over	6 759	7 703	10 061	12 761	13 207	14 426	14 290	14 621	14 211
Total(c)	63 588	64 086	66 239	67 126	66 904	68 723	68 001	68 214	64 305
FEMALES									
0	1 024	889	628	577	524	568	514	518	530
1–4	207	165	152	111	113	97	121	109	96
5–9	113	86	94	76	60	73	58	53	53
10–14	104	92	108	81	63	73	73	68	53
15–19	267	270	211	218	155	186	184	184	137
20–24	347	298	285	256	224	193	213	225	183
25–29	363	327	278	327	244	267	239	245	203
30–34	371	393	425	375	361	354	383	322	296
35–39	496	485	501	563	527	480	520	470	431
40–44	594	688	711	765	779	748	761	733	702
45–49	937	880	1 042	1 059	1 024	1 068	1 093	1 102	1 005
50–54	1 357	1 296	1 349	1 486	1 544	1 593	1 384	1 407	1 374
55–59	2 262	1 760	1 709	1 869	1 903	1 978	1 955	2 013	1 873
60–64	3 324	2 974	2 542	2 314	2 317	2 532	2 489	2 448	2 394
65–69	4 359	4 659	4 192	3 429	3 321	3 375	3 316	3 382	3 118
70–74	6 663	6 150	6 392	5 665	5 602	5 339	4 975	4 793	4 455
75–79	7 975	8 582	8 239	8 342	8 336	8 417	8 295	8 182	7 328
80–84	8 846	9 288	10 808	10 413	10 797	11 349	11 274	11 725	11 119
85 and over	14 616	15 595	19 334	23 830	23 983	25 688	26 017	26 034	25 687
Total(c)	54 230	54 880	59 001	61 757	61 887	64 403	63 865	64 016	61 046

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005.
See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

(c) Includes age not stated.

8.5 AGE AT DEATH, Year of occurrence(a)—States and territories:

Preliminary—2004(b)

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
0	205	154	165	38	65	11	20	11	669
1–4	53	23	39	9	17	—	—	4	147
5–9	25	19	18	6	15	4	—	—	89
10–14	29	17	24	5	16	3	5	—	100
15–19	93	78	76	26	56	14	12	3	358
20–24	150	142	128	48	69	18	22	11	588
25–29	188	134	140	65	67	14	28	14	650
30–34	260	196	174	66	76	24	36	12	844
35–39	261	179	189	65	106	19	43	8	870
40–44	409	283	271	107	108	33	31	25	1 267
45–49	537	371	373	154	171	37	35	22	1 700
50–54	801	526	480	217	206	65	44	35	2 375
55–59	1 132	746	667	288	292	99	50	42	3 317
60–64	1 475	945	890	322	396	130	38	46	4 242
65–69	1 939	1 277	1 150	481	455	157	46	58	5 564
70–74	2 890	1 889	1 423	628	695	261	51	86	7 924
75–79	3 853	2 817	1 998	1 026	866	357	39	124	11 081
80–84	4 180	2 944	2 177	1 039	972	334	31	128	11 806
85 and over	5 132	3 709	2 709	1 337	1 162	424	24	123	14 621
Total(d)	23 612	16 449	13 091	5 927	5 812	2 005	556	754	68 214
FEMALES									
0	174	127	113	29	38	7	12	18	518
1–4	41	16	34	5	9	—	3	—	109
5–9	15	10	14	5	4	—	4	—	53
10–14	21	19	10	4	7	6	—	—	68
15–19	59	41	35	13	25	6	3	3	184
20–24	61	48	44	25	26	7	10	4	225
25–29	70	58	45	19	33	7	7	6	245
30–34	99	95	56	18	31	10	10	3	322
35–39	146	102	97	28	57	18	17	5	470
40–44	239	176	151	53	64	16	26	8	733
45–49	347	236	228	90	124	40	19	18	1 102
50–54	474	350	264	117	126	43	18	14	1 407
55–59	701	469	393	171	185	44	23	27	2 013
60–64	865	547	490	189	214	73	27	42	2 448
65–69	1 199	804	629	279	310	94	30	37	3 382
70–74	1 730	1 145	896	399	398	143	27	55	4 793
75–79	2 907	2 085	1 434	742	646	268	28	71	8 182
80–84	4 102	3 065	2 029	1 075	970	333	27	124	11 725
85 and over	9 242	6 721	4 558	2 431	2 049	764	29	240	26 034
Total(d)	22 492	16 114	11 520	5 692	5 316	1 882	319	678	64 016

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2004 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2005. Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes age not stated.

8.6**MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH(a), Year of occurrence(b)—Selected years: Preliminary .**

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(c)
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MALES

1995	73.7	80.3	72.8	74.2	73.2	73.9	54.3	70.6	73.5
1996	74.1	80.7	73.3	74.6	73.7	74.2	53.9	71.7	74.1
1997	74.3	81.0	73.4	75.2	73.7	75.2	56.8	72.4	74.3
1998	74.5	81.0	74.0	75.4	73.6	75.2	51.9	72.6	74.5
1999	74.8	81.4	74.4	75.9	74.2	75.3	55.0	72.2	74.8
2000	75.3	81.7	74.8	76.1	74.5	75.3	56.4	73.8	75.2
2001	75.6	81.8	74.8	76.7	74.8	76.0	55.2	72.5	75.6
2002	76.3	82.2	75.6	77.2	75.4	76.2	55.9	76.0	76.2
2003	76.3	82.4	75.6	77.5	75.6	75.8	57.2	74.4	76.3
2004	76.9	82.6	76.0	77.4	75.6	76.6	55.1	74.9	76.7
2005(d)	77.1	83.0	76.2	77.8	76.2	76.3	57.4	76.0	76.9

FEMALES

1995	80.2	81.0	79.8	80.8	80.3	79.7	60.5	76.6	80.3
1996	80.6	81.3	80.1	81.1	80.8	79.9	59.5	77.0	80.7
1997	81.1	81.5	80.5	81.5	80.7	80.2	59.3	78.4	81.0
1998	80.9	81.7	80.4	82.0	80.9	80.7	58.8	79.1	81.0
1999	81.3	81.8	81.1	82.2	81.4	80.6	61.0	79.4	81.4
2000	81.9	82.0	81.4	82.2	81.2	81.0	57.8	80.2	81.7
2001	81.8	82.2	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.2	61.8	81.1	81.8
2002	82.2	82.5	81.9	82.7	81.7	81.9	57.3	81.5	82.2
2003	82.6	82.7	82.0	83.0	82.2	82.1	62.8	81.4	82.4
2004	82.7	82.9	82.2	83.2	82.0	82.6	61.4	81.0	82.6
2005(d)	83.1	83.3	82.4	83.8	82.8	82.7	57.3	82.3	83.0

PERSONS

1995	76.7	77.3	75.9	77.5	76.2	76.6	56.8	73.6	76.7
1996	77.1	77.8	76.3	77.6	76.9	76.9	55.3	74.4	77.0
1997	77.4	77.9	76.4	78.1	76.7	77.3	57.6	75.0	77.3
1998	77.4	78.1	76.7	78.4	76.9	77.7	53.6	75.3	77.4
1999	77.8	78.3	77.4	78.6	77.4	77.7	57.0	75.4	77.8
2000	78.4	78.7	77.8	78.8	77.4	78.1	57.0	76.9	78.2
2001	78.6	79.1	77.9	79.7	77.9	78.8	57.9	77.1	78.6
2002	79.1	79.6	78.6	80.0	78.4	78.7	56.2	78.6	79.1
2003	79.4	79.7	78.7	80.1	78.8	78.9	58.5	78.3	79.3
2004	79.7	80.1	78.9	80.2	78.8	79.4	57.1	77.5	79.6
2005(d)	80.0	80.5	79.2	80.8	79.3	79.5	57.3	79.0	79.9

(a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.

(b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.7**MONTH OF DEATH, Year of occurrence(a)—2003–2005: Preliminary**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
<i>Month</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2003									
January	3 482	2 456	1 833	874	908	298	81	105	10 039
February	3 130	2 259	1 663	840	787	276	62	80	9 097
March	3 510	2 629	1 823	953	914	335	78	127	10 369
April	3 519	2 482	1 835	955	848	338	68	117	10 163
May	3 852	2 757	1 955	1 031	927	330	70	109	11 033
June	4 076	2 831	1 956	1 017	911	303	64	114	11 272
July	4 390	2 914	2 156	1 067	1 002	377	70	107	12 083
August	4 772	3 255	2 323	1 198	1 125	374	57	159	13 263
September	4 310	3 032	2 167	1 229	1 082	366	75	143	12 405
October	3 933	2 877	1 912	1 090	967	318	74	122	11 293
November	3 595	2 667	1 852	939	897	317	76	102	10 445
December	3 555	2 543	1 884	942	942	310	82	144	10 404
Total(c)	46 124	32 702	23 359	12 135	11 310	3 942	857	1 429	131 866
2004									
January	3 419	2 624	1 974	907	892	342	72	119	10 350
February	3 259	2 388	1 952	857	821	291	71	96	9 735
March	3 473	2 649	1 855	902	875	287	62	109	10 212
April	3 570	2 543	1 943	856	863	309	82	107	10 274
May	3 890	2 834	2 020	979	891	332	61	127	11 135
June	4 176	2 794	2 166	963	928	351	74	142	11 594
July	4 467	2 971	2 272	1 137	1 067	350	76	127	12 470
August	4 601	2 855	2 255	1 075	1 081	360	71	137	12 435
September	4 251	2 810	2 177	1 030	1 039	324	77	126	11 835
October	3 882	2 773	2 072	972	992	322	88	117	11 219
November	3 553	2 699	1 945	995	844	301	68	113	10 519
December	3 563	2 623	1 980	946	835	318	73	112	10 452
Total(c)	46 104	32 563	24 611	11 619	11 128	3 887	875	1 432	132 230
2005 (d)									
January	3 471	2 580	1 865	886	848	308	74	111	10 143
February	3 178	2 341	1 715	783	779	254	70	103	9 223
March	3 313	2 532	1 860	964	882	308	78	130	10 067
April	3 450	2 575	1 877	963	879	319	81	114	10 260
May	3 799	2 741	2 013	1 016	922	332	81	113	11 017
June	4 014	2 820	2 082	993	1 000	338	104	117	11 470
July	4 358	3 001	2 160	1 184	1 115	359	75	120	12 372
August	4 370	3 108	2 330	1 226	1 111	360	83	132	12 720
September	4 004	2 718	2 074	1 021	948	335	75	134	11 309
October	3 788	2 780	1 993	1 030	967	328	82	120	11 088
November	3 424	2 577	1 741	880	946	293	75	127	10 063
December	2 277	1 705	371	499	500	198	17	51	5 619
Total(c)	43 446	31 478	22 081	11 445	10 897	3 732	895	1 372	125 351

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes month not stated.

(d) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.8**INFANT DEATHS, Year of occurrence(a)—2000–2005: Preliminary**

Year	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	<i>Under one day</i>	<i>One day to six days</i>	<i>Total under one week</i>	<i>One week and under four weeks</i>	<i>Under four weeks</i>	<i>Four weeks and under one year</i>	<i>Under one year</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES							
2000	273	107	380	101	481	239	720
2001	272	142	414	117	531	222	753
2002	242	111	353	89	442	227	669
2003	261	115	376	92	468	217	685
2004	279	103	382	79	461	208	669
2005(b)	277	106	383	89	472	184	656
FEMALES							
2000	234	87	321	65	386	191	577
2001	221	73	294	67	361	163	524
2002	207	116	323	76	399	169	568
2003	229	79	308	60	368	146	514
2004	202	88	290	68	358	160	518
2005(b)	227	77	304	68	372	158	530
PERSONS							
2000	507	194	701	166	867	430	1 297
2001	493	215	708	184	892	385	1 277
2002	449	227	676	165	841	396	1 237
2003	490	194	684	152	836	363	1 199
2004	481	191	672	147	819	368	1 187
2005(b)	504	183	687	157	844	342	1 186

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.9 INFANT DEATHS, Year of occurrence(a)—States and territories: Preliminary

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (b)</i>
<i>Year</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1985	829	567	398	178	217	93	75	29	2 386
1990	701	476	352	155	202	63	55	41	2 045
1995	487	317	282	113	134	38	47	24	1 442
2000	449	286	287	76	106	38	36	19	1 297
2001	429	272	282	86	122	35	40	11	1 277
2002	401	311	259	84	94	35	37	16	1 237
2003	409	302	234	61	92	42	35	23	1 199
2004	379	281	278	67	103	18	32	29	1 187
2005(c)	404	302	222	76	109	21	32	20	1 186

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

8.10 INFANT DEATHS, Month of death, Year of occurrence(a)—2003–2005:

Preliminary

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2003									
January	26	25	19	5	8	5	3	—	90
February	23	28	22	5	8	—	3	4	92
March	35	21	17	5	6	3	3	—	90
April	37	25	14	—	4	—	3	3	89
May	34	36	19	12	12	—	4	—	119
June	29	31	20	5	9	3	3	5	105
July	35	21	18	5	11	3	4	—	98
August	39	21	19	7	8	8	3	—	104
September	36	25	28	4	4	3	3	—	104
October	40	24	18	5	9	—	3	3	103
November	44	20	18	5	7	8	3	—	107
December	31	25	22	—	6	5	6	—	98
Total (c)	409	302	234	61	92	42	35	23	1 199
2004									
January	46	21	28	5	10	3	—	—	115
February	26	23	22	3	9	—	5	3	89
March	34	26	23	4	6	4	3	—	99
April	34	18	27	6	7	3	3	—	96
May	33	26	18	3	3	—	3	—	87
June	31	27	18	10	6	—	4	7	104
July	32	27	32	9	15	—	5	6	127
August	28	27	15	5	6	3	—	—	85
September	22	20	22	4	10	—	4	—	84
October	36	20	28	5	13	3	3	4	110
November	28	22	24	6	11	—	3	3	95
December	29	24	21	9	8	—	3	—	96
Total (c)	379	281	278	67	103	18	32	29	1 187
2005 (d)									
January	35	22	19	6	9	—	4	—	96
February	37	25	21	3	6	—	5	—	97
March	40	26	27	10	13	3	3	5	126
April	34	23	25	8	3	4	—	3	102
May	41	29	32	5	7	—	4	—	119
June	37	19	17	5	10	—	3	—	93
July	39	24	13	8	10	—	—	—	97
August	38	33	24	11	12	—	3	3	125
September	25	33	19	5	12	3	3	—	99
October	41	29	17	11	18	4	3	—	123
November	21	22	8	4	6	—	3	3	67
December	16	17	—	3	3	3	—	3	42
Total (c)	404	302	222	76	109	21	32	20	1 186

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes not stated month.

(d) Data for 2005 is incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

CHAPTER 9

DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

INTRODUCTION

There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2005 where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).

A variety of measures of mortality (age-specific death rates, median age at death, infant mortality rates and life expectancy at birth) indicate that the mortality level of Indigenous Australians is substantially higher than that of the total Australian population.

The exact scale of difference between Indigenous and total population mortality is difficult to establish conclusively, due to data quality issues with Indigenous deaths data and the uncertainties inherent with estimating and projecting the Indigenous population over time. Caution should be exercised when undertaking precise analysis of Indigenous mortality and trends in Indigenous mortality.

Some of the issues affecting the reporting of Indigenous mortality include coverage of Indigenous deaths, unexplained changes in the number of people identified as Indigenous in different data collections and over time, the use of a standard Indigenous status question, and not stated Indigenous status.

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS DEATHS

It is considered likely that most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, however, a proportion are not identified as Indigenous when registered. Implied coverage of Indigenous deaths, presented in table 9.1, is calculated to provide an estimate of the extent to which Indigenous deaths in each state and territory are identified as Indigenous. It is defined as the ratio of the number of Indigenous deaths registered for the period 2001–2005 to the corresponding number of projected Indigenous deaths obtained from the low series of *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0). A possible limitation of the implied coverage rates is that by using constant mortality as an assumption in calculating the number of projected Indigenous deaths, if Indigenous mortality was improving this would appear as a decline in coverage. Accordingly the ABS advises that caution be used in interpreting these rates.

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF
INDIGENOUS DEATHS*continued***9.1** INDIGENOUS DEATHS(a), Implied coverage—2001–2005

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Deaths registered as Indigenous</i>	<i>Projected Indigenous deaths</i>	<i>Implied coverage of Indigenous deaths(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
New South Wales	2 479	5 469	45
Victoria	364	1 182	31
Queensland	2 822	5 430	52
South Australia	642	1 011	64
Western Australia	1 860	2 658	70
Tasmania	123	(c) . .	(c) . .
Northern Territory	2 229	2 430	92
Australian Capital Territory	36	(c) . .	(c) . .
Australia(d)	10 564	18 973	56

. . not applicable

(a) See paragraph 16 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Calculated as the ratio of deaths registered to projected Indigenous deaths.

(c) Not calculated due to small numbers.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

The implied coverage rates indicate that while a high level of coverage is estimated in the Northern Territory and to a lesser extent in Western Australia and South Australia, there appears to be substantial undercoverage in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The 2,100 Indigenous deaths registered in 2005 are therefore likely to be an underestimate of the true number of Indigenous deaths.

*Registered Indigenous
deaths*

The ABS continues to work with state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages to improve the level of coverage in each jurisdiction. Despite varying levels of coverage, the much larger numbers of Indigenous deaths recorded in Australia in the latter half of the last decade than those recorded during the first half of the decade indicate substantial improvements in the completeness of the data. Table 9.2 shows that improvements for Australia overall were largely driven by changes in Queensland, which started to record Indigenous deaths in 1996, and in New South Wales, especially since 1998 when the number increased to a much higher level than in previous years. The continuity of annual counts at much the same level in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory over the entire period suggests that coverage has been relatively stable in those jurisdictions.

Registered Indigenous
deaths continued

9.2 INDIGENOUS DEATHS, States and territories(a)(b)—1995–2005

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(c)
1995	224	50	—	121	384	3	387	9	1 182
1996	177	49	258	118	370	—	328	5	1 306
1997	88	93	531	132	351	5	458	4	1 662
1998	462	123	593	127	378	13	415	3	2 114
1999	435	130	529	116	350	11	399	6	1 976
2000	473	108	535	144	407	8	450	—	2 127
2001	481	93	565	125	345	32	429	—	2 072
2002	516	64	590	107	371	20	462	4	2 136
2003	485	82	569	137	338	23	435	9	2 079
2004	490	54	579	131	400	20	449	10	2 136
2005	507	71	519	142	406	28	454	11	2 141

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) States and territories have differing levels of coverage. See table 9.1.

(b) Due to differing levels of coverage for the states and territories, and over time, data should not be analysed as a time series.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

An examination of data quality issues and the impact of interpreting trends in these data can be found in the ABS publications *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) and *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2005* (cat. no. 4704.0).

The standard Indigenous
question

All states and territories ask for the identification of Indigenous status of the deceased on the death certificate, which must be lodged with the state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. However, some jurisdictions have had a longer history of recording the Indigenous status of deaths than others, and it has only been since the mid to late 1990s that a uniform system of identifying all Indigenous deaths in Australia has been established.

The current question asks:

"Was the deceased of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Origin?"

(If of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, tick both 'yes' boxes.)

- No
- Yes, Aboriginal origin
- Yes, Torres Strait Islander origin.

Not stated responses

In addition to those deaths identified as Indigenous, a number of deaths occur each year where Indigenous status is not stated on the death registration form (table 9.3). In 2005 there were 1,500 deaths registered in Australia for whom Indigenous status was not specified, representing 1.2% of all deaths registered in 2005. It is likely that some Indigenous deaths are included in this number, contributing to the undercoverage of Indigenous registered deaths. The Australian Capital Territory and South Australia have the highest proportion of not stated responses.

Not stated responses
continued

9.3 DEATHS, Indigenous origin—2005

State or territory	INDIGENOUS(a)		NON-INDIGENOUS		NOT STATED		TOTAL
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.
New South Wales	507	1.1	43 958	97.9	431	1.0	44 896
Victoria	71	0.2	32 062	98.3	473	1.5	32 606
Queensland	519	2.2	22 800	96.7	262	1.1	23 581
South Australia	142	1.2	11 638	97.1	204	1.7	11 984
Western Australia	406	3.6	10 804	95.6	87	0.8	11 297
Tasmania	28	0.7	3 820	98.8	19	0.5	3 867
Northern Territory	454	46.1	523	53.1	8	0.8	985
Australian Capital Territory	11	0.7	1 437	96.4	43	2.9	1 491
Australia(b)(c)	2 141	1.6	127 046	97.2	1 527	1.2	130 714

(a) States and territories have differing levels of coverage. See table 9.1.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Australian total is subject to the effect of differing coverage levels for the states and territories.

Other factors influencing
coverage

There are several data collection forms on which people are asked to state whether they are of Indigenous origin. Due to a number of factors the results across various collections are not always consistent. These factors may include how the information is collected (e.g. census, survey, or administrative data); who provides the information (e.g. the person in question, a relative, a health professional, or an official); the perception of how the information will be used; educational programs about identifying as Indigenous; and cultural aspects associated with identifying as Indigenous. These factors also influence data collected for death certificates, further contributing to the undercoverage of Indigenous registered deaths.

AGE AT DEATH

Care should be exercised when analysing Indigenous deaths by age as differences in coverage rates by age may lead to biased results.

Tables 9.4 shows observed data but care should be exercised for New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

AGE AT DEATH

*continued***9.4** AGE AT DEATH, Indigenous origin(a)—2005

State or territory (b)	0	1–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 years and over	Total (c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	17	4	8	22	45	48	47	89	280
Qld	28	8	15	18	54	54	45	78	300
SA	4	3	8	15	28	10	9	16	93
WA	11	10	13	14	30	40	43	53	217
NT	18	—	25	32	52	51	32	51	264
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	225	94	248	413	643	1 302	2 438	17 177	22 540
Qld	112	53	157	259	387	708	1 458	8 803	11 937
SA	44	19	75	121	184	334	636	4 553	5 966
WA	43	25	98	114	186	374	673	4 194	5 708
NT	4	—	10	21	21	50	85	164	358
INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	11	—	5	13	24	20	36	116	227
Qld	16	5	7	8	26	32	39	86	219
SA	3	—	4	5	9	7	5	16	49
WA	10	8	7	10	27	24	37	65	189
NT	6	12	6	17	37	35	32	45	190
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	171	62	95	149	334	759	1 482	18 366	21 418
Qld	100	38	60	101	210	424	834	9 096	10 863
SA	35	11	24	31	86	210	369	4 906	5 672
WA	54	17	30	54	96	207	329	4 309	5 096
NT	7	5	5	6	13	20	17	92	165

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths for whom Indigenous status was not stated are excluded. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.

(b) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.

(c) Includes not stated age at death.

9.5 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a)(b), Indigenous origin and sex—2001–2005

Age (years)	MALES			FEMALES		
	Indigenous(c)	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio(d)	Indigenous(c)	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio(d)
0(e)	15.0	4.8	3.1	10.4	4.1	2.5
1–4	74.1	29.2	2.5	70.5	20.3	3.5
5–14	29.8	13.5	2.2	23.0	9.7	2.4
15–24	207.7	76.6	2.7	96.0	28.6	3.4
25–34	416.3	106.6	3.9	185.2	39.8	4.7
35–44	823.6	141.3	5.8	469.0	77.4	6.1
45–54	1 393.5	286.2	4.9	850.8	173.5	4.9
55–64	2 543.9	711.3	3.6	1 723.2	410.1	4.2
65 years and over	6 270.0	4 325.5	1.4	4 956.9	3 690.6	1.3

(a) Data for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined.

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population except at age 0.

(c) Indigenous rates are based on observed Indigenous deaths and are therefore likely to be underestimated.

(d) Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Age-specific death rates

For Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined, death rates for Indigenous males and females in all age groups were higher than rates for non-Indigenous males and females (table 9.5). For all age groups below 65 years, the age-specific death rates for Indigenous Australians were at least twice the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. The greatest differences occurred among persons aged 35–44 years and 45–54 years, where rates for Indigenous males and females were around five times those recorded for non-Indigenous males and females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH

Care should also be exercised when analysing Indigenous median age at death, as differences in implied coverage rates by age may lead to biased summary indicators such as median age at death. For example, higher coverage of Indigenous infant deaths compared with older age groups may result in the median age at death being underestimated.

Median age at death values are influenced to some extent by the age structure of a population, which itself has been influenced by the ages at which deaths occur. The Indigenous population has a younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population and this is reflected in the median age at death of the two populations (Baade & Coory, 2003).

In 2005, for the selected states and territories presented in table 9.6, the median age at death of Indigenous males ranged from 42 to 54 years while the median age at death for Indigenous females ranged from 48 to 66 years. In contrast, the median age at death for non-Indigenous males and females was considerably higher, ranging from 64 to 78 years and from 71 to 84 years respectively.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH

*continued***9.6** MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH(a), Indigenous origin(b)—2000–2005

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT
INDIGENOUS MALES					
2000	53.9	53.9	49.5	46.1	46.2
2001	56.3	50.4	51.0	51.0	45.1
2002	56.3	51.8	48.9	49.3	47.1
2003	56.8	51.2	48.8	49.8	46.3
2004	55.8	53.7	49.5	49.5	43.6
2005	54.3	51.1	42.4	52.8	45.8
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES					
2000	75.5	75.3	76.3	75.1	61.1
2001	75.7	75.1	76.9	75.4	63.2
2002	76.5	75.9	77.3	75.8	63.0
2003	76.5	75.9	77.7	76.1	65.8
2004	77.0	76.2	77.6	76.3	63.0
2005	77.2	76.4	77.9	76.6	63.7
INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
2000	59.4	61.3	56.3	56.0	54.0
2001	62.9	54.1	55.5	51.8	52.8
2002	61.9	58.8	55.0	51.6	49.5
2003	58.9	62.1	50.0	55.0	52.8
2004	62.7	57.9	53.5	63.6	54.0
2005	65.8	59.5	47.5	57.8	50.4
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
2000	82.1	81.7	82.3	81.6	63.0
2001	81.9	81.7	82.4	81.9	71.5
2002	82.3	82.1	82.8	82.2	70.5
2003	82.7	82.2	83.2	82.4	74.5
2004	82.8	82.5	83.3	82.3	71.3
2005	83.1	82.6	83.7	83.2	70.5

(a) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.

(b) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. See commentary above.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Table 9.7 presents infant mortality rates (IMRs), calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered during a specific period. IMRs for Indigenous people are around twice the rates for total persons.

9.7 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)(b), Indigenous origin(c)—2000–2005

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT(d)
INDIGENOUS MALES					
2000–2002	10.4	12.2	10.4	18.1	18.3
2001–2003	9.5	13.7	5.3	15.5	17.0
2002–2004	8.4	14.3	6.3	14.8	18.1
2003–2005	8.8	14.6	7.1	13.9	21.2
INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
2000–2002	8.6	10.7	10.4	14.7	17.8
2001–2003	7.6	8.6	12.9	16.4	12.5
2002–2004	8.6	7.3	12.6	13.5	12.4
2003–2005	7.9	6.9	8.3	11.6	9.5
INDIGENOUS PERSONS					
2000–2002	9.5	11.5	10.4	16.5	18.1
2001–2003	8.6	11.2	9.1	15.9	14.8
2002–2004	8.5	10.9	9.4	14.1	15.4
2003–2005	8.4	10.9	7.7	12.8	15.6
TOTAL PERSONS					
2000–2002	5.0	6.0	4.8	4.6	11.2
2001–2003	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.5	10.1
2002–2004	4.6	5.3	4.0	4.1	10.1
2003–2005	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	9.5

- (a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- (b) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.
- (c) Deaths for whom Indigenous origin was not stated have not been prorated between Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.
- (d) Contribution of Indigenous deaths to total deaths is much larger in the Northern Territory than in other states.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
RATES

Adjusted age-specific mortality rates for 1996–2001 are given in tables 9.8 to 9.12 (column qx). The method, and various issues related to calculating Indigenous life tables, are discussed in more detail in the *ABS Demography Working Paper 2004/3 – Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.003).

INDIGENOUS LIFE
EXPECTANCY

The latest available estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Indigenous population are for the period 1996–2001 (see tables 9.8 to 9.12). At the national level, experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated at 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females. This is well below the 76.6 years and 82.0 years for total males and females respectively, for the 1998–2000 period.

The Indigenous life tables presented below are experimental because of the nature of the base population estimates, which are affected by both intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population and deficiencies in Indigenous identification in birth and death registration data. Consequently there is uncertainty about the accuracy of death rates which can be derived from these inputs and used in life table construction. While the life expectancy estimates are the best that can be compiled with currently available data, and are assessed to be suitable for experimental population estimates and projections, over-precise analysis of the estimates as measures of Indigenous health outcomes should be avoided. In particular, the differences between the life expectancy estimates presented in this publication and those previously published by the ABS represent improvements in methods and data quality and do not necessarily represent any change over time in the life expectancy of the Indigenous population.

9.8 ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES, New South Wales and Victoria(a)—1996–2001

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$lx(b)$	$qx(c)$	$Lx(d)$	$e^ox(e)$	$lx(b)$	$qx(c)$	$Lx(d)$	$e^ox(e)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.01069	99 059	60.0	100 000	0.00903	99 205	65.1
1–4	98 931	0.00389	394 869	59.6	99 097	0.00247	395 841	64.7
5–9	98 546	0.00313	491 871	55.9	98 852	0.00202	493 709	60.8
10–14	98 238	0.00207	490 812	51.0	98 652	0.00131	493 007	56.0
15–19	98 035	0.01174	487 636	46.1	98 523	0.00640	491 212	51.0
20–24	96 884	0.01590	480 834	41.7	97 892	0.00789	487 600	46.3
25–29	95 344	0.02802	470 452	37.3	97 120	0.01226	482 855	41.7
30–34	92 672	0.03524	455 385	33.3	95 929	0.01801	475 459	37.2
35–39	89 406	0.04173	437 827	29.4	94 201	0.02106	466 250	32.8
40–44	85 675	0.04941	418 275	25.6	92 217	0.03135	454 312	28.5
45–49	81 442	0.07123	393 436	21.8	89 326	0.04803	436 575	24.3
50–54	75 641	0.10329	359 548	18.2	85 036	0.07362	410 441	20.4
55–59	67 828	0.14925	314 805	15.0	78 776	0.11391	372 826	16.8
60–64	57 705	0.20421	259 516	12.2	69 803	0.17816	318 804	13.6
65–69	45 921	0.27584	198 097	9.7	57 367	0.23585	253 184	11.0
70–74	33 254	0.39800	132 930	7.5	43 837	0.31745	184 900	8.6
75–79	20 019	0.51836	72 551	5.7	29 921	0.44932	115 112	6.5
80–84	9 642	0.64271	31 066	4.4	16 477	0.60023	55 787	4.8
85 years and over	3 445	1.00000	11 278	3.3	6 587	1.00000	22 973	3.5

- (a) For Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, use life tables for New South Wales and Victoria.
- (b) lx — number of persons surviving to exact age x .
- (c) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.
- (d) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.
- (e) e^ox — expectation of life at exact age x .

9.9 ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES, Queensland—1996–2001

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.01394	98 773	58.9	100 000	0.00923	99 188	62.6
1–4	98 606	0.00420	393 457	58.8	99 077	0.00405	395 369	62.2
5–9	98 192	0.00256	490 274	55.0	98 676	0.00215	492 798	58.4
10–14	97 941	0.00333	489 104	50.1	98 464	0.00261	491 800	53.6
15–19	97 615	0.01558	484 762	45.3	98 207	0.00758	489 305	48.7
20–24	96 094	0.02280	475 144	41.0	97 463	0.00908	485 262	44.0
25–29	93 903	0.02677	463 354	36.9	96 578	0.01668	479 091	39.4
30–34	91 389	0.03073	450 011	32.8	94 967	0.01883	470 379	35.1
35–39	88 581	0.03868	435 020	28.8	93 179	0.02373	460 850	30.7
40–44	85 155	0.06828	411 931	24.8	90 968	0.04627	445 147	26.4
45–49	79 341	0.09033	379 298	21.4	86 759	0.06979	419 430	22.5
50–54	72 174	0.11695	340 272	18.3	80 704	0.10164	383 952	19.0
55–59	63 733	0.14928	295 140	15.4	72 501	0.14429	337 014	15.8
60–64	54 219	0.19757	245 228	12.7	62 040	0.18512	282 535	13.1
65–69	43 507	0.29179	186 362	10.1	50 555	0.28486	217 789	10.5
70–74	30 812	0.36414	124 964	8.3	36 154	0.35241	147 528	8.6
75–79	19 592	0.45743	74 543	6.6	23 413	0.43442	90 580	7.0
80–84	10 630	0.57281	36 691	5.2	13 242	0.54101	46 996	5.5
85 years and over	4 541	1.00000	18 096	4.0	6 078	1.00000	26 401	4.3

(a) lx — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^ox — expectation of life at exact age x .

9.10 ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES, South Australia and Western Australia—1996–2001

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.01628	98 567	58.5	100 000	0.01325	98 834	67.2
1–4	98 372	0.00556	392 140	58.5	98 675	0.00275	394 002	67.1
5–9	97 825	0.00236	488 472	54.8	98 404	0.00082	491 812	63.3
10–14	97 594	0.00311	487 420	49.9	98 323	0.00253	491 125	58.3
15–19	97 290	0.01455	483 343	45.0	98 074	0.00637	488 901	53.5
20–24	95 874	0.02089	474 547	40.7	97 449	0.00711	485 568	48.8
25–29	93 871	0.02868	463 012	36.5	96 756	0.01015	481 439	44.1
30–34	91 179	0.04125	446 842	32.5	95 774	0.01368	475 847	39.6
35–39	87 418	0.05131	426 262	28.8	94 464	0.02364	467 078	35.1
40–44	82 933	0.06821	400 963	25.2	92 231	0.03138	454 243	30.9
45–49	77 276	0.08948	369 634	21.8	89 337	0.04537	437 119	26.8
50–54	70 361	0.11772	331 645	18.7	85 284	0.06658	412 966	22.9
55–59	62 078	0.15654	286 802	15.9	79 606	0.09784	379 545	19.4
60–64	52 360	0.20970	234 392	13.4	71 817	0.14378	333 917	16.2
65–69	41 380	0.25462	180 238	11.2	61 491	0.18195	279 675	13.5
70–74	30 844	0.32609	128 749	9.2	50 303	0.23098	222 842	10.9
75–79	20 786	0.40835	81 887	7.5	38 684	0.32931	161 783	8.4
80–84	12 298	0.50154	45 068	6.1	25 945	0.46290	98 874	6.3
85 years and over	6 130	1.00000	29 395	4.8	13 935	1.00000	64 811	4.7

(a) lx — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^ox — expectation of life at exact age x .

9.11 ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES, Northern Territory—1996–2001

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.02145	98 112	57.6	100 000	0.02101	98 151	65.2
1–4	97 855	0.00446	390 438	57.9	97 899	0.00393	390 699	65.6
5–9	97 419	0.00297	486 290	54.1	97 514	0.00200	487 024	61.9
10–14	97 130	0.00262	485 161	49.3	97 319	0.00214	486 168	57.0
15–19	96 876	0.01291	481 731	44.4	97 111	0.00627	484 162	52.1
20–24	95 625	0.02157	473 108	40.0	96 502	0.00714	480 784	47.4
25–29	93 562	0.02543	462 221	35.8	95 813	0.00906	477 123	42.7
30–34	91 183	0.04258	446 769	31.6	94 945	0.01918	470 561	38.1
35–39	87 300	0.05643	424 652	27.9	93 124	0.02918	459 293	33.8
40–44	82 374	0.07695	396 544	24.5	90 407	0.04531	442 221	29.7
45–49	76 035	0.09832	361 922	21.3	86 311	0.05574	419 777	26.0
50–54	68 559	0.12437	321 878	18.3	81 500	0.06675	394 157	22.4
55–59	60 032	0.15960	276 792	15.6	76 060	0.08652	364 976	18.8
60–64	50 451	0.21447	225 232	13.0	69 479	0.16133	320 155	15.4
65–69	39 631	0.26086	171 971	10.9	58 270	0.19471	262 772	12.8
70–74	29 293	0.34701	120 733	8.9	46 924	0.27694	202 205	10.3
75–79	19 128	0.42791	74 177	7.3	33 929	0.35344	139 042	8.3
80–84	10 943	0.51284	39 655	5.9	21 937	0.45002	83 942	6.5
85 years and over	5 331	1.00000	25 328	4.8	12 065	1.00000	58 423	4.8

(a) lx — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^ox — expectation of life at exact age x .

9.12 ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES, Australia—1996–2001

Age group (years)	MALE				FEMALE			
	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$	$lx(a)$	$qx(b)$	$Lx(c)$	$e^ox(d)$
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0	100 000	0.01401	98 767	59.4	100 000	0.01133	99 003	64.8
1–4	98 599	0.00416	393 429	59.2	98 867	0.00323	394 709	64.5
5–9	98 189	0.00231	490 323	55.5	98 548	0.00180	492 270	60.7
10–14	97 962	0.00325	489 208	50.6	98 371	0.00250	491 350	55.8
15–19	97 644	0.01334	485 361	45.8	98 125	0.00668	489 108	51.0
20–24	96 341	0.01997	477 106	41.3	97 470	0.00796	485 490	46.3
25–29	94 417	0.02688	466 004	37.1	96 694	0.01219	480 718	41.6
30–34	91 879	0.03483	451 666	33.1	95 515	0.01736	473 632	37.1
35–39	88 679	0.04525	433 809	29.2	93 857	0.02473	463 871	32.7
40–44	84 666	0.06301	410 501	25.4	91 536	0.03906	449 269	28.5
45–49	79 331	0.08384	380 584	22.0	87 961	0.05618	428 052	24.5
50–54	72 680	0.11110	343 795	18.8	83 019	0.07979	399 279	20.8
55–59	64 605	0.14748	299 826	15.8	76 395	0.11613	361 071	17.4
60–64	55 077	0.19938	248 441	13.1	67 523	0.18052	307 591	14.4
65–69	44 096	0.26846	191 032	10.7	55 334	0.21833	246 206	12.0
70–74	32 258	0.35396	132 208	8.7	43 253	0.29644	184 523	9.6
75–79	20 840	0.43757	80 272	7.1	30 431	0.39180	121 554	7.6
80–84	11 721	0.52760	41 963	5.8	18 508	0.49957	68 117	6.0
85 years and over	5 537	1.00000	25 613	4.6	9 262	1.00000	42 510	4.6

(a) lx — number of persons surviving to exact age x .(b) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) e^ox — expectation of life at age x .

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Registration of deaths is the responsibility of state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and is based on information supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or an official of the institution where the death occurred and on information supplied by a medical practitioner as to the cause of death. This information is supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by individual Registrars for compilation into the aggregate statistics in this publication.

2 In the main, statistics in this publication refer to deaths registered by the state and territory Registrars during the calendar year shown. There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a death and as a result some deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS REGISTERED THAT OCCURRED IN REFERENCE YEAR—2000–2005

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION

<i>Year</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (a) (b)</i>
2000	96.8	96.0	94.0	95.5	95.4	94.7	89.2	95.8	95.7
2001	96.1	95.3	93.3	95.6	96.6	95.0	89.8	94.3	95.3
2002	96.1	95.7	93.6	94.6	95.7	95.4	90.7	92.9	95.3
2003	96.3	96.1	93.7	95.2	96.4	96.1	88.5	92.6	95.6
2004	96.2	96.8	94.4	95.3	96.0	96.5	90.2	92.4	95.9
2005	96.9	96.5	93.6	95.5	96.4	96.6	90.9	91.5	95.9

(a) Includes year of occurrence not available.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

3 Where necessary, tables have had small values suppressed or randomised to protect confidentiality. As a result, sums of components may not add exactly to totals.

DELAYS IN PROCESSING DEATH REGISTRATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND

4 Information from the New South Wales and Queensland Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages indicates that decreases in deaths registered in 2005 for these states are partly due to delays in processing death registrations for 2005. Combined, these states had 2,600 fewer death registrations than were reported in 2004. As a result, the number of deaths registered for Australia overall for 2005 may be underestimated.

5 It is expected that as the backlog in registrations is processed, the number of deaths registered in subsequent periods will increase. Preliminary deaths figures for March quarter 2006 for New South Wales and Queensland show increases of 11.1% and 14.2% respectively compared to the number of deaths registered in the March quarter 2005.

LATE NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

6 During 2005 it was identified that some death registrations for South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were not being provided to the ABS in the appropriate year of registration if cause of death information was not available. Registrations for 1 July to 31 December 2004 (41 for South Australia and 26 for the Australian Capital Territory) were subsequently provided to the ABS when cause of death information became available, and have therefore been included in the 2005 death registrations data although they were initially registered in 2004.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

7 Statistics for states and territories have been compiled and presented in respect of the state or territory of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred and was registered, except where otherwise stated.

8 Table 4.6 shows the number of deaths by state or territory of usual residence cross-classified by state or territory of registration.

9 In 2005 there were 291 deaths registered in Australia of persons usually resident overseas. These deaths have been included in this publication and classified according to the state or territory in which the death was registered.

DEATHS OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT OVERSEAS

State or territory of registration	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	145	127	114	139	100	98	100
Victoria	64	55	51	50	48	56	33
Queensland	90	110	107	92	109	81	77
South Australia	14	17	12	18	19	16	12
Western Australia	50	41	50	47	44	40	46
Tasmania	7	7	11	—	10	5	7
Northern Territory	16	17	18	13	6	6	12
Australian Capital Territory	4	3	6	—	—	5	4
Australia	390	377	369	363	336	307	291

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

10 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of the geography of Australia, population estimates commencing with September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Before 1997, cause of death data do not include deaths of persons usually resident in Other Territories. From 1997, cause of death data for residents of Other Territories are included in the total for Australia.

EXCLUSIONS

11 Figures in this publication do not include fetal deaths (stillbirths). Statistics on fetal deaths are given in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

12 Deaths of Australian residents which took place outside Australia are not included in the statistics.

THE EFFECT OF THE OCTOBER
2002 BALI BOMBING ON
AUSTRALIAN DEATH
STATISTICS

13 The ABS death statistics collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside Australia may be registered but are not included in the ABS statistics.

14 As deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside of Australia are not within the scope of this collection, most of the Australian victims of the Bali bombing of 12 October 2002 have been excluded from these statistics. Eight victims of the bombing died after arrival in, or en route to Australia, and these deaths have been included in the 2002 statistics. This number includes two overseas residents.

15 Under the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) these deaths have been coded to X96 (Assault by explosive material).

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Coverage of Indigenous deaths

16 Although it is considered likely that most Indigenous deaths are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This publication includes the number of registered Indigenous deaths. However, because of the data quality issues outlined below, more detailed breakdowns of Indigenous deaths are provided only for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

17 There are several data collection forms on which people are asked to state whether they are of Indigenous origin. Due to a number of factors, the results are not always consistent. The likelihood that a person will identify, or be identified, as Indigenous on a specific form is known as their propensity to identify as Indigenous. Propensity to identify as Indigenous can be thought of as the proportion of the total, unknown, number of Indigenous people who identify as such on a specific form.

18 Propensity to identify as Indigenous is determined by a range of factors, including how the information is collected; who completes the form; the perception of how the information will be used; education programs about identifying as Indigenous; and cultural issues associated with identifying as Indigenous.

19 There are two estimates of the number of Indigenous deaths each year. Each is based on a different collection, with a different propensity to identify as Indigenous:

- 2001 census-based estimates and projections: Estimates prior to 2001 are derived by backdating estimates of the 2001 Indigenous population. The level of mortality is based on the 1996–2001 experimental life tables published in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- Death registrations: This publication is based on the registration of deaths by each state and territories' Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

20 The estimated coverage of Indigenous deaths is a comparison of the number of deaths registered as Indigenous with the census-based estimates and projections of Indigenous deaths.

21 Given this volatility, and the experimental nature of the base populations, any estimates of coverage are only indicative. The assessment of the completeness of coverage of Indigenous deaths should be interpreted with caution. Over-precise analysis based on Indigenous death registrations, Indigenous deaths coverage or projected Indigenous deaths should be avoided.

CAUSES OF DEATH

22 Causes of death data in tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 of the 2004 issue have been removed from this issue. No causes of death data will be published in future issues. Causes of death information for 2005 will be published in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3303.0), scheduled for release on 14 March 2007.

LIFE TABLES

23 A life table is a statistical model used to represent mortality of a population. In its simplest form, a life table is generated from age-specific death rates and the resulting values are used to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy.

24 The life tables in this publication are current or period life tables, based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates for the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on 2003–2005 data.

25 A life table may be complete or abridged, depending on the age interval used in the compilation. Complete life tables such as those for the Australian population contain data by single years of age, while abridged life tables, such as those for the Indigenous population, contain data for five-year age groups.

LIFE TABLES *continued*

26 Life tables are presented separately for each sex. The life table depicts the mortality experience of a hypothetical group of newborn babies throughout their entire lifetime. It is based on the assumption that this group is subject to the age-specific mortality rates of the reference period. Typically this hypothetical group is 100,000 in size.

27 To construct a life table, data on population, deaths and births are needed. Mortality rates are smoothed to avoid fluctuations in the data. Apart from mortality rates (q_x) all other functions of the life table are derived from q_x . The life tables presented in this publication contain four columns of interrelated information. These functions are:

- l_x — the number of persons surviving to exact age x ;
- q_x — the proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$. It is the mortality rate, from which other functions of the life table are derived;
- L_x — the number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$; and
- e^0_x — life expectancy at exact age x .

Australian life tables

28 The 2003–2005 life tables were produced by the ABS and differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this publication in a number of important respects. Firstly, they are based on three years of deaths and population data. This is designed to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations, particularly at younger ages where there are small numbers of deaths and at very old ages where the population at risk is small. Secondly, the deaths and population data are based on Australian residents who are physically present in Australia over the three-year period; i.e. Australian residents temporarily overseas are excluded. Thirdly, they have been actuarially graduated on the same principles which were used for the quinquennial Australian life tables prepared by the Australian Government Actuary.

State and territory life tables

29 Life tables for the states and territories are produced on the same principles as the Australian life tables. For the years 1994–1996 to 1999–2001 these are available in the *Demography* (cat. nos. 3311.1–8) set of publications. State and territory life tables for 2000–2002 are available on request. For state and territory life tables for 2001–2003 onwards, please refer to the electronic products *Life Tables, State/Territory/Australia* (cat. nos. 3302.0–8.55.001).

Statistical Division life tables

30 Life expectancy at birth for Statistical Divisions (table 4.5) have been calculated with reference to state and territory life tables, using Brass' Logit System. Small area life tables are based on age-specific death rates for each area, some of which may be zero as no deaths were recorded at those ages. Brass' Logit technique enables the calculation of smooth abridged life tables for regions which have defective age-specific death rates, by adjusting them with reference to a standard life table. The technique does not alter the overall level of mortality, but the age-specific functions of the life table are smoothed.

31 The Brass' Logit technique essentially compares mortality between the regional and standard life tables across ages, then a line of best fit is calculated to describe that relationship by age. The line of best fit is then used in conjunction with the standard life table to determine death rates for the small area life table. For a more detailed description of Brass' Logit System refer to Brass (1975) *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective data*.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001

32 The ABS has developed summary measures, or indexes, derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic areas. The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage is included in table 4.5.

33 The index has been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas have high index values. A higher score on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage indicates that an area has attributes such as a relatively high proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled work force. It also means an area has a low proportion of

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES
FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001
continued

people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the work force. Conversely, a low score indicates that an area has a higher proportion of individuals with low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations, etc.; and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations.

34 Further information can be found in the *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2039.0).

TIME SERIES

35 Time series data from 1901 to 1995 is available in the 1995 issue of *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0), in *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0) and in *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

36 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*.

NEW TIME SERIES OF STATE
AND TERRITORY DEATHS
DATA

37 Time series of deaths and mortality data for the states and territories, Statistical Divisions, Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (on *Australian Standard Geographic Classification 2005*, cat. no. 1216.0, geographical boundaries) are now available in Microsoft Excel format on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, by selecting Statistics, searching by catalogue number 3302.0 for *Deaths, Australia, 2005*, and selecting the 'Details' tab.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 38** Other ABS publications which may be of interest to users include:
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0 – issued quarterly
Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0 – issued irregularly
Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0 – issued annually
Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0 – issued annually
Perinatal Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3304.0 – issued annually to 1993
Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101, cat. no. 3222.0 – issued irregularly
Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009, cat. no. 3238.0 – issued irregularly
The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, cat. no. 4704.0 – issued bi-annually.
- 39** From 1994 detailed state and territory data for deaths and causes of death are available in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0). The 2005 issue of this publication is scheduled for release on 14 March 2007.
- 40** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.
- 41** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by accessing Themes, Demography.
- 42** The ABS can also make available information which is not published. See Appendix 1 for the characteristics processed by the ABS related to registered deaths. A charge is applied for providing this information.
- 43** For additional articles on deaths (including causes of death) and mortality published by the ABS, please see Appendix 2.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

APPENDIX 1

CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

RELATED TO THE DEATH

Date of death (day, month and year)

Date of registration (month and year)

Cause of death (multiple cause introduced in 1997; ICD-10 available from 1997 onwards)

State of registration

State or territory of usual residence

Statistical local area of usual residence

RELATED TO THE PERSON

Age at death

Sex

Date of birth (NSW, SA, WA, NT, ACT)

Marital status

Date of marriage (WA and NT)

Age at marriage (not available for Vic.; age at last marriage for Tas., for other states either first or subsequent marriage)

Number of children

Country of birth

Duration of residence in Australia, if born overseas

Indigenous status

APPENDIX 2

FEATURE ARTICLES LIST

DEATHS, AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3302.0)

- A century of change in life expectancy, 1997, p. 57
- Child mortality, 2001, p. 27
- Death of older people, 1998, p. 46
- Death of overseas visitors to Australia, 2002, p. 27
- Death of people aged 25–39 years, 1999, p. 59
- How long can I look forward to live? Mortality projections for 'real' cohorts, 2000, p. 42
- Life expectancy of first generation migrants, 2000, p. 29
- Life tables, 1996, p. 59
- Mortality by remoteness area, 2002, p. 19
- Separation factors, 2001, p. 32
- Socio economic differences in mortality, 2000, p. 33
- The years of living dangerously, 1997, p. 28

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL TRENDS (CAT. NO. 4102.0)

- Accidental death of children, 1996, p. 59
- Accidental drowning, 2000, p. 69
- Cancer trends, 1995, p. 68
- Cancer trends, 2004, p. 72
- Cardiovascular disease: 20th century trends, 2002, p. 81
- Children's accidents and injuries, 2005, p. 79
- Colorectal cancer, 2005, p. 69
- Drug-related deaths, 2001, p. 71
- Infant mortality, 2002, p. 91
- Infectious diseases, 1997, p. 54
- Mortality in the 20th Century, 2001, p. 67
- Mortality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2002, p. 86
- Suicide, 2000, p. 65
- Youth suicide, 1994, p. 55

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rate	Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June). Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.
Country of birth	The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
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. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Death	Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
Estimated resident population	<p>The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.</p> <p>The ERP is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.</p>
External Territories	Australian external territories include Australian Antarctic Territory, Coral Sea Islands Territory, Norfolk Island, Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands.
Implied coverage	The ratio of observed to expected deaths.
Indigenous	Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous death	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR)	See Standardised death rate (SDR).
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year 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/her lifetime.
Life table death rate	The life table death rate represents the annual number of deaths (per 1,000 population) that would occur based on the death rates and population structure of the life table. It is calculated as 1,000/expectation of life at birth.
Live births	A live birth is the birth of a child, who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Median value	For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Neonatal death	For neonatal deaths a birthweight and period of gestation criterion applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or of at least 22 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected prior to 1997. ■ A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected from 1997 onwards.
Other Territories	Following the 1992 amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates 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 direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. ■ The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
Standardised mortality ratio	<p>The ratio of 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 (see also Standardised death rate, The indirect method).</p>
State or territory of registration	<p>State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection); ■ 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 traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Year of occurrence	<p>Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the death occurred.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the death was registered.</p>

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