

**DEATHS**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 9 NOV 2007

**C O N T E N T S**

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
List of tables and graphs .....	3
Abbreviations .....	7

**CHAPTERS**

<b>1</b> Main features .....	8
<b>2</b> Summary of findings .....	10
<b>3</b> Mortality of overseas-born Australians .....	21

## TABLES

<b>4</b> Summary tables .....	26
<b>5</b> Differentials in mortality .....	36
<b>6</b> Infant deaths .....	47
<b>7</b> Life tables .....	53
<b>8</b> Year of occurrence .....	58

*Indigenous deaths*

<b>9</b> Deaths of Indigenous Australians .....	68
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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Explanatory Notes .....	82
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## APPENDICES

<b>1</b> Characteristics available .....	87
<b>2</b> Feature articles list .....	88
Glossary .....	90
Bibliography .....	93

**I N Q U I R I E S**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Ian Appleby on Canberra (02) 6252 5406.

# NOTES

## ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication brings together statistics on deaths and mortality in Australia. In the main, statistics refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown, unless stated otherwise. Populations used in the calculation of rates for 2006 are preliminary estimated resident population by age and sex at 30 June 2006. State/territory relates to the state/territory of usual residence of the deceased at the time of death, unless stated otherwise.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Mortality rates from 2002 to 2005 have been revised using updated population data based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

*Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)*, 2001 Census of Population and Housing has been removed from table 4.5, Regional Patterns of Mortality. For SEIFA 2001, see table 4.5 in *Deaths, Australia, 2005* (cat. no 3302.0). SEIFA 2006 will be available in 2008.

## TAKE CARE

As there is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths 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

Calculations as shown in the commentary sections of this publication are based on unrounded figures. Calculations using rounded figures may differ from those published.

It is recommended that when using information presented in this publication, 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. As a result, sums of components may not add to totals.

## 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 available in spreadsheet format from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website <<http://www.abs.gov.au/>>. For more information see paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS .....

*page*

### CHAPTER 2 — SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

<b>2.1</b>	Deaths registered, 1901–2006 (graph) .....	10
<b>2.2</b>	Standardised death rates, States and territories, 1986 and 2006 (graph) .....	11
<b>2.3</b>	Components of population change, 1986–2006 .....	12
<b>2.4</b>	Actual and projected births and deaths, 1951–2051 (graph) .....	12
<b>2.5</b>	Age-specific death rates, Ages 0 to 60–64 years, 2006 (graph) .....	14
<b>2.6</b>	Deaths by registered marital status, 2006 (graph) .....	15
<b>2.7</b>	Standardised death rates by registered marital status, 2001 (graph) .....	15
<b>2.8</b>	Infant mortality rates, 1901–2006 (graph) .....	17
<b>2.9</b>	Infant deaths, Age at death, 1986–2006 (graph) .....	17
<b>2.10</b>	Life expectancy at birth, 1905–2006 (graph) .....	18
<b>2.11</b>	Life expectancy at birth, Selected countries, 1985–90 and 2005–10 (graph) .....	20

### CHAPTER 3 — MORTALITY OF OVERSEAS-BORN AUSTRALIANS

<b>3.1</b>	Deaths of overseas-born Australians, 1966–2006 (graph) .....	21
<b>3.2</b>	Mortality indicators, Selected countries of birth, 2006 .....	22
<b>3.3</b>	Estimated resident population, Age structure of selected countries of birth, 30 June 2006 .....	23
<b>3.4</b>	Age-specific death rates, Australian-born and overseas-born, 2004–2006 (graph) .....	23
<b>3.5</b>	Indirect standardised death rates, Australian-born and overseas-born, sex, 2001–06 (graph) .....	24
<b>3.6</b>	Indirect standardised death rates, Selected countries of birth, 2006 (graph) .....	24
<b>3.7</b>	Life expectancy, Selected countries of birth, Sex, 2004–2006 .....	25

### CHAPTER 4 — SUMMARY TABLES

<b>4.1</b>	Deaths, Summary, 1986–2006 .....	27
<b>4.2</b>	Deaths, States and territories, 2006 .....	29
<b>4.3</b>	Deaths, States and territories, 1986–2006 .....	31
<b>4.4</b>	Standardised death rates, States and territories, 1986–2006 .....	32
<b>4.5</b>	Deaths, Regional patterns of mortality, 2006 .....	33
<b>4.6</b>	Deaths, State or territory of usual residence, State or territory of registration, 2006 .....	35
<b>4.7</b>	Deaths registered in 2006, Year of occurrence .....	35

## CHAPTER 5 — DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

<b>5.1</b>	Deaths, Age at death, 1986–2006	37
<b>5.2</b>	Age-specific death rates, 1986–2006	38
<b>5.3</b>	Deaths, Age at death, States and territories, 2006	39
<b>5.4</b>	Age-specific death rates, States and territories, 2006	40
<b>5.5</b>	Deaths, Age at death, Marital status, 2006	41
<b>5.6</b>	Age-specific death rates, Marital status, 2001	42
<b>5.7</b>	Deaths, Selected countries of birth, Sex, 2006	43
<b>5.8</b>	Deaths, Country of birth, Duration of residence, 2006	45

## CHAPTER 6 — INFANT DEATHS

<b>6.1</b>	Infant deaths, Age at death, Sex, 1986–2006	48
<b>6.2</b>	Infant mortality rates, Age at death, Sex, 1986–2006	49
<b>6.3</b>	Infant deaths, States and territories, 1986–2006	50
<b>6.4</b>	Infant mortality rates, States and territories, 1986–2006	50
<b>6.5</b>	Infant deaths, Age at death, Sex, States and territories, 2006	51
<b>6.6</b>	Infant mortality rates, Age at death, States and territories, 2006	52

## CHAPTER 7 — LIFE TABLES

<b>7.1</b>	Life table, Australia, Males, 2004–2006	54
<b>7.2</b>	Life table, Australia, Females, 2004–2006	55
<b>7.3</b>	Life expectancy, Australia, Age, Sex, 1986–2006	56
<b>7.4</b>	Probability of surviving from birth to specific ages, Australia, 1986–2006	57

## CHAPTER 8 — YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

<b>8.1</b>	Deaths, Month of death, Sex, Preliminary, 2003–2005 (graph)	58
<b>8.2</b>	Infant deaths, Month of death, Sex, Preliminary, 2003–2005 (graph)	59
<b>8.3</b>	Deaths, Year of occurrence, Sex, Preliminary, 1986–2006	60
<b>8.4</b>	Age at death, Year of occurrence, Sex, Preliminary, 1986–2006	61
<b>8.5</b>	Age at death, Year of occurrence, States and territories, Sex, Preliminary, 2005	62
<b>8.6</b>	Median age at death, Year of occurrence, Sex, Preliminary, 1996–2006	63
<b>8.7</b>	Month of death, Year of occurrence, Preliminary, 2004–2006	64
<b>8.8</b>	Infant deaths, Year of occurrence, Sex, Preliminary, 2001–2006	65
<b>8.9</b>	Infant deaths, Year of occurrence, States and territories, Preliminary, 1986–2006	66
<b>8.10</b>	Infant deaths, Month of death, Year of occurrence, Preliminary, 2004–2006	67

page

CHAPTER 9 — DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

<b>9.1</b>	Indigenous deaths, Implied coverage, 2002–2006 . . . . .	69
<b>9.2</b>	Indigenous deaths, States and territories, 1996–2006 . . . . .	70
<b>9.3</b>	Deaths, Indigenous status, States and territories, 2006 . . . . .	71
<b>9.4</b>	Age at death, Indigenous status, States and territories, Sex, 2006 . . . . .	72
<b>9.5</b>	Age-specific death rates, Indigenous status, Sex, 2002–2006 . . . . .	73
<b>9.6</b>	Median age at death, Indigenous status, Sex, 2001–2006 . . . . .	74
<b>9.7</b>	Infant mortality rates, Indigenous status, Sex, 2001–2006 . . . . .	75
<b>9.8</b>	Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables, New South Wales and Victoria, 1996–2001 . . . . .	77
<b>9.9</b>	Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables, Queensland, 1996–2001 . . . . .	78
<b>9.10</b>	Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables, South Australia and Western Australia, 1996–2001 . . . . .	79
<b>9.11</b>	Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables, Northern Territory, 1996–2001 . . . . .	80
<b>9.12</b>	Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables, Australia, 1996–2001 . . . . .	81

EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>E1</b>	Proportion of deaths registered that occurred in reference year, 2002–2006 . . . . .	82
<b>E2</b>	Deaths of persons usually resident overseas, 2002–2006 . . . . .	83

ADDITIONAL TABLES AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE

DEATHS, AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3302.0)

Deaths, Summary, States and territories, 1996–2006 . . . . .	Table 1
Death rates, Summary, States and territories, 1996–2006 . . . . .	Table 2
Life expectancy, States and territories, 1996–2006 . . . . .	Table 3
Deaths, Summary, Statistical Divisions, 2001–2006 . . . . .	Table 4
Deaths, Summary, Statistical Local Areas, 2001–2006 . . . . .	Table 5
Deaths, Summary, Local Government Areas, 2001–2006 . . . . .	Table 6

LIFE TABLES 2004–2006

Australia (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)
New South Wales (cat. no. 3302.1.55.001)
Victoria (cat. no. 3302.2.55.001)
Queensland (cat. no. 3302.3.55.001)
South Australia (cat. no. 3302.4.55.001)
Western Australia (cat. no. 3302.5.55.001)
Tasmania (cat. no. 3302.6.55.001)
Northern Territory (cat. no. 3302.7.55.001)
Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 3302.8.55.001)

ADDITIONAL TABLES AVAILABLE ON ABS WEBSITE *continued*

AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL POPULATION STATISTICS (CAT. NO. 3105.0.65.001)	
Population and components of change, States and territories, Year ended 30 June, 1971 onwards . . . . . Table 3	
Deaths registered by sex, States and territories, 1824 onwards . . . . .	Table 43
Infant deaths, States and territories, 1901 onwards . . . . .	Table 44
Standardised death rates, States and territories, 1971 onwards . . . . .	Table 45
Infant mortality rates, States and territories, 1901 onwards . . . . .	Table 46
Crude death rates by sex, States and territories, 1860 onwards . . . . .	Table 47
Life expectancy at birth by sex, States and territories, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 48
Expectation of life at single ages (0–100 years), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 49
Number of persons at exact age x (lx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . .	Table 50
Number of person years lived between age x and x+1 (Lx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 51
Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x+1 (qx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 52
Expectation of life at single ages (0–100 years), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards	Table 53
Number of persons at exact age x (lx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 54
Number of person years lived between age x and x+1 (Lx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 55
Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x+1 (qx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards . . . . .	Table 56

## 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
cat. no.	Catalogue number
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
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 133,700 deaths registered in Australia in 2006, approximately 3,000 (2.3%) more than the number registered in 2005 (130,700). The standardised death rate in 2006 (6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was the lowest on record.
- Over the past 20 years, standardised death rates have decreased for all states and territories.
- The highest standardised death rate in 2006 was in the Northern Territory (8.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population), while the lowest was in the Australian Capital Territory (5.5).

### LIFE EXPECTANCY CONTINUES TO INCREASE

- Over the past 20 years life expectancy has improved by 5.8 years for males and 4.3 years for females. A boy born in 2004–2006 can expect to live 78.7 years while a girl can expect to live 83.5 years.
- The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest life expectancy at birth for both males (80.0 years) and females (83.9 years) in 2004–2006, while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy at birth for both males (72.1 years) and females (78.1 years).
- In 2004–2006 life expectancy at birth varied between the Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Australia by approximately 12 years for males and 13 years for females. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Melbourne and Canberra (both 80.0 years). Female life expectancy at birth was highest in Sunshine Coast SD in Queensland (84.7 years), Upper Great Southern SD in Western Australia (84.6 years) and Perth (84.4 years).
- Male life expectancy was lowest in Kimberley SD in Western Australia (68.2 years), followed by Northern Territory Balance SD (68.3 years) and North West SD in Queensland (70.9 years). Female life expectancy was also lowest in Kimberley SD in Western Australia (72.9 years), Northern Territory Balance SD (74.3 years) and North West SD in Queensland (76.9 years).
- Australia's life expectancy is ranked among the highest in the world. Australia's male life expectancy at birth ranks fifth, below Iceland, Hong Kong, Japan and Switzerland. Australia's female life expectancy at birth is ranked sixth, below Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Spain and France.

### VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY

- In 2006 there were 1,300 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was a decrease of 40 infant deaths (or 3.1%) over the number registered in 2005.
- The infant mortality rate of 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 was 5% lower than the 2005 rate (5.0) and 46% lower than the 1986 rate (8.8).



VARIATIONS IN  
MORTALITY *continued*

- Of male deaths registered in 2006, 56% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 19% were widowed and 15% were never married. Of female deaths registered in 2006, 26% were in a registered marriage, 57% were widowed and 8% never married. These differences are a consequence of the greater longevity of women.
- The median age at death in 2006 was 77.3 years for males and 83.3 years for females, an increase of 6.2 years and 5.7 years over the median age at death for males and females respectively since 1986. 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 1–4 years age group (down 60%), followed by males aged 10–14 years (down 57%) and 5–9 years (down 56%). For females, the 10–14 years age group experienced the largest proportional decrease (down 56%), followed by females aged 1–4 years (down 51%) and infants (down 48%).

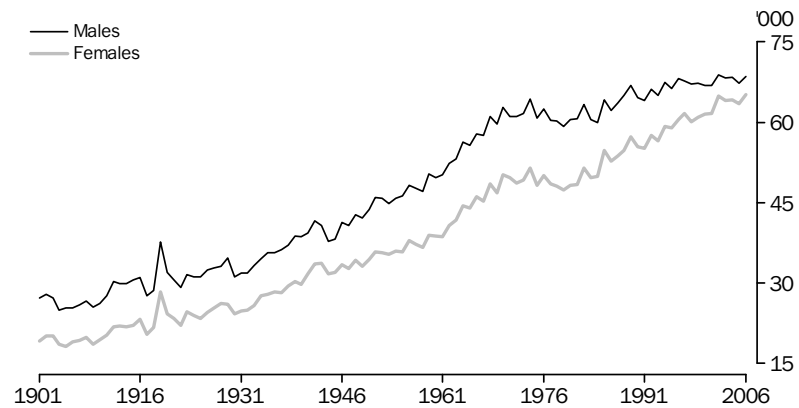
INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

- There were 2,300 deaths registered in Australia in 2006 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.

INTRODUCTION

In 2006 there were 133,700 deaths (68,600 males and 65,200 females) registered in Australia, an increase of approximately 3,000 deaths (or 2.3%) compared with the number of deaths registered in 2005 (130,700). Since the early 1980s the number of deaths registered has increased by around 0.5% per year for males and 1.2% per year for females, with year to year fluctuations.

**2.1** DEATHS REGISTERED, 1901—2006



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 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 1986 to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 population in 2006. Given the ageing of Australia's population, the decline in the crude death rate indicates a considerable decline in age-specific death rates over the period.

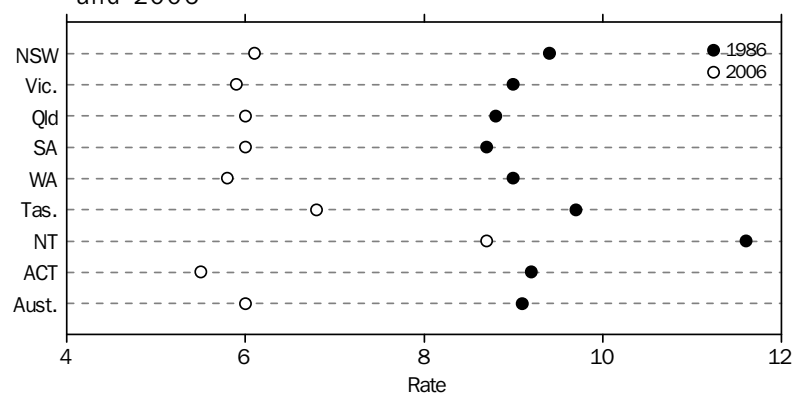
The standardised death rate (SDR), which eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population, was the lowest on record at 6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 2006, slightly lower than in 2005 (6.1) and down by 34% from 1986 (9.1). Standardised death rates are calculated using 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 Australian Capital Territory experiencing the largest decline (from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 1986 to 5.5 in 2006) and Northern Territory experiencing the smallest decline (from 11.6 to 8.7 over the same period).

In recent years, SDRs for states and territories have generally declined. However, in 2006, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria experienced the same SDRs as in 2005. The Northern Territory's SDR of 8.7 remained much higher than the other states and territories, while Tasmania recorded the second highest SDR (6.8). The lowest SDR was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, with 5.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

**2.2** STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a), States and territories—1986 and 2006



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 population as the 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 a 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 are an important component of population change. Currently in Australia the number of deaths occurring annually is approximately half the number of births. With increasing numbers of births in recent years, natural increase has exceeded 130,000 in 2005 and 2006. As the population ages, the difference between the numbers of births and deaths will decrease. Based on Series B of the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics 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

### 2.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)—Selected years

	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Population at end of period	Population increase(c)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
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	19 535.1	262.4	r1.4
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	r19 773.3	r238.3	1.2
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	r20 015.8	r242.5	1.2
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	r20 257.1	r241.2	r1.2
2005	r263.6	r131.4	r132.1	r137.0	r20 548.4	r291.3	r1.4
2006	p266.8	p134.4	p132.4	p158.8	p20 852.4	p304.0	p1.5

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

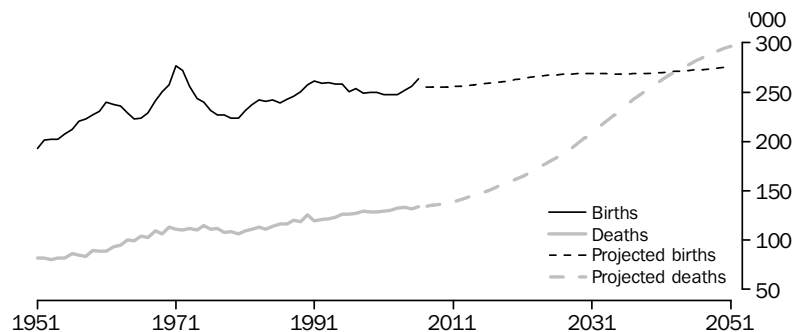
r revised

(a) Calendar year.

(b) For 2005 and earlier years, births and deaths in this table are based on year of occurrence, for population estimation purposes. For 2006, a combination of data based on quarter of occurrence (for March and June quarters) and quarter of registration (for September and December quarters) is used, as only incomplete year of occurrence data for 2006 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.

### 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)

MALE AND FEMALE  
DEATHS

Male deaths (68,600) registered in 2006 outnumbered female deaths (65,200), resulting in a sex ratio of 105.2 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 117.9 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in 1986. Since 1986, annual numbers of male deaths have increased by 10% overall while female deaths have increased by 24%. This difference was due primarily to the greater improvement in male mortality relative to female mortality.

Although male mortality remains higher than female mortality, in the last 20 years the gap has narrowed. In 1986, males had an SDR of 11.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 4.5 deaths higher than the female SDR of 7.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population. By 2006, the male SDR had decreased to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 2.4 deaths 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 6.3 years in 1986 (life expectancy at birth of 72.9 years for males and 79.2 years for females) to 4.8 years in 2006 (life expectancy at birth of 78.7 years for males and 83.5 years for females).

*States and territories*

In 2006, the Northern Territory recorded the highest SDRs for both males and females, at 9.8 and 7.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population respectively. The lowest SDR for males was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (6.4), while Western Australia had the lowest SDR for females (4.7).

Over the past year the largest decline in SDRs for males was recorded in the Northern Territory (down 1.6), while for females the largest decline was in the Australian Capital Territory (down 0.2). From 2005 to 2006, Queensland was the only state or territory that recorded an increase in male SDR (a marginal increase of 0.1) while the Northern Territory recorded an increase in female SDR (up 0.2).

Male death rates were higher than female death rates in all states and territories in 2006. The difference was greatest in Tasmania where the male SDR (8.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 2.6 deaths higher than the female SDR (5.6 deaths per 1,000 standard population). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the smallest difference, with the male SDR (6.4) being 1.6 deaths higher than the female SDR (4.8).

The Northern Territory recorded the highest sex ratio at death (169 male deaths to every 100 female deaths) of the states and territories. South Australia recorded the lowest sex ratio at death with 98 male deaths to every 100 female deaths.

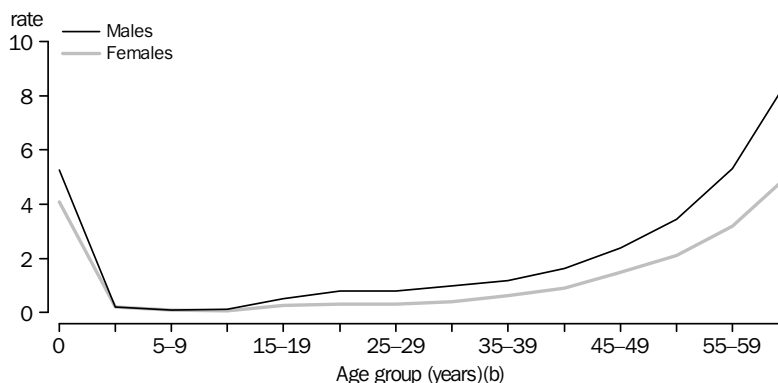
AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH  
RATES

From relatively high rates of death in infancy, death rates decline sharply through childhood. In 2006 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 from 15 years of age, for both males and females. For all age groups, ASDRs are higher for males. However, differences between males and females become more prominent from 60 years of age.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES *continued*

In 2006, males aged 15–19 years had an ASDR of 0.5 deaths per 1,000 male population, while females of the same age experienced 0.3 deaths per 1,000 female population. Male ASDRs increased gradually until around age 40–44 years, where they began to increase more quickly throughout the older age groups. Age-specific death rates for females aged 15–34 years were low and relatively constant. Steady increases in the female ASDRs were evident beyond 35–39 years of age and continued throughout the remaining age groups.

**2.5** AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (a), Ages 0 to 60–64 years—2006



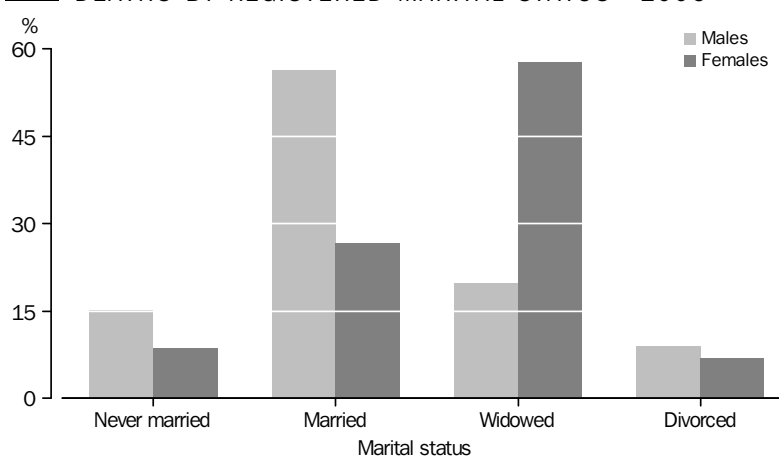
(a) Deaths per 1,000 males and females respectively.  
 (b) Age groups are 0 and 1–4 years, then five-year age groups to 60–64 years.

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 1–4 years age group (down 60%), followed by males aged 10–14 years (down 57%) and 5–9 years (down 56%). For females, the 10–14 years age group experienced the largest proportional decrease (down 56%), followed by females aged 1–4 years (down 51%) and infants (down 48%).

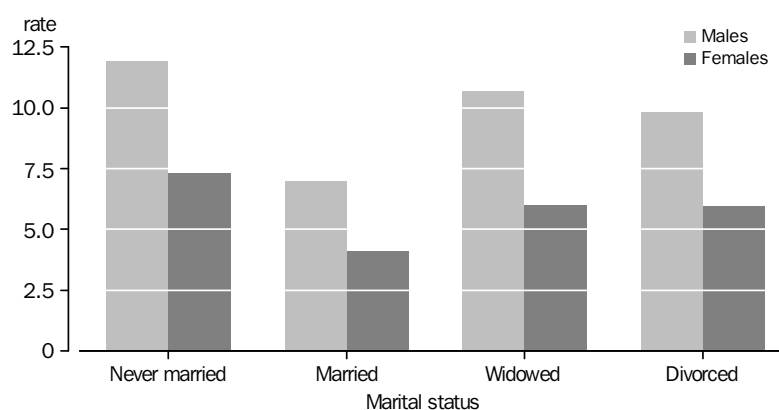
MARITAL STATUS

Of all men whose deaths were registered during 2006, 56% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 20% were widowed and 15% were never married. In contrast, of all women whose deaths were registered during 2006, 27% were in a registered marriage, 58% were widowed and 9% never married. These differences are a consequence of the greater longevity of women.

## MARITAL STATUS

*continued***2.6** DEATHS BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS—2006

As estimated resident population (ERP) by marital status is only available for census years, the most recent standardised death rates (SDRs) 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 deaths per 1,000 standard population respectively) much higher than their married counterparts (7.0 and 4.1 respectively). Men and women who were widowed had similar death rates to those who were divorced.

**2.7** STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a), Registered marital status—2001

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard 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,

## MARITAL STATUS

*continued*

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% of deaths registered in 2006, despite making up only 25% of the resident population in 2006. This is due to the older age structure of the overseas-born population (with a median age of 47 years in 2006) compared to the Australian-born population (with a median age of 33 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. See chapter 3, 'Mortality of overseas-born Australians', for more information.

## 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 2006 there were 2,300 deaths registered in Australia where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).

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 2006 there were 1,300 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was a decrease of 40 infant deaths (or 3.1%) over the number registered in 2005. The infant mortality rate (IMR) of 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 was 5% lower than the 2005 rate (5.0) and 46% lower than in 1986.

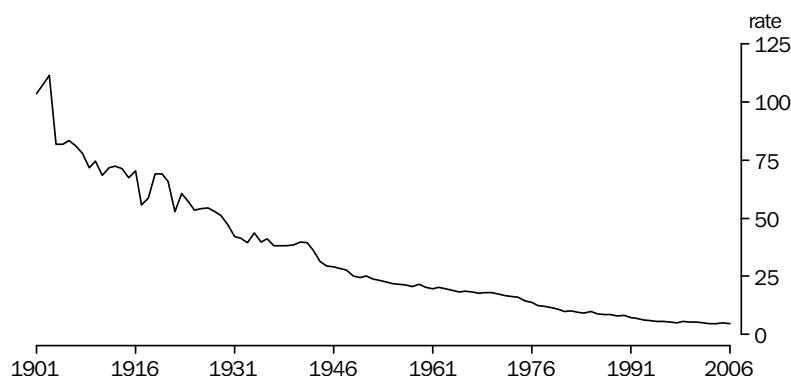
Over the past 100 years Australia's infant mortality has declined significantly. For the period 1901–1910, around one in 12 infants did not survive to their first birthday (an IMR of 81.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1905). By 2006, one in 210 infants did not survive their first year of life. 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).



INFANT DEATHS

*continued*

**2.8** INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a)—1901–2006



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

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

*States and territories*

South Australia recorded the lowest IMR in 2006 (3.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), followed by Tasmania (3.9). The Northern Territory's IMR of 8.9 was the highest of the states and territories, followed by Queensland with an IMR of 5.3. 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.

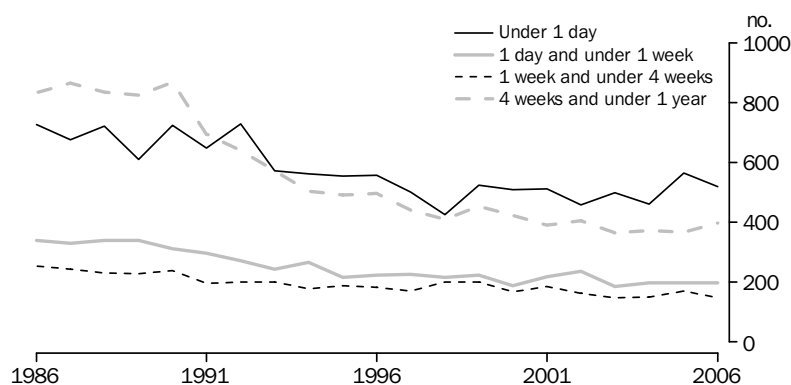
*Infant age at death*

In 2006, 41% of all infant deaths occurred within the first day of life, with a further 27% occurring in the remainder of the first four weeks of life.

Until around 1998, numbers of infant deaths at all ages were generally decreasing. Since then, infant deaths have remained relatively stable in number. The total number of infant deaths decreased by 4.4% on average per year between 1986 and 1998 and has fluctuated between 1,200 and 1,400 infant deaths per year since then.

Infant deaths aged from one day to less than four weeks declined more consistently from 1986 to 2006, at an average of 2.7% per year. For infant deaths at ages above four weeks, numbers declined by 5.7% on average per year between 1986 and 1998 and have decreased slightly since then.

**2.9** INFANT DEATHS, Age at death(a)—1986–2006



(a) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

Sex

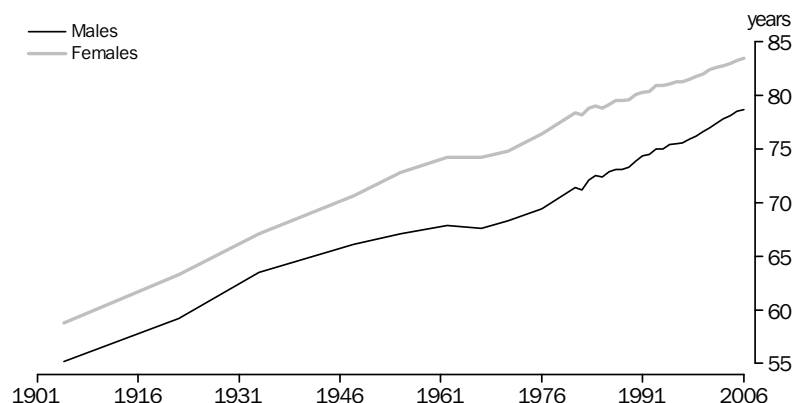
Over the past twenty years, male infant deaths have consistently outnumbered female infant deaths. As a result the male IMR has been consistently higher than the female IMR over that period. In 2006 there were 730 male deaths, 36% more than the number of female deaths (540).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2004–2006 life expectancy at birth was 78.7 years for males and 83.5 years for females, an increase of 0.2 years for both males and females over the 2003–2005 life expectancies at birth. Life expectancy at birth was highest in the Australian Capital Territory for both males (80.0 years) and females (83.9 years), exceeding the Australian life expectancies by 1.3 years and 0.4 years respectively. Life expectancy was lowest in the Northern Territory, where a boy born in 2004–2006 could expect to live to 72.1 years, and a girl, 78.1 years, lower than the Australian life expectancies by 6.6 years and 5.4 years respectively. For information on state and territory life tables, see paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

Over the past century, male life expectancy at birth has increased by 23.5 years, from 55.2 years in 1901–1910. Similarly, female life expectancy at birth has increased by 24.7 years, from 58.8 years. The increase in life expectancy at birth reflects declining death rates at all ages.

**2.10** LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH—1905–2006



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

Regional life expectancy

In 2004–2006 life expectancy at birth varied between the Statistical Divisions (SD) of Australia by approximately 12 years for males and 13 years for females. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Melbourne and Canberra (both 80.0 years). Female life expectancy at birth was highest in Sunshine Coast SD in Queensland (84.7 years), Upper Great Southern SD in Western Australia (84.6 years) and Perth (84.4 years).

Male life expectancy was lowest in Kimberley SD in Western Australia (68.2 years), followed by Northern Territory Balance SD (68.3 years) and North West SD in Queensland (70.9 years). Female life expectancy was also lowest in Kimberley SD in Western Australia (72.9 years), and Northern Territory Balance SD (74.3 years) and North West SD in Queensland (76.9 years).

*Regional life expectancy  
continued*

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). For instance, both Kimberley SD and Northern Territory Balance SD, which have the lowest life expectancy at birth, are rural or remote areas with high proportions of Indigenous people.

Outside the capital cities the more urbanised Statistical Divisions tended to have higher life expectancies at birth, such as in South-East Queensland and Outer Adelaide.

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 2006 Revision* (2007), global life expectancy at birth for 2005–10 is estimated to be 65.0 years for males and 69.5 years for females. The Australian life tables for 2004–2006 (tables 7.1 and 7.2) indicate that life expectancy at birth for Australian males (78.7 years) and females (83.5 years) continue to be among the highest in the world.

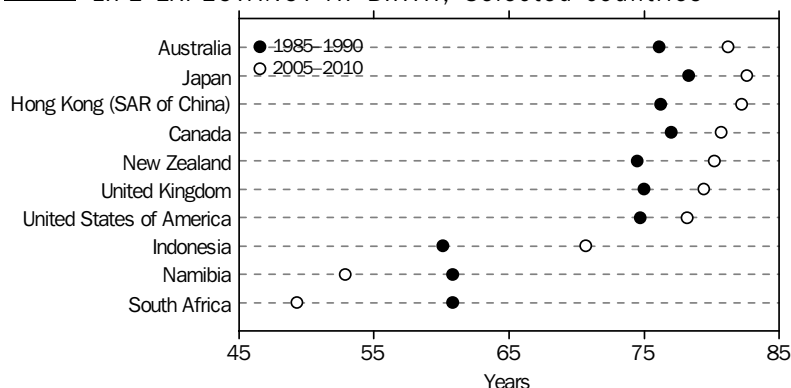
Life expectancy at birth varies widely between regions of the world. For 2005–10, Northern America has the highest combined life expectancy at birth at 78.5 years followed by Oceania (75.2 years) and Europe (74.6 years). Africa (52.8 years) has the lowest combined life expectancy at birth followed by Asia (69.0 years), then Latin America and the Caribbean (73.3 years).

Among the countries of the world, life expectancy at birth of Australian males (78.9 years for 2005–10) was exceeded only by Iceland, Hong Kong (SAR of China), Japan and Switzerland. Sweden, Israel, Canada, New Zealand and Macao (SAR of China) make up the remainder of the top ten countries for male life expectancy—78.2 years or more but below Australia's life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth of Australian females (83.6) was exceeded by Japan, Hong Kong (SAR of China), Switzerland, Spain and France. Below Australian female life expectancy but still in the top ten were Italy, Iceland, Sweden and Canada.

According to the United Nations, the combined Australian male and female life expectancy of new-born babies for 2005–10 was 81.2 years. This was higher than the level for Canada (80.7 years), New Zealand (80.2 years), the United Kingdom (79.4 years) and the United States of America (78.2 years).

Life expectancy  
continued

**2.11** LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Selected countries



Source: United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision', last viewed August 2007, <<http://www.un.org>>.

Infant mortality rate

The United Nations in *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* (2007) estimates the global infant mortality rate to be 49.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for 2005–10. Australia's IMR of 4.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is among the lowest in the world, lower than that of Canada and the United Kingdom (both 4.8), New Zealand (5.0), and the United States of America (6.3). Iceland (2.9) has the lowest IMR, followed by Singapore (3.0) and Japan and Sweden (both 3.2).

The world's regions recording the lowest IMRs are Northern America, with 6.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, followed by Europe (8.4). The world's regions recording the highest IMRs are Africa (86.9), followed by Asia (43.1), Oceania (25.8), which includes Australia, and then Latin America and the Caribbean (21.6).

INTRODUCTION

Overseas migration has played an important role in determining the composition of Australia's population. Following the Second World War, a high proportion of migrants to Australia arrived from North-West Europe. These were followed by large numbers of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. In the 1970s, many immigrants arrived from South-East Asian countries, while in more recent years migrants to Australia have come from increasingly diverse countries of origin.

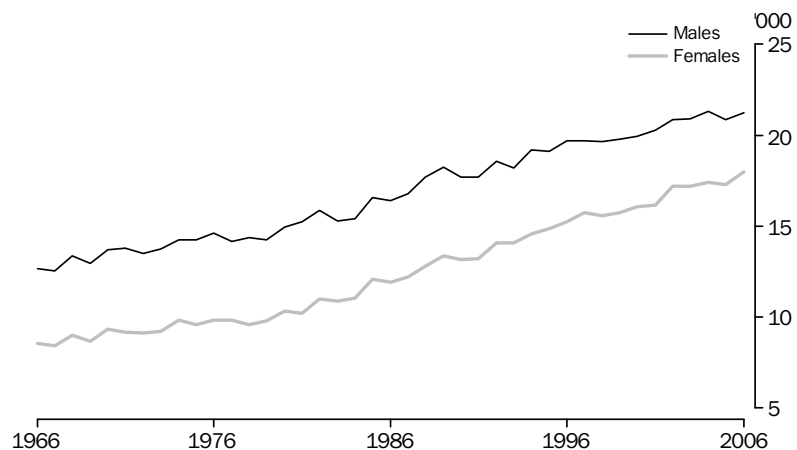
Overseas-born Australians are largely healthier on arrival to Australia and for many years thereafter than the Australia-born population. This health advantage, called the 'healthy migrant effect' (AIHW 2002), is reflected in lower death rates and longer life expectancy. In Australia, the healthy migrant effect may be partly due to conditions of the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs, whereby migrants and visitors may need to meet certain health requirements to obtain a visa (Department of Immigration and Citizenship 2007a, Department of Immigration and Citizenship 2007b).

This article examines the mortality of overseas-born Australians in recent years, using country of birth information from the ABS Deaths collection and estimated resident population data. Countries of birth considered in this article were selected on the basis of population size (with a minimum population of 100,000 people at 30 June 2006) or number of deaths (with a minimum of 1,000 deaths registered in 2006).

DEATHS OF OVERSEAS-BORN AUSTRALIANS

The number of deaths of overseas-born Australians has increased steadily over time, due to the increasing size and continued ageing of this population. In 1966 there were 2.1 million overseas-born Australians and 21,200 deaths of overseas-born Australians (20% of all deaths). By 2006 the number of people born overseas had increased to 5.1 million, with 39,200 deaths (29% of all deaths).

**3.1** DEATHS OF OVERSEAS-BORN AUSTRALIANS



*Size and age structure of overseas-born populations*

The size of each overseas-born population in Australia is one of the main determinants of the number of deaths registered each year of each population. People born in the United Kingdom comprised the largest overseas-born group in Australia in 2006, with around 1.1 million people, and made up the largest number of deaths of overseas-born people in 2006 (14,100 deaths). New Zealand, the second-largest overseas-born population in Australia, recorded 1,700 deaths (the third-largest number of deaths of overseas-born populations).

**3.2** MORTALITY INDICATORS, Selected countries of birth(a)—2006

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Population(b)</i>	<i>Median age</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>ISDR(c)</i>
United Kingdom	1 140 263	53.2	14 060	6.3
New Zealand	443 606	38.9	1 703	5.9
China(d)	259 095	38.6	1 009	4.2
Italy	227 344	65.4	3 816	5.2
Viet Nam	185 879	40.7	464	3.8
India	182 949	35.1	641	4.4
Philippines	140 079	39.9	288	3.8
Greece	134 551	63.1	1 464	4.6
Germany	124 280	58.8	1 557	5.8
South Africa	119 989	37.6	374	4.5
Malaysia	107 611	38.6	242	3.8
Netherlands	91 511	60.3	1 430	5.8
Poland	61 823	55.5	1 306	6.5
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>5 093 420</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>39 209</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>15 608 068</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>94 061</i>	<i>6.2</i>

(a) Ranked by population size.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2006.

(c) Indirect standardised death rate. Deaths per 1,000 standard population. ISDRs use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(d) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

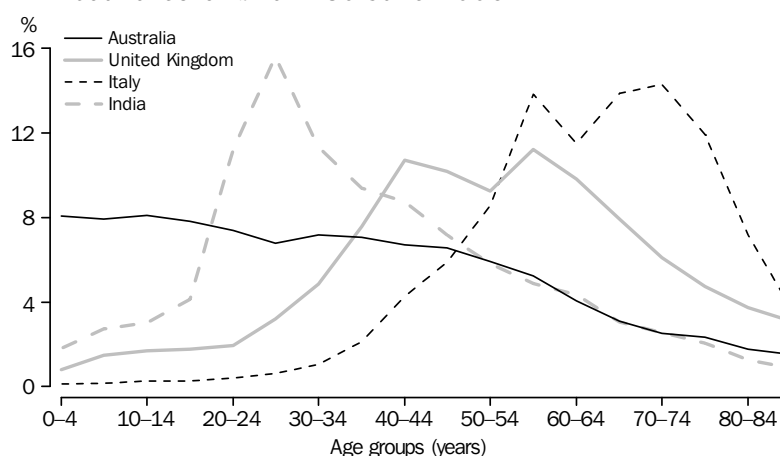
The age structure of a population is also a major determinant of the number of deaths each year. In general, those overseas-born populations in Australia with relatively old age structures (compared to other groups) record larger numbers of deaths each year.

The Italian-born population, with a median age of 65 years in 2006, has one of the oldest age structures of all overseas-born populations in Australia (see graph 3.3). This is a consequence of their migration history, whereby the bulk migrated to Australia in the 1950s and 60s. The number of deaths in 2006 of Australians born in Italy (3,800 deaths) was therefore the second highest of all overseas countries of birth.

Other relatively old populations in Australia, such as people born in Greece (with a median age of 63 years), the Netherlands (60 years) and Germany (59 years), also recorded large numbers of deaths in 2006.

Size and age structure of overseas-born populations *continued*

**3.3** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age structure of selected countries of birth—30 June 2006

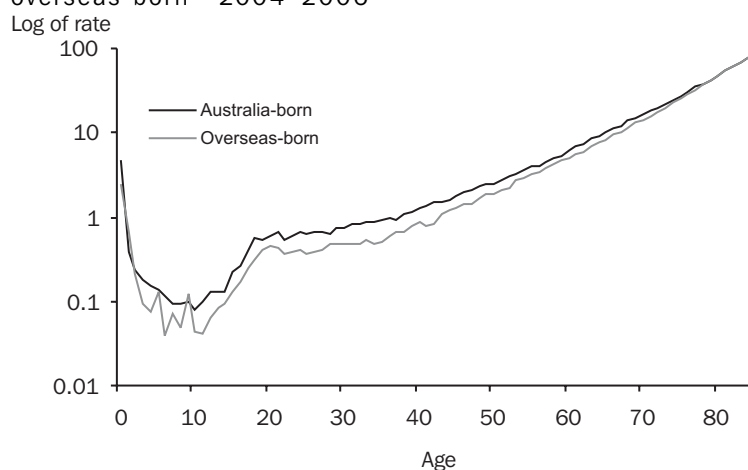


Age-specific death rates

Overall, the age patterns of mortality of the Australian-born and overseas-born populations are similar. Death rates are relatively high for infants, low for children at older ages and increase sharply in the teenage years before reaching a plateau around ages 20 to 30 years. Death rates then gradually rise with increasing age.

For ages above 10 years, people born overseas recorded lower age-specific death rates for the period 2004–2006 than people born in Australia. For younger ages, similar differences are apparent, although the death rates for people born overseas are somewhat volatile due to the very small numbers of deaths in these ages.

**3.4** AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, Australian-born and overseas-born—2004–2006

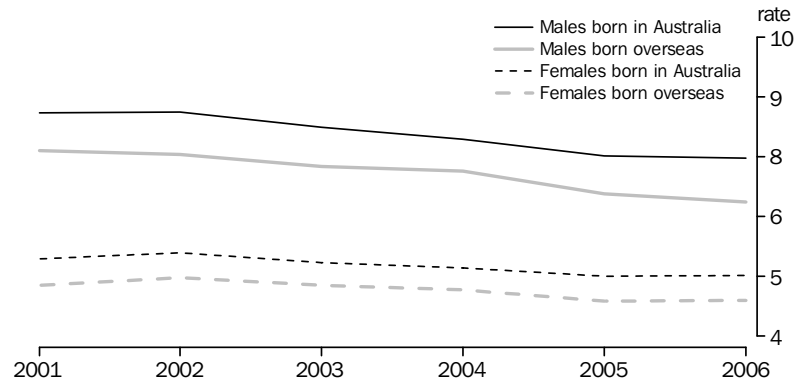


Indirect standardised death rates

Indirect standardised death rates (ISDRs) allow comparisons of mortality between populations with different age and sex structures. Graph 3.5 shows that death rates for overseas-born people overall are lower than for Australian-born people, with rates for women lower than for men. In 2006, men born overseas had an ISDR of 6.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 12% lower than the rate for men born in Australia (7.6). Women born overseas had an ISDR of 4.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 9% lower than the rate for women born in Australia (5.2).

Indirect standardised  
death rates continued

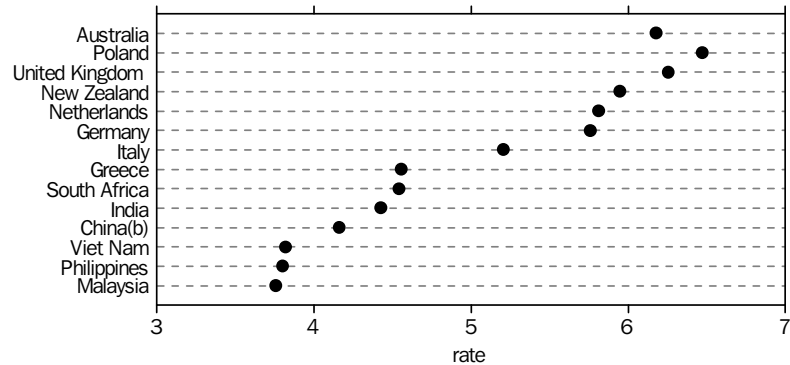
**3.5** INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), Australian-born and overseas-born, sex



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

For individual birthplaces, ISDRs differ markedly. People born in Poland recorded the highest ISDR of the selected birthplaces in 2006, with 6.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population, followed by people born in the United Kingdom (6.3). These were slightly higher than the rate for people born in Australia (6.2). Rates for New Zealand and North West European birthplaces such as Germany and the Netherlands were slightly lower, while rates for Southern European birthplaces (Italy and Greece) were lower still. People born in South-East and North-East Asian countries recorded the lowest ISDRs in 2006: Australians born in China recorded 4.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population, while people born in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam each recorded only 3.8 deaths per 1,000 standard population (around 39% lower than the rate for the Australian-born population).

**3.6** INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), Selected countries of birth—2006



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Indirect standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.  
(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.



## LIFE EXPECTANCY

The differences in mortality rates of overseas and Australian-born people are reflected in differences in life expectancy. Table 3.7 presents life expectancy at age 40 and age 65 for males and females born in selected countries, calculated using deaths information for the period 2004–2006.

**3.7** LIFE EXPECTANCY, Selected countries of birth(a)—2004–2006

Country of birth	AT AGE 40		AT AGE 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
United Kingdom	40.8	44.4	18.4	21.2
New Zealand	40.6	44.7	18.4	21.6
China(b)	43.7	46.6	20.6	22.8
Italy	42.0	45.9	19.1	22.5
Viet Nam	43.7	46.7	20.7	22.8
India	43.2	45.8	19.8	22.0
Philippines	42.3	46.8	19.0	23.2
Greece	42.8	46.3	20.0	22.6
Germany	40.5	44.4	18.4	21.5
South Africa	42.7	45.7	19.4	21.9
Malaysia	43.5	46.5	20.0	23.0
Netherlands	41.3	45.5	18.5	22.2
Poland	39.7	44.6	17.7	21.5
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>21.3</i>

(a) Ranked by population size.

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

Life expectancy at age 40 for men born in Australia was 40.1 years, while for women it was 44.3 years. This means that a 40-year old Australian-born man could expect to live another 40.1 years if the current (2004–2006) age-specific death rates of Australian-born men were to continue throughout his lifetime. Similarly, a 40-year old woman born in Australia could expect to live another 44.3 years. Overseas-born men and women had higher life expectancies overall, with 41.3 years and 45.1 years respectively.

For overseas-born men, life expectancy was highest for those born in Asian countries. Males born in China and Viet Nam had the highest life expectancy at age 40 of the selected birthplaces—on average, a 40-year old Australian man born in China or Viet Nam could expect to live a further 43.7 years (3.6 years more than Australian-born men). Men born in Malaysia and India could expect to live another 43.5 years and 43.2 years respectively. Of the selected countries, only men born in Poland (39.7 years) had lower life expectancy at age 40 than Australian-born men.

A similar pattern is apparent amongst women born overseas, with women born in the Philippines (46.8 years), Viet Nam (46.7 years), China (46.6 years) and Malaysia (46.5 years) recording the highest life expectancy at age 40. This was around 2.4 years higher than life expectancy for women born in Australia. Women born in European countries such as Poland (44.6 years) and Germany and the United Kingdom (both 44.4 years) had marginally higher life expectancy than Australian-born women.

CHAPTER **4**

**SUMMARY TABLES** .....

**4.1****DEATHS, Summary—Selected years**

		1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>DEATHS</b>										
<b>Total deaths</b>	no.	<b>114 981</b>	<b>119 146</b>	<b>128 719</b>	<b>128 544</b>	<b>133 707</b>	<b>132 292</b>	<b>132 508</b>	<b>130 714</b>	<b>133 739</b>
Males	no.	62 210	64 067	68 206	66 835	68 885	68 330	68 395	67 241	68 556
Females	no.	52 771	55 079	60 513	61 709	64 822	63 962	64 113	63 473	65 183
Sex ratio	ratio	117.9	116.3	112.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	106.7	105.9	105.2
Standardised death rates(a)										
Males	rate	11.7	10.6	9.9	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.3
Females	rate	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9
Persons	rate	9.1	8.3	7.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0
Crude death rates(b)										
Males	rate	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7
Females	rate	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3
Persons	rate	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5
Median age at death										
Males	years	71.0	72.2	74.0	75.5	76.2	76.2	76.6	76.8	77.3
Females	years	77.6	78.8	80.7	81.8	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.3
Persons	years	73.9	75.4	77.0	78.5	79.1	79.3	79.5	79.8	80.3
Age-specific death rates(b)										
Age group (years)										
Males										
0	rate	10.2	7.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3
1-4	rate	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-14	rate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	rate	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
25-34	rate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
35-44	rate	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
45-54	rate	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
55-64	rate	14.2	12.1	9.9	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8
65-74	rate	35.8	30.9	28.3	22.8	22.3	21.4	20.5	19.0	18.4
75-84	rate	84.9	79.4	74.1	60.2	60.8	58.2	57.5	54.7	54.2
85 and over	rate	187.3	175.7	181.3	160.4	169.2	163.1	161.5	151.1	154.0
Females										
0	rate	7.8	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.1
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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	rate	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-34	rate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
35-44	rate	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
45-54	rate	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
55-64	rate	7.3	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0
65-74	rate	19.6	17.0	15.1	13.1	12.8	12.0	11.7	11.1	10.7
75-84	rate	52.6	48.5	46.4	38.4	39.5	37.8	37.8	35.7	35.8
85 and over	rate	148.3	143.5	145.7	130.5	136.2	134.4	131.4	128.0	129.6

(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*

		1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
DEATHS <i>cont.</i>										
Life expectancy(a)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	72.9	74.4	75.2	77.0	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.5	78.7
1	years	72.6	74.0	74.7	76.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.9	78.1
25	years	49.6	50.8	51.5	53.2	53.5	53.8	54.1	54.5	54.7
45	years	30.9	32.1	32.8	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.2	35.6	35.7
65	years	14.7	15.5	15.8	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.3
85	years	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9
Females										
0	years	79.2	80.4	81.1	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.5
1	years	78.8	79.9	80.5	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.7	82.9
25	years	55.4	56.4	56.9	58.2	58.3	58.5	58.7	59.0	59.2
45	years	36.0	37.0	37.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.7
65	years	18.5	19.3	19.6	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.4	21.5
85	years	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1

## INFANT DEATHS

<b>Total infant deaths</b>	no.	<b>2 154</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 262</b>
Males	no.	1 244	1 049	843	751	699	677	678	714	727
Females	no.	910	787	617	558	565	522	506	588	535
Infant mortality rates(b)										
Males	rate	10.0	7.9	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3
Females	rate	7.7	6.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.1
Persons	rate	8.8	7.1	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.7
Age at death(c)										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	432	370	313	272	256	267	268	310	303
1 day and under 1 week	no.	194	159	133	139	120	108	113	111	113
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	146	110	100	115	90	86	87	94	76
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	472	410	297	225	233	216	210	199	235
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	296	279	244	240	203	232	194	255	216
1 day and under 1 week	no.	145	138	92	81	116	77	85	87	85
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	109	86	82	70	73	63	63	77	71
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	360	284	199	167	173	150	164	169	163

(a) Prior to 1995, life expectancy is based on annual life tables calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. 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.

(c) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

## 4.2 DEATHS, States and territories—2006

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
<b>DEATHS</b>										
<b>Total deaths</b>	no.	<b>46 034</b>	<b>33 311</b>	<b>24 473</b>	<b>11 921</b>	<b>11 643</b>	<b>3 934</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>133 739</b>
Males	no.	23 476	16 685	12 995	5 896	6 186	1 987	585	741	68 556
Females	no.	22 558	16 626	11 478	6 025	5 457	1 947	347	743	65 183
Sex ratio	ratio	104.1	100.4	113.2	97.9	113.4	102.1	168.6	99.7	105.2
Standardised death rates(b)										
Males	rate	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.2	9.8	6.4	7.3
Females	rate	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.6	7.4	4.8	4.9
Persons	rate	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	8.7	5.5	6.0
Crude death rates(c)										
Males	rate	6.9	6.6	6.4	7.6	6.0	8.2	5.3	4.5	6.7
Females	rate	6.6	6.4	5.6	7.6	5.4	7.8	3.4	4.4	6.3
Persons	rate	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.6	5.7	8.0	4.4	4.4	6.5
Median age at death										
Males	years	77.6	77.9	76.3	78.1	76.4	77.0	57.2	76.0	77.3
Females	years	83.4	83.6	82.9	84.0	82.6	83.3	64.5	82.6	83.3
Persons	years	80.5	80.8	79.5	81.3	79.3	80.1	60.0	79.6	80.3
Age-specific death rates(c)										
Age groups (years)										
Males										
0	rate	5.6	4.8	6.3	2.7	4.7	4.8	7.9	5.4	5.3
1–4	rate	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.7
25–34	rate	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.9
35–44	rate	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	4.4	1.1	1.4
45–54	rate	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.6	6.6	2.6	2.9
55–64	rate	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.5	7.0	9.3	5.3	6.8
65–74	rate	18.6	17.7	18.8	18.5	17.1	21.7	32.4	16.0	18.4
75–84	rate	55.3	53.0	54.3	51.6	53.9	61.4	55.6	49.6	54.2
85 and over	rate	157.3	152.7	148.9	157.0	151.4	166.9	125.7	134.6	154.0
Females										
0	rate	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.9	9.9	5.2	4.1
1–4	rate	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
15–24	rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	—	0.3
25–34	rate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
35–44	rate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8
45–54	rate	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.5	1.4	1.8
55–64	rate	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	6.8	3.2	4.0
65–74	rate	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.6	9.7	11.6	17.2	9.5	10.7
75–84	rate	36.2	36.1	34.8	36.1	33.4	40.2	61.2	36.1	35.8
85 and over	rate	130.0	130.2	127.8	132.2	121.4	144.8	124.3	134.0	129.6

— 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—2006** *continued*

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
<b>DEATHS</b> <i>cont.</i>										
Life expectancy(b)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	78.6	79.3	78.5	78.6	79.1	77.4	72.1	80.0	78.7
1	years	78.1	78.7	78.0	77.9	78.4	76.8	71.9	79.4	78.1
25	years	54.6	55.2	54.6	54.5	55.1	53.5	49.2	55.9	54.7
45	years	35.6	36.1	35.7	35.6	36.2	34.7	32.2	36.8	35.7
65	years	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.6	17.4	16.3	18.9	18.3
85	years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.9
Females										
0	years	83.4	83.7	83.4	83.6	83.8	82.3	78.1	83.9	83.5
1	years	82.8	83.1	82.8	83.0	83.2	81.5	77.7	83.5	82.9
25	years	59.1	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.6	57.9	54.6	59.8	59.2
45	years	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.2	38.7	36.0	40.2	39.7
65	years	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.9	20.6	19.0	21.7	21.5
85	years	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.2	7.1	7.1

**INFANT DEATHS**

<b>Total infant deaths</b>	no.	<b>424</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 262</b>
Males	no.	257	158	178	25	66	16	15	12	727
Females	no.	167	125	101	34	70	9	18	11	535
Infant mortality rates(c)										
Males	rate	5.7	4.7	6.6	2.7	4.7	4.8	8.1	5.2	5.3
Females	rate	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.1	2.9	9.8	5.0	4.1
Persons	rate	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.9	8.9	5.1	4.7
Age at death(d)										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	110	66	72	6	32	8	6	3	303
1 day and under 1 week	no.	37	30	28	4	7	—	—	3	113
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	30	18	14	3	5	—	3	3	76
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	80	44	64	12	22	5	5	3	235
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	72	50	45	9	25	3	6	6	216
1 day and under 1 week	no.	31	16	16	np	13	—	np	—	85
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	21	21	10	np	11	—	np	—	71
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	43	38	30	14	21	4	8	5	163

— 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) Life expectancy has been calculated over the three-year period 2004–2006.

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

(d) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
MALES									
1986	22 571	16 021	10 006	5 556	5 250	1 825	425	556	62 210
1991	22 661	16 508	10 624	5 924	5 226	2 024	495	605	64 067
1996	23 765	17 009	12 151	6 061	5 978	2 052	487	698	68 206
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	r(b)23 049	r(b)16 349	r(b)12 374	6 179	5 974	1 938	628	r(b)744	67 241
2006	23 476	16 685	12 995	5 896	6 186	1 987	585	741	68 556
FEMALES									
1986	19 596	14 154	7 855	4 772	4 057	1 629	236	472	52 771
1991	19 806	14 708	8 551	5 252	4 302	1 662	307	491	55 079
1996	21 376	15 717	10 130	5 545	5 049	1 820	271	602	60 513
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	r(b)11 210	5 805	5 323	1 929	357	r(b)747	63 473
2006	22 558	16 626	11 478	6 025	5 457	1 947	347	743	65 183
PERSONS									
1986	42 167	30 175	17 861	10 328	9 307	3 454	661	1 028	114 981
1991	42 467	31 216	19 175	11 176	9 528	3 686	802	1 096	119 146
1996	45 141	32 726	22 281	11 606	11 027	3 872	758	1 300	128 719
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	r(b)44 894	r(b)32 605	r(b)23 584	11 984	11 297	3 867	985	1 491	130 714
2006	46 034	33 311	24 473	11 921	11 643	3 934	932	1 484	133 739

r revised

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Five deaths were coded to an incorrect state of usual residence in 2005. Revised numbers are presented above.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MALES									
1986	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.9	13.8	11.4	11.7
1991	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.0	12.0	15.5	9.8	10.6
1996	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.9	11.0	12.0	9.5	9.9
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	8.4	7.9	9.4	10.9	7.0	8.3
2003	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.7	9.2	11.1	7.3	8.0
2004	7.9	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.4	8.9	10.3	7.0	7.8
2005	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.3	11.4	6.6	7.4
2006	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.2	9.8	6.4	7.3
FEMALES									
1986	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.9	9.4	7.6	7.2
1991	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.2	7.2	10.0	6.2	6.6
1996	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.9	8.0	6.0	6.2
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	7.5	5.2	5.5
2003	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	7.7	4.7	5.3
2004	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.7	7.2	4.7	5.2
2005	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.7	7.1	4.9	5.0
2006	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.6	7.4	4.8	4.9
PERSONS									
1986	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.7	11.6	9.2	9.1
1991	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.8	9.2	12.7	7.7	8.3
1996	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.6	10.0	7.4	7.8
2001	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.3	7.6	9.4	6.3	6.6
2002	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.6	9.2	6.0	6.7
2003	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	7.4	9.4	5.9	6.5
2004	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.7	5.7	6.3
2005	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.9	9.3	5.7	6.1
2006	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	8.7	5.5	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—2006 .....

	Deaths(a)	Estimated resident population(b)	ISDR(c)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(d)	
				Males	Females
				no.	no.
.....					
New South Wales					
Sydney	25 269	4 284 379	5.8	79.7	83.9
Hunter	4 991	617 453	6.5	78.2	82.7
Illawarra	3 076	414 547	6.1	78.7	83.1
Richmond-Tweed	1 986	229 939	6.0	77.8	83.2
Mid-North Coast	2 766	297 006	6.3	77.2	83.3
Northern	1 563	179 775	7.3	76.3	81.9
North Western	940	115 754	7.4	75.3	81.8
Central West	1 479	178 501	7.3	76.7	82.4
South Eastern	1 511	207 161	6.5	77.6	83.3
Murrumbidgee	1 149	154 150	6.6	77.7	83.2
Murray	944	115 614	6.8	77.2	82.8
Far West	235	22 903	7.6	75.4	80.5
Total(e)	46 034	6 817 182	6.1	78.6	83.4
Victoria					
Melbourne	22 262	3 744 373	5.7	80.0	84.1
Barwon	1 992	269 988	6.1	78.9	83.5
Western District	868	102 386	6.8	76.7	83.0
Central Highlands	1 210	147 542	6.8	77.4	82.9
Wimmera	508	50 019	6.4	77.1	82.6
Mallee	758	91 854	6.5	77.5	82.8
Loddon	1 378	175 220	6.3	78.2	83.3
Goulburn	1 520	202 098	6.5	78.3	82.3
Ovens-Murray	719	96 406	6.6	78.1	82.9
East Gippsland	712	82 952	6.6	77.3	82.9
Gippsland	1 309	165 472	6.5	77.4	83.0
Total(e)	33 311	5 128 310	5.9	79.3	83.7
Queensland					
Brisbane	10 283	1 820 400	6.0	79.3	83.6
Gold Coast	3 057	518 059	5.6	79.3	83.9
Sunshine Coast	1 902	295 125	5.3	79.4	84.7
West Moreton	464	72 713	6.0	78.0	83.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 007	269 340	6.3	77.5	82.9
Darling Downs	1 597	227 074	6.2	78.8	82.8
South West	178	26 408	7.4	76.1	82.6
Fitzroy	1 106	200 604	6.4	78.2	83.6
Central West	100	11 565	9.2	75.3	79.8
Mackay	869	159 869	6.5	77.9	83.2
Northern	1 199	209 588	6.7	77.2	83.2
Far North	1 392	247 589	7.0	76.5	82.2
North West	202	33 212	11.2	70.9	76.9
Total(e)	24 473	4 091 546	6.1	78.5	83.4

- (a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0) boundaries.
- (b) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2006.
- (c) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Average indirect standardised death rate 2004–2006.
- (d) Life expectancy calculated over the three-year period 2004–2006. See paragraphs 20–29 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 4.2. See paragraphs 20–29 of the Explanatory Notes.

**4.5****DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2006** *continued*

	Deaths(a)	Estimated resident population(b)	ISDR(c)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(d)	
				Males	Females
				no.	no.
.....					
South Australia					
Adelaide	8 695	1 146 119	6.0	78.7	83.6
Outer Adelaide	925	128 922	5.9	79.0	84.2
Yorke and Lower					
North	493	45 589	6.7	77.1	82.8
Murray Lands	510	69 479	6.3	77.6	82.9
South East	467	64 615	6.2	78.5	84.1
Eyre	265	34 760	6.9	75.7	82.2
Northern	543	78 720	6.9	76.2	81.3
Total(e)	11 921	1 568 204	6.1	78.6	83.6
Western Australia					
Perth	8 425	1 519 510	5.7	79.8	84.4
South West	1 423	217 791	5.8	79.4	84.0
Lower Great					
Southern	385	55 448	6.0	79.6	83.1
Upper Great					
Southern	125	18 792	6.0	76.8	84.6
Midlands	305	53 234	5.8	77.9	84.3
South Eastern	228	55 604	7.0	76.4	82.1
Central	365	61 328	6.7	77.2	81.9
Pilbara	114	44 333	8.8	75.1	77.0
Kimberley	201	33 005	14.7	68.2	72.9
Total(e)	11 643	2 059 045	5.9	79.1	83.8
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	1 692	205 566	6.8	77.7	82.3
Southern	259	36 084	6.9	77.9	81.5
Northern	1 072	138 702	7.0	77.1	81.4
Mersey-Lyell	894	109 570	6.6	76.5	82.9
Total(e)	3 934	489 922	6.9	77.4	82.3
Northern Territory					
Darwin	393	114 368	7.9	76.1	81.8
Northern Territory					
- Bal	513	96 306	14.1	68.3	74.3
Total(e)	932	210 674	10.9	72.1	78.1
Australian Capital Territory					
Canberra	1 472	333 940	5.5	80.0	83.9
Total(e) (f)	1 484	334 225	5.5	80.0	83.9
<b>Australia(g)</b>	<b>133 739</b>	<b>20 701 488</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>83.5</b>

(a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0) boundaries.

(b) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2006.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Average indirect standardised death rate 2004–2006.

(d) Life expectancy calculated over the three-year period 2004–2006. See paragraphs 20–29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 4.2. See paragraphs 20–29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Includes Australian Capital Territory - Balance.

(g) Includes Other Territories.

## 4.6 DEATHS, State or territory of usual residence by state or territory of registration—2006

State or territory of usual residence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New South Wales	45 213	193	335	37	10	7	7	232	46 034
Victoria	167	33 022	54	32	22	9	—	3	33 311
Queensland	200	38	24 205	9	9	5	np	np	24 473
South Australia	13	29	22	11 830	9	6	12	—	11 921
Western Australia	8	10	9	7	11 599	—	8	—	11 643
Tasmania	11	23	10	—	—	3 884	—	—	3 934
Northern Territory	4	3	6	29	5	—	884	3	932
Australian Capital Territory	51	8	3	—	—	—	—	1 419	1 484
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>45 670</b>	<b>33 326</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>11 946</b>	<b>11 662</b>	<b>3 914</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>133 739</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

## 4.7 DEATHS REGISTERED IN 2006, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years

Year of occurrence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
2000 or earlier	7	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	21
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
2002	3	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	9
2003	—	3	8	3	—	—	—	3	17
2004	7	49	14	4	9	—	—	—	84
2005	1 641	1 138	1 902	486	515	126	101	63	5 972
2006	44 010	32 127	22 714	11 453	11 132	3 786	819	1 591	127 632
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>45 670</b>	<b>33 326</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>11 946</b>	<b>11 662</b>	<b>3 914</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>133 739</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes not available year of occurrence.

CHAPTER **5**

**DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY** .....

**5.1**

## DEATHS, Age at death—Selected years .....

Age group	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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## MALES

0	1 244	1 049	843	751	699	677	678	714	727
1-4	267	195	205	147	163	150	146	139	115
5-9	151	129	115	98	99	90	89	86	76
10-14	196	138	147	114	112	83	105	81	90
15-19	730	617	541	457	439	447	348	347	372
20-24	1 042	907	866	665	619	621	592	612	593
25-29	893	891	876	759	721	695	644	644	553
30-34	840	947	1 019	882	845	800	876	814	743
35-39	920	1 067	1 125	1 014	943	967	849	895	900
40-44	1 181	1 294	1 324	1 266	1 263	1 341	1 287	1 313	1 245
45-49	1 519	1 646	1 757	1 692	1 794	1 792	1 711	1 759	1 762
50-54	2 359	2 244	2 281	2 357	2 360	2 251	2 376	2 352	2 330
55-59	4 116	3 252	3 051	3 235	3 190	3 404	3 290	3 385	3 381
60-64	6 307	5 659	4 636	4 280	4 265	4 231	4 235	4 167	4 293
65-69	7 535	7 969	7 349	5 745	5 679	5 712	5 585	5 606	5 498
70-74	9 497	8 973	9 987	8 825	8 747	8 326	8 036	7 244	7 154
75-79	9 566	10 409	10 474	11 083	11 391	11 054	11 102	10 597	10 458
80-84	7 334	8 904	10 664	10 312	11 072	11 337	11 809	11 752	12 199
85-89	4 275	5 105	7 089	8 406	8 915	8 670	8 711	8 597	9 388
90-94	1 718	2 086	3 035	3 707	4 329	4 421	4 654	4 774	5 120
95-99	453	487	718	921	1 058	1 138	1 114	1 210	1 364
100 and over	52	92	90	106	131	110	152	140	190
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>62 210</b>	<b>64 067</b>	<b>68 206</b>	<b>66 835</b>	<b>68 885</b>	<b>68 330</b>	<b>68 395</b>	<b>67 241</b>	<b>68 556</b>

## FEMALES

0	910	787	617	558	565	522	506	588	535
1-4	202	148	146	112	97	120	112	104	105
5-9	104	89	73	65	73	59	51	59	64
10-14	102	90	106	66	74	74	66	60	48
15-19	273	245	184	158	186	183	187	150	185
20-24	353	309	228	230	196	216	223	200	223
25-29	327	373	296	255	259	250	244	220	225
30-34	360	386	364	351	367	380	322	327	298
35-39	477	509	556	524	497	512	468	469	474
40-44	666	707	713	788	761	765	725	746	696
45-49	887	940	1 059	1 023	1 065	1 092	1 119	1 054	1 120
50-54	1 270	1 270	1 380	1 537	1 591	1 395	1 413	1 444	1 451
55-59	2 124	1 736	1 823	1 889	2 002	1 952	2 011	1 971	2 033
60-64	3 248	2 949	2 518	2 321	2 504	2 549	2 428	2 502	2 506
65-69	4 586	4 583	4 024	3 301	3 404	3 319	3 402	3 237	3 159
70-74	6 541	6 172	6 301	5 634	5 399	4 976	4 799	4 641	4 561
75-79	7 874	8 562	8 480	8 304	8 502	8 274	8 226	7 600	7 620
80-84	8 442	9 433	11 013	10 676	11 461	11 270	11 763	11 512	11 678
85-89	7 581	8 244	10 632	12 000	12 710	12 427	12 133	12 258	12 725
90-94	4 666	5 350	6 934	8 310	9 078	9 391	9 563	9 877	10 481
95-99	1 523	1 839	2 587	3 008	3 309	3 551	3 688	3 706	4 162
100 and over	253	357	476	596	690	684	663	735	833
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>52 771</b>	<b>55 079</b>	<b>60 513</b>	<b>61 709</b>	<b>64 822</b>	<b>63 962</b>	<b>64 113</b>	<b>63 473</b>	<b>65 183</b>

(a) Includes age not stated.

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

Age group (years)	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
MALES									
0	10.2	7.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3
1-4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-9	0.2	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
20-24	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
25-29	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
30-34	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
35-39	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
40-44	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
45-49	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
50-54	6.3	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
55-59	10.7	8.9	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
60-64	17.9	15.4	13.1	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.8	8.7
65-69	28.3	24.9	21.8	17.1	16.5	16.2	15.4	14.9	14.3
70-74	45.4	39.3	36.2	29.1	28.8	27.6	26.8	24.2	23.6
75-79	72.1	65.5	58.3	48.8	48.9	46.2	45.3	42.5	41.5
80-84	110.6	105.5	100.8	80.4	81.0	78.2	77.0	73.6	73.5
85 and over	187.3	175.7	181.3	160.4	169.2	163.1	161.5	151.1	154.0
FEMALES									
0	7.8	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.1
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	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
20-24	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-29	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
30-34	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
35-39	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
40-44	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
45-49	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
50-54	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
55-59	5.7	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
60-64	8.8	8.0	7.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1
65-69	15.1	13.0	11.3	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.0
70-74	24.8	21.9	19.3	16.8	16.3	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.0
75-79	41.1	38.0	34.8	28.4	28.9	27.9	27.5	25.4	25.5
80-84	71.1	64.9	62.4	52.9	54.4	51.1	51.3	48.9	48.8
85 and over	148.3	143.5	145.7	130.5	136.2	134.4	131.4	128.0	129.6

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

**5.3****DEATHS, Age at death, states and territories—2006**

Age group	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
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**MALES**

0	257	158	178	25	66	16	15	12	727
1-4	35	16	36	8	13	4	—	—	115
5-9	25	15	20	4	7	—	—	—	76
10-14	35	27	16	—	—	4	3	—	90
15-19	119	72	85	25	45	15	15	9	372
20-24	187	112	122	38	83	20	18	12	593
25-29	163	123	115	49	60	10	24	9	553
30-34	235	160	143	61	91	20	26	7	743
35-39	284	207	166	72	98	24	38	11	900
40-44	390	279	231	113	148	27	40	16	1 245
45-49	559	393	345	148	171	59	59	28	1 762
50-54	786	539	462	187	218	68	40	30	2 330
55-59	1 084	793	710	277	334	100	43	39	3 381
60-64	1 443	987	879	359	412	109	52	52	4 293
65-69	1 891	1 237	1 144	437	463	193	70	63	5 498
70-74	2 413	1 789	1 369	603	649	207	52	71	7 154
75-79	3 652	2 582	1 909	929	918	319	41	108	10 458
80-84	4 298	3 107	2 197	1 021	1 073	349	27	126	12 199
85-89	3 313	2 353	1 710	901	733	266	14	98	9 388
90-94	1 786	1 325	894	466	456	143	6	44	5 120
95-99	447	363	234	152	131	27	4	6	1 364
100 and over	69	48	30	20	15	5	—	3	190
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>23 476</b>	<b>16 685</b>	<b>12 995</b>	<b>5 896</b>	<b>6 186</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>68 556</b>

**FEMALES**

0	167	125	101	34	70	9	18	11	535
1-4	34	19	33	10	7	—	—	—	105
5-9	20	17	9	6	6	—	3	—	64
10-14	11	6	9	6	5	6	—	3	48
15-19	53	44	32	15	26	12	3	—	185
20-24	62	52	53	16	27	5	8	—	223
25-29	73	47	48	11	31	5	6	4	225
30-34	85	71	58	23	34	15	9	3	298
35-39	137	115	91	43	60	14	9	5	474
40-44	220	163	133	56	74	20	13	17	696
45-49	385	243	221	92	112	29	26	12	1 120
50-54	466	338	288	110	157	48	23	21	1 451
55-59	644	473	395	191	206	72	26	26	2 033
60-64	856	615	493	196	215	72	29	30	2 506
65-69	1 113	757	614	264	264	89	27	30	3 159
70-74	1 624	1 157	794	388	381	135	24	57	4 561
75-79	2 705	2 006	1 296	675	604	219	40	75	7 620
80-84	4 082	3 035	1 973	1 138	915	352	37	146	11 678
85-89	4 490	3 231	2 219	1 266	973	382	25	139	12 725
90-94	3 635	2 709	1 827	999	869	317	14	111	10 481
95-99	1 427	1 161	660	399	343	122	3	47	4 162
100 and over	268	242	131	87	78	22	—	4	833
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>22 558</b>	<b>16 626</b>	<b>11 478</b>	<b>6 025</b>	<b>5 457</b>	<b>1 947</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>65 183</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes age not stated.

**5.4**

## AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—2006

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
MALES									
0	5.6	4.8	6.3	2.7	4.7	4.8	7.9	5.4	5.3
1-4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
10-14	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
15-19	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5
20-24	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.8
25-29	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.7	0.8
30-34	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.8	0.5	1.0
35-39	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	4.2	0.9	1.2
40-44	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.7	1.3	1.6
45-49	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.3	7.5	2.4	2.4
50-54	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	4.0	5.7	2.7	3.4
55-59	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.1	6.1	7.0	3.8	5.3
60-64	8.8	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.3	12.8	7.4	8.7
65-69	14.7	13.0	15.0	14.2	12.5	18.6	28.1	13.0	14.3
70-74	23.4	23.5	23.9	23.7	23.2	25.6	40.9	20.0	23.6
75-79	42.3	39.9	41.7	41.3	40.7	48.8	48.3	38.3	41.5
80-84	75.1	72.8	73.6	66.8	74.9	80.5	71.8	66.5	73.5
85 and over	157.3	152.7	148.9	157.0	151.4	166.9	125.7	134.6	154.0
FEMALES									
0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.9	9.9	5.2	4.1
1-4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
10-14	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	—	0.3
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	—	0.3
25-29	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
30-34	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4
35-39	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6
40-44	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
45-49	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.0	1.5
50-54	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.6	1.8	2.1
55-59	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	2.5	3.2
60-64	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	9.2	4.2	5.1
65-69	8.4	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.4	14.5	5.8	8.0
70-74	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.8	12.9	15.6	21.7	14.3	14.0
75-79	26.0	25.9	24.6	24.7	23.4	28.1	51.0	22.7	25.5
80-84	48.8	48.8	47.9	49.8	46.4	54.8	78.1	51.6	48.8
85 and over	130.0	130.2	127.8	132.2	121.4	144.8	124.3	134.0	129.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.



## 5.5 DEATHS, Age at death, Marital status—2006

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	727	—	—	—	—	727	535	—	—	—	—	535
1–4	115	—	—	—	—	115	105	—	—	—	—	105
5–9	76	—	—	—	—	76	64	—	—	—	—	64
10–14	90	—	—	—	—	90	48	—	—	—	—	48
15–19	367	—	—	—	3	372	180	3	—	—	3	185
20–24	542	14	—	—	11	593	189	20	—	—	6	223
25–29	434	67	—	10	19	553	150	47	—	9	11	225
30–34	475	170	—	28	33	743	155	104	—	18	9	298
35–39	460	298	3	64	38	900	174	219	5	49	11	474
40–44	533	459	9	152	40	1 245	203	327	8	100	34	696
45–49	581	728	11	278	59	1 762	208	625	25	195	30	1 120
50–54	572	1 132	37	443	54	2 330	197	829	66	282	34	1 451
55–59	602	1 888	74	622	73	3 381	209	1 219	145	365	41	2 033
60–64	585	2 602	157	747	86	4 293	192	1 470	316	429	49	2 506
65–69	622	3 566	324	760	67	5 498	223	1 748	684	421	31	3 159
70–74	663	4 738	717	804	78	7 154	242	2 187	1 584	453	37	4 561
75–79	930	6 780	1 652	846	65	10 458	381	2 797	3 737	588	40	7 620
80–84	843	7 506	3 003	638	62	12 199	529	2 918	7 421	656	43	11 678
85–89	489	4 974	3 463	346	25	9 388	604	1 735	9 749	526	22	12 725
90–94	233	2 054	2 651	129	12	5 120	598	673	8 854	289	10	10 481
95–99	63	364	902	24	3	1 364	282	114	3 650	91	3	4 162
100 and over	9	37	142	—	—	190	63	6	750	8	3	833
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>10 013</b>	<b>37 377</b>	<b>13 146</b>	<b>5 892</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>68 556</b>	<b>5 532</b>	<b>17 040</b>	<b>36 995</b>	<b>4 479</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>65 183</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes not stated marital status.

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

(c) Includes age not stated.

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

Age group (years)	MALES					FEMALES				
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total(c)</i>
	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 (ERP) by marital status is only available for census years. As ERP by marital status is not yet available for 2006, 2001 age-specific death rates are presented.

(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—2006

		Australia	China (a)	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong (b)	India	Italy	Lebanon	Malaysia
MALES										
Total deaths	no.	47 020	520	793	849	41	337	2 274	241	125
Population (c)	'000	7 763.4	118.9	60.1	67.3	40.6	102.6	118.5	47.1	49.8
ISDR (d)	rate	7.6	5.0	7.3	5.3	2.3	5.1	6.3	6.1	4.5
Crude death rate (e)	rate	6.1	4.4	13.2	12.6	1.0	3.3	19.2	5.1	2.5
Median age at death	years	77.0	78.9	74.9	76.4	71.5	77.8	79.5	70.7	69.2
Age at death (years)										
0	no.	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	845	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	3
25–34	no.	1 089	4	3	—	—	6	3	4	8
35–44	no.	1 679	17	8	4	—	5	4	8	7
45–54	no.	3 053	26	30	32	4	9	39	24	11
55–64	no.	5 101	41	167	92	6	43	172	49	23
65–74	no.	8 160	96	192	250	9	68	475	61	27
75–84	no.	14 988	176	297	324	11	119	1 036	75	25
85 and over	no.	11 112	154	95	147	9	82	546	20	21
FEMALES										
Total deaths	no.	47 041	489	764	615	28	304	1 542	181	117
Population (c)	'000	7 844.7	140.2	64.2	67.3	42.4	80.4	108.9	42.5	57.8
ISDR (d)	rate	5.2	3.5	4.7	3.8	1.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	3.2
Crude death rate (e)	rate	6.0	3.5	11.9	9.1	0.7	3.8	14.2	4.3	2.0
Median age at death	years	83.6	83.2	81.6	79.2	69.5	82.1	82.5	77.8	74.2
Age at death (years)										
0	no.	534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	361	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	3
25–34	no.	433	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
35–44	no.	894	15	7	3	—	3	8	7	3
45–54	no.	1 900	18	13	20	4	9	21	10	12
55–64	no.	3 116	26	69	48	5	16	72	20	25
65–74	no.	5 206	69	106	146	4	42	251	32	20
75–84	no.	13 456	148	324	215	9	115	604	73	24
85 and over	no.	20 930	208	244	183	3	115	586	36	29

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan Province.

(b) SAR of China.

(c) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2006.

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

(e) Deaths per 1,000 population.

## 5.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—2006 *continued*

		New Zealand	Netherlands	Philippines	South Africa	United Kingdom	Viet Nam	Total overseas-born
MALES								
Total deaths	no.	956	765	115	181	7 232	251	21 222
Population(a)	'000	227.1	47.2	50.8	59.7	578.4	89.2	2 527.0
ISDR(b)	rate	7.2	6.7	5.2	5.1	7.3	4.6	6.7
Crude death rate(c)	rate	4.2	16.2	2.3	3.0	12.5	2.8	8.4
Median age at death	years	68.3	79.3	73.1	75.2	79.5	61.4	77.9
Age at death (years)								
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1–4	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	3	—	—	—	3	3	14
15–24	no.	20	—	4	7	14	4	119
25–34	no.	39	—	5	4	32	14	206
35–44	no.	71	—	5	10	131	29	461
45–54	no.	120	15	16	13	267	47	1 017
55–64	no.	162	79	15	23	800	42	2 519
65–74	no.	180	163	21	32	1 398	42	4 399
75–84	no.	211	313	38	50	2 593	48	7 566
85 and over	no.	150	195	11	42	1 994	24	4 917
FEMALES								
Total deaths	no.	747	665	173	193	6 828	213	17 987
Population(a)	'000	216.5	44.3	89.3	60.3	561.9	96.7	2 566.4
ISDR(b)	rate	4.9	5.0	3.2	4.1	5.4	3.2	4.7
Crude death rate(c)	rate	3.4	15.0	1.9	3.2	12.2	2.2	7.0
Median age at death	years	79.0	84.8	75.5	82.4	84.4	76.4	82.6
Age at death (years)								
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
5–14	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
15–24	no.	8	—	—	—	4	—	47
25–34	no.	16	3	—	—	15	7	90
35–44	no.	27	—	10	5	70	9	273
45–54	no.	59	12	27	12	199	15	665
55–64	no.	104	43	28	20	474	23	1 406
65–74	no.	99	81	17	23	861	44	2 495
75–84	no.	171	202	42	58	1 960	62	5 789
85 and over	no.	263	324	46	74	3 243	52	7 217

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2006.

(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.

## 5.8 DEATHS, Country of birth, Duration of residence—2006

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
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
Australia(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 061	..
Fiji	11	8	71	44	27	29	210	20.8
New Zealand	82	127	264	315	206	443	1 703	27.8
Papua New Guinea	—	—	3	17	24	22	85	33.0
Other	26	24	64	46	6	15	214	17.2
<i>Total</i>	120	159	401	422	263	509	96 273	26.4
<b>North-West Europe</b>								
Austria	3	—	5	14	11	291	358	51.4
Denmark	3	—	4	10	16	59	101	47.3
France	—	—	6	11	33	64	134	44.7
Germany	10	6	31	70	122	1 197	1 557	51.6
Ireland	6	8	20	44	133	370	629	46.6
Netherlands	6	7	19	41	59	1 221	1 430	52.2
Switzerland	3	6	3	3	16	49	86	46.2
United Kingdom	176	147	622	1 011	2 566	8 448	14 060	45.2
Other	5	—	7	18	58	139	259	46.2
<i>Total</i>	210	178	716	1 222	3 014	11 838	18 614	47.6
<b>Southern and Eastern Europe</b>								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	22	20	4	35	21	109	32.8
Croatia	3	22	21	23	190	300	579	41.0
Cyprus	—	—	3	13	62	136	214	50.0
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	—	3	20	21	149	118	326	38.0
Greece	—	4	21	35	213	1 148	1 464	46.9
Hungary	3	3	10	10	30	441	537	50.4
Italy	4	5	34	66	311	3 228	3 816	51.5
Malta	3	—	4	11	47	525	607	51.2
Poland	—	8	33	74	44	1 069	1 306	56.4
Portugal	3	3	11	10	37	16	82	35.9
Romania	3	3	21	20	9	73	136	49.4
Russian Federation	9	9	30	15	7	175	260	54.7
Spain	4	3	3	12	45	66	135	40.2
Serbia and Montenegro	4	15	28	29	176	363	668	43.7
Other	6	12	75	54	70	1 129	1 422	56.6
<i>Total</i>	42	108	331	397	1 425	8 808	11 661	50.8
<b>North Africa and the Middle East</b>								
Egypt	5	9	24	23	107	302	491	44.0
Iran	—	5	27	21	15	4	76	20.9
Israel	3	—	4	5	8	19	38	40.5
Lebanon	6	4	39	73	152	131	422	36.1
Syria	—	—	3	7	11	4	25	33.8
Turkey	4	—	10	27	96	40	184	35.6
Other	26	25	41	20	45	49	223	23.3
<i>Total</i>	43	45	148	176	434	549	1 459	37.0

.. not applicable

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Excludes External Territories.

## 5.8 DEATHS, Country of birth, Duration of residence—2006 *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
<b>South-East Asia</b>								
Cambodia	—	3	27	45	3	—	80	23.1
Indonesia	5	6	15	29	20	90	183	45.5
Laos	—	—	6	23	—	—	37	24.8
Malaysia	17	11	60	57	36	35	242	24.2
Philippines	8	24	101	98	23	9	288	19.9
Singapore	7	4	15	20	26	22	102	30.3
Thailand	4	—	7	8	6	—	32	20.7
Viet Nam	4	8	206	223	9	—	464	20.3
Other	3	—	24	28	43	26	128	31.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>North-East Asia</b>								
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	36	52	294	266	91	215	1 009	22.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	6	18	14	9	13	69	21.3
Japan	6	3	14	7	4	18	69	24.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	18	9	22	20	13	3	95	18.2
Other	6	4	15	6	—	—	39	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>21.9</b>
<b>Southern and Central Asia</b>								
India	38	16	92	66	196	181	641	35.4
Pakistan	—	3	7	9	7	7	35	28.0
Sri Lanka	15	15	71	35	78	66	292	31.0
Other	11	9	21	4	3	4	52	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>33.1</b>
<b>Americas</b>								
Argentina	3	3	6	16	23	8	59	30.4
Canada	4	—	18	15	19	70	147	43.0
Caribbean	—	3	3	4	10	8	30	35.5
Central America	—	—	12	8	4	—	26	20.2
Chile	—	—	15	33	34	4	92	29.0
United States of America	17	10	23	32	68	100	289	36.5
Uruguay	—	—	6	13	30	3	52	31.3
Other	3	3	11	10	19	8	56	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>32.5</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>								
Kenya	3	—	3	3	5	9	27	37.3
Mauritius	—	—	15	21	57	13	114	35.5
South Africa	26	27	70	107	48	77	374	24.5
Zimbabwe	5	7	5	8	3	9	45	20.5
Other	6	5	11	15	20	20	87	31.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Other and not stated	—	—	—	6	—	23	477	54.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>3 465</b>	<b>6 044</b>	<b>22 747</b>	<b>133 739</b>	<b>(b) 45.9</b>

— 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 at death(a)—Selected years .....

Years	Under 1 day	1 day to under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Total infant deaths
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....					
<b>MALES</b>					
1986	432	194	146	472	1 244
1991	370	159	110	410	1 049
1996	313	133	100	297	843
2001	272	139	115	225	751
2002	256	120	90	233	699
2003	267	108	86	216	677
2004	268	113	87	210	678
2005	310	111	94	199	714
2006	303	113	76	235	727
.....					
<b>FEMALES</b>					
1986	296	145	109	360	910
1991	279	138	86	284	787
1996	244	92	82	199	617
2001	240	81	70	167	558
2002	203	116	73	173	565
2003	232	77	63	150	522
2004	194	85	63	164	506
2005	255	87	77	169	588
2006	216	85	71	163	535
.....					
<b>PERSONS</b>					
1986	728	339	255	832	2 154
1991	649	297	196	694	1 836
1996	557	225	182	496	1 460
2001	512	220	185	392	1 309
2002	459	236	163	406	1 264
2003	499	185	149	366	1 199
2004	462	198	150	374	1 184
2005	565	198	171	368	1 302
2006	519	198	147	398	1 262

(a) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.



## 6.2 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age at death(b)—Selected years .....

Years	<i>Under 1 day</i>	<i>1 day and under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks and under 1 year</i>	<i>Total infant deaths</i>
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
.....					
MALES					
1986	3.5	1.6	1.2	3.8	10.0
1991	2.8	1.2	0.8	3.1	7.9
1996	2.4	1.0	0.8	2.3	6.5
2001	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	5.9
2002	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.8	5.4
2003	2.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	5.2
2004	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	5.2
2005	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	5.4
2006	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	5.3
.....					
FEMALES					
1986	2.5	1.2	0.9	3.0	7.7
1991	2.2	1.1	0.7	2.3	6.3
1996	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	5.0
2001	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	4.6
2002	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	4.6
2003	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.2	4.3
2004	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	4.1
2005	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	4.7
2006	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	4.1
.....					
PERSONS					
1986	3.0	1.4	1.0	3.4	8.8
1991	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.7	7.1
1996	2.2	0.9	0.7	2.0	5.8
2001	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.6	5.3
2002	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	5.0
2003	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	4.8
2004	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	4.7
2005	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	5.0
2006	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	4.7

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

(b) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Years	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1986	759	517	351	146	214	79	53	35	2 154
1991	632	428	335	109	183	62	51	36	1 836
1996	499	308	304	94	160	29	41	25	1 460
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	r(b)425	r(b)321	r(b)264	91	120	22	35	r(b)24	1 302
2006	424	283	279	59	136	25	33	23	1 262

r revised

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Four infant deaths were coded to an incorrect state of usual residence in 2005. Revised numbers are presented above.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Years	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1986	9.0	8.6	8.7	7.4	8.8	11.4	16.0	8.5	8.8
1991	7.2	6.5	7.6	5.5	7.2	9.0	14.2	7.6	7.1
1996	5.8	5.0	6.4	4.9	6.5	4.5	11.5	5.7	5.8
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	r(c)5.7	5.0
2006	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.9	8.9	5.1	4.7

r revised

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

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Four infant deaths were coded to an incorrect state of usual residence in 2005, which led to the revision of the rate for ACT.

## 6.5 INFANT DEATHS, Age at death(a)—States and territories—2006 .....

State or territory	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Total infant deaths
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES					
New South Wales	110	37	30	80	257
Victoria	66	30	18	44	158
Queensland	72	28	14	64	178
South Australia	6	4	3	12	25
Western Australia	32	7	5	22	66
Tasmania	8	—	—	5	16
Northern Territory	6	—	3	5	15
Australian Capital Territory	3	3	3	3	12
<b>Australia<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>303</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>727</b>
FEMALES					
New South Wales	72	31	21	43	167
Victoria	50	16	21	38	125
Queensland	45	16	10	30	101
South Australia	9	np	np	14	34
Western Australia	25	13	11	21	70
Tasmania	3	—	—	4	9
Northern Territory	6	np	np	8	18
Australian Capital Territory	6	—	—	5	11
<b>Australia<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>216</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>535</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

## 6.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age at death(b)—States and territories—2006 . . . .

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>1 day Under 1 day</i>	<i>1 day and under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks and under 1 year</i>	<i>Total infant deaths</i>
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
New South Wales	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	4.9
Victoria	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	4.3
Queensland	2.2	0.8	0.5	1.8	5.3
South Australia	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.4	3.2
Western Australia	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	4.9
Tasmania	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	3.9
Northern Territory	3.2	0.5	1.6	3.5	8.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	5.1
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>

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

(b) For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known.  
See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

CHAPTER **7**

**LIFE TABLES** .....

**7.1** LIFE TABLE, Australia, Males—2004–2006

Age	<i>lx</i> (a) no.	<i>qx</i> (b) rate	<i>Lx</i> (c) no.	<i>ex</i> (d) years	Age	<i>lx</i> (a) no.	<i>qx</i> (b) rate	<i>Lx</i> (c) no.	<i>ex</i> (d) years
0	100 000	0.00544	99 520	78.7	50	95 067	0.00305	94 923	31.2
1	99 456	0.00043	99 433	78.1	51	94 777	0.00329	94 622	30.2
2	99 414	0.00024	99 401	77.2	52	94 464	0.00356	94 298	29.3
3	99 390	0.00019	99 380	76.2	53	94 128	0.00387	93 948	28.4
4	99 371	0.00016	99 363	75.2	54	93 764	0.00421	93 569	27.6
5	99 355	0.00014	99 348	74.2	55	93 369	0.00459	93 158	26.7
6	99 341	0.00012	99 335	73.2	56	92 941	0.00503	92 710	25.8
7	99 329	0.00011	99 323	72.2	57	92 473	0.00552	92 222	24.9
8	99 318	0.00010	99 312	71.2	58	91 962	0.00608	91 687	24.1
9	99 307	0.00010	99 302	70.3	59	91 403	0.00671	91 101	23.2
10	99 297	0.00010	99 292	69.3	60	90 790	0.00741	90 459	22.3
11	99 287	0.00011	99 282	68.3	61	90 118	0.00819	89 754	21.5
12	99 276	0.00012	99 270	67.3	62	89 379	0.00906	88 981	20.7
13	99 264	0.00014	99 258	66.3	63	88 569	0.01003	88 132	19.9
14	99 251	0.00016	99 243	65.3	64	87 681	0.01109	87 202	19.1
15	99 234	0.00022	99 224	64.3	65	86 709	0.01226	86 185	18.3
16	99 213	0.00032	99 198	63.3	66	85 645	0.01354	85 074	17.5
17	99 181	0.00050	99 158	62.3	67	84 486	0.01494	83 863	16.7
18	99 131	0.00065	99 100	61.4	68	83 223	0.01650	82 546	16.0
19	99 066	0.00075	99 030	60.4	69	81 850	0.01824	81 114	15.2
20	98 992	0.00080	98 953	59.5	70	80 357	0.02020	79 557	14.5
21	98 913	0.00081	98 873	58.5	71	78 734	0.02241	77 864	13.8
22	98 832	0.00081	98 792	57.5	72	76 970	0.02491	76 024	13.1
23	98 752	0.00081	98 712	56.6	73	75 053	0.02772	74 027	12.4
24	98 672	0.00082	98 632	55.6	74	72 972	0.03089	71 860	11.8
25	98 591	0.00084	98 550	54.7	75	70 718	0.03443	69 516	11.1
26	98 509	0.00086	98 467	53.7	76	68 284	0.03839	66 989	10.5
27	98 424	0.00090	98 380	52.8	77	65 662	0.04278	64 274	9.9
28	98 336	0.00093	98 290	51.8	78	62 853	0.04764	61 371	9.3
29	98 244	0.00096	98 197	50.9	79	59 859	0.05300	58 287	8.8
30	98 149	0.00099	98 101	49.9	80	56 687	0.05893	55 030	8.2
31	98 052	0.00102	98 002	49.0	81	53 346	0.06578	51 606	7.7
32	97 952	0.00105	97 901	48.0	82	49 837	0.07392	48 009	7.2
33	97 849	0.00108	97 796	47.1	83	46 153	0.08307	44 243	6.7
34	97 743	0.00111	97 689	46.1	84	42 319	0.09131	40 386	6.3
35	97 635	0.00114	97 579	45.2	85	38 454	0.09995	36 531	5.9
36	97 523	0.00117	97 467	44.2	86	34 611	0.11071	32 694	5.5
37	97 409	0.00122	97 350	43.3	87	30 779	0.12356	28 873	5.1
38	97 290	0.00128	97 229	42.3	88	26 976	0.13800	25 105	4.8
39	97 166	0.00135	97 101	41.4	89	23 253	0.15360	21 452	4.5
40	97 035	0.00143	96 966	40.4	90	19 682	0.16987	17 988	4.2
41	96 896	0.00153	96 822	39.5	91	16 338	0.18630	14 789	3.9
42	96 747	0.00165	96 669	38.5	92	13 295	0.20234	11 918	3.7
43	96 588	0.00177	96 503	37.6	93	10 605	0.21752	9 419	3.5
44	96 417	0.00191	96 325	36.7	94	8 298	0.23139	7 306	3.4
45	96 232	0.00207	96 134	35.7	95	6 378	0.24353	5 572	3.2
46	96 033	0.00224	95 927	34.8	96	4 825	0.25356	4 187	3.1
47	95 818	0.00242	95 703	33.9	97	3 601	0.26115	3 110	3.0
48	95 586	0.00262	95 463	33.0	98	2 661	0.26873	2 287	2.9
49	95 336	0.00283	95 203	32.1	99	1 946	0.27632	1 664	2.8
					100	1 408	0.28391	(e) 3 870	2.7

(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) *ex* — expectation of life at exact age *x*.

(e) At age 100, *L*<sub>100+</sub> is shown.

## 7.2 LIFE TABLE, Australia, Females—2004–2006

Age	$l_x(a)$ no.	$q_x(b)$ rate	$L_x(c)$ no.	$ex(d)$ years	Age	$l_x(a)$ no.	$q_x(b)$ rate	$L_x(c)$ no.	$ex(d)$ years
0	100 000	0.00451	99 603	83.5	50	97 222	0.00186	97 132	35.0
1	99 549	0.00034	99 531	82.9	51	97 040	0.00202	96 944	34.1
2	99 515	0.00022	99 504	81.9	52	96 844	0.00219	96 740	33.1
3	99 494	0.00017	99 485	80.9	53	96 632	0.00238	96 519	32.2
4	99 477	0.00014	99 470	79.9	54	96 402	0.00259	96 279	31.3
5	99 463	0.00011	99 458	78.9	55	96 152	0.00283	96 018	30.4
6	99 452	0.00009	99 448	77.9	56	95 880	0.00309	95 733	29.4
7	99 443	0.00008	99 439	76.9	57	95 583	0.00339	95 424	28.5
8	99 435	0.00007	99 431	76.0	58	95 259	0.00371	95 085	27.6
9	99 428	0.00007	99 424	75.0	59	94 906	0.00407	94 716	26.7
10	99 421	0.00007	99 417	74.0	60	94 520	0.00446	94 312	25.8
11	99 414	0.00007	99 411	73.0	61	94 098	0.00489	93 872	25.0
12	99 407	0.00008	99 403	72.0	62	93 638	0.00537	93 391	24.1
13	99 399	0.00010	99 394	71.0	63	93 136	0.00588	92 866	23.2
14	99 389	0.00013	99 383	70.0	64	92 588	0.00645	92 294	22.3
15	99 376	0.00018	99 368	69.0	65	91 991	0.00706	91 671	21.5
16	99 358	0.00022	99 348	68.0	66	91 341	0.00774	90 993	20.6
17	99 336	0.00026	99 324	67.0	67	90 634	0.00852	90 254	19.8
18	99 310	0.00029	99 296	66.0	68	89 862	0.00939	89 447	18.9
19	99 282	0.00030	99 267	65.1	69	89 018	0.01040	88 562	18.1
20	99 252	0.00030	99 237	64.1	70	88 092	0.01155	87 591	17.3
21	99 222	0.00030	99 207	63.1	71	87 074	0.01287	86 523	16.5
22	99 192	0.00030	99 177	62.1	72	85 953	0.01438	85 345	15.7
23	99 162	0.00030	99 148	61.1	73	84 717	0.01609	84 047	14.9
24	99 133	0.00030	99 118	60.2	74	83 354	0.01803	82 615	14.2
25	99 103	0.00031	99 088	59.2	75	81 851	0.02026	81 036	13.4
26	99 072	0.00032	99 057	58.2	76	80 193	0.02283	79 293	12.7
27	99 041	0.00033	99 024	57.2	77	78 362	0.02582	77 367	12.0
28	99 008	0.00034	98 991	56.2	78	76 339	0.02927	75 240	11.3
29	98 974	0.00035	98 957	55.2	79	74 105	0.03324	72 893	10.6
30	98 939	0.00037	98 921	54.3	80	71 641	0.03780	70 308	9.9
31	98 903	0.00039	98 884	53.3	81	68 933	0.04300	67 473	9.3
32	98 864	0.00042	98 844	52.3	82	65 969	0.04888	64 379	8.7
33	98 823	0.00045	98 801	51.3	83	62 744	0.05550	61 024	8.1
34	98 779	0.00048	98 756	50.3	84	59 262	0.06291	57 418	7.6
35	98 731	0.00052	98 706	49.4	85	55 534	0.07123	53 575	7.1
36	98 680	0.00057	98 652	48.4	86	51 578	0.08087	49 510	6.6
37	98 624	0.00062	98 593	47.4	87	47 407	0.09183	45 244	6.1
38	98 562	0.00068	98 529	46.5	88	43 054	0.10400	40 822	5.7
39	98 495	0.00074	98 459	45.5	89	38 576	0.11728	36 314	5.3
40	98 422	0.00081	98 383	44.5	90	34 052	0.13154	31 805	4.9
41	98 342	0.00089	98 299	43.6	91	29 573	0.14668	27 388	4.6
42	98 255	0.00097	98 208	42.6	92	25 235	0.16258	23 160	4.2
43	98 160	0.00106	98 109	41.6	93	21 132	0.17914	19 210	4.0
44	98 056	0.00115	98 001	40.7	94	17 346	0.19625	15 611	3.7
45	97 944	0.00125	97 883	39.7	95	13 942	0.21380	12 416	3.5
46	97 821	0.00136	97 756	38.8	96	10 961	0.23145	9 653	3.4
47	97 688	0.00147	97 617	37.8	97	8 424	0.24145	7 368	3.2
48	97 545	0.00159	97 468	36.9	98	6 390	0.25146	5 554	3.1
49	97 389	0.00172	97 306	35.9	99	4 783	0.26147	4 131	3.0
					100	3 533	0.27147	(e) 10 146	2.9

(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)  $ex$  — expectation of life at exact age  $x$ .

(e) At age 100,  $L_{100+}$  is shown.

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

	AGE (YEARS)									
	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALE										
1986	72.9	72.6	63.8	54.2	44.9	35.5	26.4	18.2	11.5	6.6
1991	74.4	74.0	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.5	19.1	12.2	7.0
1994–1996	75.2	74.7	65.9	56.2	46.8	37.4	28.2	19.6	12.5	7.0
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
2004–2006	78.7	78.1	69.3	59.5	49.9	40.4	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.2
FEMALE										
1986	79.2	78.8	70.0	60.2	50.5	40.8	31.4	22.6	14.8	8.4
1991	80.4	79.9	71.1	61.2	51.5	41.8	32.4	23.4	15.4	8.8
1994–1996	81.1	80.5	71.6	61.8	52.0	42.3	32.8	23.8	15.7	8.9
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
2004–2006	83.5	82.9	74.0	64.1	54.3	44.5	35.0	25.8	17.3	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 26 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) .....

	AGE (YEARS)								
	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALE									
1986	99.0	98.7	98.0	96.6	95.3	92.5	85.0	67.3	37.1
1991	99.2	99.0	98.4	97.2	95.8	93.3	87.0	71.0	41.6
1994–1996	99.4	99.1	98.7	97.4	96.0	93.7	88.1	73.2	44.3
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
2004–2006	99.5	99.3	99.0	98.1	97.0	95.1	90.8	80.4	56.7
FEMALE									
1986	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.2	97.5	95.8	91.5	81.1	58.1
1991	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.5	97.8	96.3	92.6	83.3	61.6
1994–1996	99.5	99.3	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.1	84.5	63.7
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
2004–2006	99.5	99.4	99.3	98.9	98.4	97.2	94.5	88.1	71.6

(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 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SAME YEAR AS THEY OCCURRED**

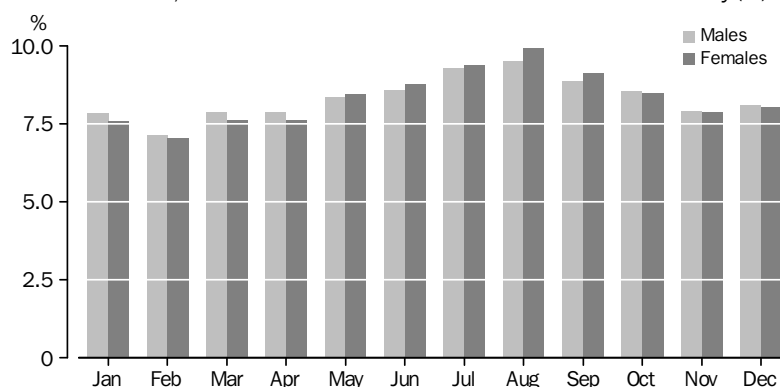
Information presented in this chapter relates to the year in which the death occurred, derived from deaths that have been registered up to 31 December 2006. Although most deaths are registered in the year in which they occur, some deaths are not registered until the following year or later. Deaths data presented by year of occurrence are therefore considered preliminary and are subject to change as deaths that occurred up to 31 December 2006 but not registered by this date are registered in subsequent years.

The likelihood of a death being registered in a year following its occurrence is substantially greater for deaths which occur near the end of the calendar year. Of the 133,700 deaths registered in 2006, 95.4% (127,600 deaths) occurred in 2006 and the remainder (4.6%, or 6,100 deaths) occurred in 2005 or earlier years (the majority of which occurred in December 2005). See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

**MONTHLY OCCURRENCE OF DEATHS**

Deaths tend to occur more often in some months than others. Over the period 2003–2005, an average of 131,800 deaths occurred each year in Australia. Based on combined data for this period, the largest number of deaths occurred in the winter months of August (19,400 male deaths and 19,100 female deaths) and July (18,900 male deaths and 18,000 female deaths). In comparison, the smallest number of deaths (14,600 male deaths and 13,500 female deaths), occurred in the summer month of February (noting that February is the shortest month).

**8.1** DEATHS, Month of death—2003–2005: Preliminary(a)

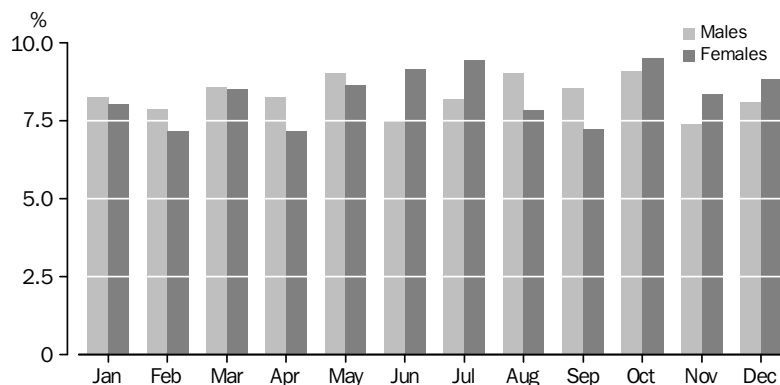


(a) Data for 2004–2006 are presented as they are more complete than data for 2006. Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

MONTHLY OCCURRENCE  
OF INFANT DEATHS

During the period 2003–2005, 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 2003–2005, the greatest number of infant deaths occurred in October (with a total of 340 infant deaths) and the fewest occurred in February (280 infant deaths).

**8.2** INFANT DEATHS, Month of death—2003–2005: Preliminary(a)



(a) Data for 2003–2005 are presented as they are more complete than data for 2006. Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

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

Year	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1986	22 278	16 192	9 902	5 592	5 187	1 822	441	548	61 962
1991	22 658	16 365	10 549	5 903	5 099	1 986	469	619	63 648
1996	23 642	17 107	12 051	6 055	5 911	2 025	520	696	68 011
2001	23 200	16 419	12 226	6 091	5 750	1 960	540	719	66 907
2002	23 919	17 080	12 565	6 097	5 811	2 014	566	672	68 729
2003	23 511	16 627	12 460	6 194	5 897	2 029	539	751	68 012
2004	23 617	16 480	13 100	5 930	5 818	2 005	556	754	68 268
2005	23 118	16 362	12 514	6 141	6 064	1 930	623	695	67 451
2006(c)	22 621	16 032	11 995	5 638	5 871	1 921	524	715	65 322
FEMALES									
1986	19 298	14 158	7 818	4 815	3 963	1 621	254	465	52 392
1991	19 894	14 595	8 530	5 236	4 207	1 647	304	503	54 916
1996	21 306	15 722	10 006	5 535	5 022	1 803	302	589	60 288
2001	21 461	15 814	10 616	5 906	5 175	1 898	333	684	61 888
2002	22 331	16 500	11 323	5 834	5 423	1 936	349	708	64 406
2003	22 616	16 077	10 906	5 943	5 413	1 914	319	679	63 871
2004	22 494	16 131	11 526	5 693	5 319	1 882	319	679	64 046
2005	21 998	16 261	11 447	5 790	5 348	1 924	375	728	63 872
2006(c)	21 722	16 072	10 575	5 790	5 241	1 889	303	716	62 310
PERSONS									
1986	41 576	30 350	17 720	10 407	9 150	3 443	695	1 013	114 354
1991	42 552	30 960	19 079	11 139	9 306	3 633	773	1 122	118 564
1996	44 948	32 829	22 057	11 590	10 933	3 828	822	1 285	128 299
2001	44 661	32 233	22 842	11 997	10 925	3 858	873	1 403	128 795
2002	46 250	33 580	23 888	11 931	11 234	3 950	915	1 380	133 135
2003	46 127	32 704	23 366	12 137	11 310	3 943	858	1 430	131 883
2004	46 111	32 611	24 626	11 623	11 137	3 887	875	1 433	132 314
2005	45 116	32 623	23 961	11 931	11 412	3 854	998	1 423	131 323
2006(c)	44 343	32 104	22 570	11 428	11 112	3 810	827	1 431	127 632

- (a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (b) Includes Other Territories.
- (c) Data for 2006 are 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)	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
0	1 247	1 028	814	753	669	685	671	712	669
1-4	254	195	196	144	164	150	149	134	107
5-9	142	136	110	99	94	90	89	89	68
10-14	206	133	144	109	112	83	101	83	83
15-19	742	598	546	471	430	425	358	343	342
20-24	998	855	870	667	604	618	588	595	556
25-29	886	845	862	743	742	668	651	633	504
30-34	810	953	1 031	870	858	801	844	802	692
35-39	954	1 053	1 126	1 017	957	927	878	874	828
40-44	1 190	1 287	1 303	1 254	1 265	1 338	1 271	1 317	1 158
45-49	1 522	1 631	1 759	1 681	1 778	1 778	1 708	1 769	1 646
50-54	2 345	2 240	2 296	2 373	2 351	2 248	2 377	2 325	2 204
55-59	4 124	3 230	3 060	3 245	3 196	3 362	3 321	3 394	3 196
60-64	6 268	5 590	4 623	4 276	4 231	4 211	4 245	4 193	4 061
65-69	7 542	7 922	7 304	5 717	5 686	5 706	5 565	5 615	5 224
70-74	9 443	8 915	9 967	8 820	8 732	8 286	7 928	7 331	6 807
75-79	9 525	10 421	10 467	11 119	11 314	11 026	11 085	10 625	10 011
80-84	7 340	8 896	10 618	10 327	11 077	11 311	11 810	11 792	11 713
85 and over	6 418	7 714	10 904	13 207	14 426	14 291	14 625	14 818	15 450
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>61 962</b>	<b>63 648</b>	<b>68 011</b>	<b>66 907</b>	<b>68 729</b>	<b>68 012</b>	<b>68 268</b>	<b>67 451</b>	<b>65 322</b>

## FEMALES

0	887	762	603	525	569	514	520	583	478
1-4	187	151	151	113	97	121	109	104	97
5-9	110	87	75	60	73	58	53	57	60
10-14	100	93	110	63	73	73	68	56	45
15-19	264	219	186	155	186	184	184	148	172
20-24	340	300	228	224	193	213	226	198	206
25-29	318	361	305	244	267	240	246	220	206
30-34	351	367	367	361	354	383	323	317	275
35-39	477	514	548	527	480	520	472	457	446
40-44	681	717	732	779	748	761	733	742	656
45-49	860	935	1 045	1 024	1 068	1 094	1 103	1 064	1 059
50-54	1 264	1 270	1 375	1 544	1 593	1 384	1 407	1 455	1 370
55-59	2 071	1 742	1 828	1 903	1 978	1 955	2 013	1 976	1 930
60-64	3 214	2 928	2 519	2 317	2 533	2 489	2 449	2 516	2 380
65-69	4 520	4 549	4 020	3 321	3 375	3 316	3 383	3 248	3 028
70-74	6 495	6 106	6 257	5 602	5 339	4 976	4 798	4 639	4 371
75-79	7 854	8 538	8 468	8 336	8 417	8 295	8 186	7 643	7 300
80-84	8 422	9 432	10 976	10 797	11 350	11 276	11 729	11 610	11 180
85 and over	13 977	15 844	20 491	23 983	25 688	26 018	26 041	26 830	27 050
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>52 392</b>	<b>54 916</b>	<b>60 288</b>	<b>61 888</b>	<b>64 406</b>	<b>63 871</b>	<b>64 046</b>	<b>63 872</b>	<b>62 310</b>

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2006 are 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—2005: Preliminary(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	240	178	141	46	57	15	25	10	712
1–4	46	24	27	12	17	5	3	—	134
5–9	30	22	20	3	12	—	—	3	89
10–14	28	18	20	6	6	3	—	—	83
15–19	90	78	77	34	39	5	13	7	343
20–24	170	147	103	51	71	21	21	11	595
25–29	184	167	124	54	66	13	14	11	633
30–34	251	177	160	77	70	22	32	13	802
35–39	266	186	182	73	92	27	43	5	874
40–44	424	274	257	137	137	35	38	15	1 317
45–49	597	380	357	141	171	54	51	16	1 769
50–54	770	532	438	198	254	64	46	23	2 325
55–59	1 079	769	685	302	339	102	68	50	3 394
60–64	1 455	931	846	352	393	123	54	39	4 193
65–69	1 914	1 272	1 116	486	536	179	58	54	5 615
70–74	2 578	1 835	1 348	619	607	225	50	69	7 331
75–79	3 797	2 594	1 888	956	942	302	47	98	10 625
80–84	4 075	3 004	2 083	1 148	982	342	26	132	11 792
85 and over	5 124	3 774	2 642	1 446	1 271	388	33	139	14 818
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>23 118</b>	<b>16 362</b>	<b>12 514</b>	<b>6 141</b>	<b>6 064</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>67 451</b>
FEMALES									
0	197	147	110	36	63	7	12	11	583
1–4	35	20	19	5	13	—	9	3	104
5–9	20	11	12	3	5	—	4	3	57
10–14	13	14	12	4	6	3	4	—	56
15–19	42	37	27	12	18	3	4	5	148
20–24	55	44	39	19	24	6	7	4	198
25–29	68	42	47	14	31	5	10	3	220
30–34	99	65	74	24	33	5	12	5	317
35–39	126	118	88	35	46	18	20	6	457
40–44	229	161	153	57	79	22	29	12	742
45–49	332	243	198	95	109	37	33	17	1 064
50–54	453	361	280	118	134	52	34	23	1 455
55–59	661	473	412	157	157	61	31	24	1 976
60–64	880	593	480	217	214	84	19	29	2 516
65–69	1 082	802	675	244	286	101	20	38	3 248
70–74	1 655	1 157	824	400	381	144	24	54	4 639
75–79	2 706	1 972	1 349	683	584	242	32	75	7 643
80–84	4 036	3 007	2 049	1 072	943	341	22	140	11 610
85 and over	9 308	6 994	4 599	2 596	2 221	783	49	280	26 830
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>21 998</b>	<b>16 261</b>	<b>11 447</b>	<b>5 790</b>	<b>5 348</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>63 872</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (b) Data for 2005 are presented as they are more complete than data for 2006. Data for 2006 are 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

1996	74.1	74.7	73.3	74.6	73.7	74.2	53.9	71.7	74.0
1997	74.3	74.8	73.4	75.2	73.7	75.2	56.8	72.4	74.3
1998	74.5	75.0	74.0	75.4	73.6	75.2	51.9	72.6	74.5
1999	74.8	75.3	74.4	75.9	74.2	75.3	55.0	72.2	74.8
2000	75.3	75.8	74.8	76.1	74.5	75.3	56.4	73.8	75.2
2001	75.6	76.2	74.8	76.7	74.8	76.0	55.2	72.5	75.6
2002	76.3	76.8	75.6	77.2	75.4	76.2	55.9	76.0	76.2
2003	76.3	76.8	75.6	77.5	75.6	75.8	57.2	74.3	76.3
2004	76.9	77.3	75.9	77.4	75.6	76.6	55.1	74.9	76.6
2005	77.0	77.5	76.1	77.7	76.0	76.3	56.9	76.0	76.8
2006(d)	77.7	78.0	76.5	78.2	76.6	77.0	58.1	76.0	77.4

## FEMALES

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	83.1	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	83.1	83.2	82.5	83.7	82.8	82.7	57.0	82.4	83.0
2006(d)	83.4	83.6	82.9	84.1	82.7	83.2	65.4	82.6	83.3

## PERSONS

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	57.8	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	80.0	80.4	79.2	80.7	79.1	79.5	57.0	79.2	79.9
2006(d)	80.6	80.9	79.6	81.4	79.5	80.2	61.0	79.5	80.4

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

(b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

## 8.7 MONTH OF DEATH, Year of occurrence(a)—2004–2006: Preliminary .....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004									
January	3 419	2 626	1 975	908	892	342	72	119	10 354
February	3 259	2 394	1 953	858	821	291	71	96	9 743
March	3 473	2 651	1 857	902	876	287	62	109	10 217
April	3 570	2 546	1 945	856	863	309	82	107	10 279
May	3 892	2 836	2 020	980	892	332	61	127	11 141
June	4 176	2 795	2 168	963	929	351	74	142	11 598
July	4 467	2 977	2 274	1 137	1 069	350	76	127	12 480
August	4 601	2 856	2 256	1 075	1 081	360	71	137	12 437
September	4 254	2 818	2 179	1 031	1 041	324	77	126	11 851
October	3 883	2 778	2 072	972	992	322	88	117	11 225
November	3 553	2 703	1 946	995	844	301	68	113	10 524
December	3 564	2 631	1 981	946	837	318	73	113	10 465
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>46 111</b>	<b>32 611</b>	<b>24 626</b>	<b>11 623</b>	<b>11 137</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>132 314</b>
2005									
January	3 479	2 583	1 866	886	851	308	75	111	10 159
February	3 182	2 344	1 716	783	782	254	71	103	9 235
March	3 318	2 537	1 861	964	882	308	78	130	10 078
April	3 451	2 583	1 880	963	880	319	83	114	10 275
May	3 803	2 749	2 016	1 016	923	332	83	113	11 035
June	4 016	2 829	2 082	994	1 001	338	106	118	11 486
July	4 364	3 008	2 167	1 186	1 116	359	79	120	12 399
August	4 373	3 120	2 336	1 226	1 120	360	86	132	12 753
September	4 012	2 733	2 084	1 022	952	335	81	134	11 353
October	3 804	2 818	2 004	1 033	977	328	89	120	11 173
November	3 460	2 642	1 834	881	970	294	96	128	10 305
December	3 854	2 677	2 115	977	958	319	71	100	11 072
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>45 116</b>	<b>32 623</b>	<b>23 961</b>	<b>11 931</b>	<b>11 412</b>	<b>3 854</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>131 323</b>
2006 (d)									
January	3 589	2 646	2 012	966	936	320	79	113	10 661
February	3 178	2 273	1 820	835	835	277	70	110	9 398
March	3 612	2 628	1 986	892	975	309	74	126	10 602
April	3 654	2 659	1 916	915	870	332	78	131	10 556
May	3 965	2 825	2 036	1 078	987	333	66	138	11 429
June	4 201	2 972	2 168	1 121	1 022	378	87	150	12 099
July	4 298	3 078	2 278	1 099	1 019	344	83	124	12 323
August	4 340	3 030	2 235	1 077	1 043	375	85	118	12 305
September	4 078	2 849	2 099	1 008	1 005	348	62	120	11 571
October	3 891	2 856	2 069	1 036	999	304	70	154	11 379
November	3 571	2 674	1 803	983	942	310	48	104	10 436
December	1 966	1 614	148	418	479	180	25	43	4 873
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>44 343</b>	<b>32 104</b>	<b>22 570</b>	<b>11 428</b>	<b>11 112</b>	<b>3 810</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1 431</b>	<b>127 632</b>

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes month not stated.

(d) Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.



## 8.8 INFANT DEATHS, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years: Preliminary .....

Year	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Total infant deaths
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES					
2001	272	142	117	222	753
2002	242	111	89	227	669
2003	261	115	92	217	685
2004	280	104	79	208	671
2005	303	116	97	196	712
2006(b)	276	102	68	223	669
FEMALES					
2001	222	73	67	163	525
2002	208	116	76	169	569
2003	229	79	60	146	514
2004	204	88	68	160	520
2005	254	82	76	171	583
2006(b)	185	80	63	150	478
PERSONS					
2001	494	215	184	385	1 278
2002	450	227	165	396	1 238
2003	490	194	152	363	1 199
2004	484	192	147	368	1 191
2005	557	198	173	367	1 295
2006(b)	461	182	131	373	1 147

- (a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (b) Data for 2006 are 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.
1986	728	501	353	158	223	79	58	34	2 134
1991	652	390	325	105	166	60	55	37	1 790
1996	485	303	289	92	146	28	49	25	1 417
2001	430	272	282	86	122	35	40	11	1 278
2002	401	312	259	84	94	35	37	16	1 238
2003	409	302	234	61	92	42	35	23	1 199
2004	380	282	279	68	103	18	32	29	1 191
2005	437	325	251	82	120	22	37	21	1 295
2006(c)	386	257	252	52	125	24	28	23	1 147

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

## 8.10 INFANT DEATHS, Month of death, Year of occurrence(a)—2004–2006:

Preliminary									
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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	34	26	18	3	3	—	3	—	88
June	31	27	18	10	6	np	np	7	104
July	32	27	32	9	15	np	np	6	127
August	28	27	15	5	6	3	—	—	85
September	23	20	22	5	10	—	4	—	86
October	36	21	28	5	13	3	3	4	111
November	27	22	25	6	11	—	3	3	95
December	29	24	21	9	8	—	3	—	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1 191</b>
2005									
January	35	22	19	6	9	3	4	—	96
February	36	25	22	3	6	—	6	3	98
March	41	26	27	10	13	3	3	5	127
April	34	23	25	8	3	4	3	3	102
May	41	29	33	5	7	—	4	—	120
June	36	20	17	5	10	—	3	—	94
July	39	24	13	8	10	—	3	—	98
August	38	33	24	11	12	—	3	3	125
September	27	34	20	5	12	3	3	—	104
October	41	32	19	11	18	4	—	—	128
November	25	25	15	4	10	—	4	3	86
December	44	32	17	7	10	3	3	3	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 295</b>
2006 (c)									
January	42	18	22	4	16	—	6	3	110
February	31	21	24	3	18	3	3	—	102
March	33	23	31	4	8	—	3	4	106
April	35	25	24	6	18	4	—	—	114
May	28	17	27	4	14	—	—	3	95
June	24	26	20	4	9	3	3	5	94
July	38	22	34	9	7	np	np	4	120
August	32	18	19	3	8	3	4	—	87
September	45	23	17	3	11	np	np	—	105
October	33	26	23	6	8	3	—	3	101
November	28	26	9	4	3	3	—	3	74
December	17	12	3	3	5	—	—	—	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 147</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2006. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2006 are incomplete due to delays between the occurrence and registration of deaths.

INTRODUCTION

There were 2,300 deaths registered in Australia in 2006 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 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, in particular, 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, some of these deaths are not identified as Indigenous when they are registered. A measure, called implied coverage, was developed to estimate the extent to which Indigenous deaths are registered as Indigenous.

Implied coverage of Indigenous deaths, presented in table 9.1, is calculated by dividing the number of Indigenous deaths registered for the period 2002 to 2006 by the number of projected Indigenous deaths for the same period. The projected deaths are obtained from the low series of population projections in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

A possible limitation of implied coverage is that constant mortality is assumed when calculating projected Indigenous deaths. If Indigenous mortality was improving and the proportion of Indigenous deaths registered as Indigenous remained constant, implied coverage would decline. Accordingly the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) advises that caution be used in interpreting implied coverage.

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF  
INDIGENOUS DEATHS*continued***9.1** INDIGENOUS DEATHS (a), Implied coverage—2002–2006

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Deaths registered as Indigenous</i>	<i>Projected Indigenous deaths</i>	<i>Implied coverage of Indigenous deaths (b)</i>
	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	2 528	5 563	45
Victoria	382	1 204	32
Queensland	2 841	5 560	51
South Australia	641	1 040	62
Western Australia	1 958	2 726	72
Tasmania	111	np	(c)np
Northern Territory	2 252	2 490	90
Australian Capital Territory	48	np	(c)np
<b>Australia (d)</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>19 411</b>	<b>55</b>

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

(a) See paragraphs 13 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Not calculated due to small numbers of Indigenous deaths.

(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 2,300 Indigenous deaths registered in 2006 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 and other stakeholders to improve the level of coverage in each jurisdiction. The larger numbers of Indigenous deaths recorded in Australia in recent years than those recorded in earlier years are partly due to substantial improvements in the completeness of the data.

Table 9.2 shows that improvements for Australia overall were largely driven by improvements for Queensland and New South Wales. Queensland began to register deaths as Indigenous in 1996. In New South Wales the number of registered Indigenous deaths increased in 1998 to much higher levels than previous years. The numbers of Indigenous deaths registered in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have remained relatively constant since 1996, suggesting that coverage has been relatively stable in these jurisdictions.

Registered Indigenous  
deaths *continued***9.2** INDIGENOUS DEATHS, States and territories(a)(b)—1996–2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (c)
1996	177	49	(d)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
2006	530	111	584	124	443	20	452	14	2 279

— 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, care should be taken in interpreting change in numbers of deaths.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Queensland began to register Indigenous deaths as Indigenous in 1996.

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. 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 2006 there were 1,100 deaths registered in Australia for whom Indigenous status was not stated, representing 0.8% of all deaths registered. The Australian Capital Territory and Queensland had the highest proportions of not stated responses in 2006.

*Not stated responses  
continued*

As a proportion of all deaths registered, deaths for which Indigenous status was not stated decreased from 1.2% in 2005 to 0.8% in 2006. This was largely due to a decrease in the number of deaths in Victoria for which Indigenous status was not stated; from 473 in 2005 to 51 in 2006. South Australia also recorded a large decrease, with the number of deaths for which Indigenous status was not stated down from 204 in 2005 to 93 in 2006. Despite the decrease for Australia overall, it is likely that some Indigenous deaths are included in the number of deaths for which Indigenous status was not stated, contributing to the undercoverage of Indigenous deaths.

### 9.3 DEATHS, Indigenous status—2006

State or territory	Indigenous(a)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.
New South Wales	530	1.2	45 048	97.9	456	1.0	46 034
Victoria	111	0.3	33 149	99.5	51	0.2	33 311
Queensland	584	2.4	23 571	96.3	318	1.3	24 473
South Australia	124	1.0	11 704	98.2	93	0.8	11 921
Western Australia	443	3.8	11 103	95.4	97	0.8	11 643
Tasmania	20	0.5	3 900	99.1	14	0.4	3 934
Northern Territory	452	48.5	471	50.5	9	1.0	932
Australian Capital Territory	14	0.9	1 396	94.1	74	5.0	1 484
<b>Australia(b)(c)</b>	<b>2 279</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>130 348</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>1 112</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>133 739</b>

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

(b) The total for Australia is subject to the effect of differing coverage levels for the states and territories.

(c) Includes Other 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 may also influence data collected for death certificates, affecting the undercoverage of Indigenous registered deaths.

## AGE AT DEATH

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

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

**9.4** AGE AT DEATH, Indigenous status(a)—2006

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.
<b>MALES</b>									
<b>Indigenous</b>									
New South Wales	13	5	18	15	37	47	63	106	304
Queensland	24	12	19	26	33	46	64	108	332
South Australia	3	3	3	7	11	16	14	9	63
Western Australia	11	5	16	29	49	35	30	70	245
Northern Territory	13	5	17	37	59	52	28	58	269
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
New South Wales	239	90	281	378	625	1 271	2 439	17 615	22 940
Queensland	151	59	182	229	351	743	1 498	9 282	12 495
South Australia	21	11	59	98	169	308	615	4 500	5 781
Western Australia	49	17	107	117	186	348	708	4 346	5 878
Northern Territory	3	—	10	13	19	46	65	154	311
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>Indigenous</b>									
New South Wales	10	6	3	7	19	30	40	112	226
Queensland	13	4	16	13	30	43	42	91	252
South Australia	—	3	3	5	8	9	11	24	61
Western Australia	13	—	11	15	24	28	31	75	198
Northern Territory	12	5	9	13	17	35	27	65	183
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
New South Wales	150	58	110	149	334	815	1 444	19 047	22 108
Queensland	86	46	66	91	188	459	836	9 304	11 076
South Australia	33	20	27	29	87	189	374	5 164	5 923
Western Australia	53	16	40	48	109	234	387	4 338	5 225
Northern Territory	6	—	3	—	5	13	28	105	160

— 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.

*Age-specific death rates*

For Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined, death rates for 2002 to 2006 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 other than 65 years and over, age-specific death rates for Indigenous Australians were at least twice the rates for non-Indigenous Australians. The greatest differences occurred among males and females aged 35–44 years and 45–54 years, and among females aged 25–34 years. Rates for Indigenous persons in these groups were at least five times those recorded for non-Indigenous persons.



Age-specific death rates  
continued

The denominators used in calculating Indigenous age-specific death rates were the 30 June 2004 low series population projections in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

### 9.5 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (a)(b), Indigenous status and sex—2002–2006

Age (years)	MALES			FEMALES		
	Indigenous(c)	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio(d)	Indigenous(c)	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio(d)
0(e)	14.7	4.7	3.1	10.3	4.1	2.5
1–4	71.2	27.1	2.6	62.6	21.4	2.9
5–14	30.3	11.7	2.6	22.9	9.2	2.5
15–24	194.4	72.5	2.7	101.1	28.4	3.6
25–34	422.0	101.8	4.1	193.1	38.0	5.1
35–44	835.5	137.3	6.1	448.2	73.9	6.1
45–54	1 390.1	280.3	5.0	852.3	170.6	5.0
55–64	2 376.2	691.6	3.4	1 717.1	400.4	4.3
65 and over	6 345.5	4 271.9	1.5	5 211.3	3 671.7	1.4

(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.

Median age at death

Care should be exercised when analysing Indigenous median age at death, as it may also be affected by differences in implied coverage rates by age. 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 is also 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 is younger than the non-Indigenous population and this is reflected in the median age at death of the two populations (Baade & Coory, 2003).

In 2006, for the selected states and territories presented in table 9.6, the median age at death of Indigenous males ranged from 45 to 59 years while the median age at death for Indigenous females ranged from 55 to 65 years. In contrast, the median age at death for non-Indigenous males and females was considerably higher, ranging from 65 to 78 years and from 75 to 84 years respectively.

Median age at death  
continued

**9.6** MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH (a), Indigenous status (b)—2001–2006

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT
MALES					
<b>Indigenous</b>					
2001	56.3	52.5	51.0	51.0	45.1
2002	56.3	51.8	48.9	51.2	47.1
2003	56.8	51.2	48.8	50.2	46.3
2004	55.8	53.7	49.5	50.0	43.8
2005	54.3	51.1	42.4	52.8	45.8
2006	59.3	55.6	50.4	47.9	45.4
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>					
2001	75.7	75.1	76.9	75.4	63.2
2002	76.5	75.9	77.3	75.9	63.0
2003	76.5	75.9	77.7	76.1	65.9
2004	77.0	76.2	77.6	76.3	63.0
2005	77.2	76.4	77.9	76.6	63.7
2006	77.8	76.7	78.3	76.9	64.7
FEMALES					
<b>Indigenous</b>					
2001	62.9	54.1	55.5	53.5	52.8
2002	61.9	58.8	55.0	53.0	50.0
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
2006	64.8	57.0	59.3	57.0	55.3
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>					
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
2006	83.5	83.1	84.1	83.1	75.0

(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, calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered during a specific period. Rates for Indigenous Australians are around twice the rates for all Australians.

**9.7** INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)(b), Indigenous status(c)—2001–2006

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT(d)
INDIGENOUS					
<b>Males</b>					
2001–03	9.5	13.7	5.3	15.5	17.0
2002–04	8.4	14.3	6.3	14.8	18.1
2003–05	8.8	14.6	7.1	13.9	21.2
2004–06	7.9	14.5	8.2	13.0	21.0
<b>Females</b>					
2001–03	7.6	8.6	12.9	16.4	12.5
2002–04	8.6	7.3	12.6	13.5	12.4
2003–05	7.9	6.9	8.3	11.6	9.5
2004–06	7.0	7.6	4.9	10.7	12.1
<b>Persons</b>					
2001–03	8.6	11.2	9.1	15.9	14.8
2002–04	8.5	10.9	9.4	14.1	15.4
2003–05	8.4	10.9	7.7	12.8	15.6
2004–06	7.5	11.1	6.7	11.9	16.7
ALL PERSONS					
<b>Persons</b>					
2001–03	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.5	10.1
2002–04	4.6	5.3	4.0	4.1	10.1
2003–05	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	9.5
2004–06	4.8	5.2	3.8	4.5	9.7

- (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 status was not stated are excluded. As a result, Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.
- (d) The contribution of Indigenous deaths to total deaths is much larger in the Northern Territory than in the other states presented.

EXPERIMENTAL  
INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES

The latest available experimental Indigenous life tables for Australia and the states and territories are for the period 1996–2001, presented in tables 9.8 to 9.12. The method and various issues relating to the construction of these life tables are discussed 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).

The life tables are experimental because of the nature of the base population estimates used in constructing them. These estimates are affected by intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, as well as deficiencies in birth and death registration data which reduce the quality of Indigenous estimates.

*Indigenous life expectancy*

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 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. However, over-precise analysis of the estimates as measures of Indigenous health should be avoided.

In particular, differences between the life expectancy estimates presented in this publication and those previously published by the ABS are in part due to improvements in methods and data quality. Differences do not necessarily represent any change over time in the life expectancy of the Indigenous population.

*Age-specific mortality rates*

Adjusted age-specific mortality rates for 1996–2001 are given in tables 9.8 to 9.12 (column qx).

*Experimental Indigenous life tables for 2001–2006*

The method used in constructing experimental Indigenous life tables is currently under review. A new set of life tables, based on 2006 Census results and Indigenous deaths for 2001–2006, is intended to be published in the 2007 issue of this publication, scheduled for release in November 2008.

Experimental Indigenous  
life tables for 2001–2006  
continued

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

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$l_x(b)$	$q_x(c)$	$L_x(d)$	$ex(e)$	$l_x(b)$	$q_x(c)$	$L_x(d)$	$ex(e)$
	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)  $l_x$  — number of persons surviving to exact age  $x$ .  
 (c)  $q_x$  — proportion of persons dying between exact age  $x$  and exact age  $x+1$ .  
 (d)  $L_x$  — number of person years lived within the age interval  $x$  to  $x+1$ .  
 (e)  $ex$  — expectation of life at exact age  $x$ .

*Experimental Indigenous  
life tables for 2001–2006  
continued*

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

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(d)	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(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) *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*.

Experimental Indigenous  
life tables for 2001–2006  
continued

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

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$ex(d)$	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$ex(d)$
	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)  $l_x$  — 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)  $ex$  — expectation of life at exact age  $x$ .

*Experimental Indigenous  
life tables for 2001–2006  
continued*

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

Age group (years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(d)	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(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) *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*.



*Experimental Indigenous  
life tables for 2001–2006  
continued*

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

Age group (years)	MALE				FEMALE			
	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(d)	<i>l</i> x(a)	<i>q</i> x(b)	<i>L</i> x(c)	<i>e</i> x(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) *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 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 or a coroner 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—2002–2006 .....

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION .....								
	<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.</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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
2006	96.4	96.4	92.2	95.9	95.5	96.7	88.9	96.1	95.4

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

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

**4** 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.

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

**6** In 2006 there were 319 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.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

*continued*

## DEATHS OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT OVERSEAS

<i>State or territory of registration</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New South Wales	139	100	98	100	92
Victoria	50	48	56	33	50
Queensland	92	109	81	77	88
South Australia	18	19	16	12	8
Western Australia	47	44	40	46	60
Tasmania	—	10	5	7	6
Northern Territory	13	6	6	12	11
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	5	4	4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>319</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

**7** 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 Jarvis 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

**8** 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).

**9** 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

**10** 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.

**11** 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.

**12** 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

**13** 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.

*Coverage of Indigenous deaths*

**14** 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

Coverage of Indigenous  
deaths continued

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.

**15** 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.

**16** 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.

**17** 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.

**18** 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

**19** Causes of death information is published separately from this publication, in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0). The 2006 issue is scheduled for release in March 2008.

## LIFE TABLES

**20** 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.

**21** 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 2004–2006 data. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

**22** Life tables based on assumed improvements in mortality are produced by the ABS using assumptions on future life expectancy at birth, based on recent trends in life expectancy. Mortality rates derived from these life tables are used as inputs to ABS population projections. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0) or contact Matthew Montgomery on Canberra (02) 6252 6487.

**23** 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.

**24** Life tables are presented separately for males and females. 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.

LIFE TABLES *continued*

**25** 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 themselves ( $q_x$ ) 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
- $e_x$ —life expectancy at exact age  $x$ .

*Australian life tables*

**26** The 2004–2006 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*

**27** 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*

**28** 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.

**29** 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*.

## UNKNOWN INFANT AGE AT DEATH

**30** For some infant deaths, only limited information on age at death is known. These deaths are included in the following categories:

- Not stated minutes and not stated hours (i.e. age at death was under one day) are included in 'Under one day'
- Not stated days (i.e. age at death was at least one day but under one month) are included in 'One week to under four weeks'
- Not stated months (i.e. age at death was at least one month but under one year) are included in 'Four weeks to under one year'.

## TIME SERIES

**31** 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* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

*State and territory mortality statistics*

**32** Time series of deaths and mortality statistics for the states and territories, Statistical Divisions, Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (on geographical boundaries based on *Australian Standard Geographic Classification 2006*, cat. no. 1216.0) are available in Microsoft Excel format on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, by selecting Statistics, searching by catalogue number 3302.0 for *Deaths, Australia, 2006*, and selecting the 'Details' tab.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**33** 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*.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**34** 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
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)—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.

**35** 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 2006 issue of this publication is scheduled for release in March 2008.

**36** ABS products and publications are available free of charge from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Click on Statistics to gain access to the full range of ABS statistical and reference information. For details on products scheduled for release in the coming week, click on the Future Releases link on the ABS Home Page.

**37** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by accessing Themes, Demography.

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**38** 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.

**39** For additional articles on deaths (including causes of death) and mortality published by the ABS, please see Appendix 2.

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 .....

AGE

- Infant mortality, *Australian Social Trends, 2002* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 91
- Child mortality, *Deaths, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 27
- Accidental death of children, *Australian Social Trends, 1996* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 59
- Children's accidents and injuries, *Australian Social Trends, 2005* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 79
- Youth suicide, *Australian Social Trends, 1994* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 55
- Death of people aged 25–39 years, *Deaths, Australia, 1999* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 59
- The years of living dangerously, *Deaths, Australia, 1997* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 28
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- Mortality trends of people aged 50 years and over, *Australian Social Trends, 2006* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 74

LIFE EXPECTANCY

- A century of change in life expectancy, *Deaths, Australia, 1997* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 57
- Life expectancy of first generation migrants, *Deaths, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 29
- How long can I look forward to live? Mortality projections for 'real' cohorts, *Deaths, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 42
- Life tables, *Deaths, Australia, 1996* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 59
- Separation factors, *Deaths, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 32

CAUSES OF DEATH

- Accidental death of children, *Australian Social Trends, 1996* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 59
- Accidental drowning, *Australian Social Trends, 2000* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 69
- Cancer trends, *Australian Social Trends, 1995* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 68
- Cancer trends, *Australian Social Trends, 2004* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 72
- Colorectal cancer, *Australian Social Trends, 2005* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 69
- Cardiovascular disease: 20th century trends, *Australian Social Trends, 2002* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 81
- Drug-related deaths, *Australian Social Trends, 2001* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 71
- Infectious diseases, *Australian Social Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 54
- Suicide, *Australian Social Trends, 2000* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 65
- Youth suicide, *Australian Social Trends, 1994* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 55

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

- Mortality by remoteness area, *Deaths, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 19
- Socio economic differences in mortality, *Deaths, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 33
- Mortality in the 20th Century, *Australian Social Trends, 2001* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 67
- Mortality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, *Australian Social Trends, 2002* (cat. no. 4102.0), p. 86
- Death of overseas visitors to Australia, *Deaths, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 27
- Life expectancy of first generation migrants, *Deaths, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 29



OTHER CHARACTERISTICS  
*continued*

Mortality of overseas-born Australians, *Deaths, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0), p. 21  
Natural decrease in Local Government Areas, *Deaths, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3302.0),  
p. 22

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age-specific death rate</b>	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.
<b>Country of birth</b>	The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more detailed information refer to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
<b>Crude death rate</b>	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.
<b>Death</b>	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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (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.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	<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>
<b>External Territories</b>	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.
<b>Implied coverage</b>	The ratio of observed to expected deaths.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Indigenous death</b>	The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.
<b>Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR)</b>	See Standardised death rate (SDR).
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	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.

<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	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.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	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.
<b>Life table death rate</b>	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.
<b>Live births</b>	A live birth is the birth of a child, who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
<b>Marital status</b>	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.
<b>Median value</b>	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.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Neonatal death</b>	For neonatal deaths a birthweight and period of gestation criterion applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Territories</b>	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.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.

<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<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"> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul> <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
<b>Standardised mortality ratio</b>	<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>
<b>State or territory of registration</b>	<p>State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered.</p>
<b>State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence</b>	<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"> <li>■ the population (estimated resident population)</li> <li>■ the mother (birth collection);</li> <li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Year of occurrence</b>	<p>Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the death occurred.</p>
<b>Year of registration</b>	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the death was registered.</p>

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