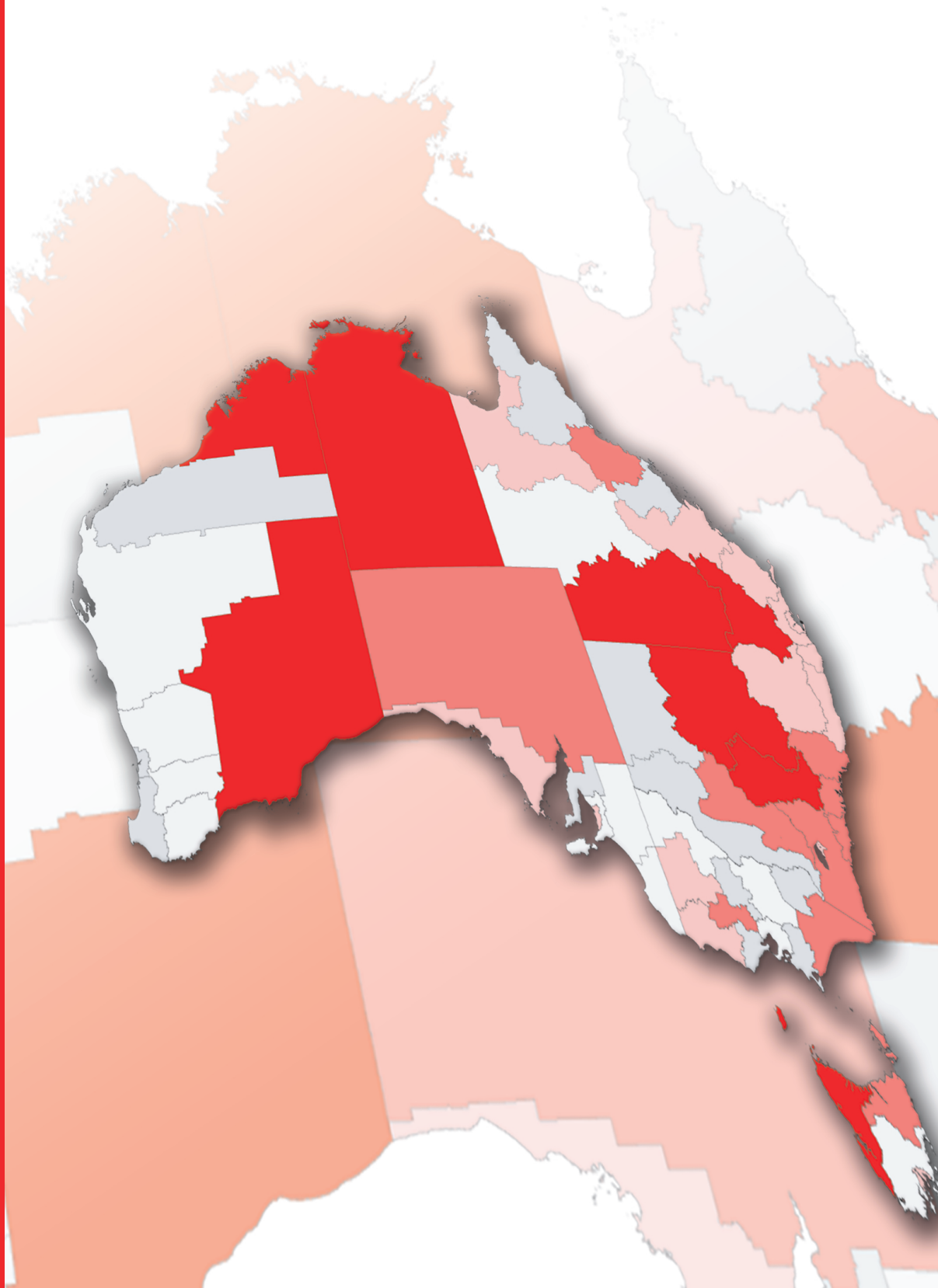
Australian Bureau of Statistics

3318.0

Mortality Atlas

Australia

1997–2000



Mortality Atlas, Australia

1997 to 2000

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about this classification, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or For further information about these statistics, contact Peter Burke on Brisbane (07) 3222 6187 or 1800 620 963.

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PREFACE

Mortality Atlas, Australia is a compilation and analysis of the causes of death registered during the period 1997 to 2000. It includes maps of deaths from underlying causes and deaths from multiple causes.

It is intended for use by those with an interest in health and illness, social geographers in government and private organisations, researchers and the general public. It provides a large amount of information about mortality at various levels of geography in a visual, easy-to-understand way. It is designed to highlight the differing spatial patterns of death rates across Australia and to explore the relationships between certain causes of death.

The ABS compiles mortality statistics from information made available by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. This information uses causes of death as recorded by medical practitioners and coroners.

The Atlas provides some insights into Australian mortality. The extensive and detailed mortality dataset from which it has been compiled can also be used for a range of other analyses.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Mortality Atlas has been produced by the ABS to present the geographic distribution of leading causes of death and other major causes. It contains maps illustrating deaths for selected ages, sex, causes and combinations of causes using ABS mortality data. A commentary accompanying each map briefly summarises these characteristics and highlights the main features.

Map Topics

Consultation with various stakeholders, social researchers and planners was undertaken to determine topics for inclusion in this atlas. The following maps address policy and social issues of most importance to users with an interest in mortality data:

- All Causes of death
- All Causes of death by selected age group
- the 10 leading underlying causes of death, including the two major cancer types
- the 10 leading multiple causes of death
- underlying causes of death with their most commonly associated cause
- motor vehicle traffic accidents, intentional self-harm, drug-induced deaths, renal failure and septicaemia (special interest topics).

The maps have been grouped by cause of death, in order that different patterns can be observed and compared between underlying, multiple cause and associated cause deaths.

Age or sex breakdowns have been included for a number of maps.

Some maps have been excluded from this publication where small numbers were recorded for the particular cause of death.

Source of Data

Causes of death information is supplied to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory by the medical practitioner certifying the death or by a coroner. This information is provided to the ABS by individual Registrars for coding and compilation into aggregate statistics. These data are aggregated and classified to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). A subset of the statistics available is issued annually in the publication *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0). For further information about causes of death statistics please refer to *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

Data on cause of death recorded and published by the ABS is based on the underlying cause, which is the disease or injury which started the train of events leading to death. Many deaths are caused by several conditions and international standards have changed to reflect this. Since 1997 all causes described as being involved in a death have been recorded. This means that a more detailed analysis of causes of mortality and interrelationships between different conditions can be undertaken. This Atlas presents maps of deaths from both underlying and multiple causes.

Source of Data *continued*

Underlying cause of death is defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to the death. For example, a death certificate may report Ischaemic heart diseases as the underlying cause and Diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis and obesity as other conditions which contributed to the death. Accidental or violent deaths are classified to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury.

Underlying cause of death data are useful for drawing out the condition ultimately responsible for a death.

Multiple cause of death refers to all morbid conditions, diseases and injuries entered on the death certificate. These include those involved in the morbid train of events leading to death which were classified as either the underlying cause, the intermediate cause or any intervening causes and those conditions which contributed to death but were not related to the disease or condition causing death. For deaths where the underlying cause was identified as an external cause (injury or poisoning), multiple causes include circumstances of injury, the nature of injury, and any other conditions reported on the death certificate.

For example, Diabetes mellitus as a multiple cause of death includes deaths where Diabetes mellitus was the underlying cause, as well as deaths where the underlying cause was a different condition (e.g. Ischaemic heart diseases) and Diabetes mellitus was mentioned on the death certificate as a contributor to the death.

Multiple cause of death data are useful for analysis of the prevalence of disease, as certain conditions may not frequently occur as an underlying cause of death but are frequently reported as contributors to death.

Coverage

The maps relate to the 512,945 deaths registered in Australia during the years 1997 to 2000 inclusive. They exclude deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas, persons of no abode and deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside Australia, as it is not possible to allocate these deaths to a sub-state geographic area. However, these deaths have been included in the calculation of national rates. While there may be a time lag in registering some deaths, it is relatively constant, so that the analysis based on date of death is not notably different from that based on date of registration.

Interpreting the Maps

Causes of death statistics for geographic areas have been compiled in respect of the area of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred and was registered.

Only general comparisons should be made between maps.

Death Rates

Deaths are presented as rates to enable comparisons across geographic regions or time periods. There are a number of methods which can be used to calculate death rates. This publication presents standardised death rates, age-specific death rates and infant death rates as defined below:

- Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. They are expressed as number of deaths per 100,000 persons. The standardised death rates in this publication are calculated using the indirect method. The indirect method 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 (total number of deaths per 100,000 population) 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.
- Age-specific death rates relate to deaths for age groups other than under one year and are the number of deaths per 100,000 of the standard population in the reference period in a particular age/sex group.
- Infant death rates relate to deaths of infants under one year of age and are the number of deaths per 1,000 live births in the reference period.

As the reference period for this publication is 1997–2000, death rates were calculated by separately aggregating and averaging numbers of deaths and estimated resident population figures for the four year period. The standard population used is the average of 30 June 1998 and 1999 estimated resident population figures for Australia as a whole.

Rates used in the maps are presented in Appendix 2.

Reliability

Some regional areas of Australia record small numbers of deaths which vary markedly between years. To help offset this, all rates have been derived by aggregating and averaging data for both the estimated resident population at 30 June and death numbers over the four year period 1997–2000.

To assist users in understanding the implications of the high variability associated with rates based on small numbers of deaths, relative standard errors are presented in this publication. For these statistics this term refers to the degree to which an area's observed standardised death rate for 1997–2000 can be considered representative of the underlying (averaged) standardised death rate for that area for that period.

Reliability *continued*

Rates with high relative standard errors are indicated with asterisks in Appendix 2. Rates with a relative standard error greater than 25% but less than 50% have an asterisk (*) displayed beside the rate, and should be used with caution. Rates with a relative standard error greater than 50% have two asterisks (**) displayed beside the rate, indicating they are so unreliable as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. For example, there is one asterisk against the standardised death rate for Accidents (underlying cause), males in the Far West Statistical Division in New South Wales of 31.2 deaths per 100,000 persons (see Appendix 2). This means that we may be 67% confident that the underlying rate is + or – 15.6, that is the rate is between 15.6 and 46.8; or we may be 95% confident that the rate is between 0 and 62.4.

Most rates with high relative standard errors have been published; however, data have been suppressed where 10 deaths or less were recorded for the reference period. Commentary has not been included for rates with relative standard errors of over 25%.

It is important that users understand the implications of using rates based on small numbers of deaths for the particular purpose for which they require the statistics. It is left to the user to exercise the necessary caution in using the rates in this publication. Comprehensive tables detailing relative standard errors, confidence intervals and statistical significance of differences between regions are available to provide measures of data quality. These tables and assistance with data quality issues are available by contacting Peter Burke on 1800 620 963.

Map Layout

Each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. The maps show the Australian coastline and either Statistical Division (SD) or Statistical Subdivision (SSD) boundaries as appropriate (see explanation below). Some larger towns and cities are highlighted on the map for readability.

Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between inhabitants. In non-urban areas, SSDs are characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. SSDs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Divisions (SDs) consist of one or more SSDs. SDs are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

The geographic levels used in this publication were chosen with regard to appearance, data quality, confidentiality issues and user preferences. Standardised death rates were not sufficiently reliable for the small number of deaths in some areas, so a compromise between the level of small area data and the accuracy of the rates was made.

Statistical Boundaries

Data are presented using boundaries as defined at 1 July 2000 by the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2000 Edition* (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) by SSDs and SDs for Australia. Reference maps showing the boundaries of the Statistical Divisions and Statistical Subdivisions, together with an index to assist identification are presented in Appendix 1.

Statistical Boundaries *continued*

A number of SSD boundary changes occurred between 1997 and 2000 which significantly affected population and cause of death data. These changes have been accounted for in the death rates in this publication. There were no SD boundary changes significantly affecting death rates in the reference period.

The maps which depict All Causes for all ages and those which depict the two leading causes of death (Malignant neoplasms and Ischaemic heart diseases) have been presented at the SSD level. Enlargement maps of capital city SSDs have also been included for these causes. Small numbers of deaths in certain regions impact on the data quality, and therefore the remaining maps have been presented at SD level.

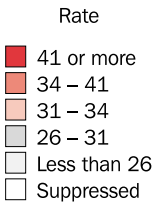
Further information concerning statistical areas and boundary changes is contained in Editions 2000, 2001 and 2002 of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC), (cat. no. 1216.0).

Colour scheme

A consistent colour scheme of grey to red has been applied throughout this atlas to represent different degrees of the mapped characteristic, light grey representing the lowest rates and red representing the highest rates. The colour white has been used to indicate suppressed data.

Map legend

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.



For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '26–31', '31–34' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 26 to less than 31'. Individual values appear in one range only.

Class Interval Selection

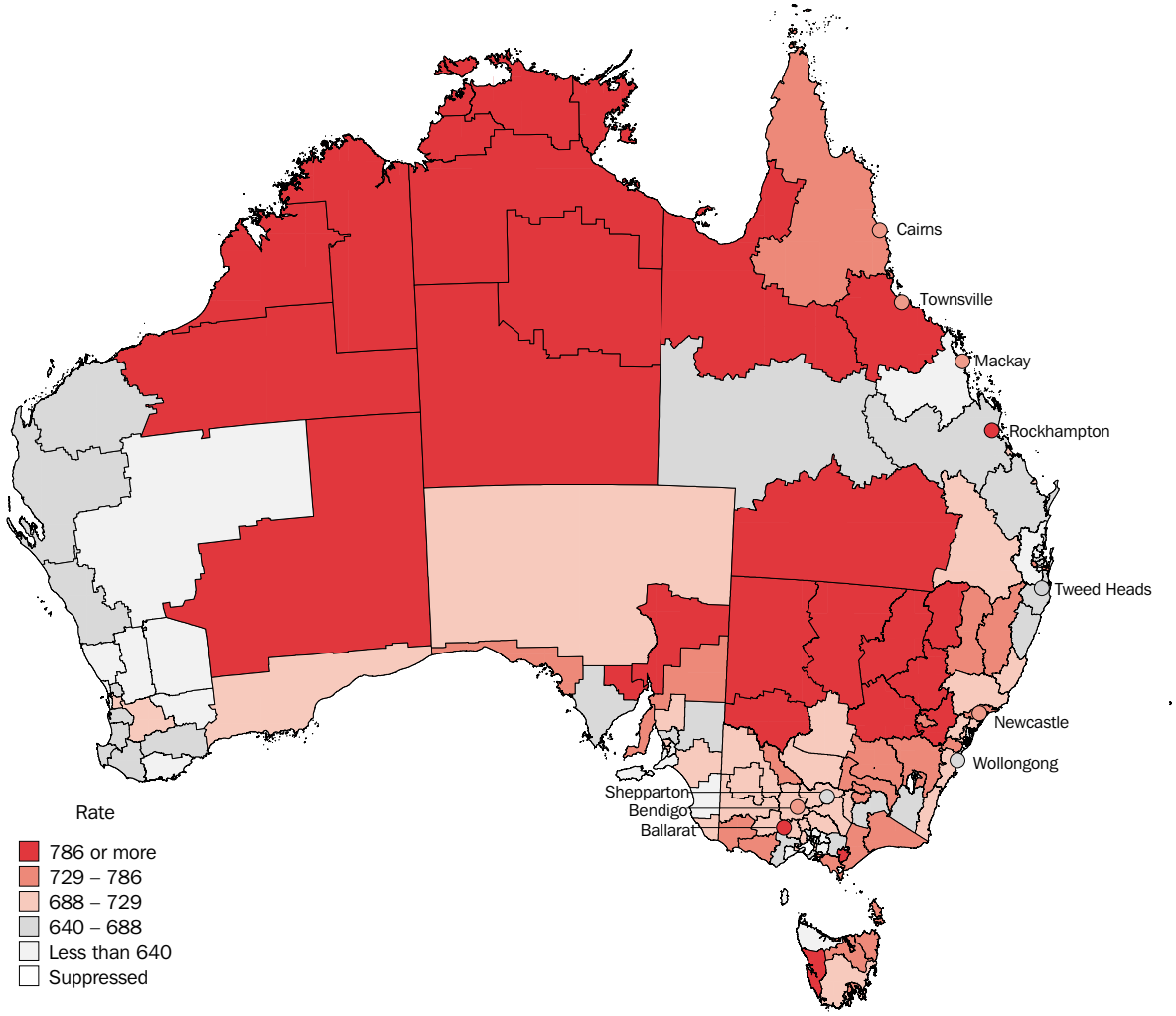
Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map five classes of intervals have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm[1]. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group SDs and SSDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of SDs or SSDs in each class will vary, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

More detailed cause of death information is available upon request from the ABS. This information can comprise standard tables, customised maps and tabulations (by hardcopy or electronic media). Unit record files are available to approved users upon application. Generally, a charge is made for providing information upon request. For more information about cause of death statistics or data concepts contact Peter Burke on 1800 620 963.

1 T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101

All Causes, All ages, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons(a), by Statistical Subdivision



- The Australian death rate for All Causes for the period 1997–2000 was 684.9 deaths per 100,000 persons. Rates in Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) varied from 350.0, approximately half the national average (Campion SSD in the south east of Western Australia), to 2,779.6 or four times the national rate (Bathurst-Melville SSD, north of Darwin in the Northern Territory).

- In general, higher rates occurred in rural and remote SSDs compared with urban regions, particularly in the Northern Territory, New South Wales and Western Australia. Ten SSDs in the highest range of rates were in the Northern Territory including the seven SSDs with the highest rates in Australia. Urban centres along the eastern coast of Queensland also experienced rates above the national rate.

- In all states except Tasmania, SSDs with the lowest death rates were in the capital city or adjacent SDs. Eight SSDs in the lowest range of rates were in Western Australia, in both Perth and regional locations, concentrated along the western coastline. Six SSDs in the lowest range were in the predominantly urban Australian Capital Territory.

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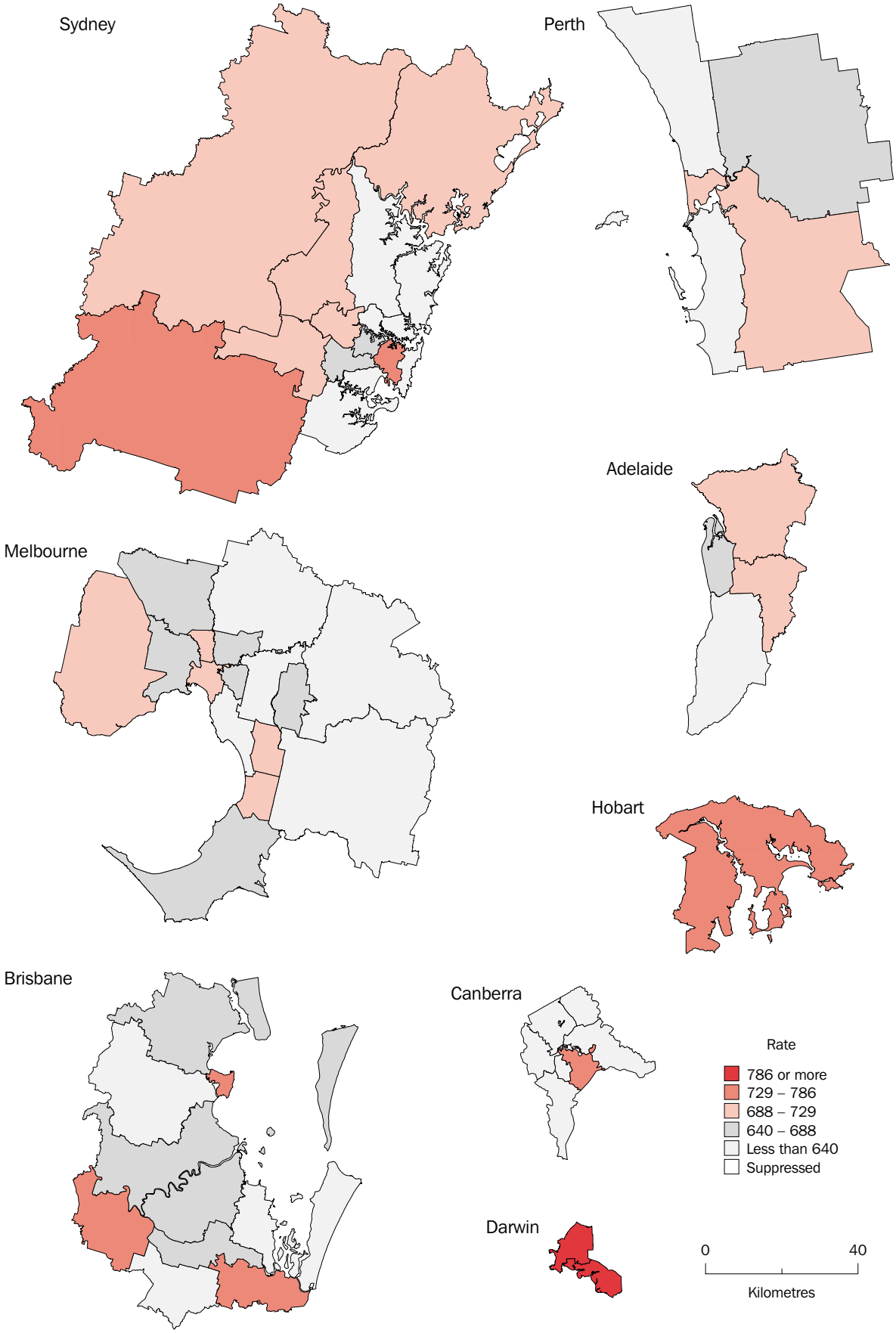
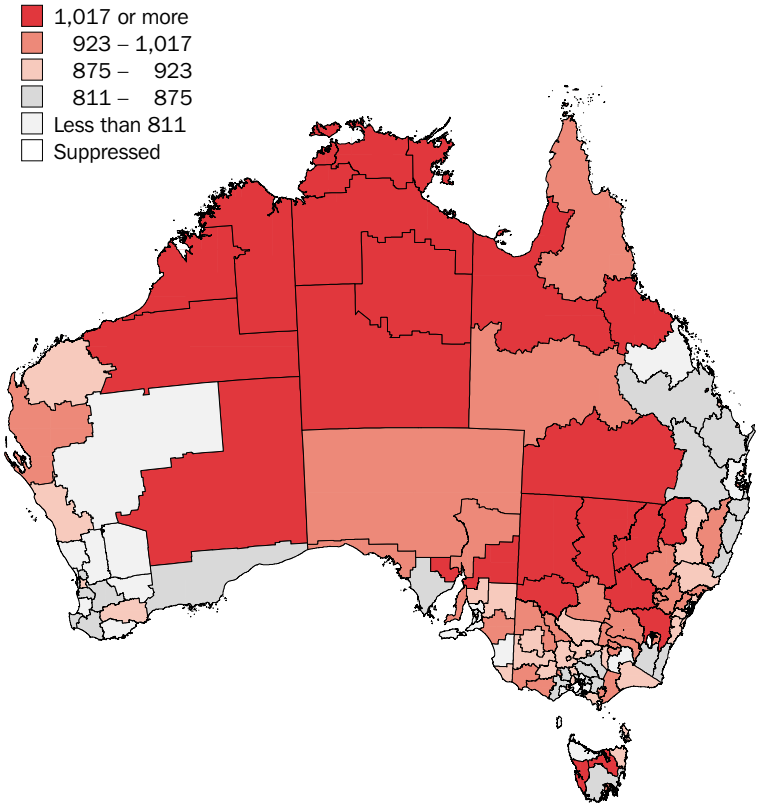
[a] See following page for enlargements of capital city Statistical Subdivisions.

All Causes, All ages, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, capital city Statistical Subdivision

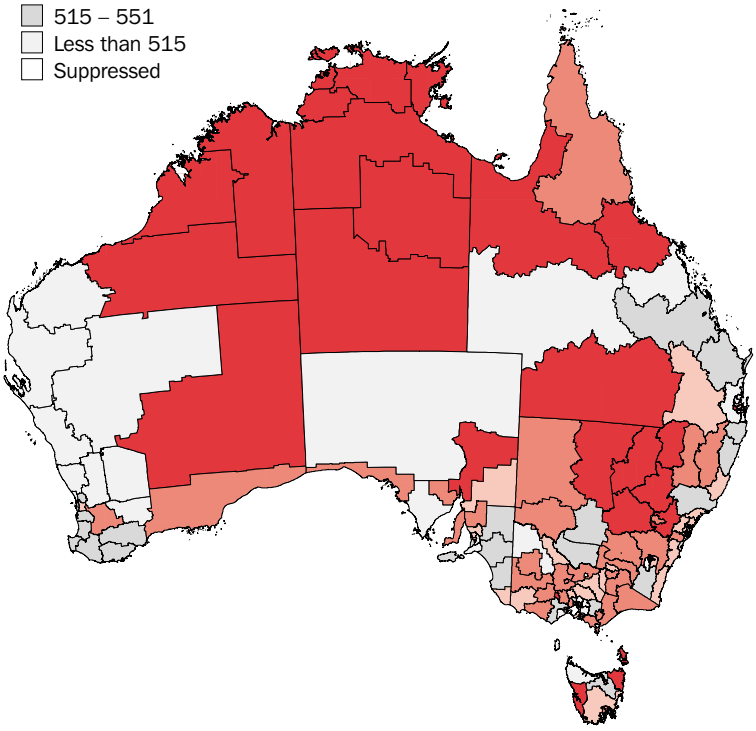


All Causes, All ages
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

Males

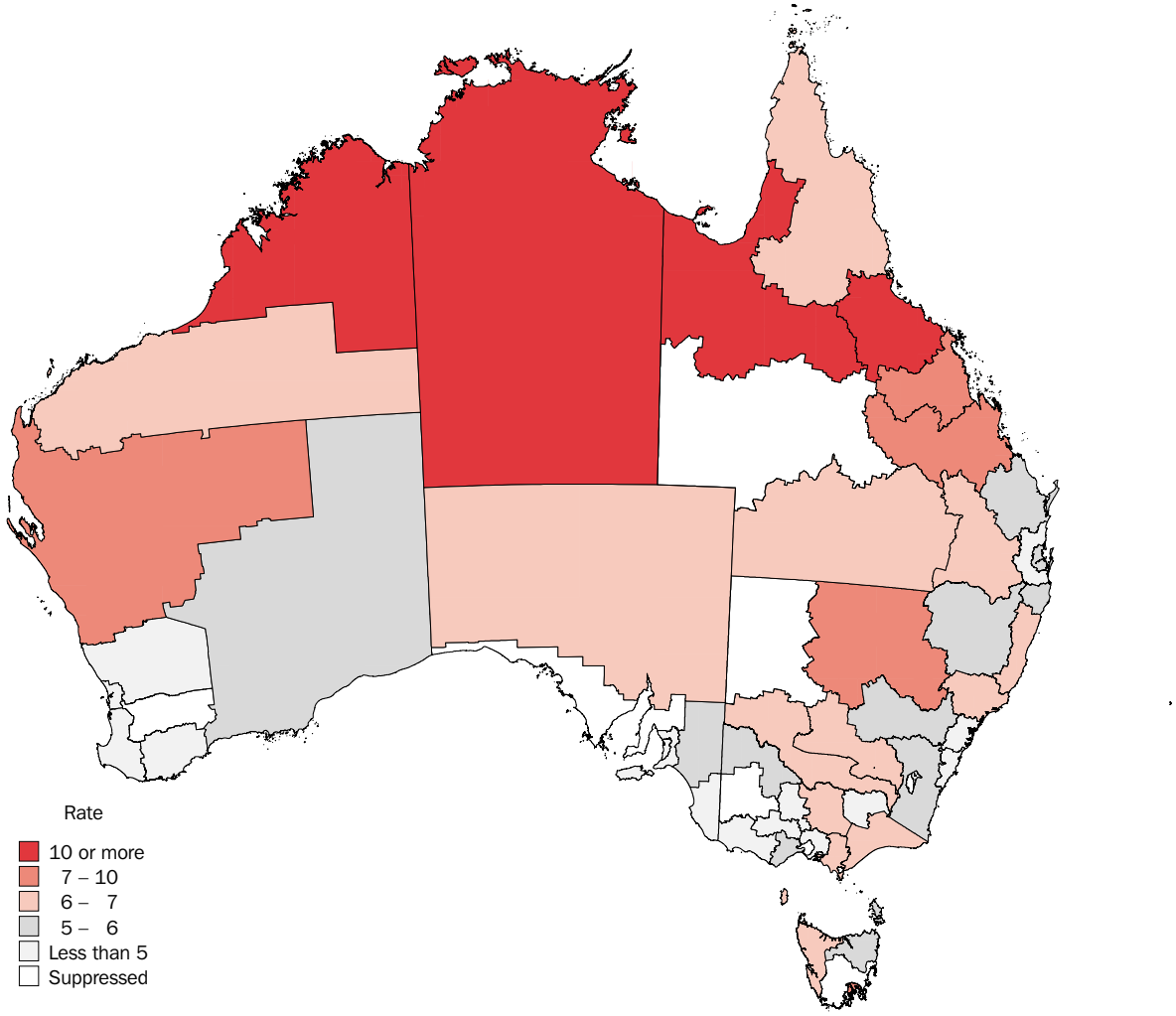


Females



- There was little difference in the spatial distribution of male and female death rates from All Causes for the period 1997–2000. However, the male death rate of 836.6 deaths per 100,000 persons was much higher than the female rate of 573.7.
- The Northern Territory had ten SSDs in the highest range of death rates for both males and females, with the top five and seven highest ranked SSDs for males and females respectively.
- For males, rural and/or remote Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) from all states and territories, excluding Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, were represented in the category with the highest death rates.
- For females, a similar broad geographical pattern emerged. With the exception of Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory, all states and territories in Australia included at least one SSD in the highest range and these were located in rural and/or remote locations.

All Causes, Under 1 year, Persons
Deaths per 1,000 live births, by Statistical Division

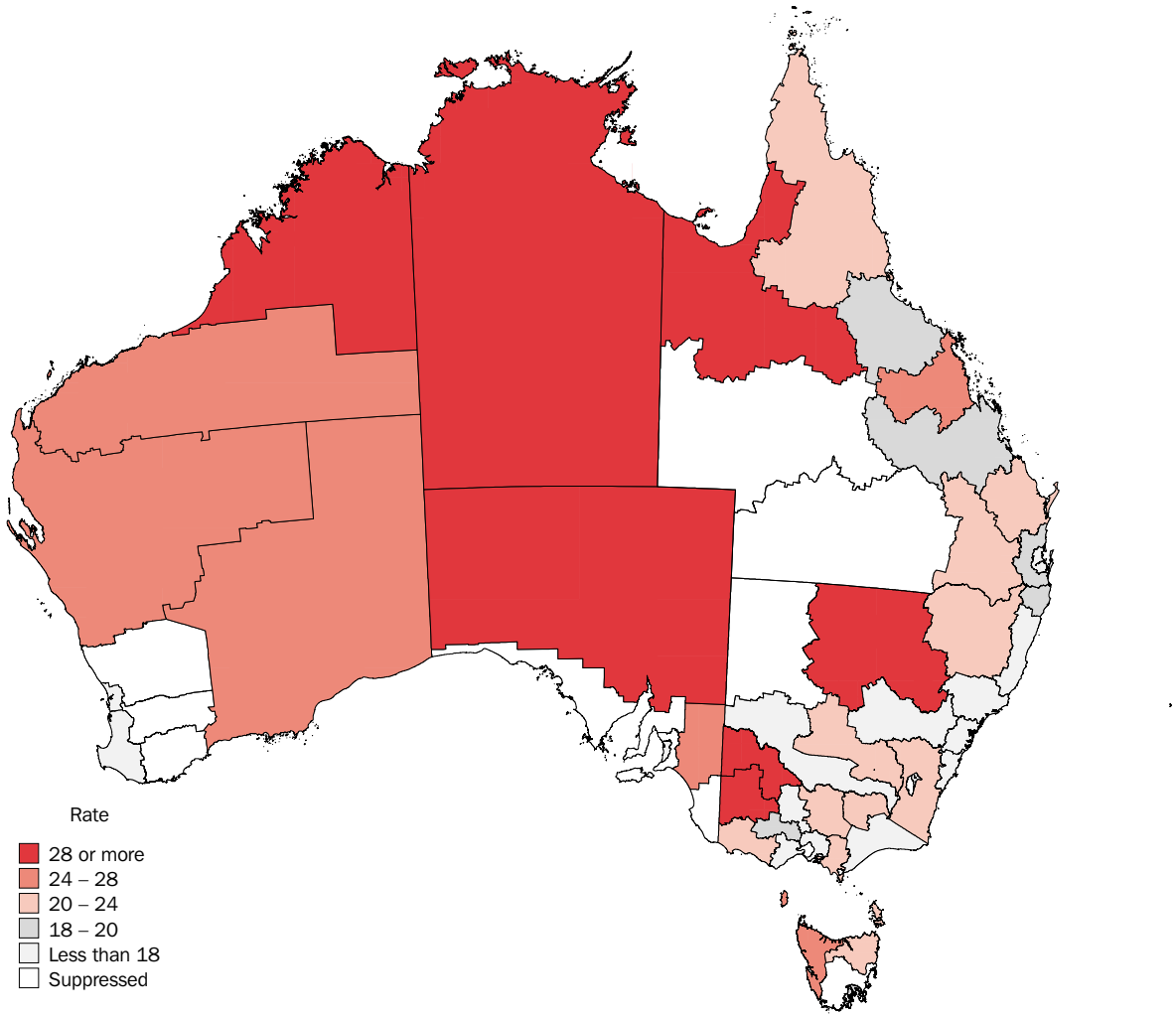


- The national rate of infant deaths from All Causes was 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality rate (18.4) was recorded in Kimberley SD in the north of Western Australia (18.4), while Outer Adelaide SD in South Australia recorded the lowest rate (3.5).

- The states with the largest geographic area also reported the largest spread of rates, with Western Australia ranging from 3.9 (South West SD) to 18.4 (Kimberley SD) and Queensland ranging from 4.8 (Moreton SD) to 10.4 (North West SD).

- In general the rates in capital cities were amongst the lower rates recorded, with Darwin and Hobart notable exceptions to this trend.

All Causes, 1–14 years, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

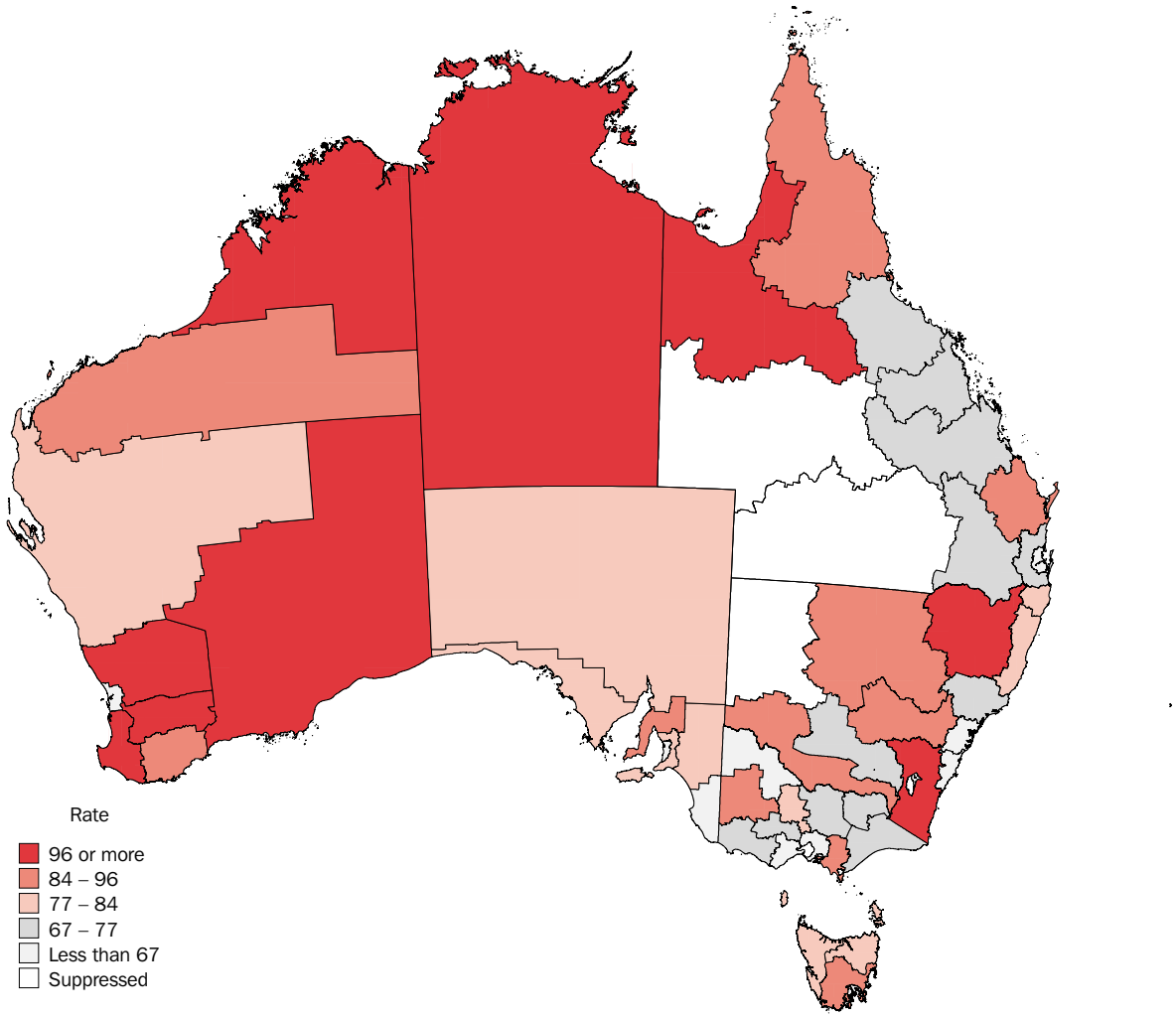


- The national death rate for persons aged 1–14 years was 18.7 deaths per 100,000 persons.

- As was the case for deaths under 1 year, the states with the largest geographic area experienced the largest spread of rates amongst their Statistical Divisions (SDs), with Western Australia's rates ranging between 13.7 and 69.2 and Queensland's rates ranging between 17.4 and 48.9.

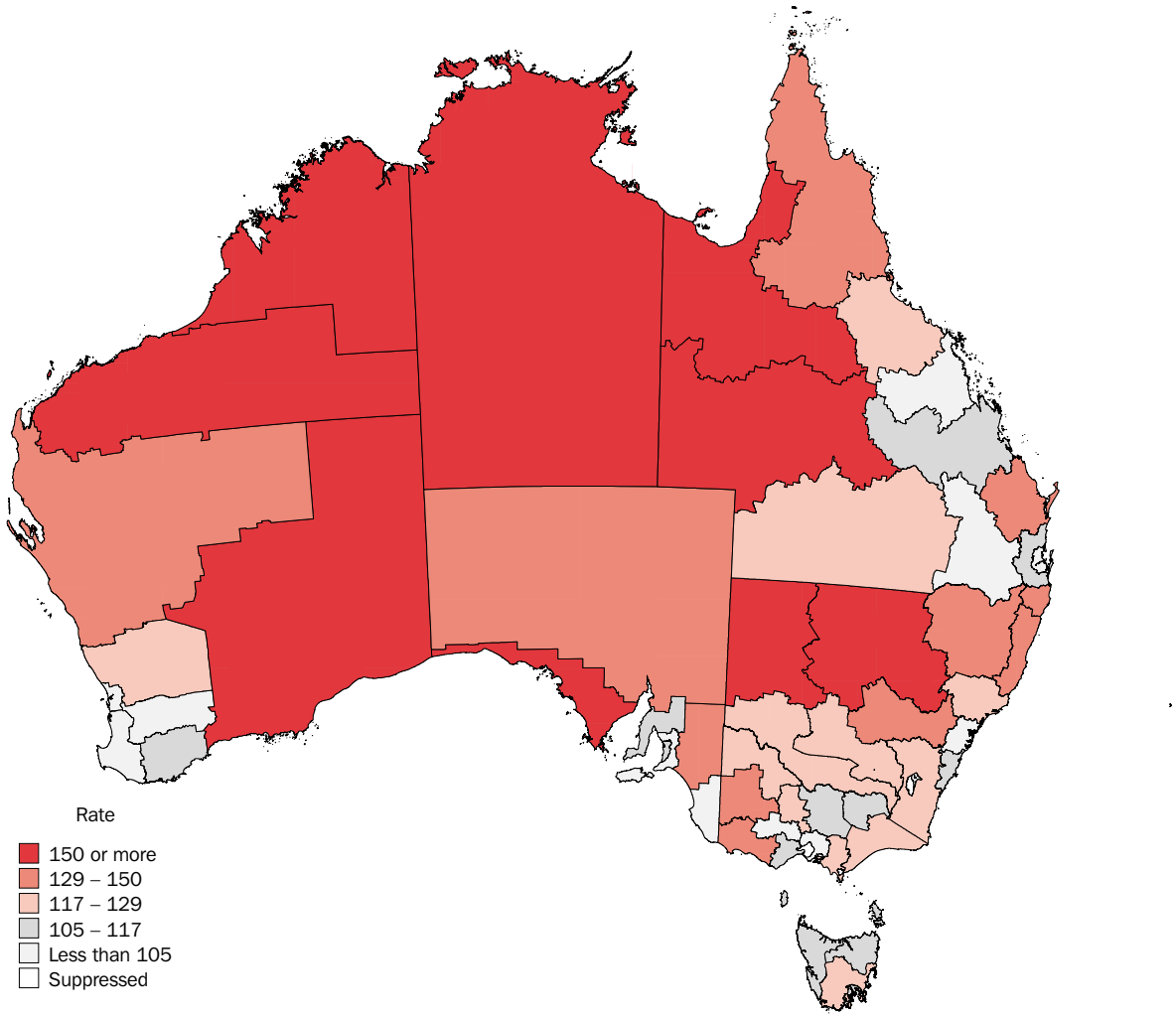
- Canberra SD reported the lowest rate (14.3) of the capital city SDs, with other capital city SDs except Hobart and Darwin also recording rates in the lowest range.

All Causes, 15–24 years, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



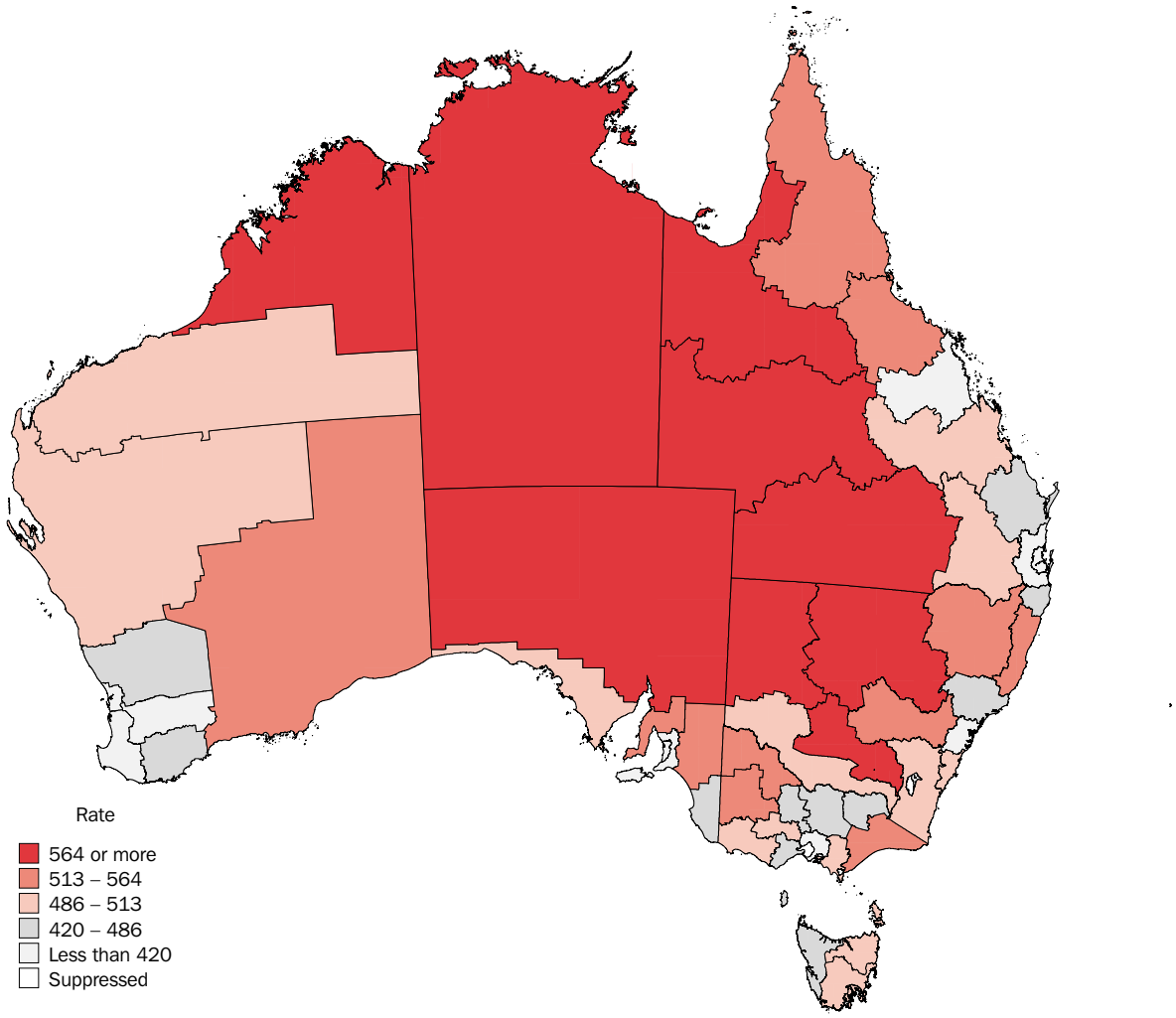
- The national death rate for persons aged 15–24 years was 68.4 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Of the nine Statistical Divisions (SDs) in the highest range classification, five were in Western Australia, two in New South Wales and one in each of Queensland and the Northern Territory, indicating no clear geographical pattern for high rates of death for younger adults.
- The SD with the highest death rate for those aged 15–24 years was Kimberley SD in the north of Western Australia (240.1). The lowest death rate occurred in Canberra SD (52.9).
- Other capital city SDs except Darwin recorded rates below the national rate.

All Causes, 25–44 years, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



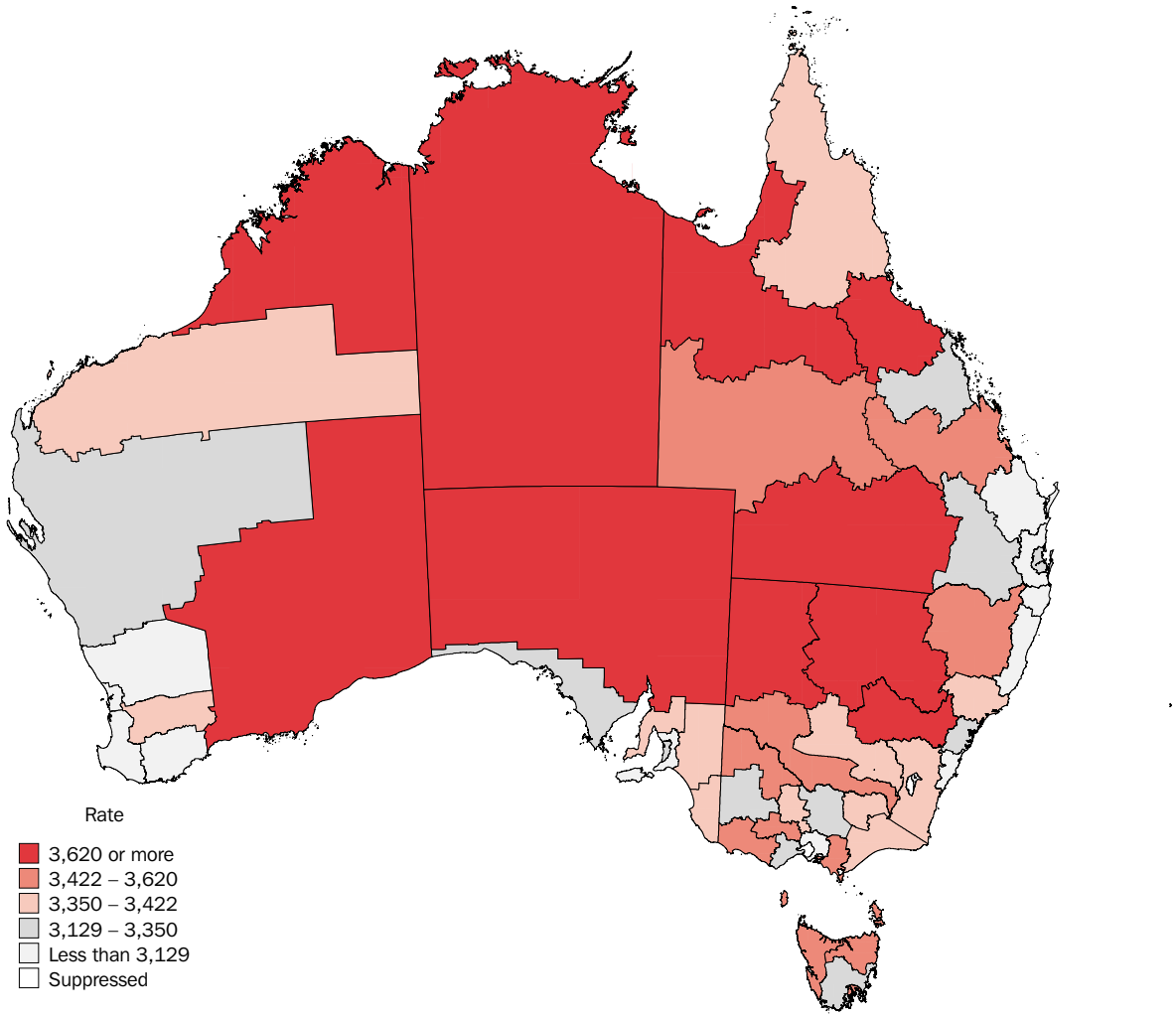
- The national death rate for all persons aged 25–44 years was 110.5 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Remoteness is a particularly clear indicator of high death rates for this age group. Areas of Western Australia, the Northern Territory and western parts of New South Wales and Queensland all featured in the highest range category.
- Areas surrounding capital cities display lower death rates. Of the capital cities, all except Hobart (110.7) and Darwin (157.7) reported death rates below the national rate for this age group.

All Causes, 45–64 years, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



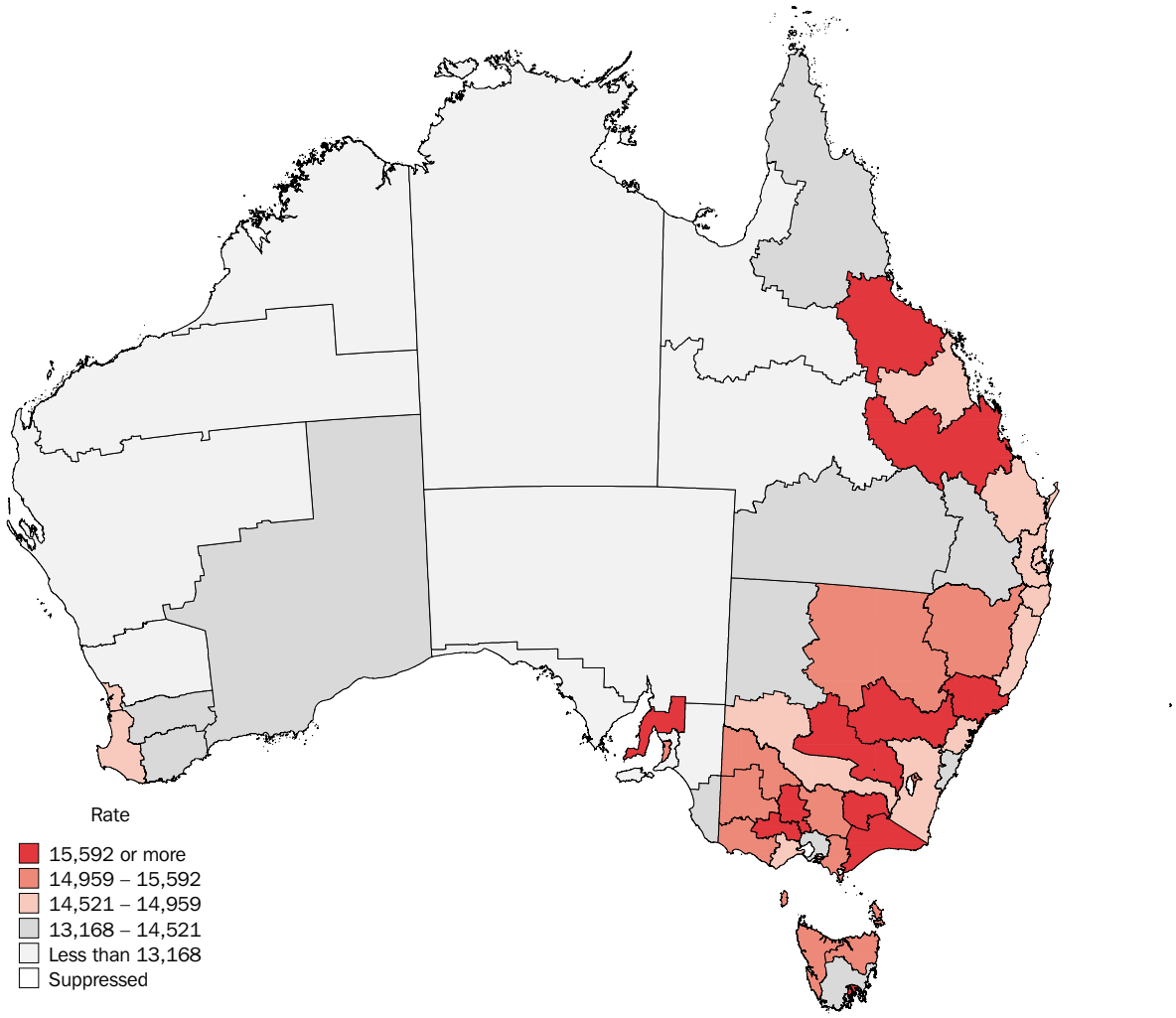
- The national death rate for persons aged 45–64 years was 437.2 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- In general, remote and rural areas of the Northern Territory, Western Australia and Queensland recorded high rates for this age grouping. While the Statistical Division (SD) of Kimberley in the north of Western Australia recorded the highest rate of 1026.6, the remaining SDs in WA recorded mid to low death rates.
- With the exception of Hobart and Darwin, all capital city SDs fell into the lowest range classification.

All Causes, 65–84 years, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



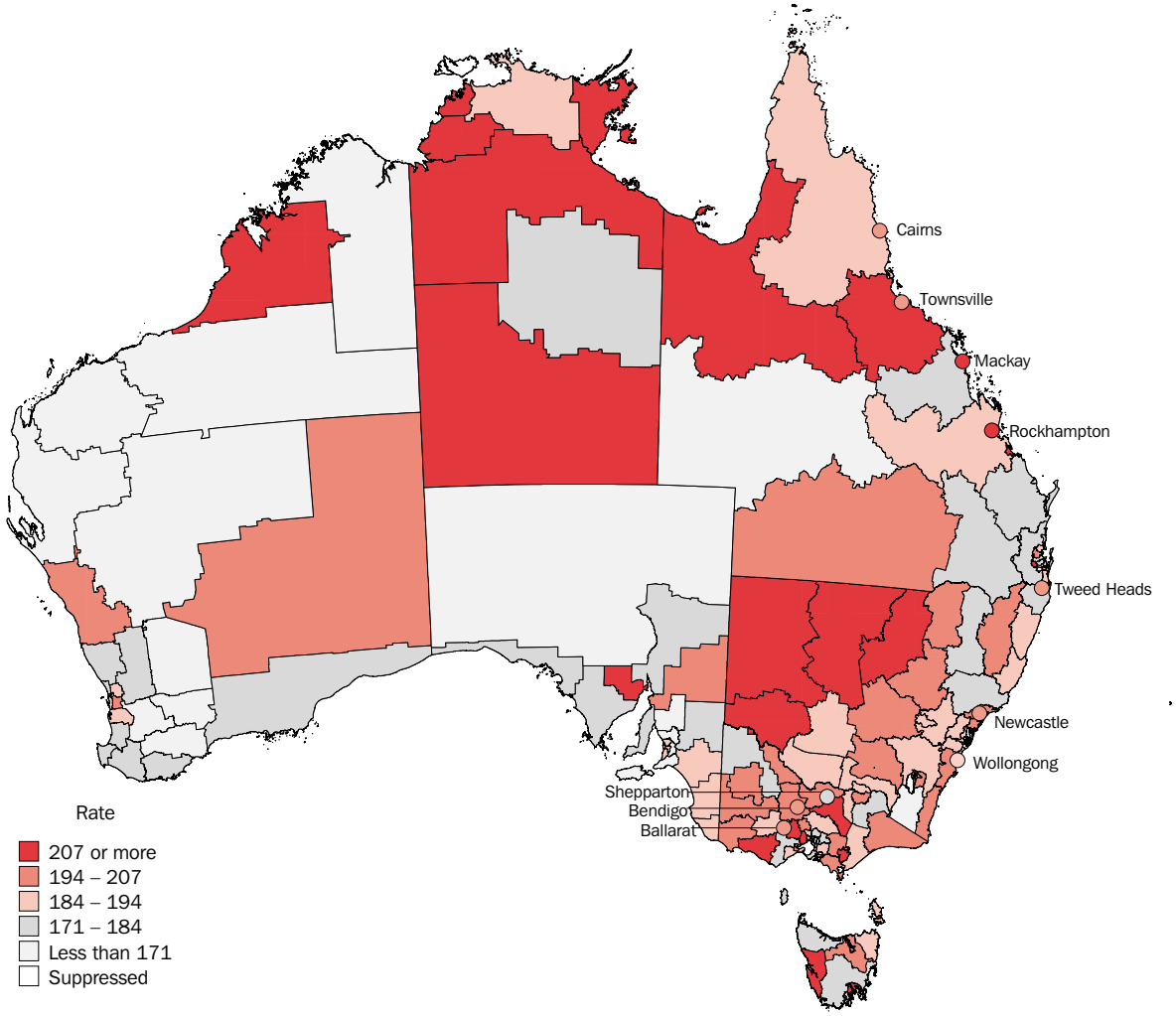
- The national death rate for persons aged 65–84 years was 3,178.1 deaths per 100,000 persons. This age group is the largest contributor to total recorded deaths, accounting for 51.3% of total deaths for the period 1997–2000.
- The impact of this age group on total deaths is evidenced in the similar spatial distributions for 65–84 year olds and all ages.
- Northern Territory - Bal Statistical Division (SD), covering all of Northern Territory excluding Darwin, reported the highest death rate in this age range (4,880.2). The lowest rate was recorded in Midlands SD in Western Australia (2,662.1).
- Of the capital city SDs, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Canberra recorded rates below the national rate. Darwin (3,626.9) and Hobart (3,535.5) recorded rates higher than the Australian rate, while Adelaide (3,199.5) was slightly above the national rate.
- SDs immediately adjacent to capital cities recorded generally lower death rates than rural or remote SDs.

All Causes, 85 years and over, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



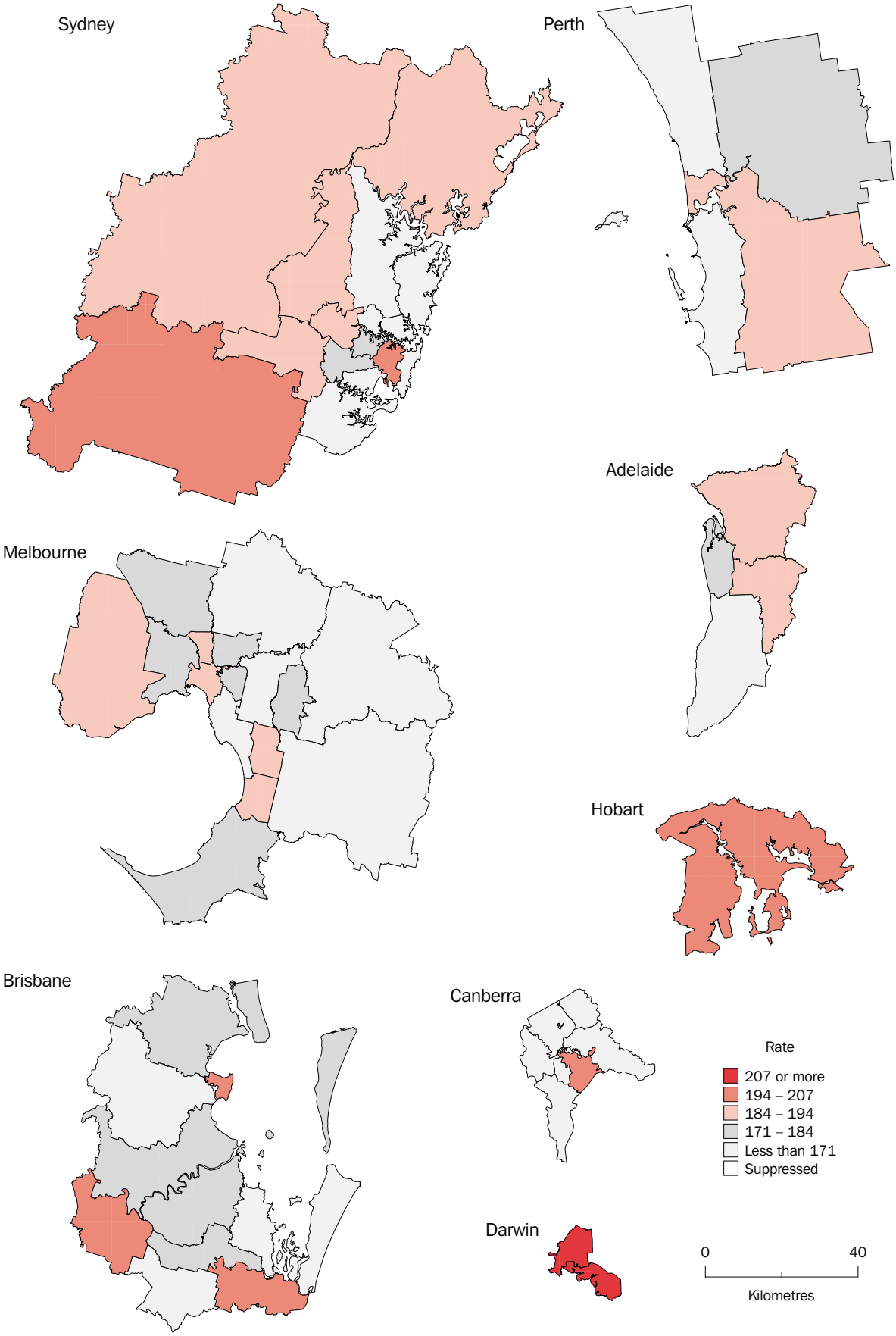
- The national death rate for persons aged 85 years and over was 14,753.1 deaths per 100,000 persons. This age group accounted for 26.6% of total deaths for the period 1997–2000.
- The contrast between this map and those for other age groups reflects the high proportion of older persons living in coastal areas and regional centres.
- Only six Statistical Divisions (SDs) recorded rates under 10,000 deaths per 100,000 persons. Four of these SDs were located in Western Australia and two in Queensland.
- The highest death rates were reported in Central Highlands SD in Victoria (17,270.7), Yorke and Lower North SD in South Australia (16,781.1) and Central West in New South Wales (16,353.0).
- Of the capital cities Sydney, Adelaide, Canberra and Hobart all recorded death rates above the national average, while Darwin (11,331.8) reported the lowest rate.

Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons by Statistical Subdivision



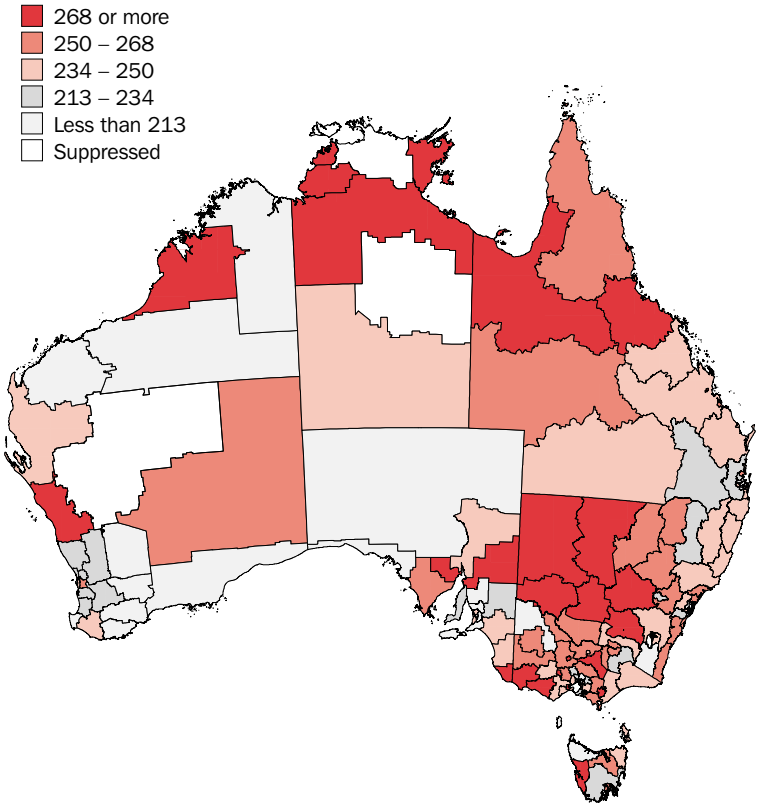
- Malignant neoplasms (cancers) were the leading underlying cause of death in Australia for the period 1997–2000, accounting for 27.4% of all deaths registered, with a rate of 187.3 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Generally, the more remote areas of Australia experienced higher cancer death rates than the more densely populated areas.
- The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) with the highest rate (322.5) was East Arnhem in the Northern Territory, while Far North SSD in South Australia had the lowest rate of 122.3.
- Differences were evident both between and within capital city SSDs for death rates where cancer was the underlying cause.
- The Weston Ck-Stromlo SSD within Canberra Statistical Division (SD) had the lowest rate of 152, while Redcliffe SSD within the Brisbane SD reported the highest rate (211.1).

Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by capital city Statistical Subdivision

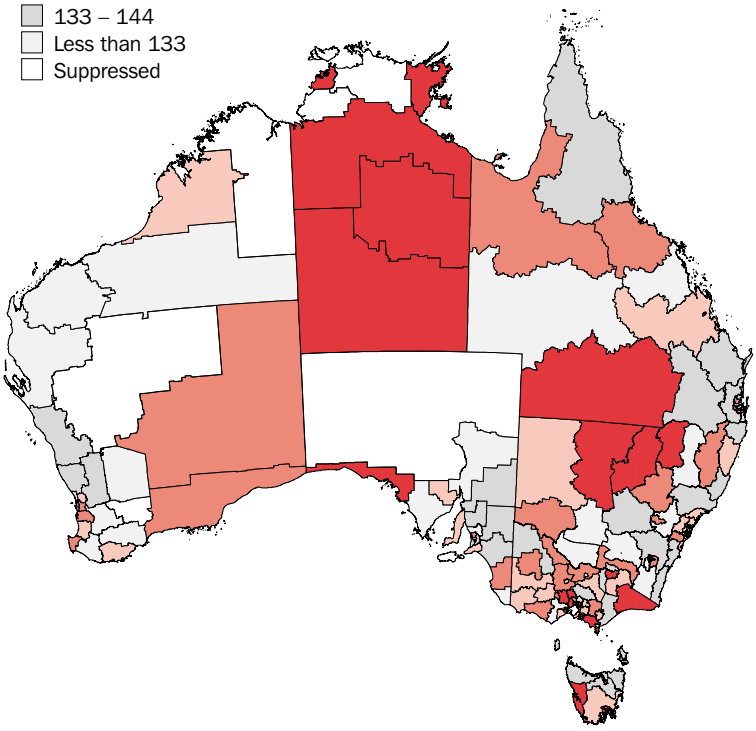


Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

Males

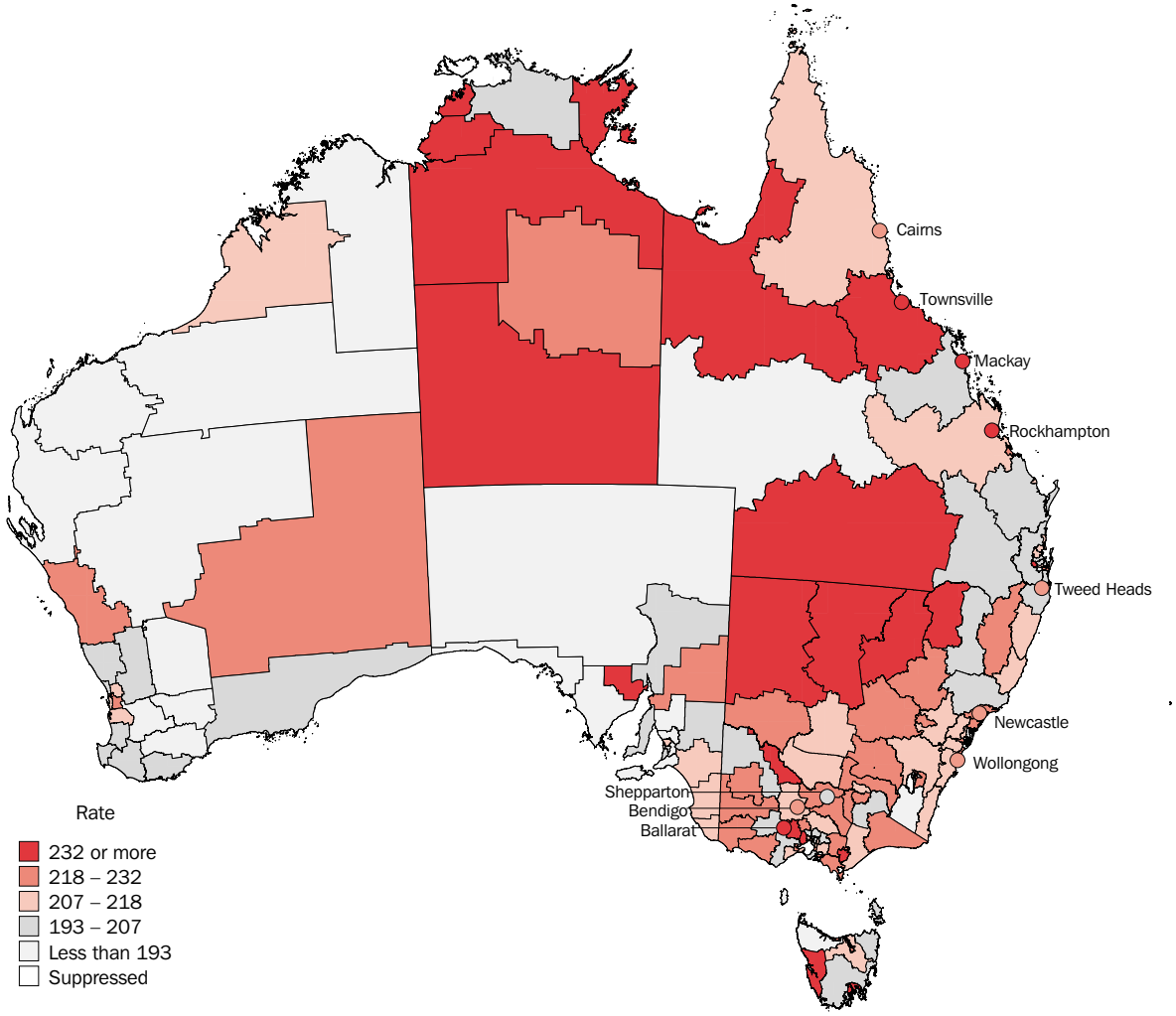


Females



- There is a substantial difference in the national cancer death rate for males (237.8 deaths per 100,000 persons) and females (146.7 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Not only is the magnitude of rates different by sex for this cause of death but the spatial patterns for males and females are markedly different for Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) in all states and territories.
- The distribution of rates from cancer for males is similar to that for total persons (see previous page), reflecting the greater contribution of male death rates from this cause toward the death rates for total persons.
- The SSDs with the highest death rates for both males and females were in the Northern Territory. The lowest rate was in Western Australia for males and Queensland for females.

Malignant neoplasms (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision



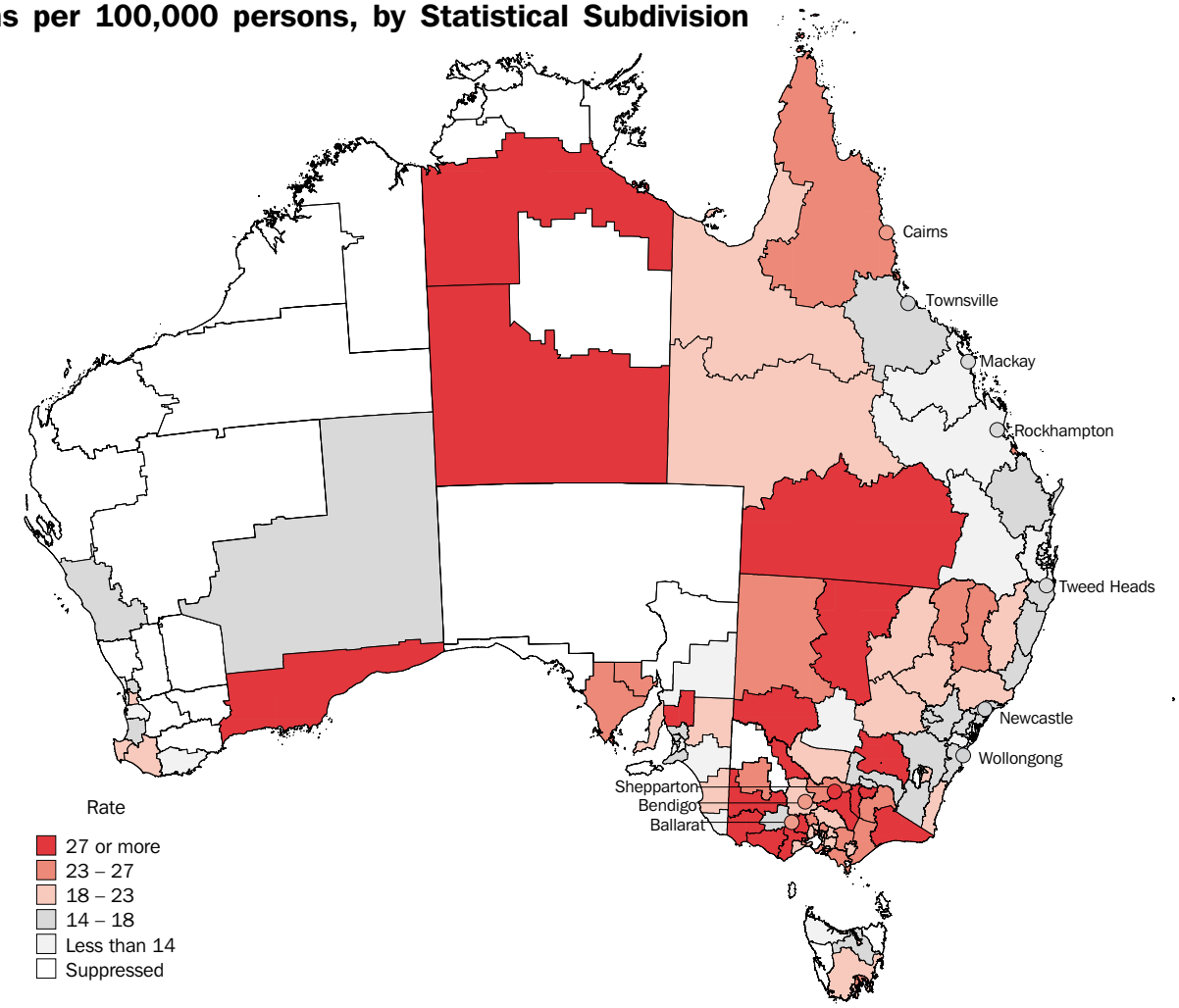
- Cancer as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where cancer is listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death and not only those deaths where it was the underlying cause.

- For the period 1997–2000 the death rate for cancer as a multiple cause was 210.5 deaths per 100,000 persons, making it the leading multiple cause of death in Australia.

- While cancer was reported on 30.7% of death records for the period 1997–2000, it was identified as the underlying cause for 27.4% of deaths. This indicates that where cancer is a contributor to death, it is likely to be the underlying cause.

- East Arnhem Statistical Subdivision (SSD) in the Northern Territory reported the highest rate of 340.2 while the Western Australian SSD of Lakes reported the lowest rate of 129.3.

Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause) reported with Influenza and pneumonia, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

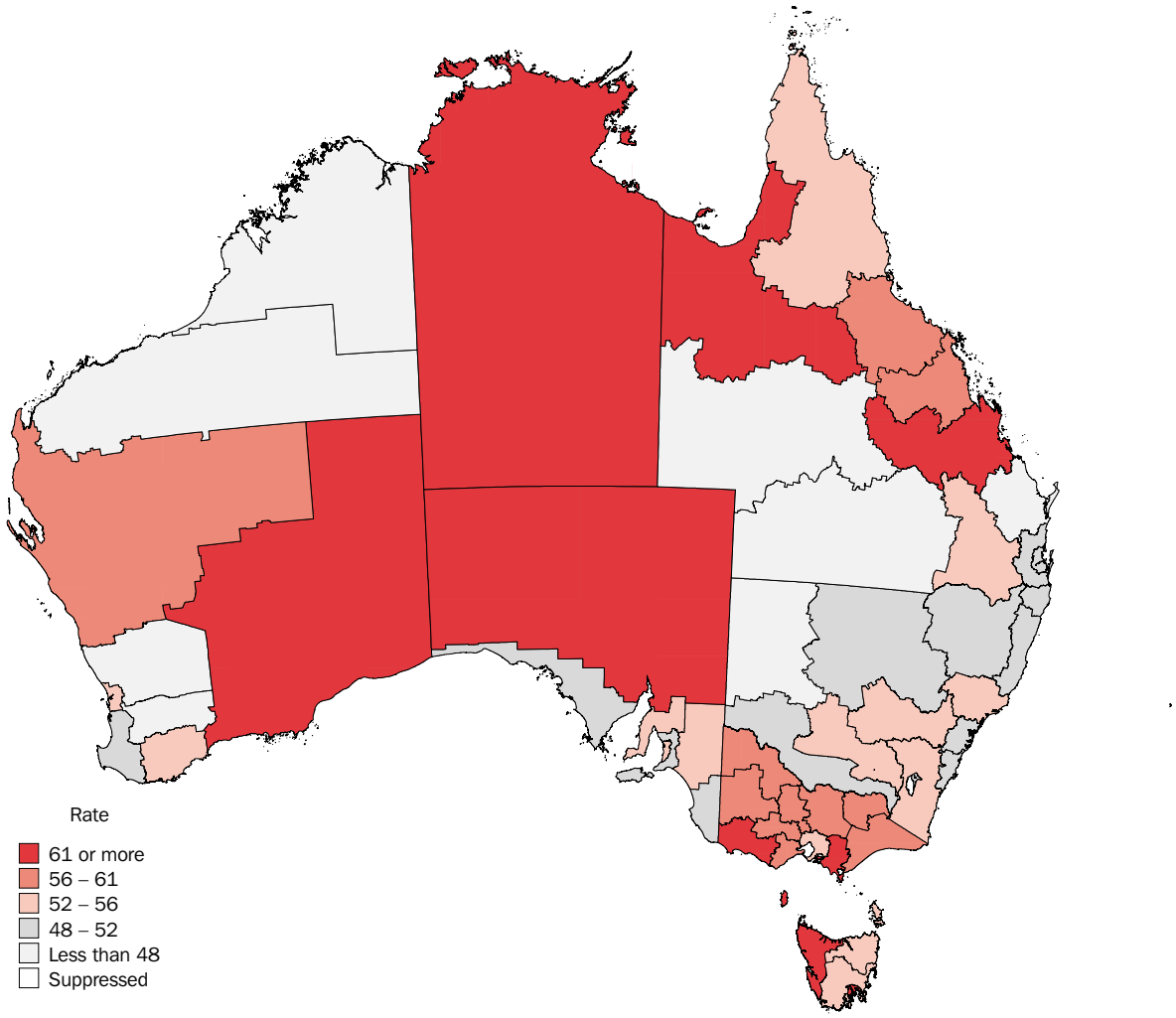


- In Australia, Influenza and pneumonia were reported as contributing to 9.2% of cancer deaths for the period 1997–2000, giving a death rate of 17.2 deaths per 100,000 persons. In 60% of cases where cancer was the underlying cause of death, it was reported in conjunction with other conditions, most commonly Influenza and pneumonia, followed by Ischaemic heart diseases and Chronic lower respiratory diseases.

- Generally, the more densely populated Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and/or those with warmer climates recorded lower death rates from this combination of causes. The spatial distribution for cancer reported with Influenza and pneumonia is similar to that for cancer as a multiple cause of death, although rates were lower for the associated cause in urban areas along the eastern coast.

- New South Wales had the SSDs which reported the highest and lowest rates, with Upper Darling SSD experiencing the highest rate of 64.0, more than three times the national rate. Tweed Heads SSD reported the lowest rate of 8.6 which was half the national rate.

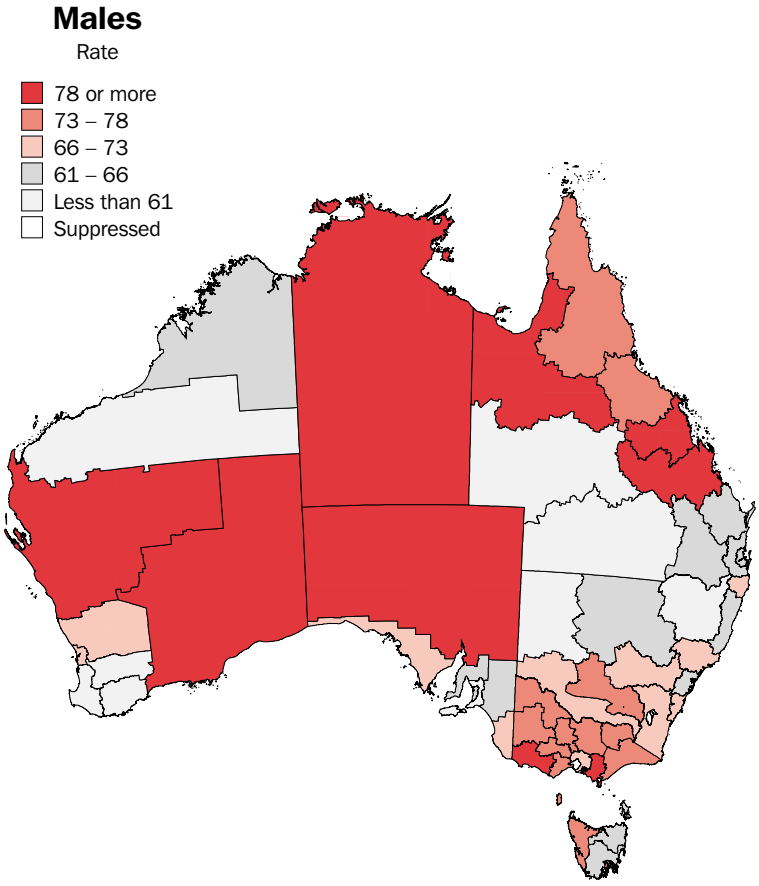
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (underlying cause), persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision



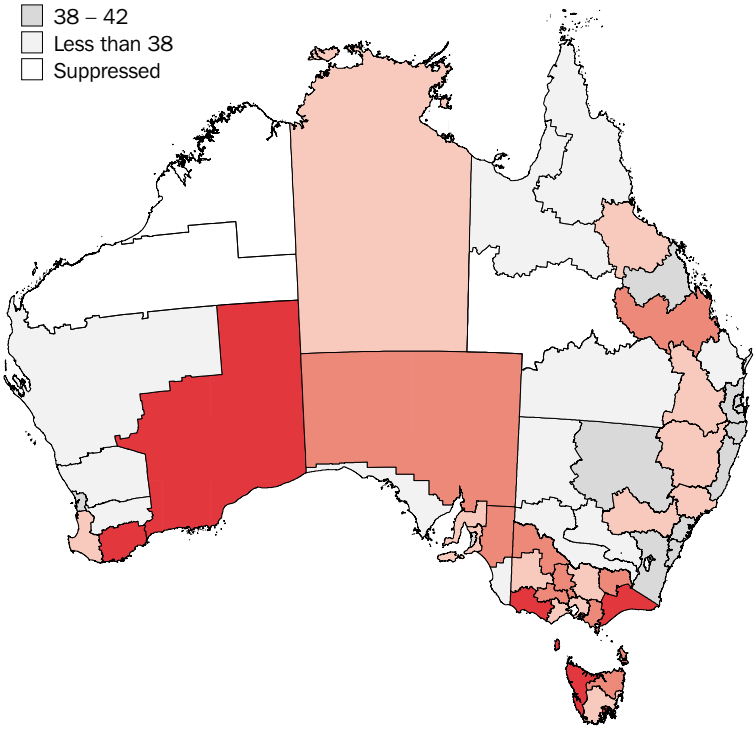
- Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs were the most prevalent type of cancer in Australia, accounting for 28.2% of cancer deaths and 7.7% of all deaths registered in 1997–2000. The national death rate from cancers of digestive organs was 52.8 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) in Western Australia recorded the highest death rate for cancers of digestive organs (70.0) in 1997–2000.
- In Victoria, ten of the eleven SDs fell in to the two highest ranges with Western District (65.2) and Gippsland (61.2) recording the highest rates in this state.
- New South Wales did not record any areas in the highest two ranges.
- Hobart (61.7) reported the highest rate of the capital cities, while the lowest rate was experienced in Darwin (44.0). The other capital cities ranged from 49.2–54.7, for Canberra and Melbourne respectively.

Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

Males

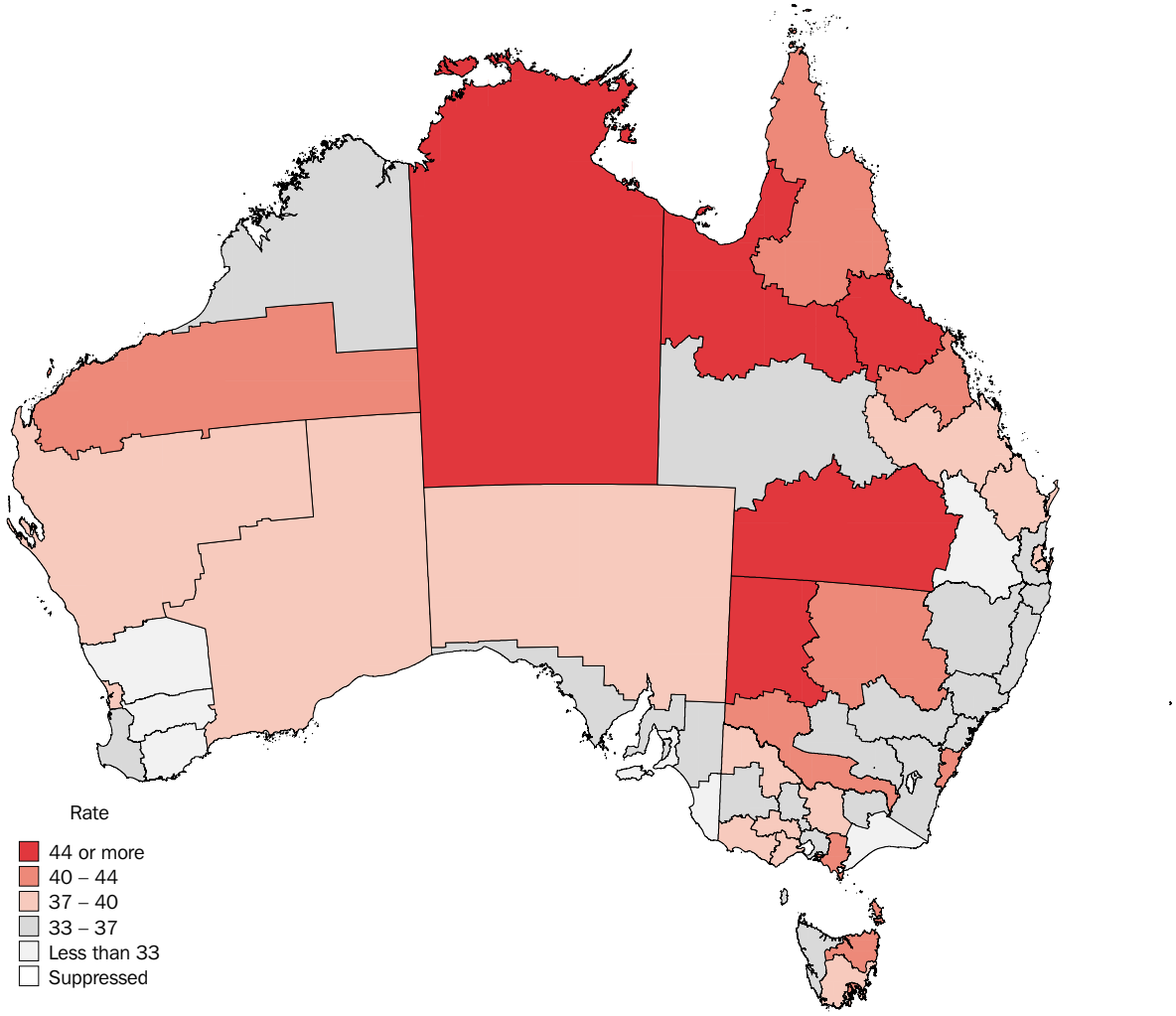


Females



- The national death rate for cancers of digestive organs for males was 65.9 deaths per 100,000 persons, and for females 42.1.
- For both males and females, rates in higher ranges were recorded in most Statistical Division (SDs) in Victoria and low rates were evident in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.
- There were some marked differences between death rates for males and females. A relative concentration of higher rates was recorded for males in North Queensland and southern New South Wales with females recording low rates in these areas.
- For females, there was a greater concentration of SDs with higher rates in the southern areas of Australia. The highest death rate in Australia for males was recorded in Central SD (89.7) in Western Australia and for females the SD with the highest rate was Mersey-Lyell (56.2) in Tasmania.
- Hobart reported the highest death rates of the capital cities for both males (76.2) and females (50.2), while the lowest were experienced in Darwin (44.7) for males and Sydney (38.6) for females.

Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (underlying cause), Persons Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision



- Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung were the second most prevalent cancer in Australia, accounting for 19.3% of cancer deaths and 5.3% of all deaths registered in 1997–2000. The national death rate from cancers of trachea, bronchus and lung was 36 deaths per 100,000 persons.

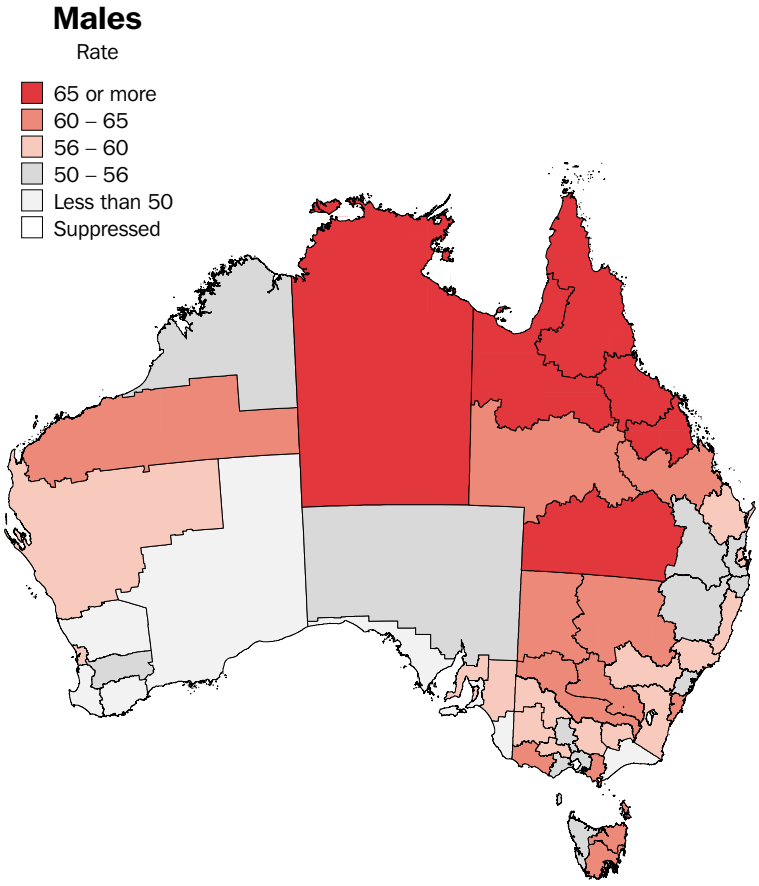
- The Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest rate of 61.9. Apart from Northern SD in Queensland, which includes the cities of Townsville and Thuringowa, the SDs in the highest range were predominantly those in the more remote areas of Australia.

- The eight SDs (13%) with rates in the lowest range were located adjacent to capital city SDs throughout Australia. The SD with the lowest rate was Outer Adelaide in South Australia (24.2).

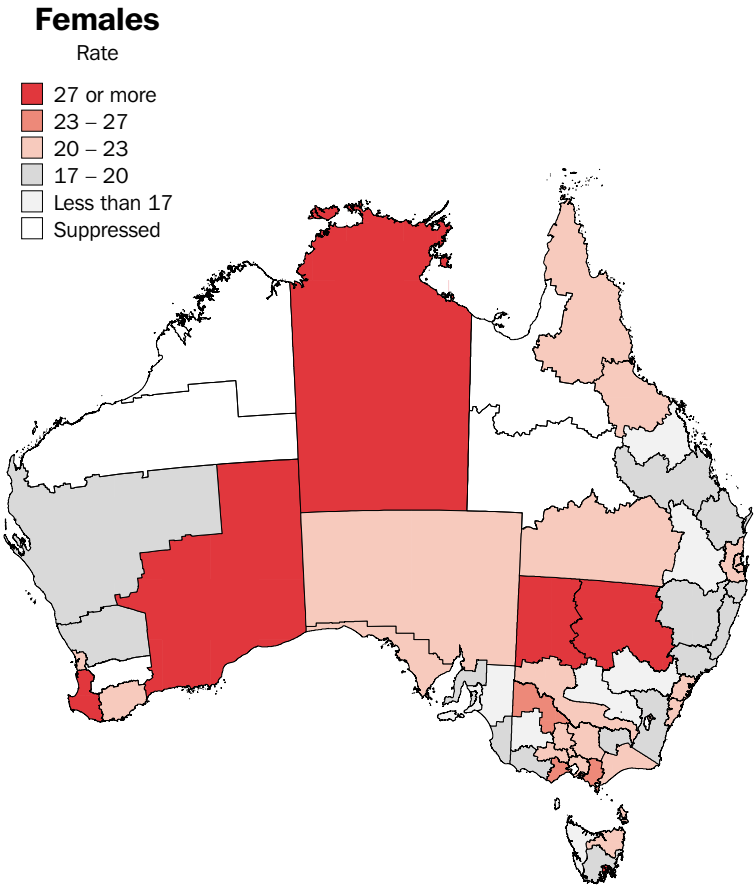
- Of the capital cities, Canberra reported the lowest rate (28.5), while Darwin (46.3) and Hobart (41.3) experienced the highest rates.

Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (underlying cause) Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

Males

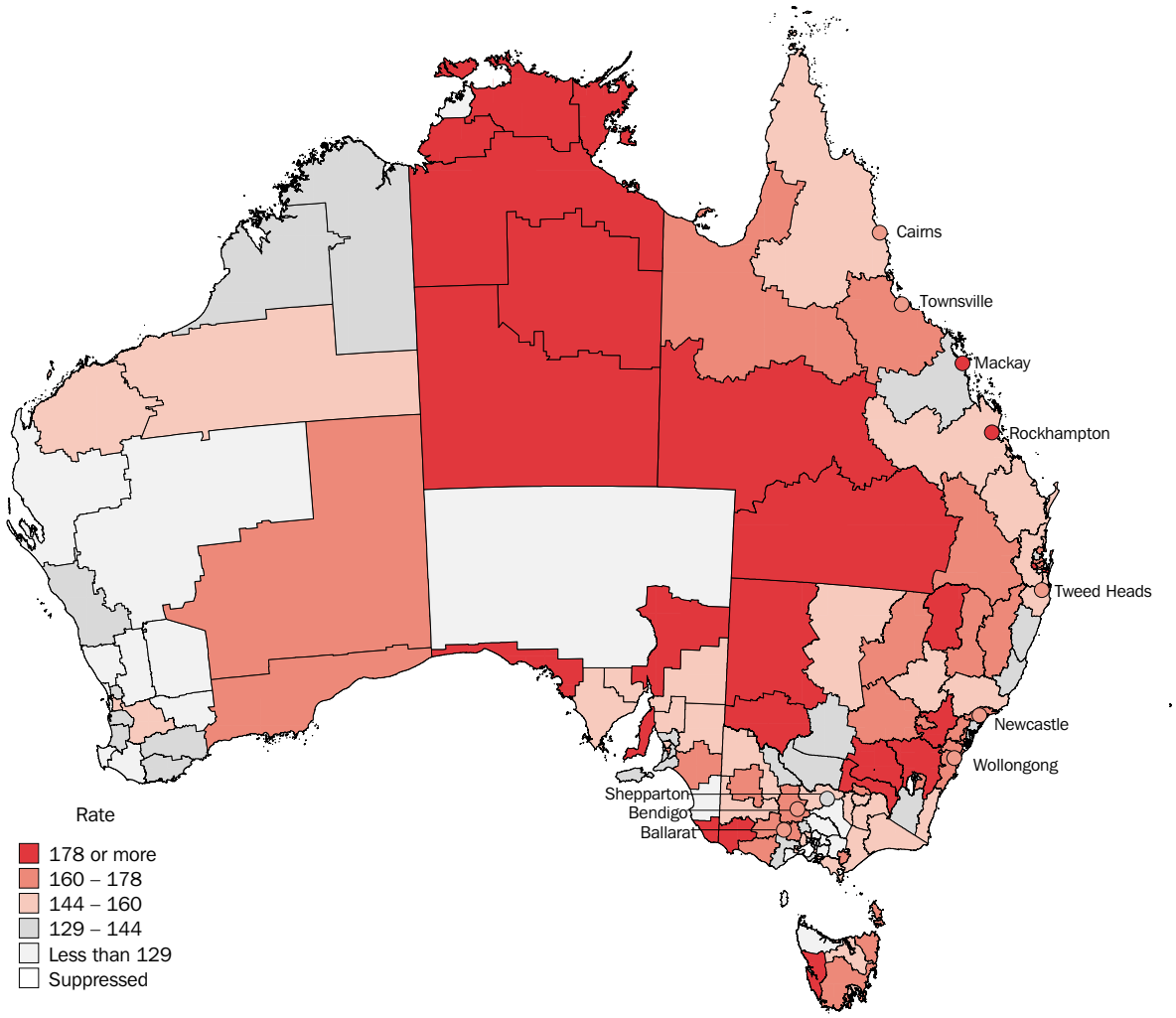


Females



- There was a substantial difference in the national death rates for cancers of trachea, bronchus and lung between males, with a rate of 54.5, and females, with a rate of 20.8. This difference is also reflected in the ranges of lung cancer death rates for males and females, with males ranging from 35.3–82.4 and females from 11.4–45.1.
- The spatial distribution of death rates for females varied markedly from those for both males and persons. For both South West and South Eastern SDs in Western Australia the death rate for males was in the lowest category, while for females the rate was in the highest category. This pattern was reversed in Mackay SD in Queensland, where the male death rate was in the highest range, while the female rate was in the lowest range.
- South Australia was the only state or territory to experience similar patterns of distribution of death rates across SDs for both males and females, with rates in the lower ranges for all SDs in both cases.
- The SD which experienced the highest death rates for both males (82.4) and females (45.1) was Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin. For males, the seven SDs with the highest rates were located in the Northern Territory and Queensland.
- The lowest rates were reported for males in Canberra SD (35.3) in the ACT and for females in Murray Lands SD (11.7) in the south east of South Australia.
- Of the capital cities, Adelaide (19.1) experienced the lowest rate for females while the highest rates were experienced in Hobart (27.8) and Darwin (25.3). Canberra (35.3) recorded the lowest rate for males, well below the second lowest which was Sydney SD (50.9). Darwin SD reported the highest rate for males (68.8).

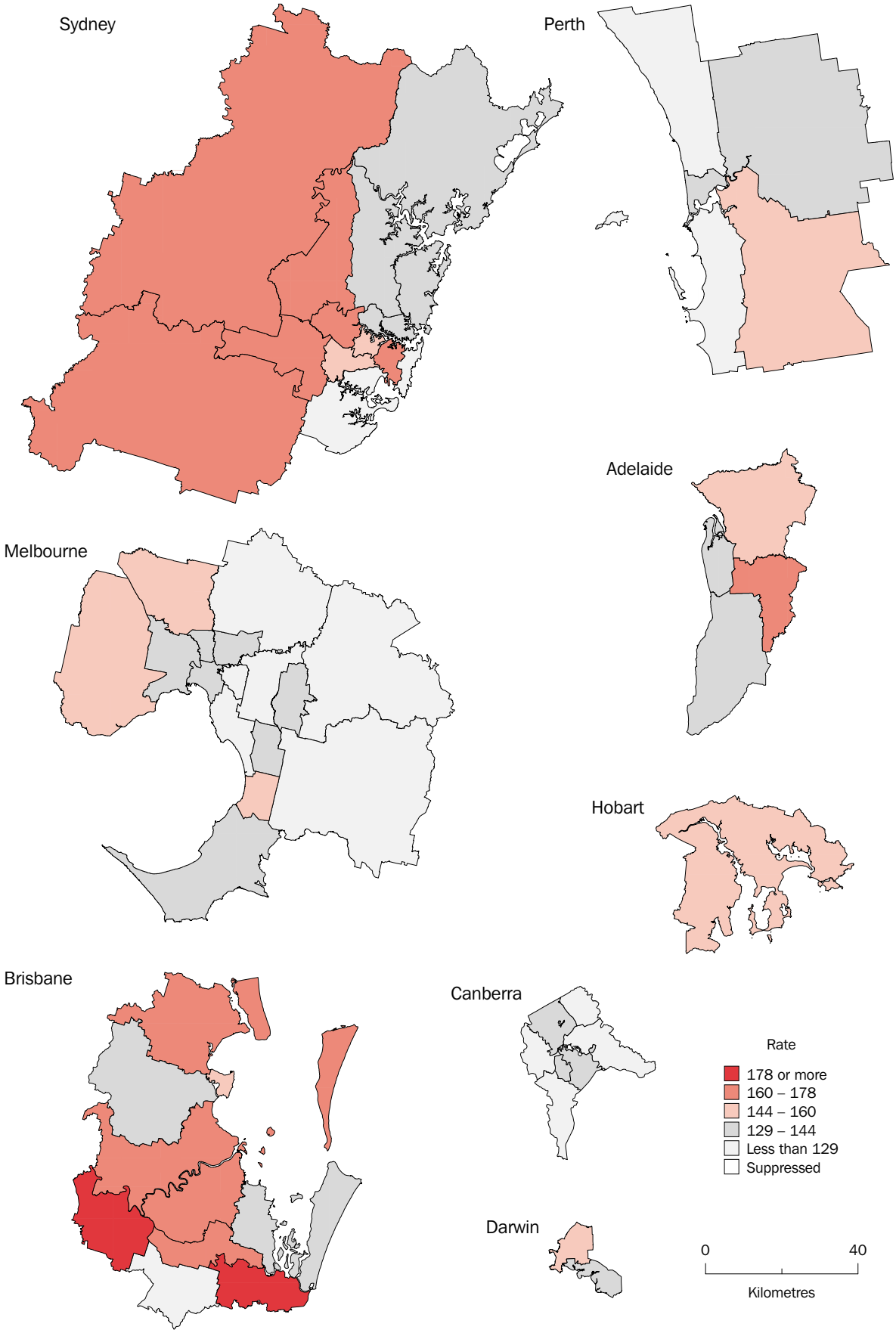
Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision(a)



- Ischaemic heart diseases were the second leading underlying cause of death in Australia, accounting for 21.8% of all deaths registered in 1997–2000, with a national death rate of 149.5 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- There is little consistency in the distribution of deaths from Ischaemic heart diseases across Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) in Australia.
- Rural and remote SSDs in New South Wales, Queensland, and the Northern Territory recorded rates in the highest range.
- Sydney and Brisbane recorded rates for Ischaemic heart diseases in the higher ranges while Melbourne, Perth and Canberra recorded areas of low rates with many areas recording less than 129 deaths per 100,000 persons.

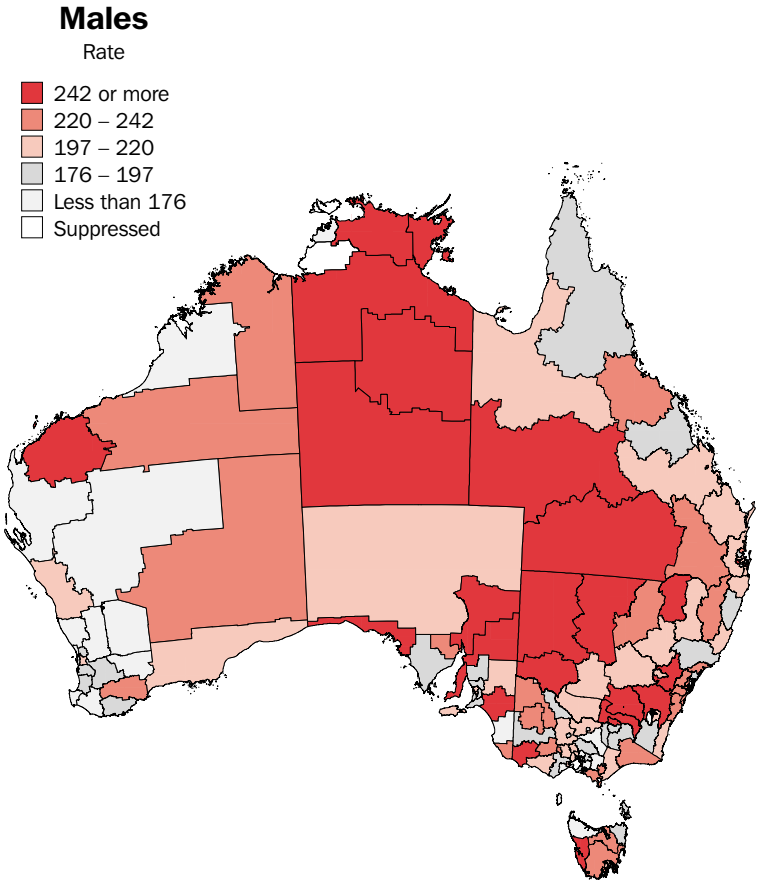
[a] See following page for enlargements of capital city Statistical Subdivisions.

Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by capital city Statistical Subdivision

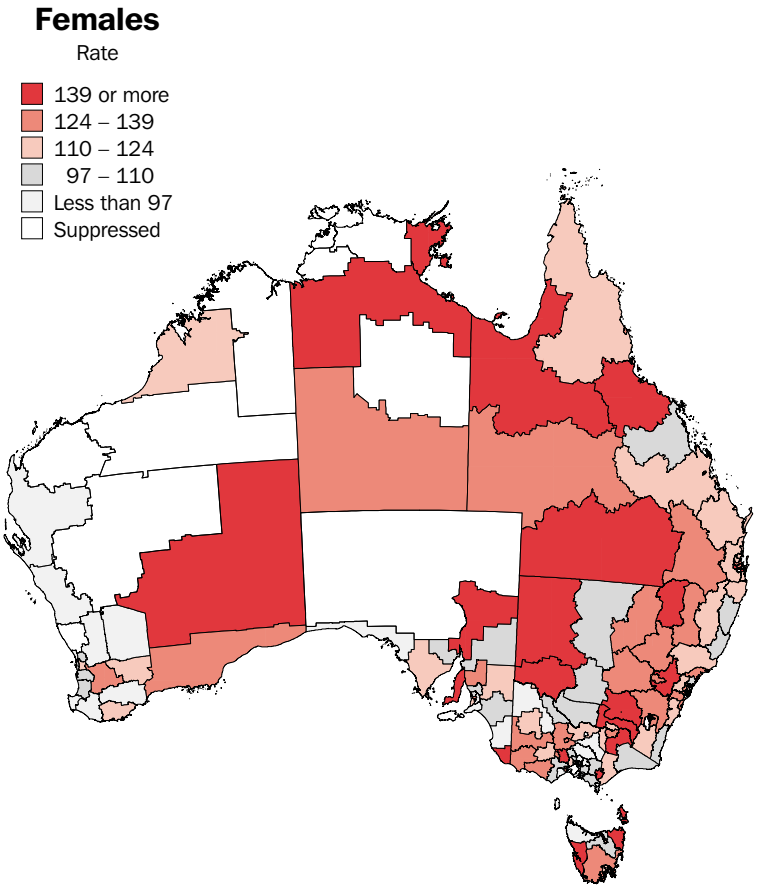


Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

Males

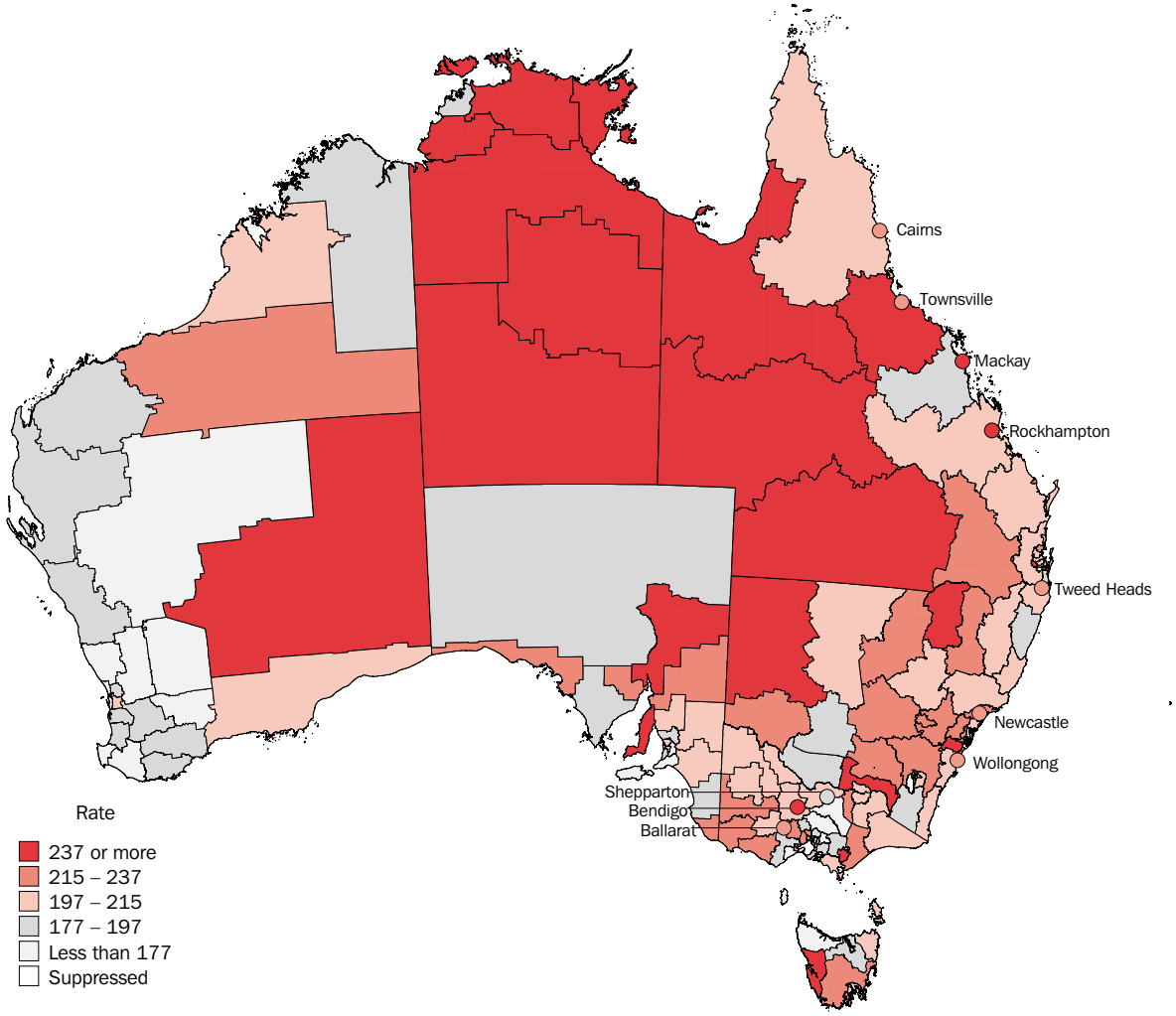


Females



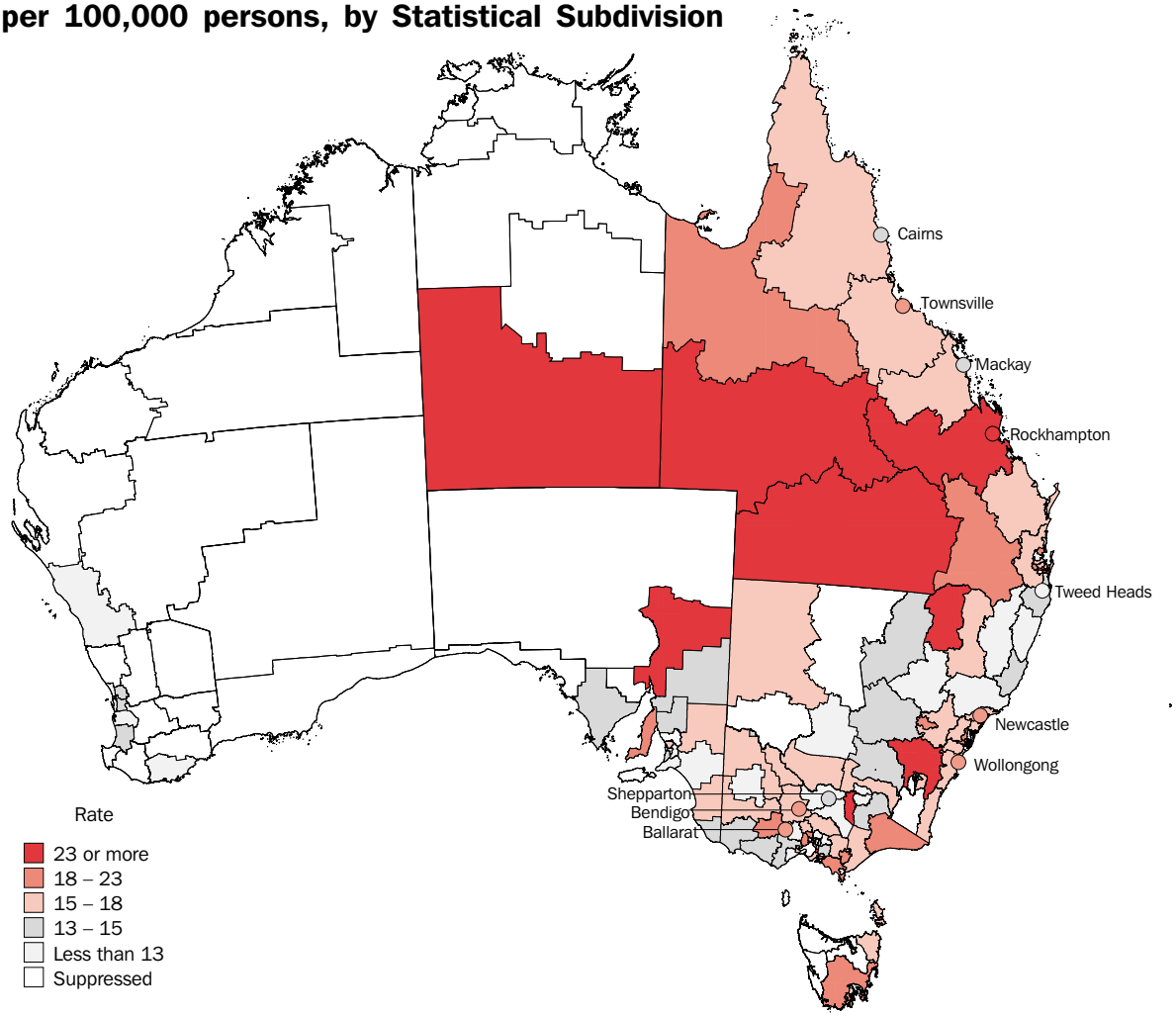
- There is a substantial difference in the national death rate from Ischaemic heart diseases for males (190.0 deaths per 100,000 persons) and females (119.9).
- The distribution of rates for males is similar to that for total persons (see previous page), reflecting the greater contribution of male death rates for Ischaemic heart diseases toward the death rates for total persons.
- The highest male and female death rates were recorded in the Northern Territory. For males the lowest rates were recorded in Victoria and for females in the Australian Capital Territory.
- For males and females Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) with high rates were found in most states and territories excluding the ACT. However rural and remote SSDs in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory had significant numbers of SSDs with high rates, for both sexes.
- The southern and south western areas of Western Australia had the highest concentration of SSDs with generally lower death rates for both males and females.

Ischaemic heart diseases (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision



- Ischaemic heart diseases as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where Ischaemic heart diseases is listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- For the period 1997–2000 the death rate for Ischaemic heart diseases as a multiple cause was 204.4 deaths per 100,000 persons, making it the second leading multiple cause of death in Australia.
- While Ischaemic heart diseases was reported on 29.8% of death records for the period 1997–2000, it was identified as the underlying cause for 21.8% of deaths. This highlights the prevalence of Ischaemic heart diseases not only as an underlying cause but as a contributor to other deaths in Australia.
- Ischaemic heart diseases as a multiple cause of death featured predominantly in remote and rural SSDs throughout Australia, with 25% of Queensland SSDs included in the highest range.
- Western Australia had the highest concentration of SSDs with lower rates, including Carnegie SSD which recorded the lowest rate of 102.9.
- Most Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) in the Northern Territory reported rates in the highest range with Bathurst-Melville SSD recording the highest rate (866.1).

Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause) reported with Chronic lower respiratory diseases, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Subdivision

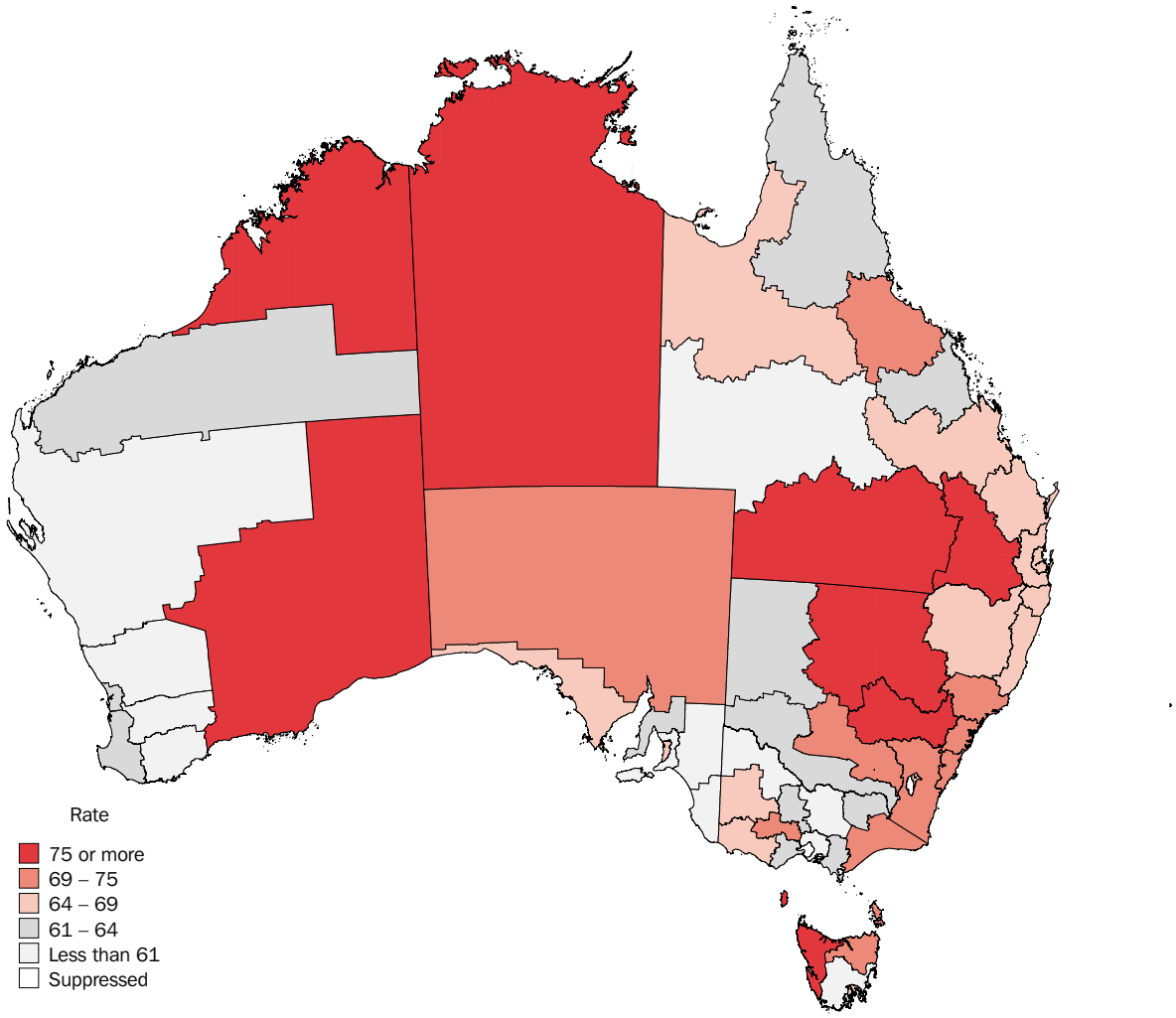


- In Australia, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (including asthma and emphysema) were reported as contributing to 9.9% of deaths where Ischaemic heart diseases were the underlying cause, giving a death rate of 14.9 deaths per 100,000 persons. Apart from Chronic lower respiratory diseases, underlying Ischaemic heart diseases are commonly associated with heart failure and Diabetes mellitus.

- There were two Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) with the highest rate of 32.3, just over twice the national rate: they were North Central Plain in New South Wales and Gold Coast City (Part A) in south east Queensland. The SSD with the lowest rate of 8.3 was Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai in New South Wales.

- Of the non-suppressed SSDs, the concentration of high death rates was most evident in Queensland, while areas of low death rates were indicated in northern coastal New South Wales, and parts of central New South Wales.

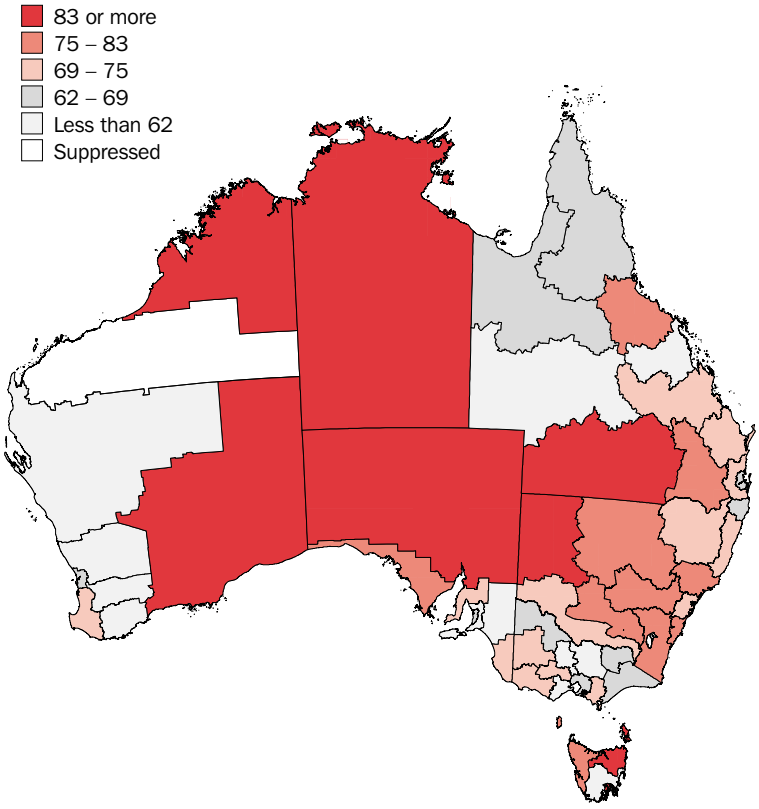
Cerebrovascular diseases (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



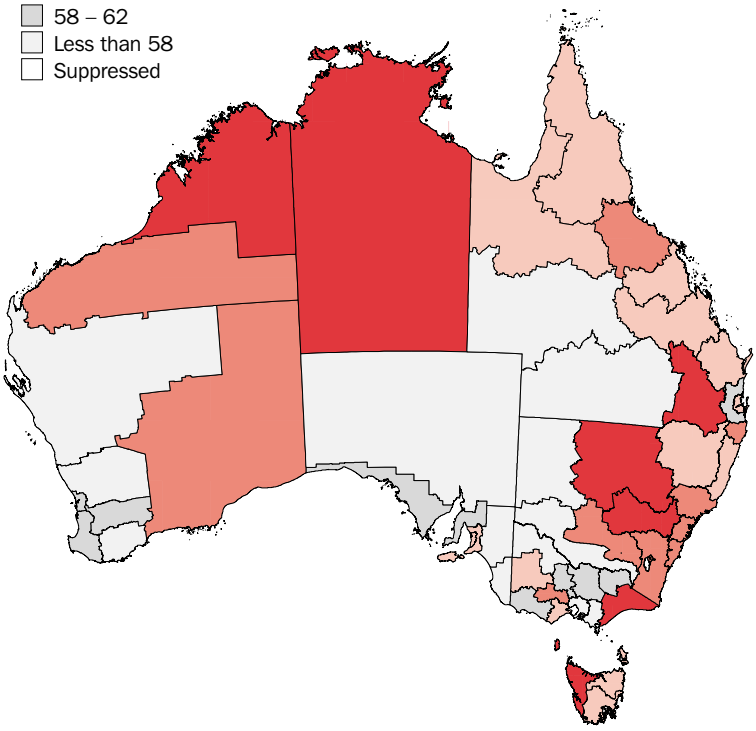
- Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) were the third leading cause of death in Australia, accounting for almost 9.6% of total deaths in 1997–2000. The death rate for stroke was 65.9 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Rural and remote areas of all states and territories, with the exception of South Australia and Victoria, experienced death rates above 75. The Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest rate of 118.5.
- The lowest death rate was recorded in the Western Australian SD of Midlands (34.8), adjacent to Perth.
- Death rates for capital city SDs ranged from a low of 59.4 for Melbourne to a high of 74.6 for Darwin, followed by Sydney with a rate of 70.6.

Cerebrovascular diseases (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males



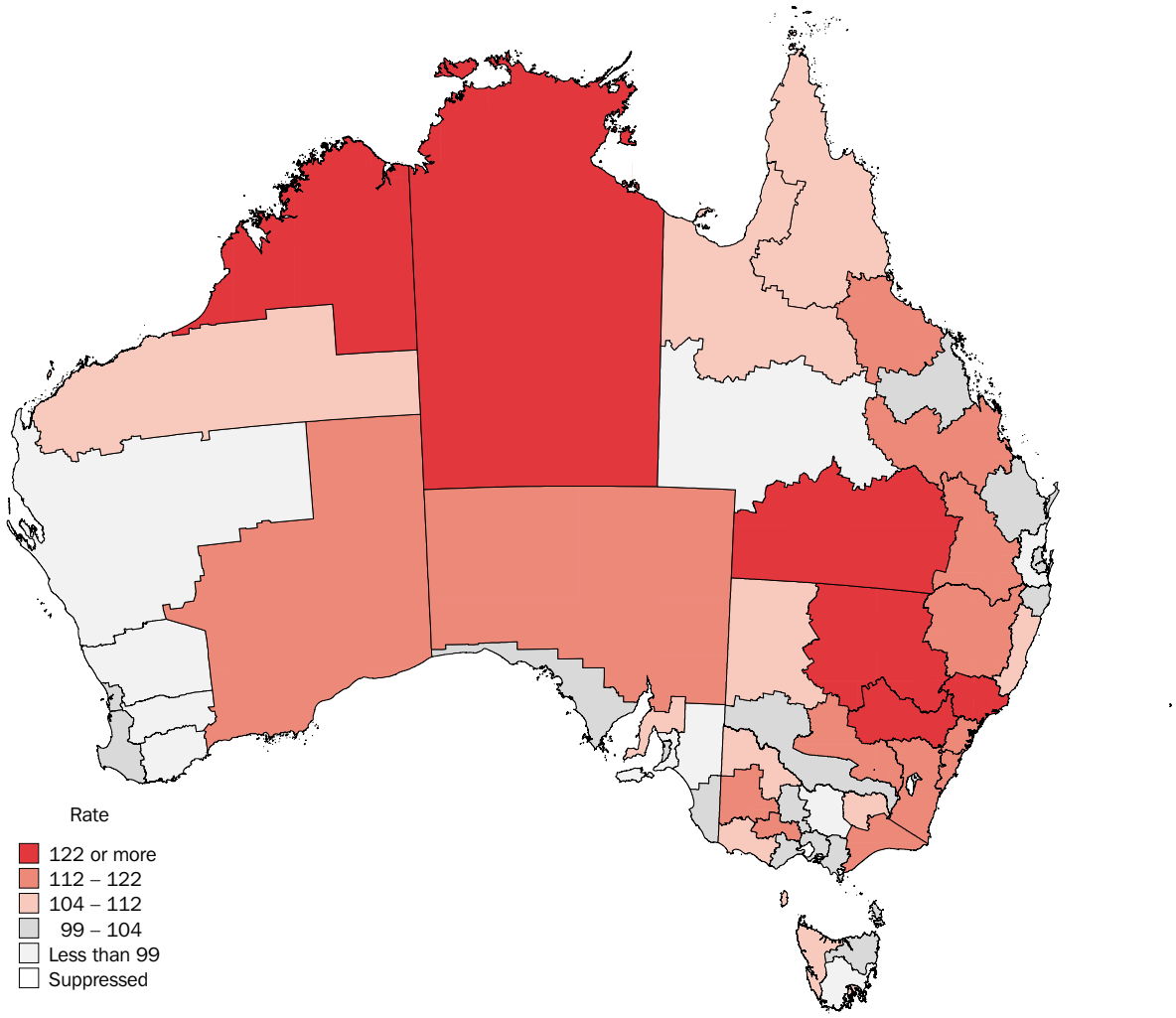
Females



- The national rates from Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) for males and females were very similar, at 65.9 and 65.8 deaths per 100,000 persons respectively. However the death rates from stroke for males were spread over a greater numeric range than those for females and there is little similarity in spatial distributions between the sexes.

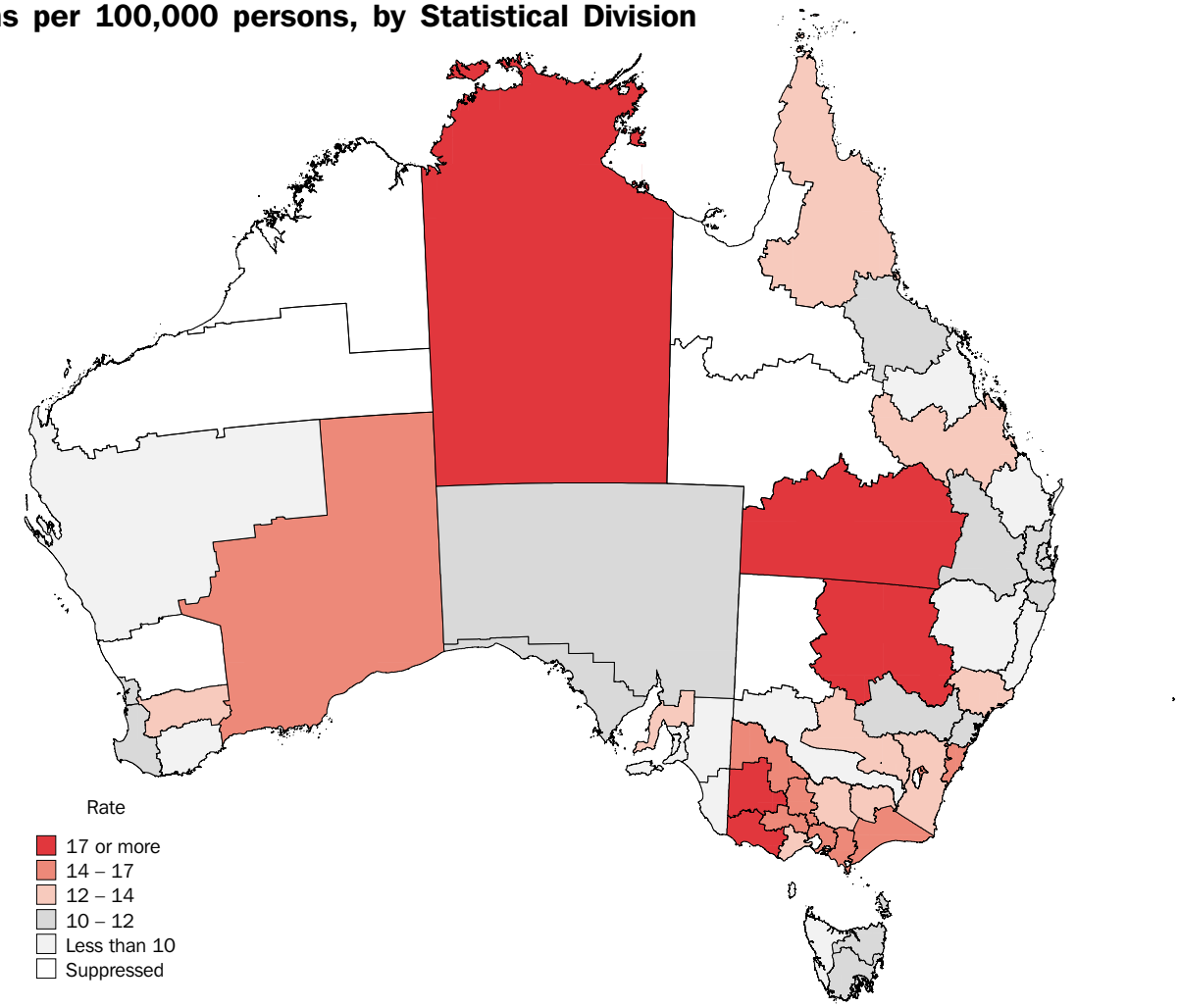
- Death rates for most capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs) followed the general trend of slightly higher rates for males than females. However a number of SDs reported noticeably different rates by sex. The male death rate for Hobart was 84.5, considerably higher than the female rate of 59.2; for Canberra the trend was reversed, with a male death rate of 62.5 compared with a female rate of 71.9.

Cerebrovascular diseases (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where strokes are listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- For the period 1997–2000 the death rate for strokes as a multiple cause was 107.3 deaths per 100,000 persons, making this condition the third leading multiple cause of death in Australia.
- While strokes were reported on 15.6% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for around 9.6% of deaths.
- The multiple cause death rates for strokes ranged from 61.2 deaths per 100,000 persons for Central West SD in Queensland to 196.8 for Northern Territory - Bal SD, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin.
- Death rates for capital city SDs showed similarly higher death rates for strokes as a multiple cause compared with strokes as an underlying cause. Adelaide recorded the lowest rate (99.7) for strokes as a multiple cause, while the rate of 101.9 for Melbourne was above both Perth (99.9) and Canberra (101.4), but still considerably lower than both Darwin (131.6) and Sydney (117.1).

Cerebrovascular diseases (underlying cause) reported with Influenza and pneumonia, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



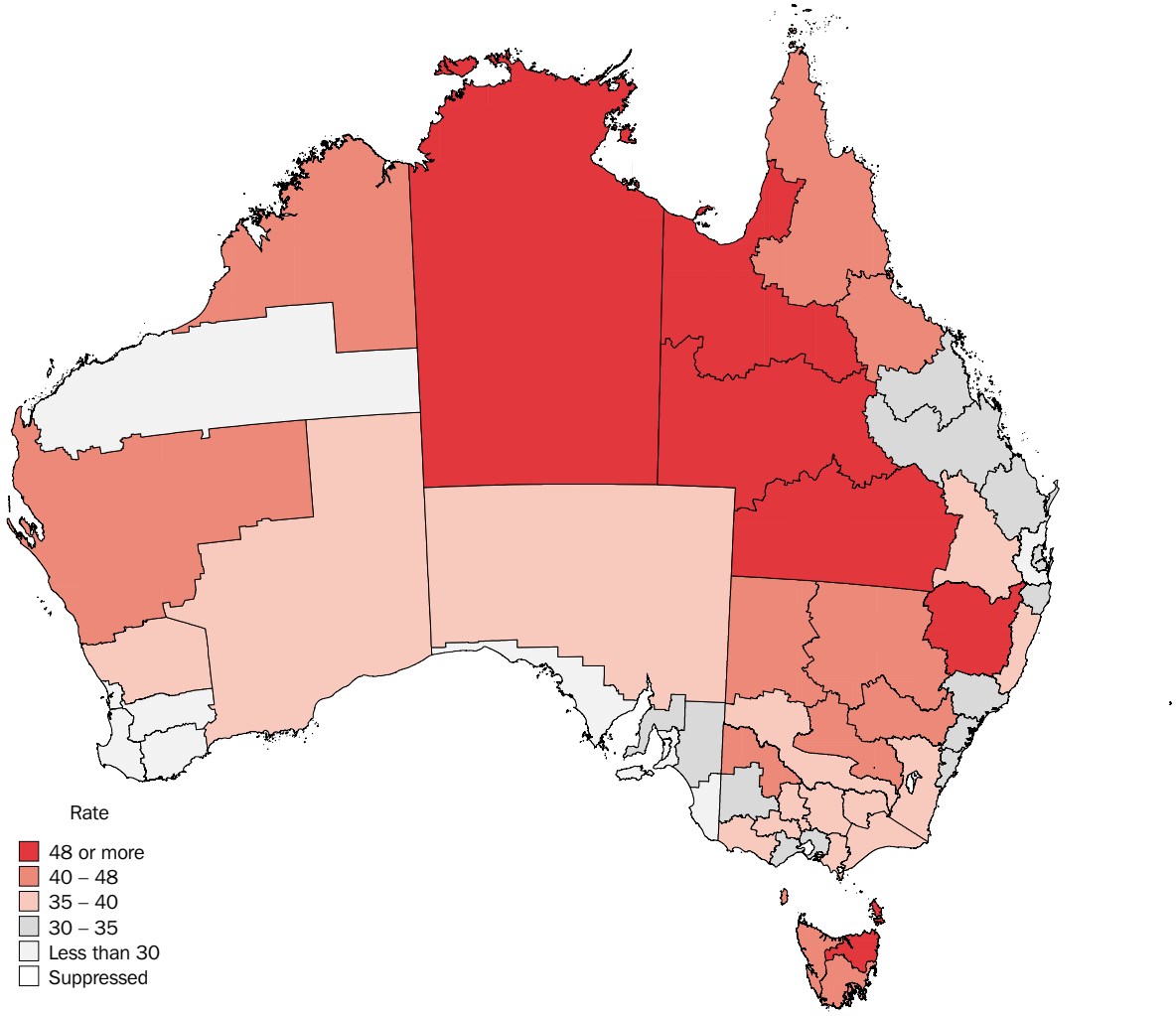
- In Australia, Influenza and pneumonia were associated with 17.7% of deaths where Cerebrovascular diseases were the underlying cause, giving a death rate of 11.7 deaths per 100,000 persons. Cerebrovascular diseases were reported alone on death records in around 27% of cases. However, when reported in conjunction with other conditions, the most common were Influenza and pneumonia, followed by Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries and Ischaemic heart diseases.

- The highest death rate of 35.2 was recorded in the Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin. Other SDs that experienced high rates for this combination of conditions included the Victorian SDs of Western District (20.4) and Wimmera (17.6) in the state's central west and the New South Wales SD of North Western (17.3).

- Victoria had the most noticeable concentration of SDs in the higher rate ranges, with 70% in the highest two ranges; all Victorian SDs experienced rates above the national death rate.

- Death rates for capital city SDs were highest for Canberra (15.3) and Melbourne (14.0), while Adelaide (7.5) recorded the lowest rate.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Chronic lower respiratory diseases (including asthma and emphysema) were the fourth leading cause of death in Australia, accounting for around 4.8% of total deaths registered in 1997–2000. The death rate from Chronic lower respiratory diseases was 33 deaths per 100,000 persons.

- The Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest rate of 104.1, followed by the Queensland SD of North-West with a rate of 76.0.

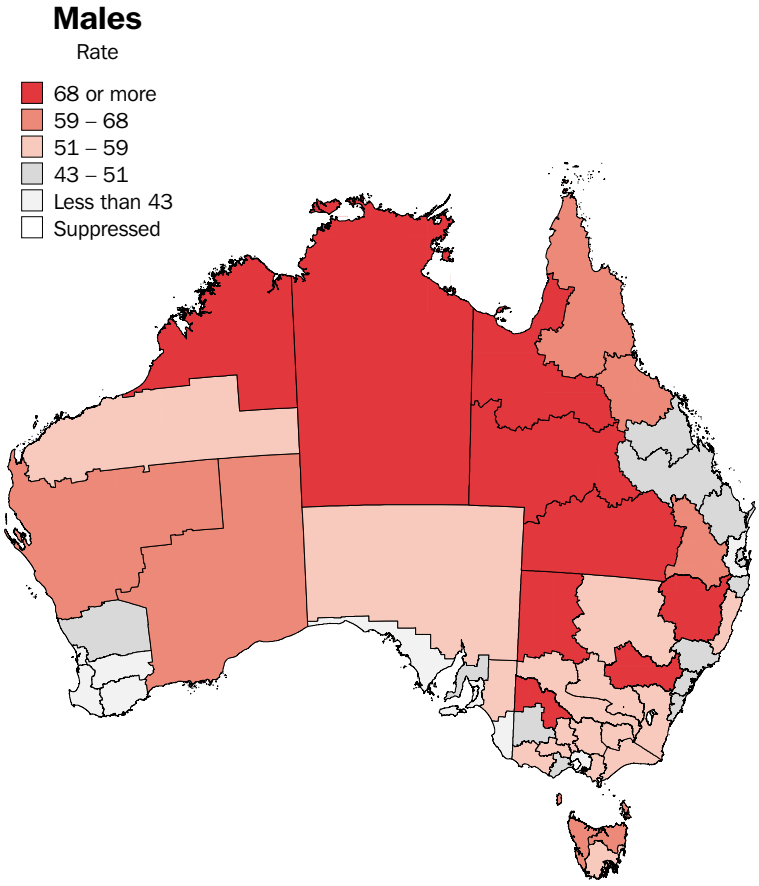
- Except for Tasmania where all SDs recorded rates in the top two ranges, the higher rates were recorded in the more rural and remote SDs of each state or territory.

- Lower rates were recorded along the south east Queensland and New South Wales coastal SDs and the coast of South Australia.

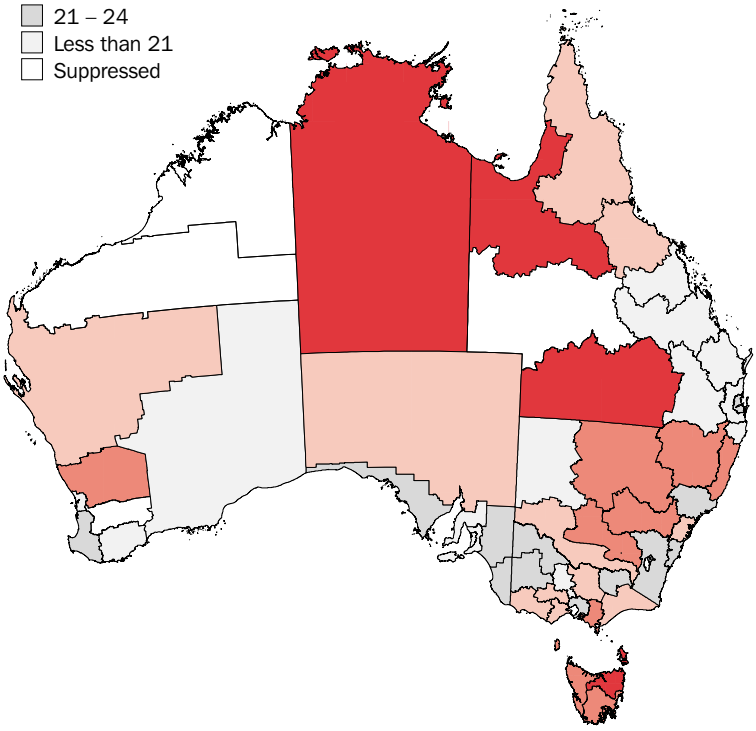
- Darwin (53.9) and Hobart (40.2) reported the highest rates for capital city SDs, while all other capital cities experienced rates below the national death rate, ranging from 27.8 in Perth to 32.9 in Brisbane.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (underlying cause) Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males

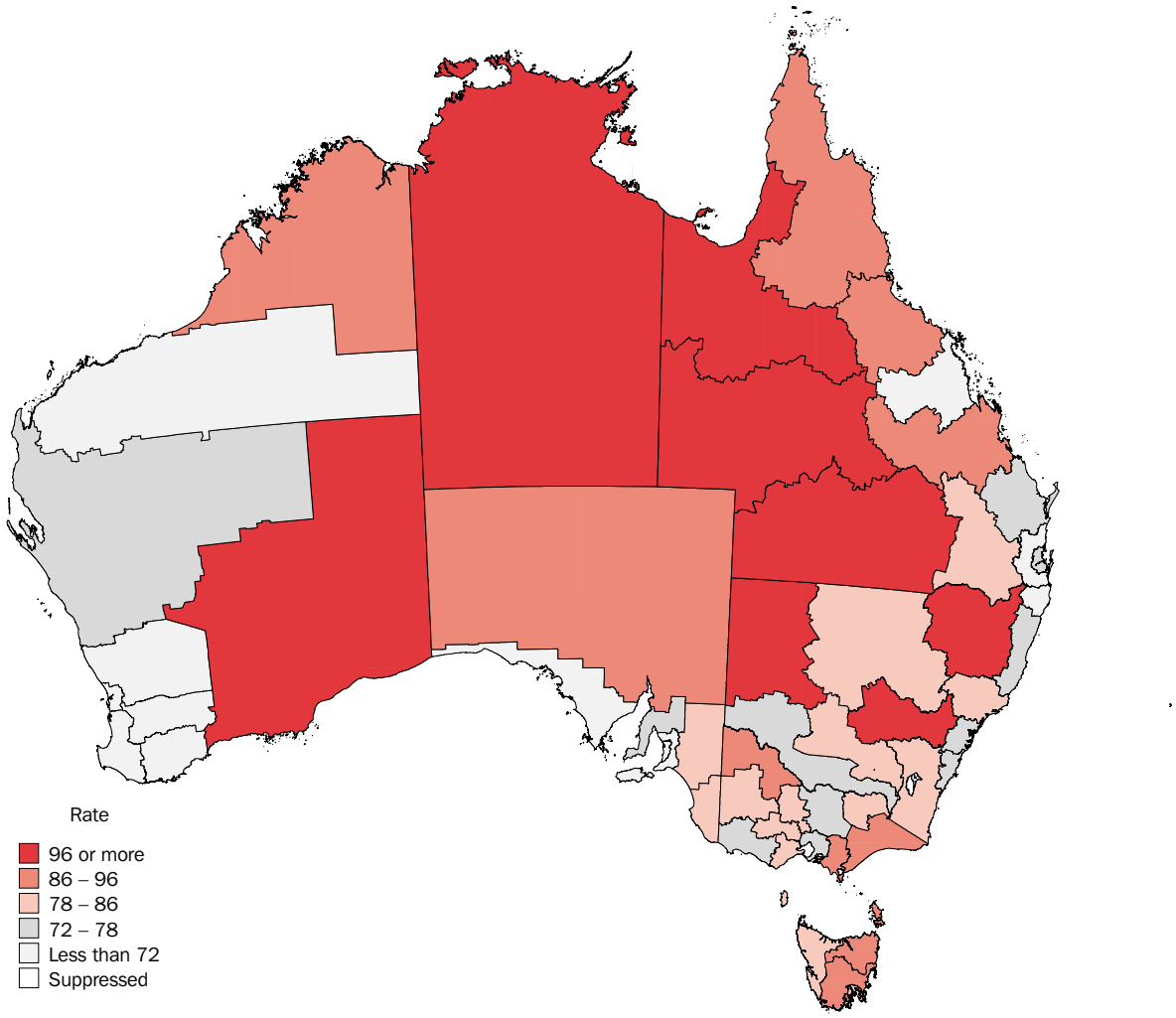


Females



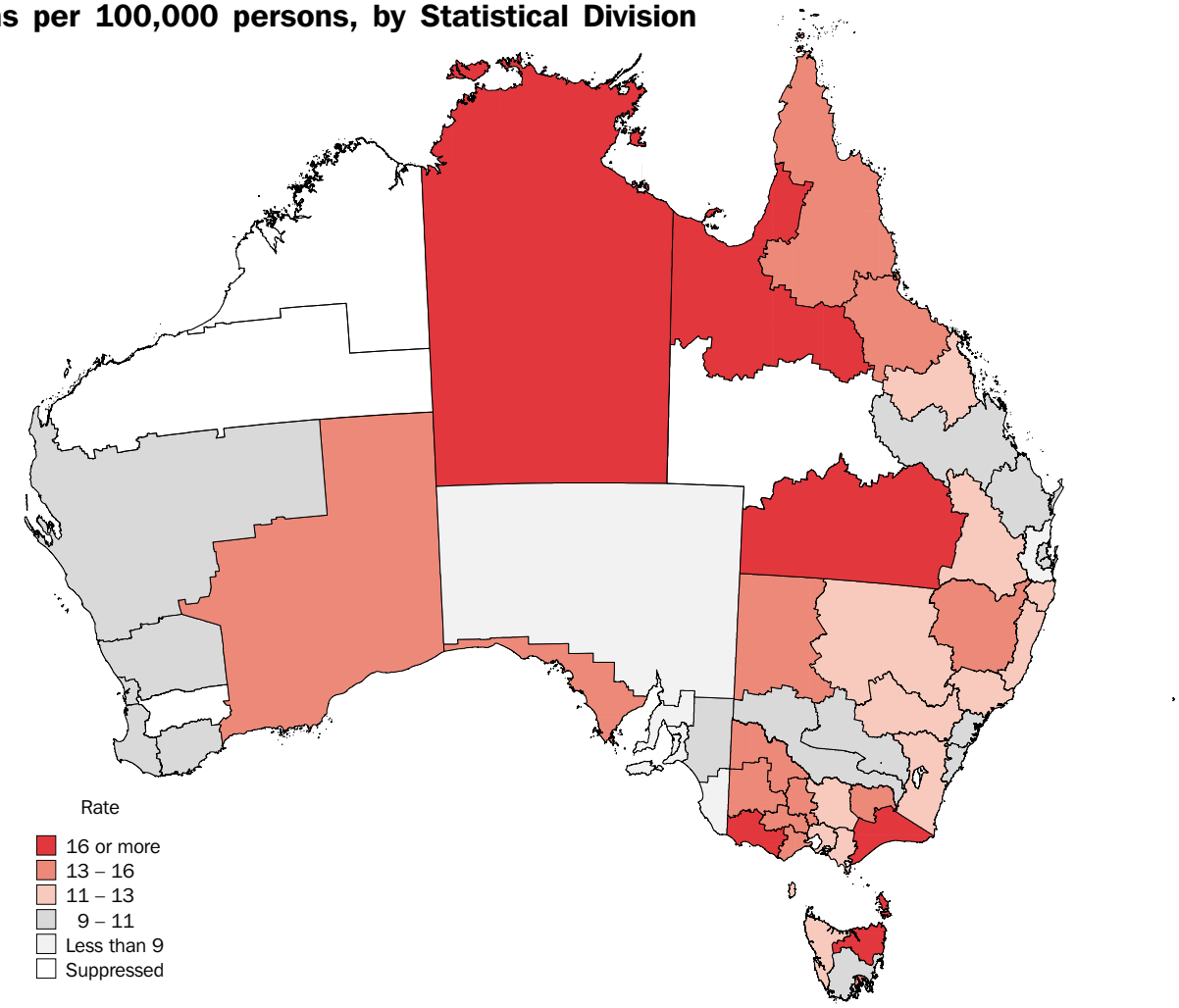
- There is a substantial difference in the national death rate from Chronic lower respiratory diseases for males (46.6 deaths per 100,000 persons) and females (23.2).
- The distribution of rates for males is similar to that for all persons, with Statistical Divisions (SDs) experiencing rates in the highest two ranges in the more rural and remote areas of each state or territory, with the exception of Tasmania.
- The Northern Territory- Bal SD, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest death rate for both males and females (122.0 and 93.9 respectively).
- The lowest male rate of 31.4 was reported in Upper Great Southern SD in Western Australia and the lowest female rate of 15.2 was reported in Outer Adelaide SD.
- Canberra experienced the lowest rate (36.6) of the capital city SDs for males, while Darwin and Hobart reported the highest rates of 66.4 and 58.8 respectively.
- The highest rate for females was also reported in Darwin (45.4), well above the second highest capital city rate of 27.1 recorded in Hobart and more than double Adelaide's rate of 19.2.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Chronic lower respiratory diseases as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where Chronic lower respiratory diseases are listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- For the period 1997–2000 the death rate for Chronic lower respiratory diseases as a multiple cause was 75 deaths per 100,000 persons, making it the fifth leading multiple cause of death in Australia.
- Although Chronic lower respiratory diseases were reported on 10.9% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for only 4.8% of deaths.
- The death rates for Statistical Divisions (SDs) across Australia ranged from the highest rate of 228.4 reported for Northern Territory - Bal SD to the lowest rate of 54.5 experienced by Lower Great Southern SD in Western Australia.
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases as a multiple cause of death occurred predominantly in remote and rural SDs in the Northern Territory, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Western Australia had the greatest concentration of SDs with low death rates.
- Of the capital cities, Darwin (126.4) reported the highest death rate, while Canberra and Perth experienced the lowest rates of 55.4 and 61.0 respectively.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (underlying cause) reported with Influenza and pneumonia, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

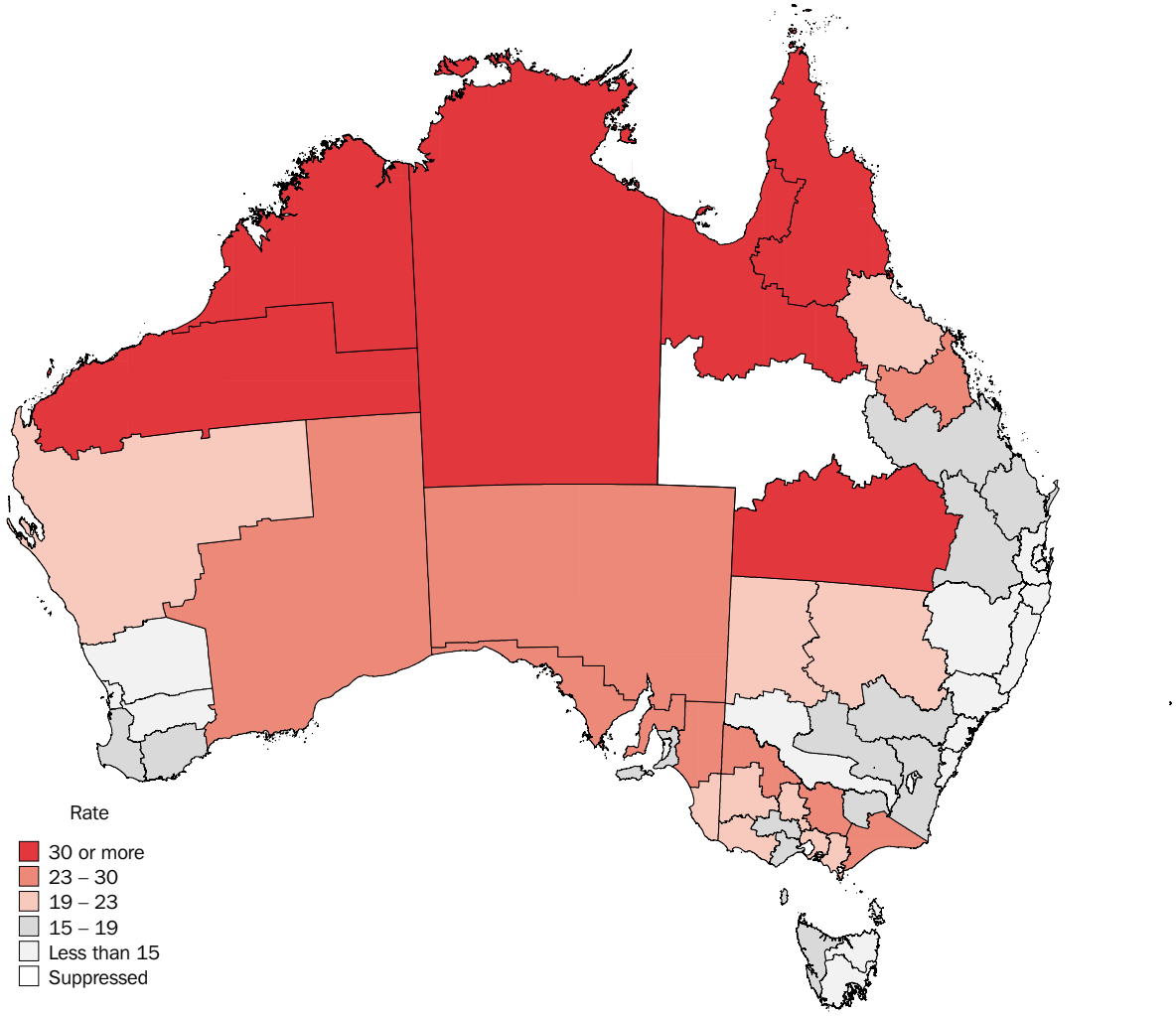


- In Australia, Influenza and pneumonia were associated with 32.8% of deaths where Chronic lower respiratory diseases were the underlying cause, giving a death rate of 10.8 deaths per 100,000 persons. Apart from Influenza and pneumonia, underlying Chronic lower respiratory diseases are most frequently associated with Ischaemic heart diseases and Malignant neoplasms.

- The Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest death rate of 48.7. This rate was more than double any other recorded in Australia for this combination of causes. Other areas with high rates were Western District (17.6) and East Gippsland (17.4), both in Victoria.

- Hobart was the capital city with the highest death rate (14.0), while the lowest rates were experienced in the cities of Adelaide (7.7) and Canberra (8.9).

Diabetes mellitus (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Diabetes mellitus was the sixth leading underlying cause of death in Australia for the period 1997–2000, accounting for 2.3% of all deaths, with a national death rate of 15.8 deaths per 100,000 persons.

- There was a large variation in death rates for diabetes in Australia, influenced by the size of the Indigenous population in various Statistical Divisions (SDs). The proportion of deaths from diabetes for Australia's Indigenous population is approximately four times that of the non-Indigenous population(a).

- Generally, the northern and more remote areas of Australia experienced higher death rates than the southern and eastern areas of Australia. SDs with high rates included Kimberley (69.4) in the north of Western Australia, Northern Territory-Bal (68.4), covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, and North West SD in Queensland (54.4).

- Low rates were reported in the New South Wales SDs of Richmond-Tweed (9.4), Illawarra (10.8) and Sydney (11.6) and Moreton SD in Queensland (11.0).

- For capital city SDs, Darwin, experienced a very high death rate (37.4). Of the other capital cities Melbourne had the highest rate of 19.5, considerably higher than Sydney (11.6) and Canberra (11.7), which reported the lowest rates.

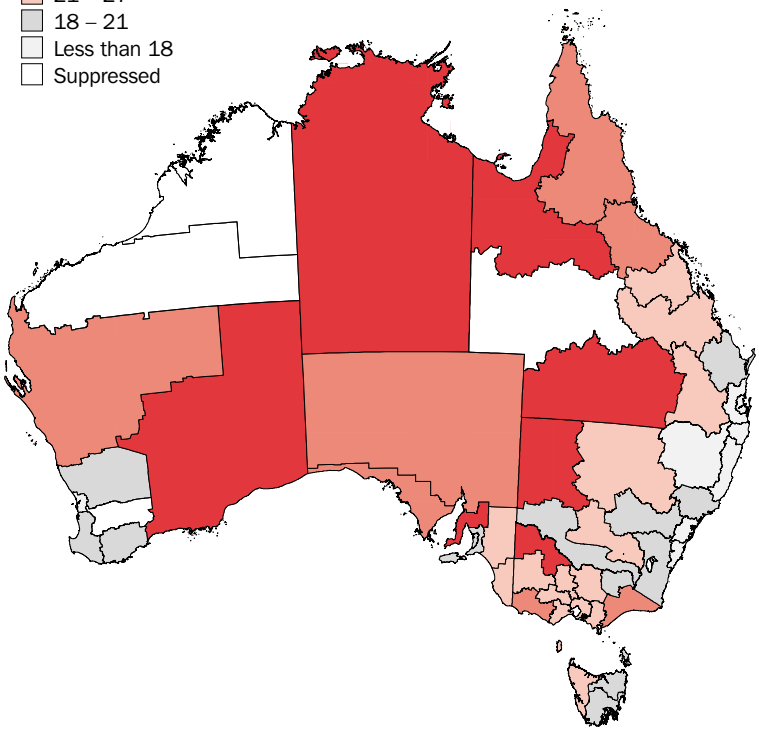
[a] ABS data available on request

Diabetes mellitus (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males

Rate

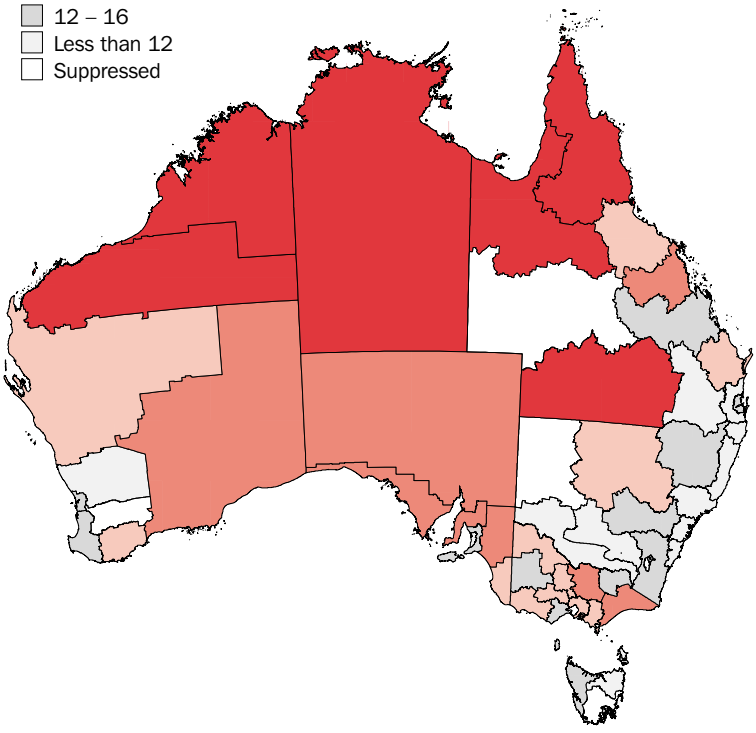
- 33 or more
- 27 – 33
- 21 – 27
- 18 – 21
- Less than 18
- Suppressed



Females

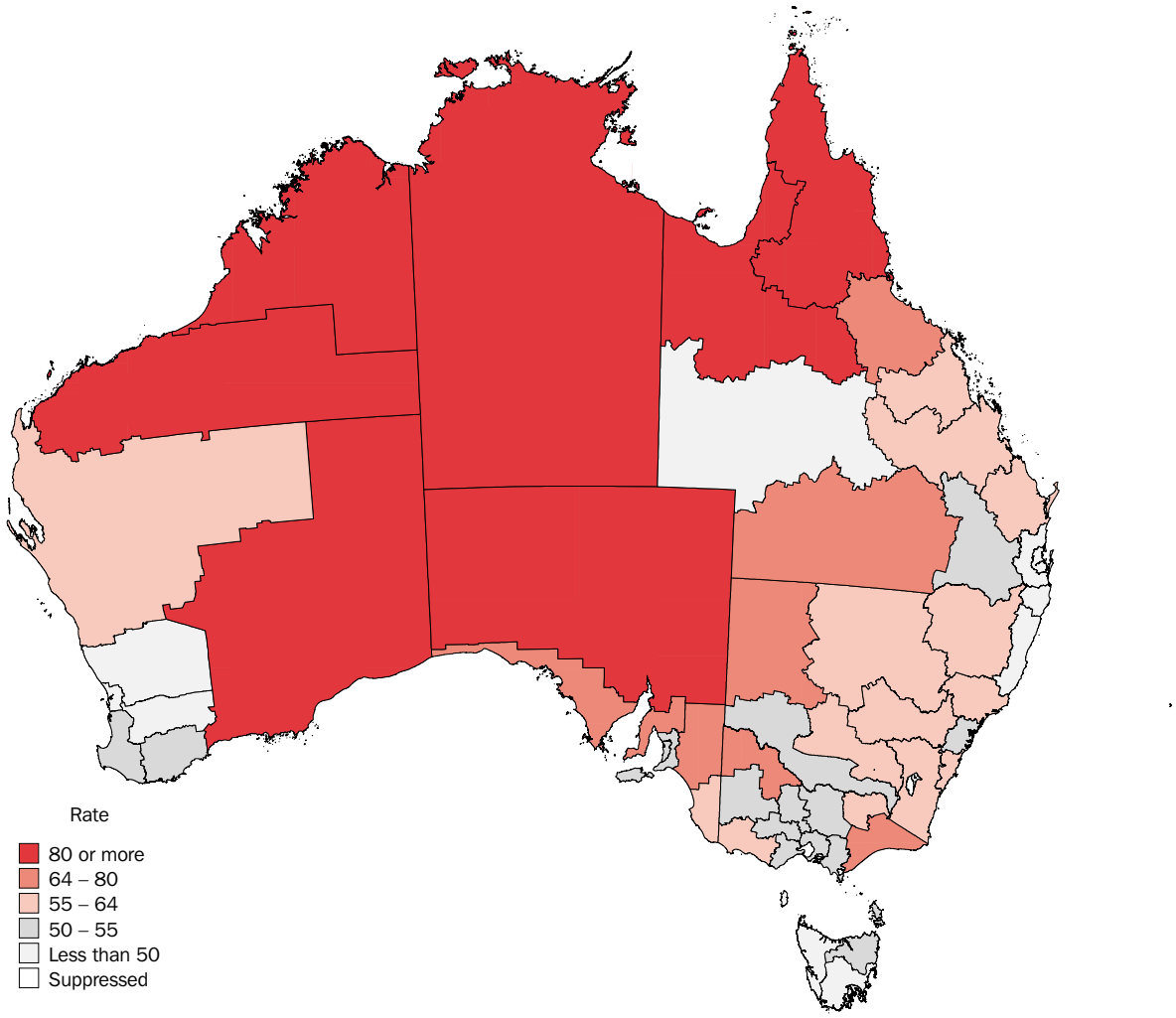
Rate

- 28 or more
- 21 – 28
- 16 – 21
- 12 – 16
- Less than 12
- Suppressed



- Males experienced a higher national death rate (18.8 deaths per 100,000 persons) from Diabetes mellitus than females (13.6) in the period 1997–2000.
- In a similar spatial pattern to that for total persons, the highest death rates for males and females were experienced in the more remote areas of Australia, away from major population centres and in areas with higher proportions of Indigenous persons.
- For males, the highest death rate (70.3) was reported in the Statistical Division (SD) of Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin. The lowest male death rate of 11.8 was reported in Canberra SD in the Australian Capital Territory.
- For females, the highest death rate (108.0) was reported in the SD of Kimberley in Western Australia. The lowest female death rate of 7.0 was reported in Richmond-Tweed SD in New South Wales.

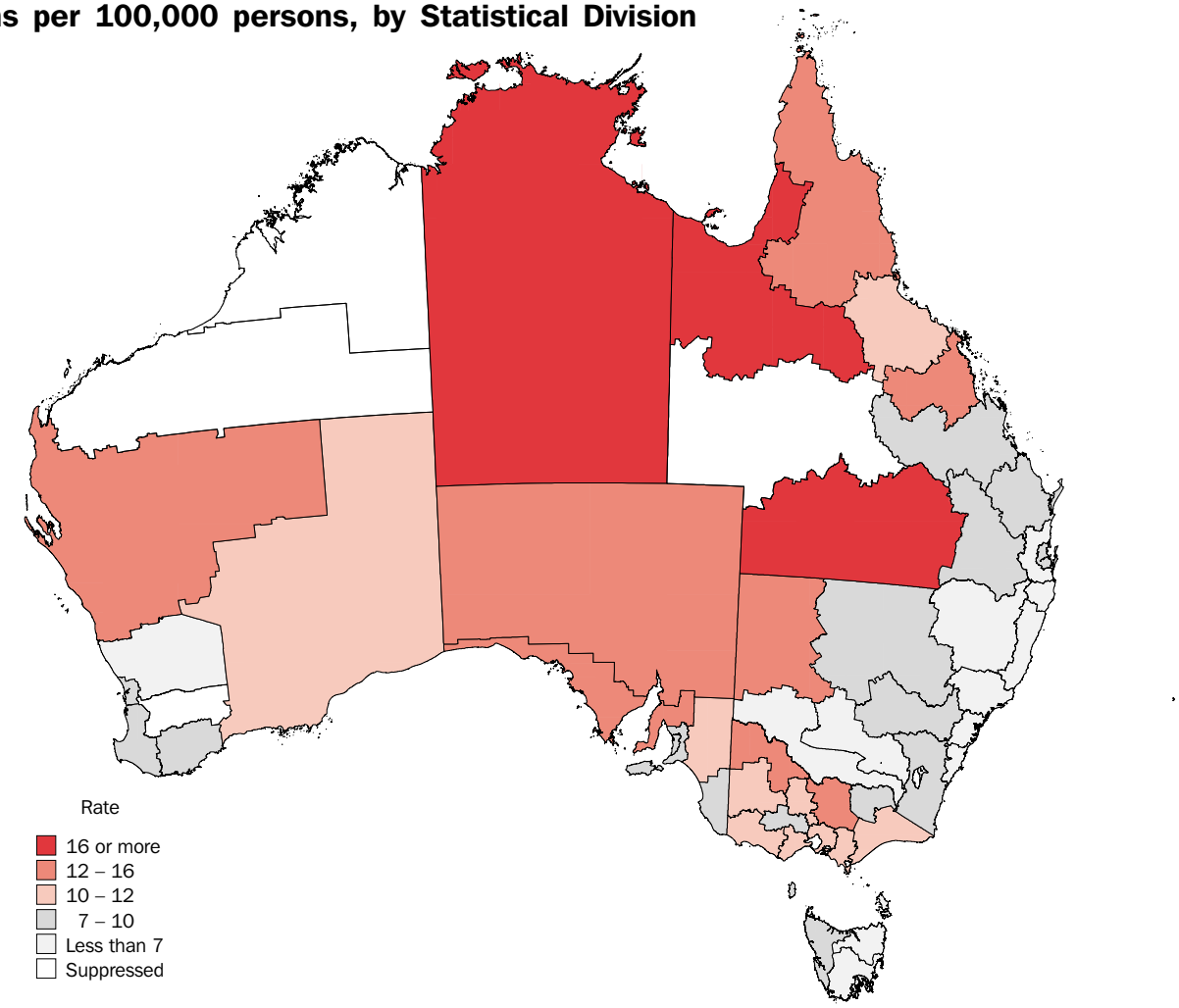
Diabetes mellitus (multiple cause), persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Diabetes mellitus as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where Diabetes mellitus is listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- For the period 1997–2000, Diabetes mellitus was the seventh leading multiple cause of death in Australia. The death rate for multiple cause diabetes of 51.7 deaths per 100,000 persons was considerably higher than the death rate from diabetes as the underlying cause (15.8).
- While Diabetes mellitus was reported on 7.5% of death records, it was identified as the underlying cause for only 2.3% of deaths.
- The death rates for diabetes as a multiple cause were highest in the more remote areas, particularly in those areas where Indigenous persons formed a higher proportion of the population. This is related to the fact that diabetes as a multiple cause contributes to more than twice the proportion of Indigenous deaths compared with non-Indigenous deaths(a).
- The general trend was for lower death rates to be experienced in more highly populated areas, particularly around capital cities and in the populous coastal regions.
- The remote Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Kimberley in Western Australia and Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, reported high death rates of 158.8 and 195.9 respectively.

[a] ABS data available on request.

Diabetes mellitus (underlying cause) reported with Ischaemic heart diseases, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



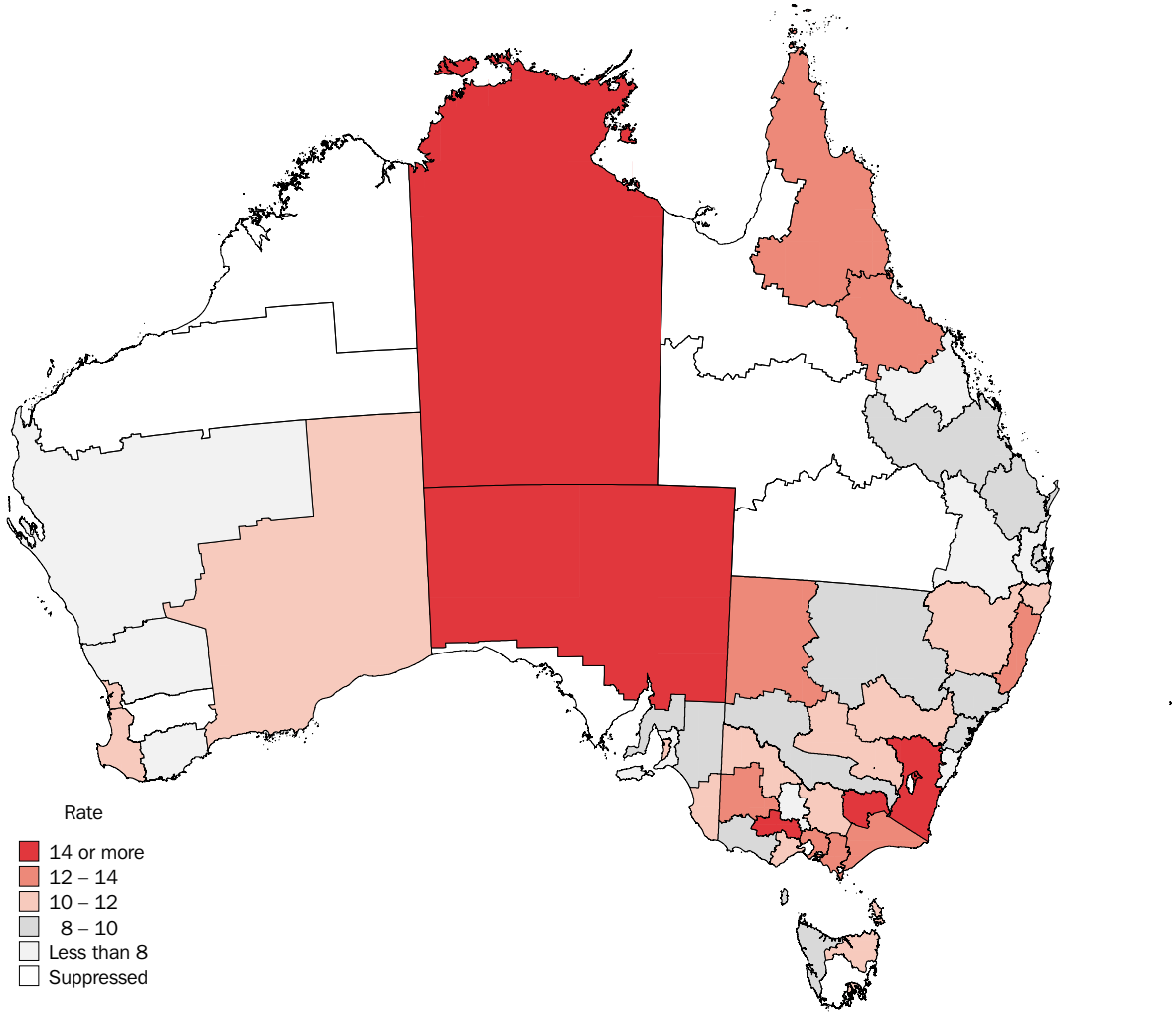
- In Australia, Ischaemic heart diseases were reported as contributing to 50.9% of Diabetes mellitus deaths for the period 1997–2000, giving a death rate of 8.1 deaths per 100,000 persons. Apart from Ischaemic heart diseases, underlying Diabetes mellitus is most frequently associated with Cerebrovascular diseases and Renal failure.

- Similar to the pattern for Diabetes mellitus as a multiple cause of death, diabetes reported with Ischaemic heart diseases recorded higher death rates in areas which were both remote and had higher proportions of Indigenous persons.

- Tasmania had the lowest overall death rates of the states and territories, with all Tasmanian Statistical Divisions (SDs) having death rates equal to or below seven.

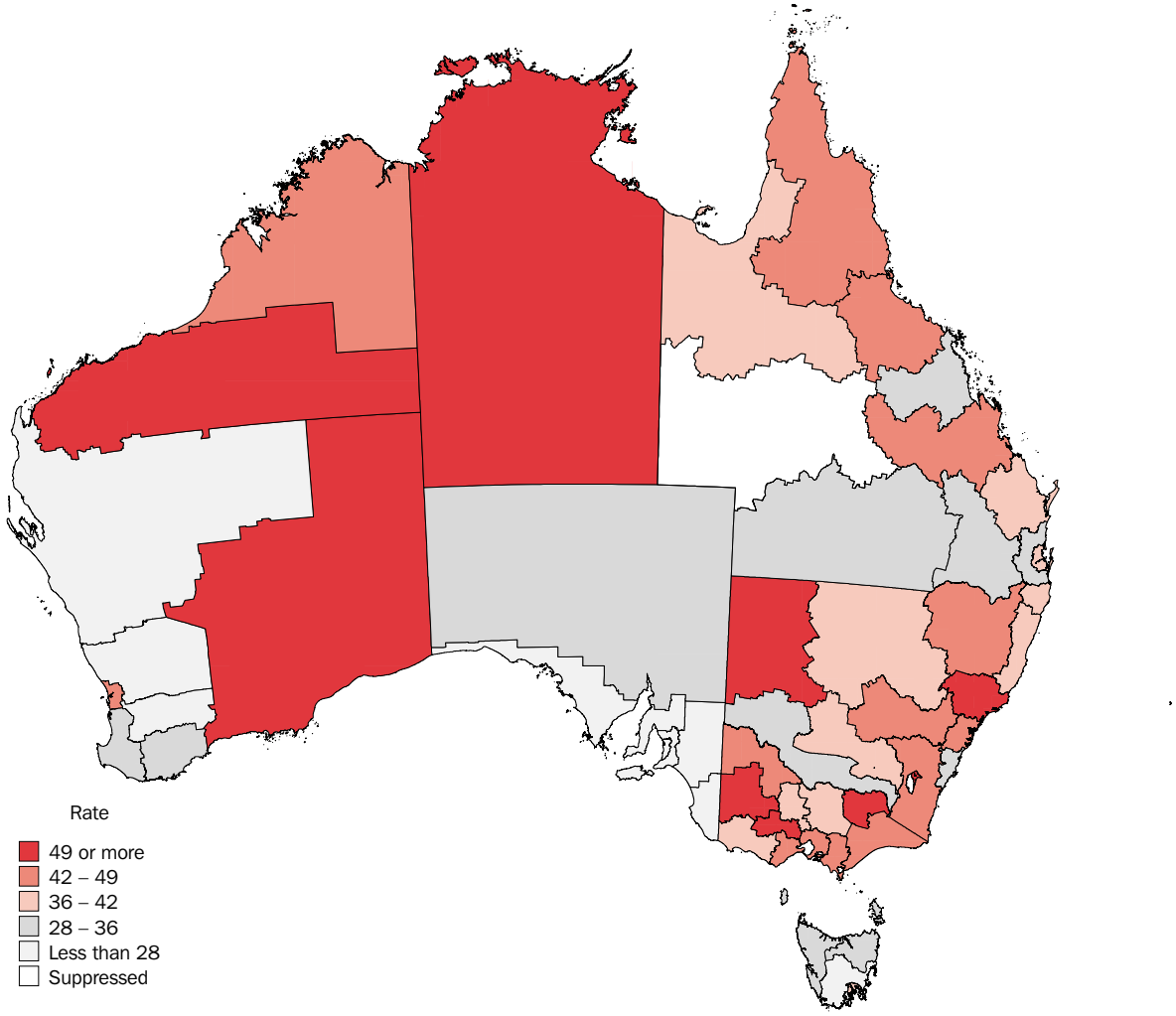
- With the exception of Darwin and Melbourne, all capital cities recorded rates below the national rate.

Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (underlying cause), Persons Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



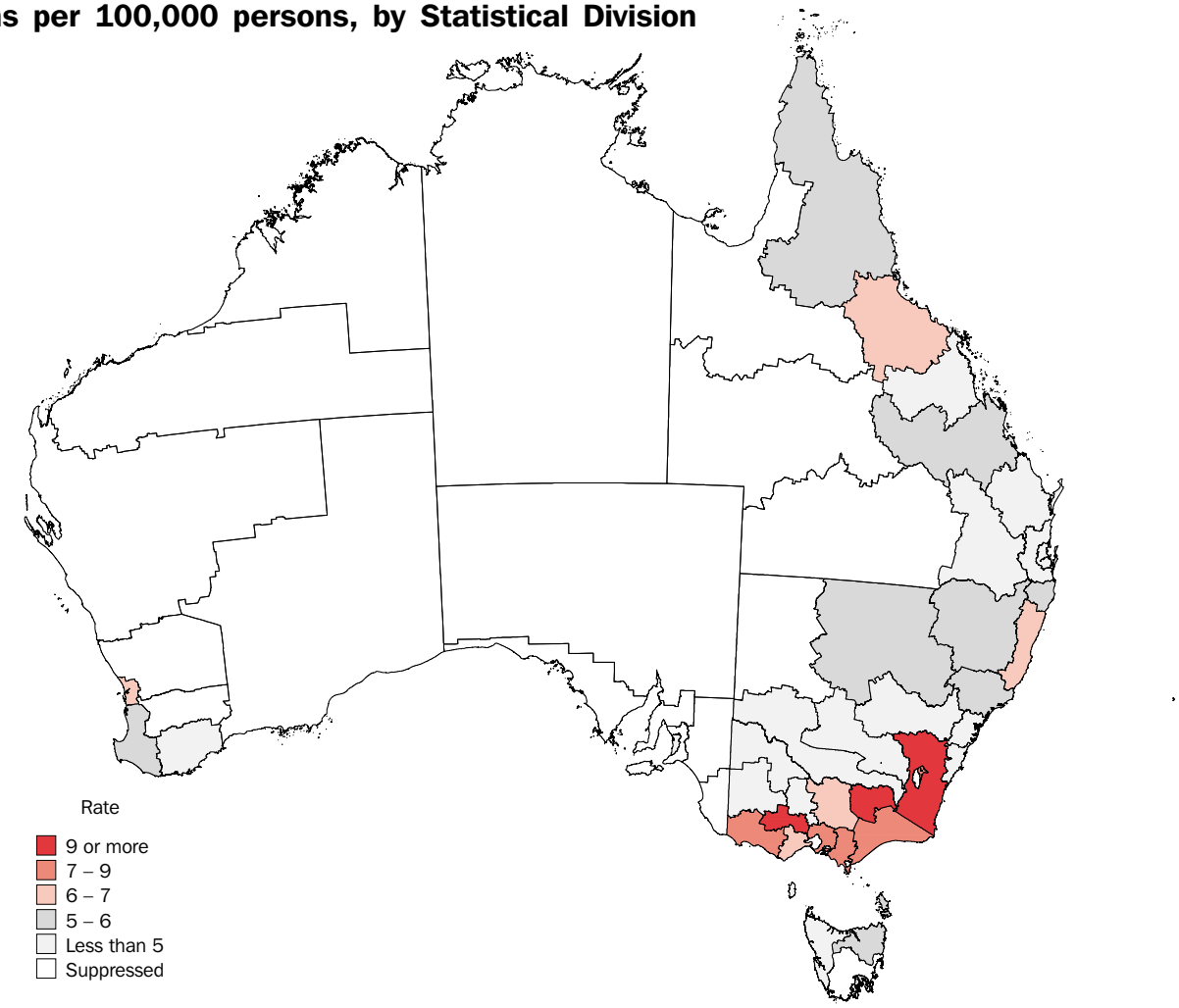
- Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders include dementias and directly account for approximately 1.5% of total deaths recorded. For the period 1997–2000 this set of conditions was the tenth leading cause of death in Australia, with a national death rate of 10.3 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Of the top ten leading causes of death, Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders was the only set of conditions where females recorded a higher death rate (10.8) than males (9.3).
- Death rates from organic mental disorders ranged from a high of 20.6 in Central Highlands Statistical Division (SD) in Victoria to a low of 5.8 in Lower Great Southern SD in Western Australia.
- Generally, rural and remote areas of Australia recorded higher death rates than capital cities. For capital city SDs, Canberra (14.4) recorded the highest death rate, while Brisbane (8.3) recorded the lowest rate.

Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (multiple cause), Persons Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



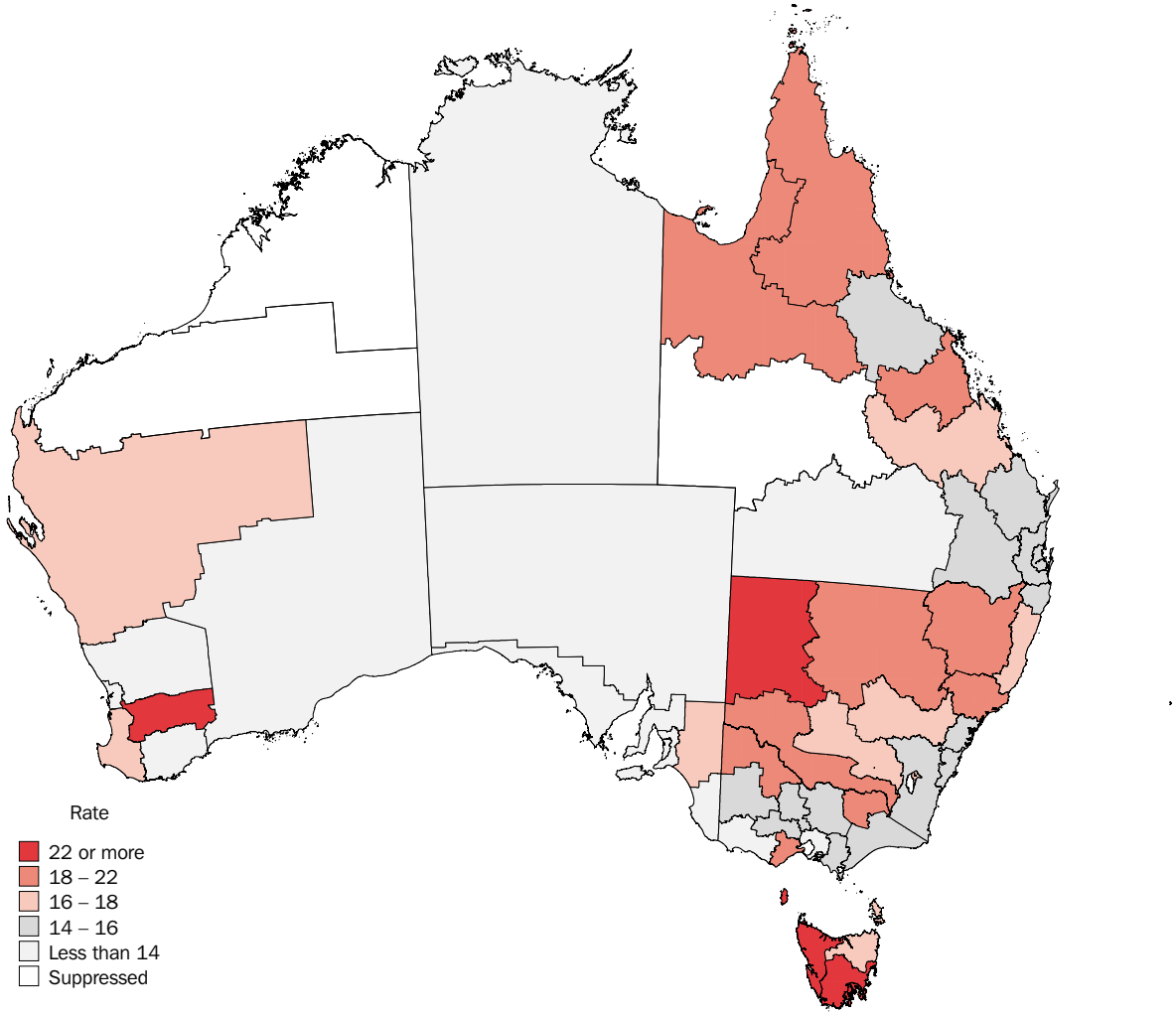
- Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where this set of conditions is listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- For the period 1997–2000, Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders were the tenth leading multiple cause of death in Australia. The death rate for multiple cause organic mental disorders of 40.4 deaths per 100,000 persons was considerably higher than the death rate for organic mental disorders as the underlying cause (10.3).
- While Organic mental disorders were reported on 5.9% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for only 1.5% of deaths.
- The rate for males (42.2) was slightly higher than that for females (39.5), opposite to the pattern for the underlying cause of death rates.
- For persons, Northern Territory - Bal Statistical Division (SD), covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, recorded the highest death rate of 89.1.
- The southern South Australian SDs of Murray Lands, Eyre and Outer Adelaide recorded the lowest rates of 16.9, 17.6 and 18.7 respectively.
- There was considerable variation between capital city SDs, with Canberra recording a death rate of 51.9, substantially greater than the lowest rate of 23.7 recorded for Adelaide. Sydney, Melbourne and Perth SDs were very similar with death rates of 44.1, 45.4 and 45.0 respectively.

Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (underlying cause) reported with Influenza and pneumonia, Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- In Australia, Influenza and pneumonia were reported as contributing to 50.4% of deaths where Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders were the underlying cause for the period 1997–2000. Apart from Influenza and pneumonia, underlying organic mental conditions are most frequently associated with heart failure and Ischaemic heart diseases.
- The national death rate for organic mental disorders reported with Influenza and pneumonia was 5.2 deaths per 100,000 persons, just under half the rate for Organic mental disorders as the underlying cause (10.3).
- While the rates for deaths from this combination vary across Australia, a concentration of higher rates are found in the cooler south-eastern regions of the country.
- The highest death rate occurred in the north east Victorian Statistical Division (SD) of Ovens-Murray. SDs in South Australia, the Northern Territory and most of Western Australia recorded numbers of deaths too low to map for this condition.
- Death rates for capital city SDs followed the climatic pattern, with Canberra (7.7) and Melbourne (7.1) recording the highest rates. The death rate for Adelaide at 1.9 was substantially lower than that of the other capital cities.

Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (underlying cause), Persons Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

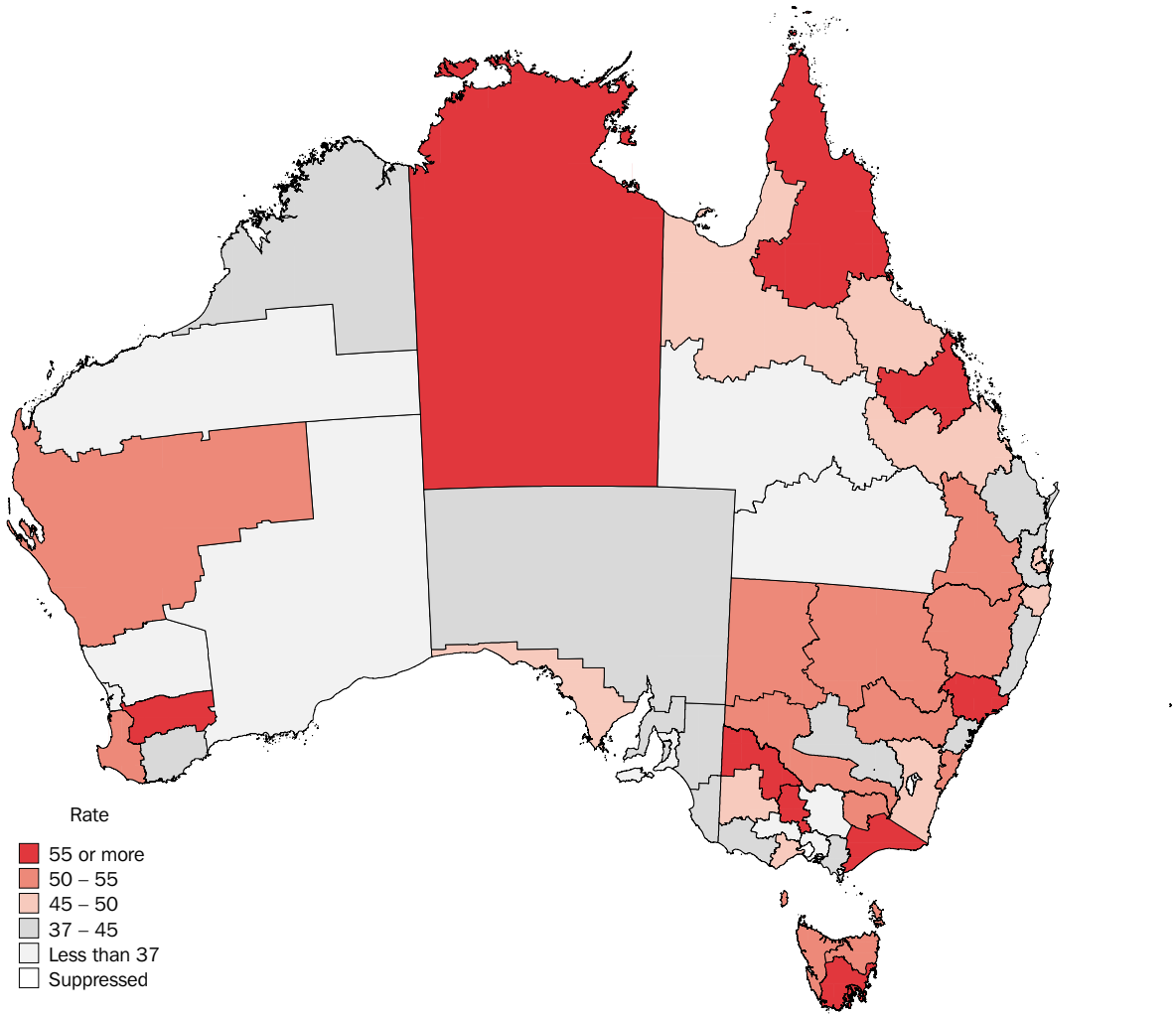


- Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (including atherosclerosis and aortic aneurysm) were the seventh leading underlying cause of death in Australia, responsible for around 2.2% of all deaths, with a national death rate of 14.9 deaths per 100,000 persons for 1997–2000.

- The eastern states of Australia in general experienced the highest death rates for this set of conditions, particularly northern Queensland and Tasmania, with South Australia and the Northern Territory recording the lowest death rates.

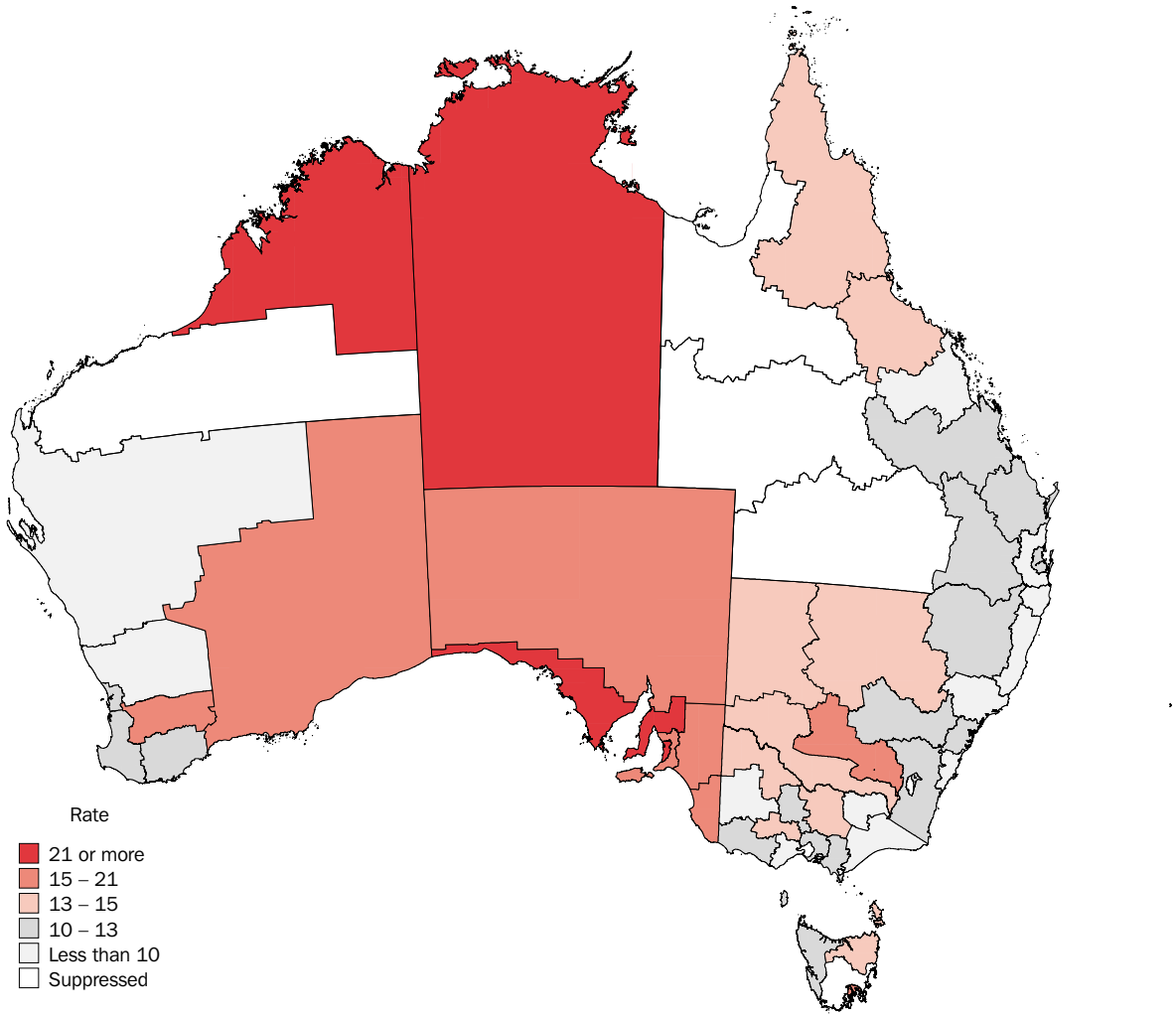
- Of the capital cities, Hobart had the highest rate (22.6), more than 50% above the national average, while the lowest capital city rate was recorded in Perth (12.2)

Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (including atherosclerosis and aortic aneurysm) as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where these conditions are listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- The national death rate for diseases of the arteries as a multiple cause was 42.7 deaths per 100,000 persons, making this the eighth leading multiple cause of death in Australia for 1997–2000.
- While diseases of the arteries were reported on 6.2% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for only 2.2% of deaths.
- Most Statistical Divisions (SDs) in Tasmania and New South Wales recorded death rates in the two highest ranges for this set of conditions. Conversely South Australia recorded lower rates, with no SDs in this state recording rates in the top two ranges.
- Melbourne and Canberra had the lowest rates of the capital city SDs, 34.7 and 35.0 respectively, while the highest rates occurred in Hobart (57.4) and Darwin (59.5).

Influenza and pneumonia (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- The death rate in Australia from Influenza and pneumonia as an underlying cause was 12.2 deaths per 100,000 persons, making these conditions the ninth leading underlying cause of death for 1997–2000, accounting for 1.8% of all deaths.

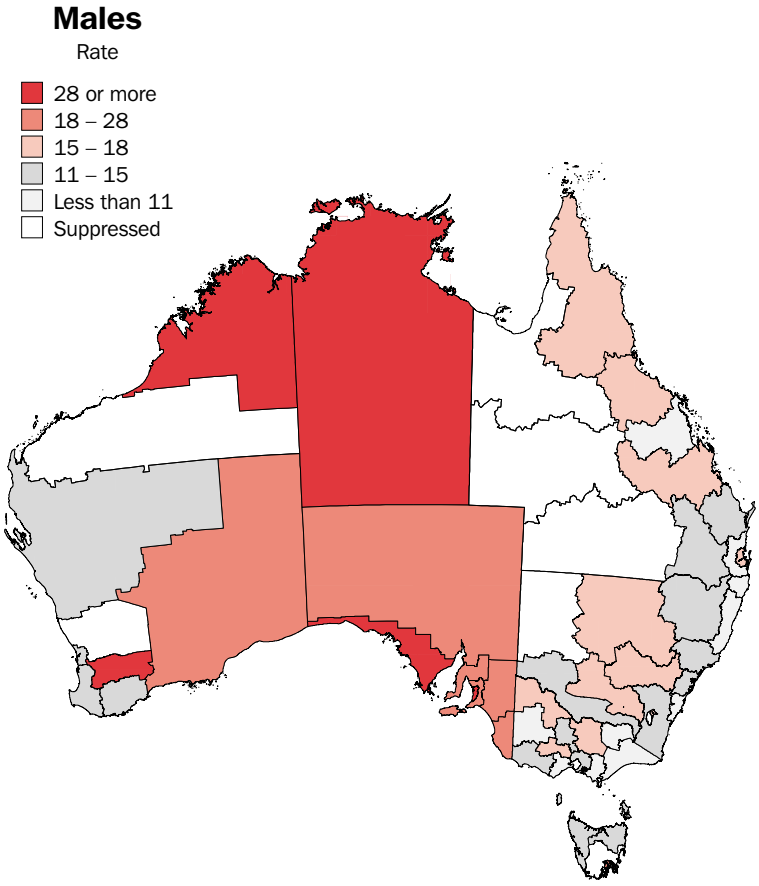
- Generally, the areas of highest population density in Australia, particularly the eastern and south-eastern coastal SDs and those around Perth experienced the lowest death rates. The notable exception to this pattern was Adelaide and adjacent coastal SDs in South Australia.

- The Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia recorded the highest rates while coastal SDs in southern Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia recorded the lowest rates.

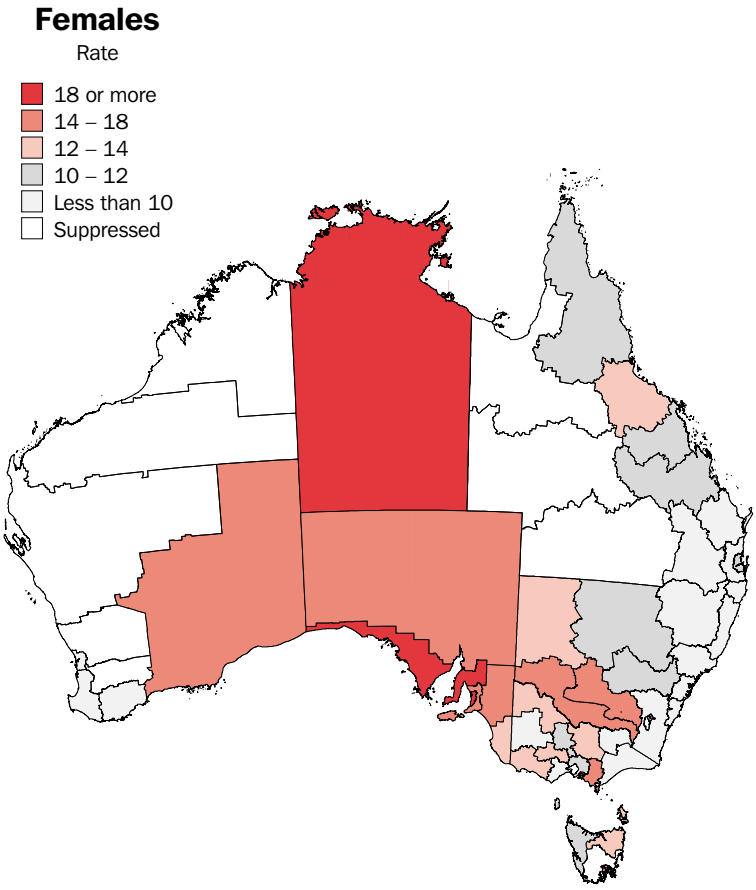
- Adelaide reported the highest rate of the capital cities (24.4), more than double the lowest capital city rate of 10.4 reported in Sydney.

Influenza and pneumonia (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males

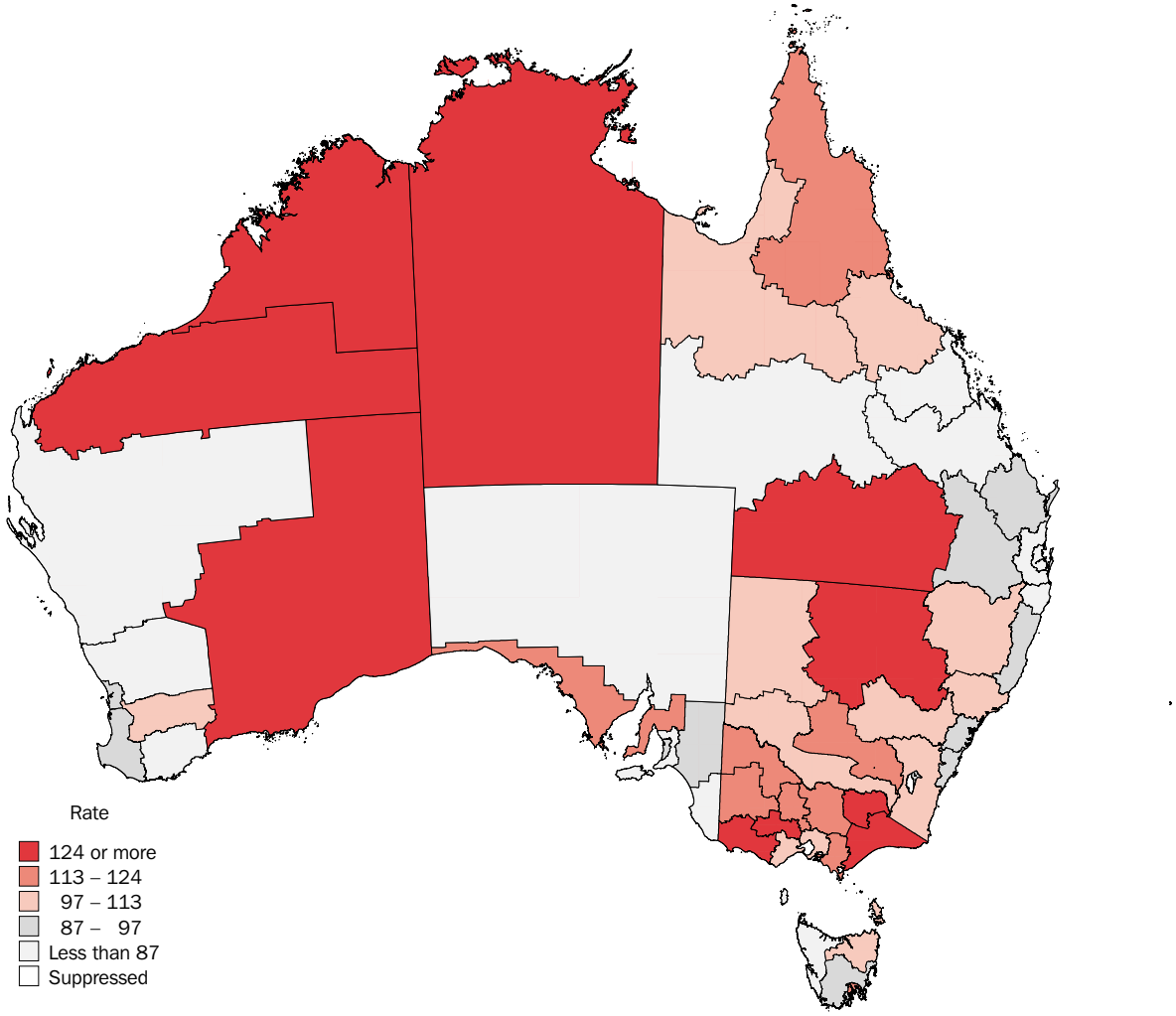


Females



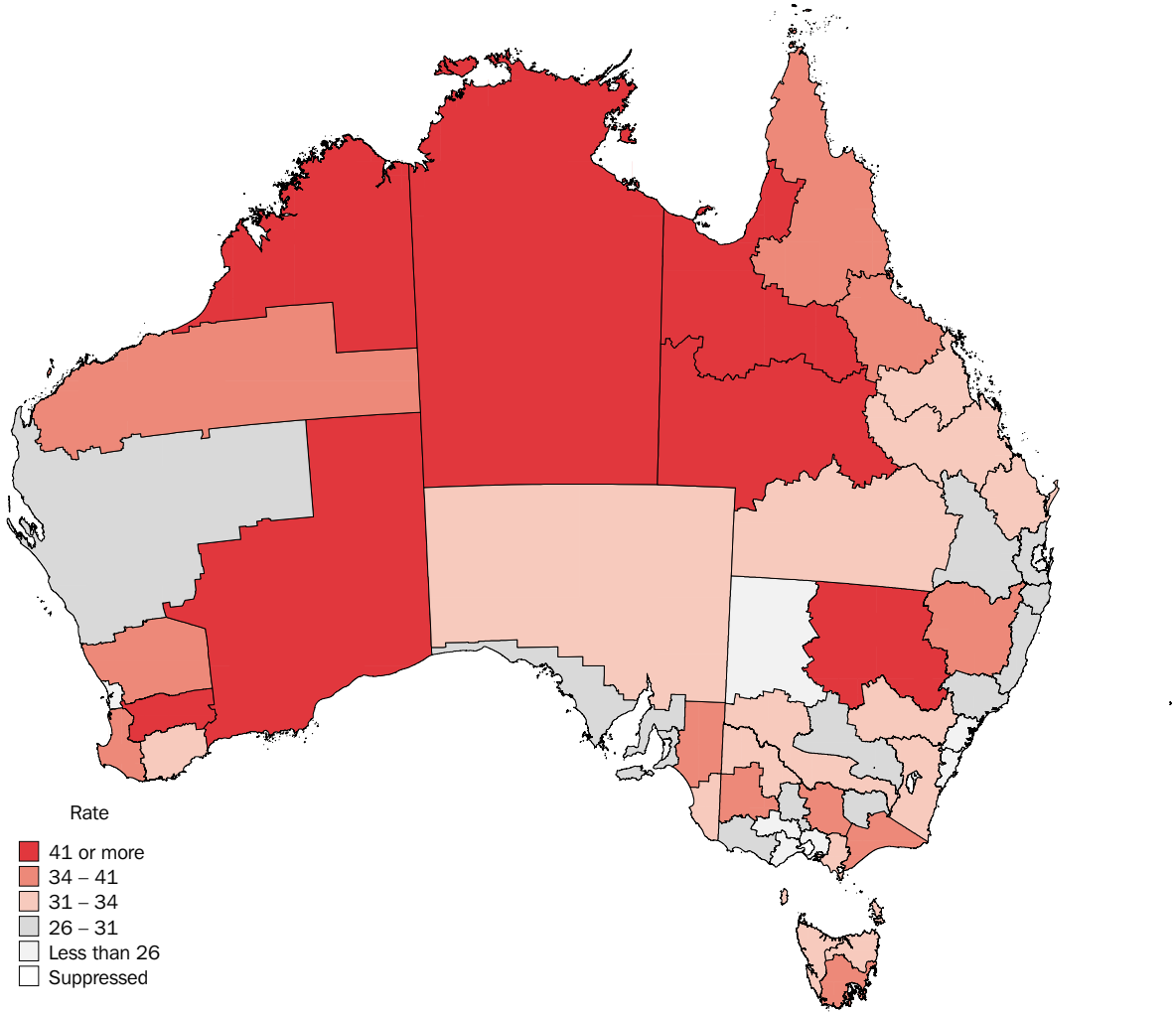
- For the period 1997–2000, the national death rate from Influenza and pneumonia for males was 13.6 deaths per 100,000 persons, slightly higher than the female death rate of 11.4.
- Adelaide SD and the more remote and inland SDs recorded the highest rates, while in general, coastal SDs tended to have lower death rates for Influenza and pneumonia for both males and females.
- South Australia and the Northern Territory displayed similar spatial patterns by sex for this cause, recording rates in the higher ranges. For both males and females, areas of Western Australia and Queensland recorded numbers of deaths too low to map.
- New South Wales, Victoria and the Queensland coast displayed markedly different spatial patterns for males and females.

Influenza and pneumonia (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Influenza and pneumonia as a multiple cause of death includes all instances where these conditions are listed on the death certificate as contributing to a death, not only as the underlying cause.
- Influenza and pneumonia were the fourth ranked leading multiple causes of death in Australia, with a death rate of 97.6 deaths per 100,000 people. This rate is eight times the rate of Influenza and pneumonia as the underlying cause, indicating the frequency with which these conditions are reported on death certificates when other diseases are the underlying cause.
- While Influenza and pneumonia were reported on 14.2% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for only 1.8% of deaths. Influenza and pneumonia are commonly linked to conditions such as Malignant neoplasms, Cerebrovascular diseases and Chronic lower respiratory diseases (see maps on pages 21, 34 and 38 of this publication).
- Death rates for Influenza and pneumonia as a multiple cause vary considerably by sex, with markedly higher death rates for males (126.1) compared with females (79.6).
- Statistical Divisions (SDs) in rural Victoria and remote Western Australia in general experienced the highest rates, while south-eastern areas in Queensland, rural areas of South Australia and south-western areas of Western Australia included SDs in the lowest range of rates.

Accidents (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Accidental deaths include deaths caused by transport accidents, accidental falls, poisonings and drownings. Deaths due to accidents are compiled on the basis of the usual residence of the deceased; as such it is important to note that the above map does not indicate the location of the accidental death but of the usual residence of the deceased.

- In the period 1997–2000, accidents accounted for 3.9% of all deaths in Australia, ranking as the fifth leading underlying cause of death with a national death rate of 26.3 deaths per 100,000 persons.

- Generally, residents of more remote areas of Australia recorded higher death rates due to accidents than the southern and eastern areas of Australia where population densities are higher. Kimberley SD in the north west of Western Australia reported the highest death rate (82.9). However, Far West SD in New South Wales experienced the lowest rate (19.3).

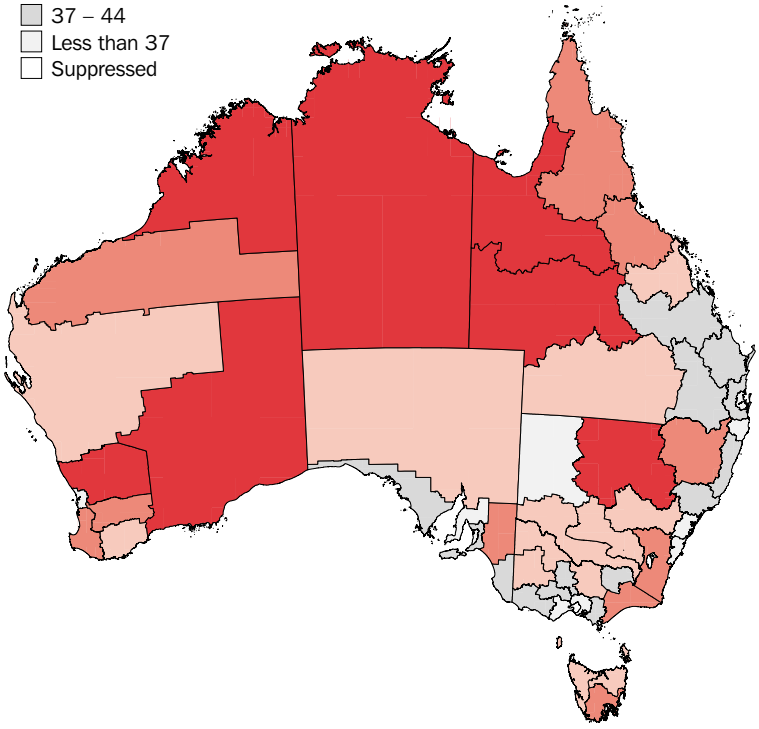
- Residents of all capital cities with the exception of Darwin (41.8), fell within the lowest death rate range. Adelaide experienced the lowest rate (20.6) of the capital cities.

Accidents (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males

Rate

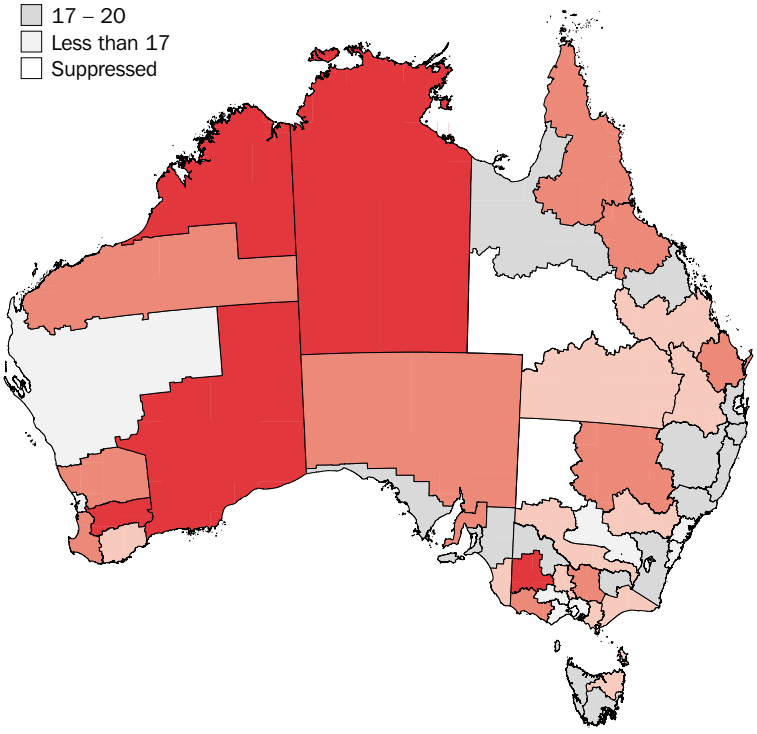
- 59 or more
- 48 – 59
- 44 – 48
- 37 – 44
- Less than 37
- Suppressed



Females

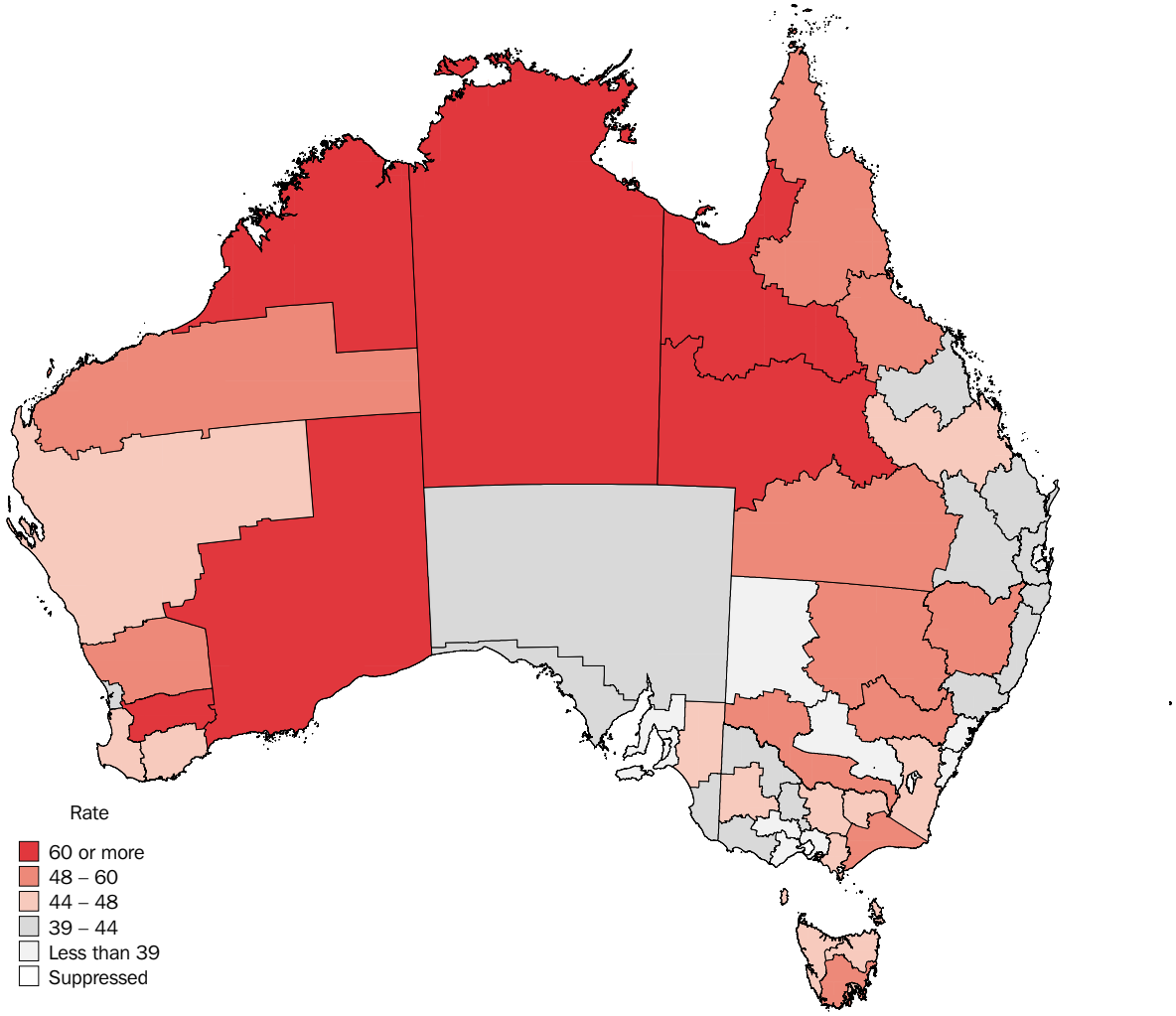
Rate

- 26 or more
- 22 – 26
- 20 – 22
- 17 – 20
- Less than 17
- Suppressed



- Males experienced a higher national death rate for accidents as an underlying cause, at 35.6 deaths per 100,000 persons, than females with a rate of 17.7 for 1997–2000.
- Females experienced a considerably lower range of rates (12.5 to 44.3) than males (28.7 to 122.1). Residents of Kimberley Statistical Division (SD) in the north west of Western Australia experienced the highest death rates for both males and females, of 122.1 and 44.3 respectively.
- The most notable difference in the spatial pattern of death rates with accidents as the underlying cause for males and females can be seen in Victoria, where the highest male rates were reported for residents of the eastern SDs, while for females the highest rates were experienced for residents of the western and northern SDs.
- Of the residents of capital cities, the highest rates were experienced in Darwin for males (65.1) and Hobart (18.8) for females, while Adelaide reported the lowest rates for both males and females at 28.7 and 14.0 respectively.

Accidents (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- While accidents were the fifth leading underlying cause of death in Australia, they were the ninth leading multiple cause of death, featuring in 6.0% of all deaths during 1997–2000. The national death rate for accidents as a multiple cause was 40.7 deaths per 100,000 persons, although this varied considerably by sex, with the national male rate (55.3) nearly double the female rate (29.2).

- While accidents were reported on 6.0% of death records, they were identified as the underlying cause for 3.9% of deaths.

- Accidents as a multiple cause of death exhibited similar spatial patterns compared with accidents as an underlying cause of death. Tasmania and Victoria reported the greatest homogeneity of rates for their Statistical Divisions (SDs) of all states and territories, with ranges of 46.2–52.5 and 36.0–49.4 respectively. Western Australia had the widest range of rates, from a low in Perth SD (40.9) to the highest rate nationally in Kimberley SD (106.4).

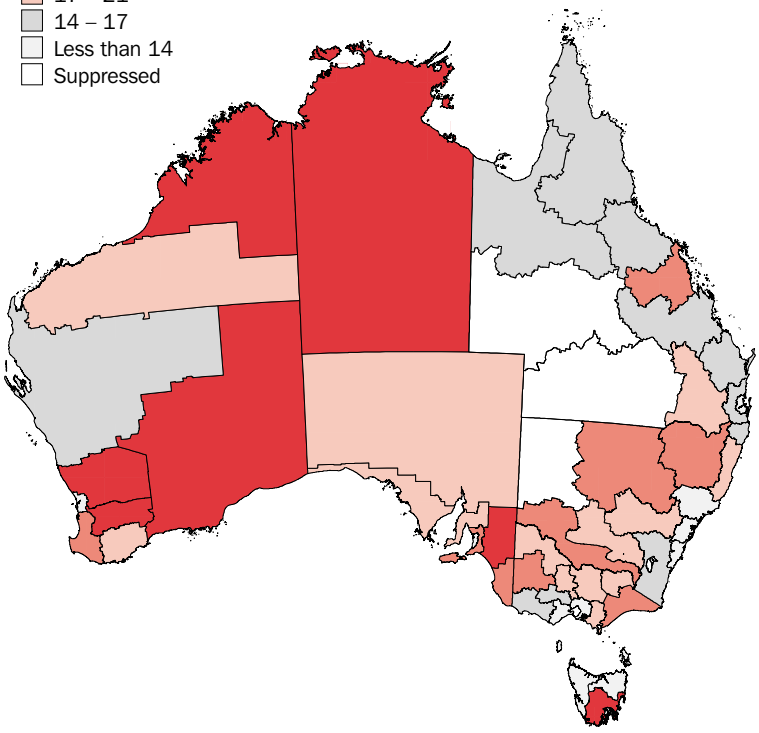
- Darwin (63) experienced the highest rate of the capital cities, well above the second highest city of Hobart (46.2). Adelaide reported the lowest rate (31.8), slightly lower than both Canberra and Brisbane, with rates of 33.9 and 34.0 respectively.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents (underlying cause)
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division

Males

Rate

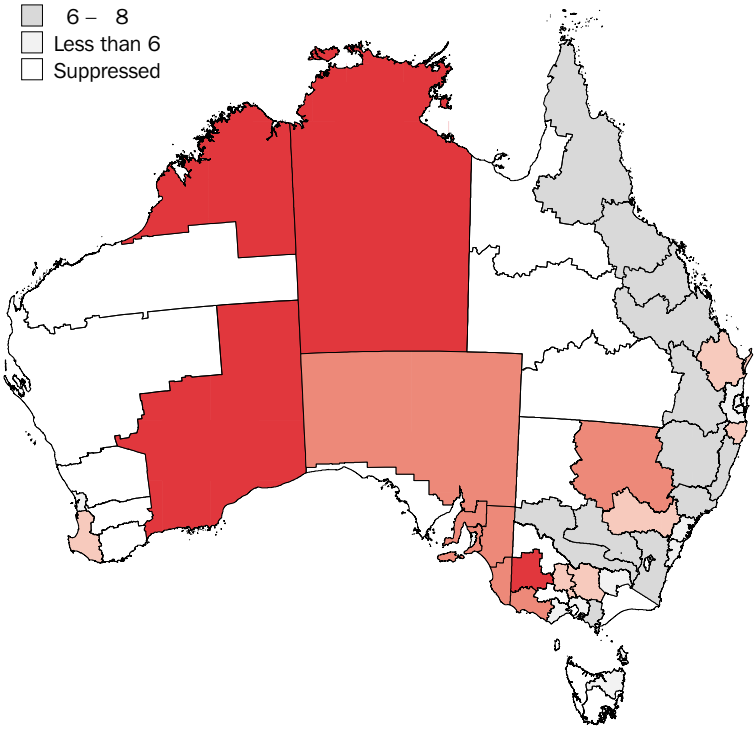
- 25 or more
- 21 – 25
- 17 – 21
- 14 – 17
- Less than 14
- Suppressed



Females

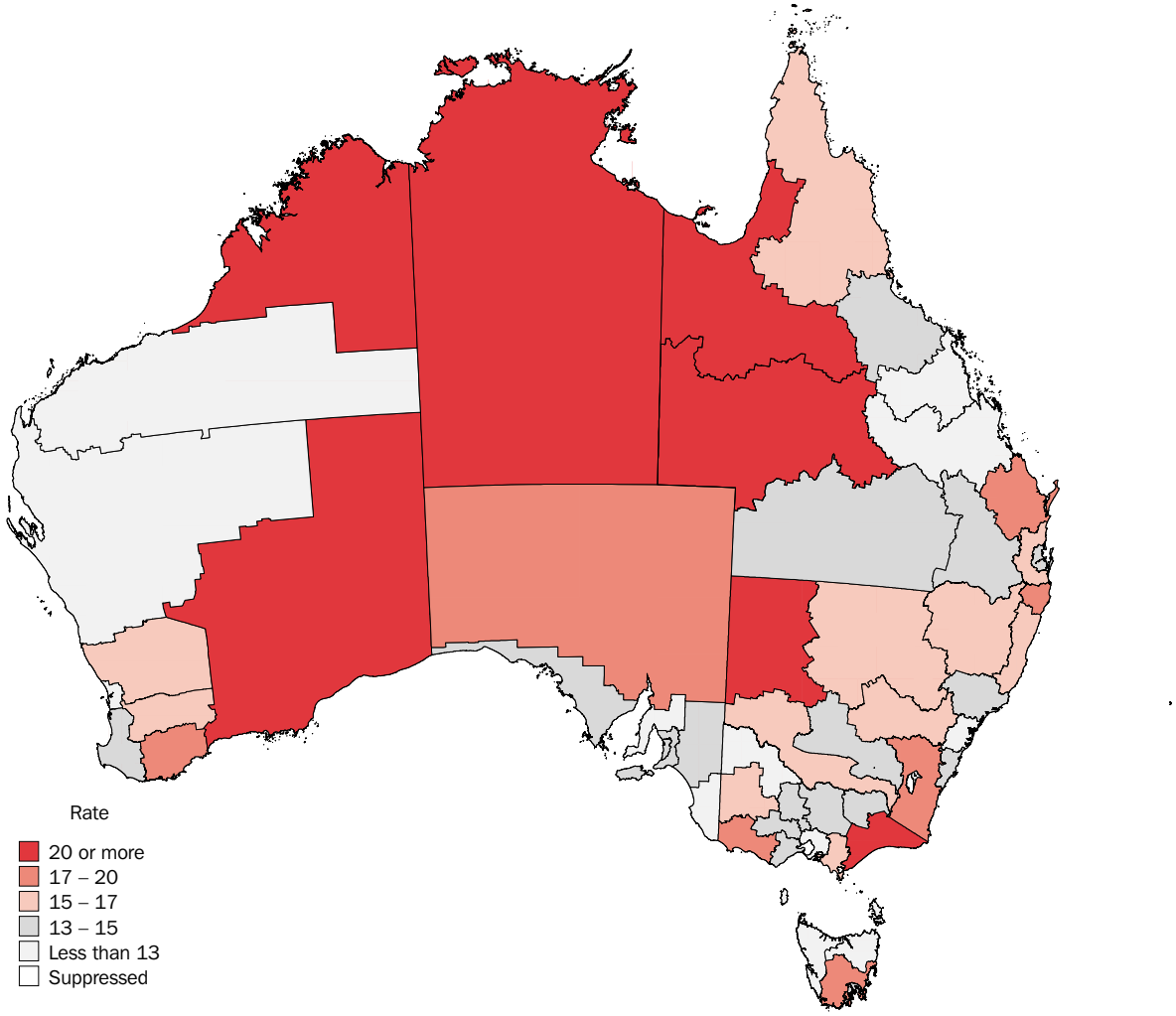
Rate

- 15 or more
- 10 – 15
- 8 – 10
- 6 – 8
- Less than 6
- Suppressed



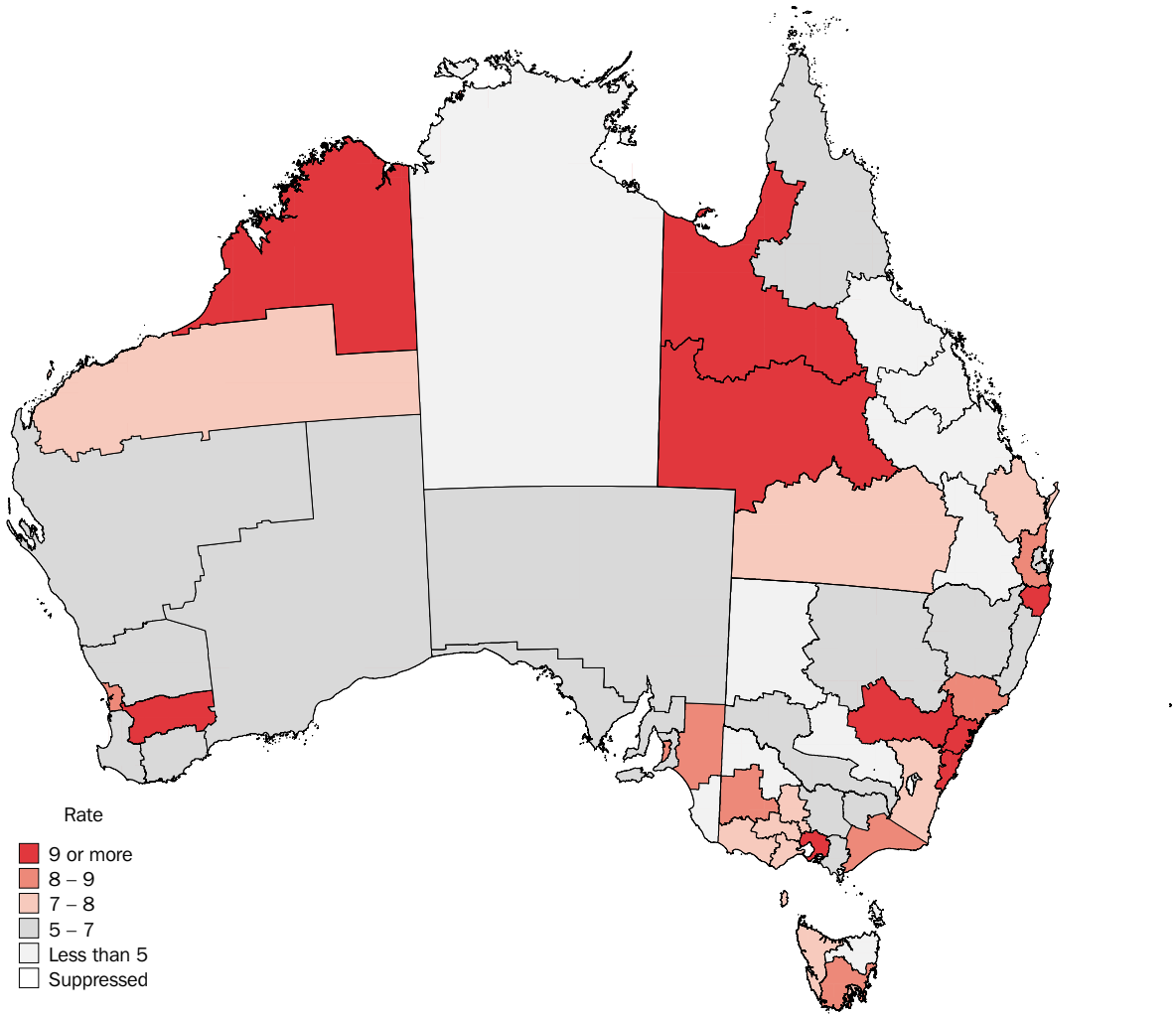
- For the period 1997–2000, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 1.3% of all deaths and 35.4% of deaths where accidents were the underlying cause.
- The national death rate for males from Motor vehicle traffic accidents was 13.1 deaths per 100,000 persons compared with the female rate of 5.5, reflecting the fact that male deaths for this cause were more than double the number of female deaths. The range of Motor vehicle traffic accident death rates for males and females across SDs were also markedly different, with males ranging from 8.7–65.1 and females from 4.1–23.0.
- Residents of Kimberley Statistical Division (SD) in the north west of Western Australia experienced the highest death rates for both males and females (65.1 and 23.0 respectively).
- The lowest rates were 8.7 for males from Canberra SD in the Australian Capital Territory and 3.6 for females from Brisbane SD in Queensland.
- Residents of capital city SDs, with the exception of Darwin, experienced the lowest rates across Australia for deaths with Motor vehicle traffic accidents as the underlying cause, for both males and females. Rates for the capital cities, excepting Darwin, varied from 8.7 in Canberra to 11.0 in Perth for males, and from 3.6 in Brisbane to 4.6 in Canberra for females.

Intentional self-harm (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- The death rate for persons in Australia as a result of Intentional self-harm (suicide) was 13.6 deaths per 100,000 persons, with suicide the highest contributor to external causes of death in Australia for 1997–2000. For the period 1997–2000, suicide accounted for 2.0% of all deaths.
- The spatial distribution of death rates due to suicide in Australia is largely driven by the male suicide rate. There were nearly four times as many male suicides as female suicides for the period 1997–2000.
- In general, rural and remote Statistical Divisions (SDs) throughout Australia experienced higher suicide death rates. Kimberley SD in Western Australia and North West SD in Queensland recorded the highest rates of 39.8 and 32.9 respectively.
- The very remote area of Pilbara in Western Australia recorded the lowest rate of suicide at 9.7 deaths per 100,000 persons.
- Capital city SDs, with the exception of Darwin (18.6), experienced low rates. Melbourne and Sydney recorded the lowest rates of 11.3 and 11.7 respectively, followed by Perth (12.9), Adelaide (13.8) and Brisbane (14.8) SDs.

Drug-induced deaths (underlying cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Drug induced deaths comprise any death where the underlying cause was an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault, deaths of undetermined intent and any condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent. Drug induced deaths exclude deaths related to alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents.

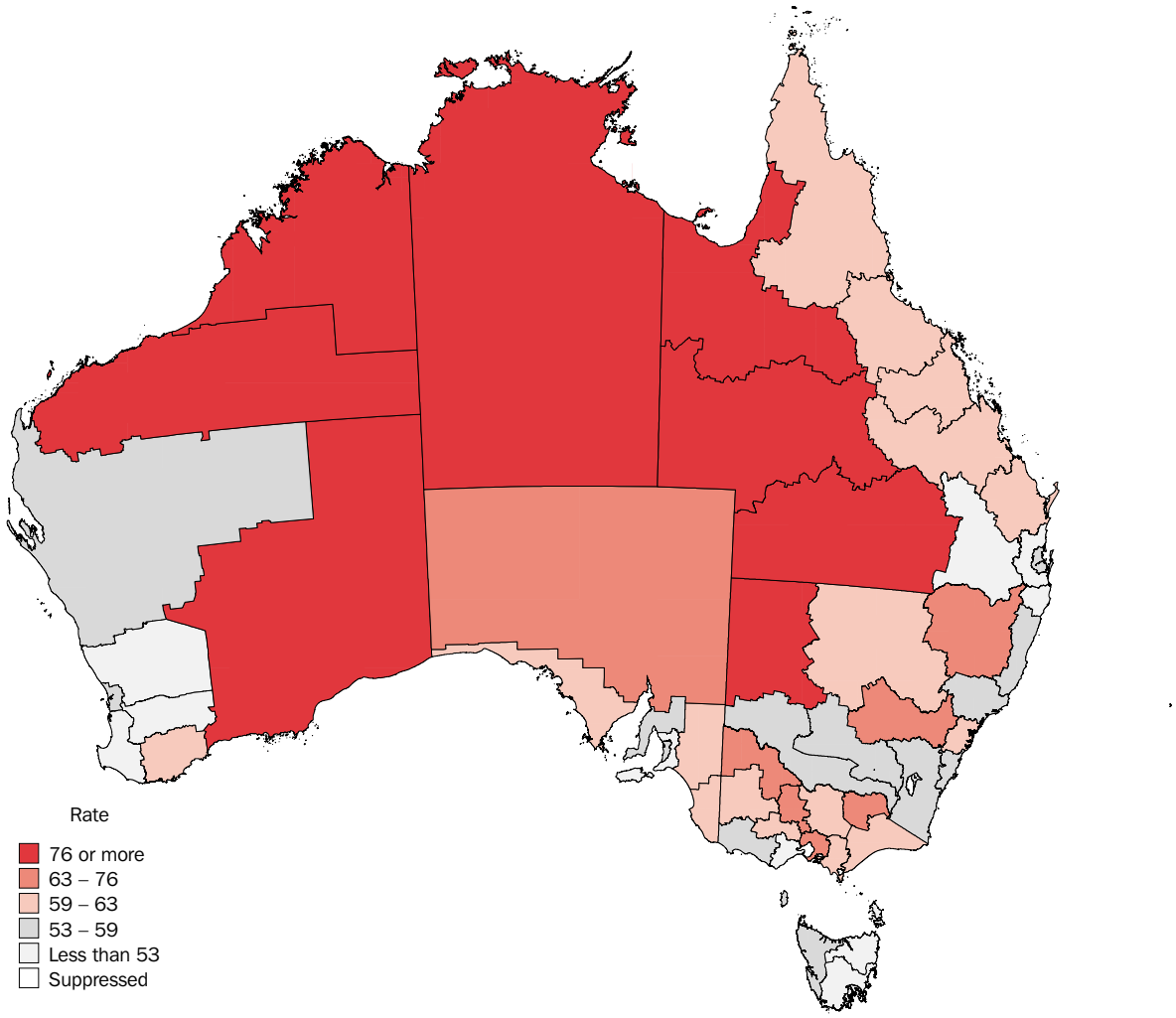
- For the period 1997–2000, Drug-induced deaths as an underlying cause recorded a national rate of 8.3 deaths per 100,000 persons, accounting for around 1.2% of all deaths.

- Four of the Statistical Divisions (SDs) in Australia which recorded death rates in the top range (9 or more) were in New South Wales. The SD with the highest rate was Richmond-Tweed in northern NSW with a rate of 11.2 deaths per 100,000 persons.

- A pocket of high rates was evident in Sydney and adjoining SDs of Central West and Illawarra, all of which recorded rates above 9 deaths per 100,000 persons.

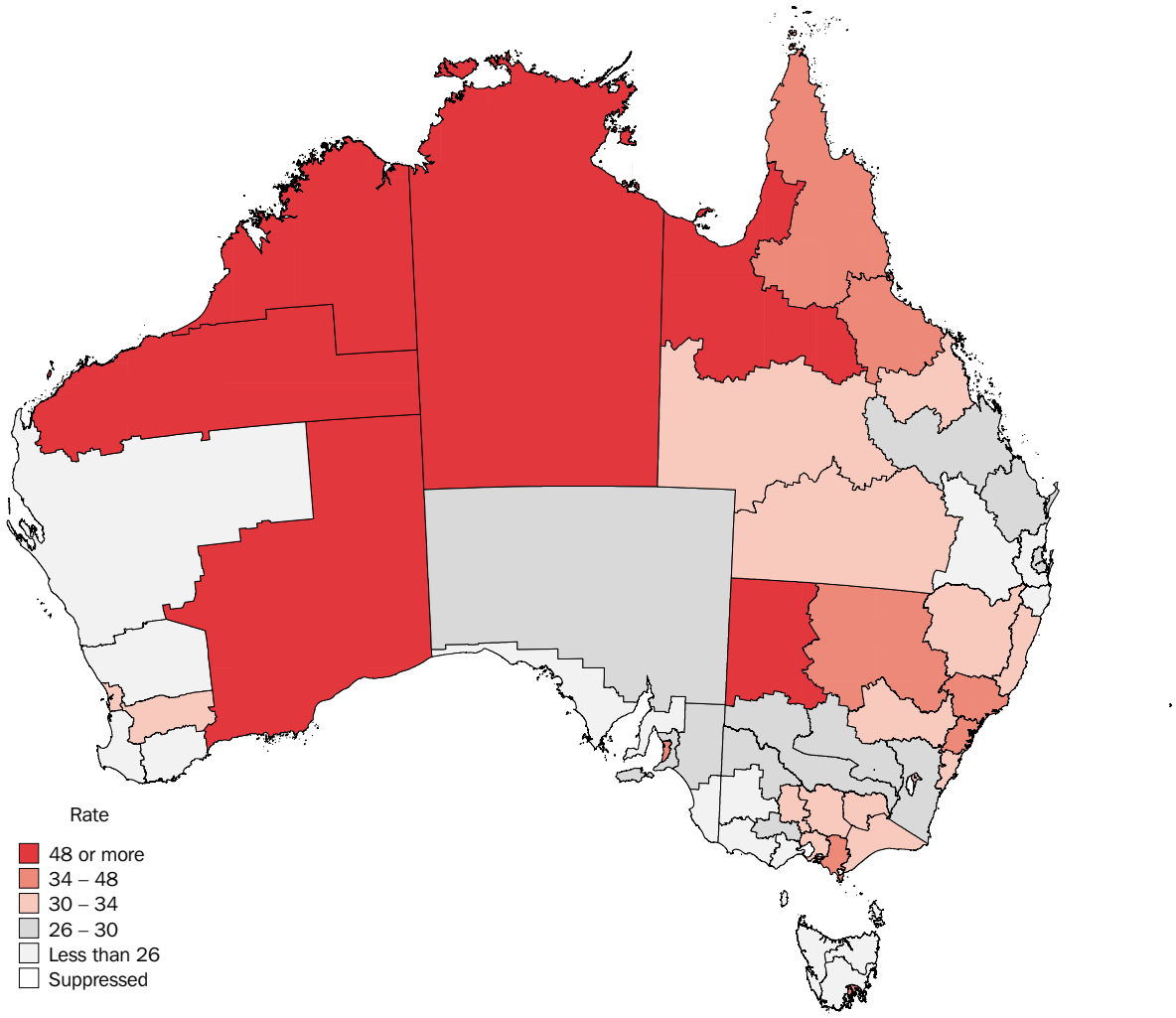
- The Northern Territory, southern Western Australia and much of South Australia exhibited low rates of Drug-induced deaths. Low rates were also predominant along the Queensland coast, with the lowest rate of 3.3 recorded in Mackay SD.

Renal failure (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- Renal failure was the sixth leading multiple cause of death in Australia for the period 1997–2000, reported in 8.6% of all deaths and recording a death rate of 59.4 deaths per 100,000 persons. Renal failure is commonly associated with heart failure, Ischaemic heart diseases and Influenza and pneumonia.
- Males had a higher national death rate (79.1) due to Renal failure as a multiple cause, compared with females (46.2).
- Overall, Tasmania experienced the lowest death rates, with all SDs in Tasmania recording rates less than 60. Across Australia the remote SDs reported the highest rates, while the eastern seaboard and south west of Western Australia generally experienced lower rates.
- Northern Territory - Bal, covering most of the Northern Territory excluding Darwin, experienced the highest rate (207.2), which was more than three times the national rate.
- Midlands SD in Western Australia reported the lowest death rate of 41.1.
- Of the capital cities, Darwin (88.2) experienced the highest rate, followed by Melbourne (65.3). The lowest rates were reported in the cities of Hobart (50.4) and Canberra (50.9).

Septicaemia (multiple cause), Persons
Deaths per 100,000 persons, by Statistical Division



- In Australia, Septicaemia is the eleventh leading multiple cause of death, reported in 5.0% of all deaths. The national death rate of 34.2 per 100,000 persons reflects national rates of 41.7 for males and 29.0 for females. Septicaemia is commonly associated with Renal failure, Ischaemic heart diseases and heart failure.

- Death rates for Septicaemia as the multiple cause are highest in the more remote areas in the north and west of Australia.

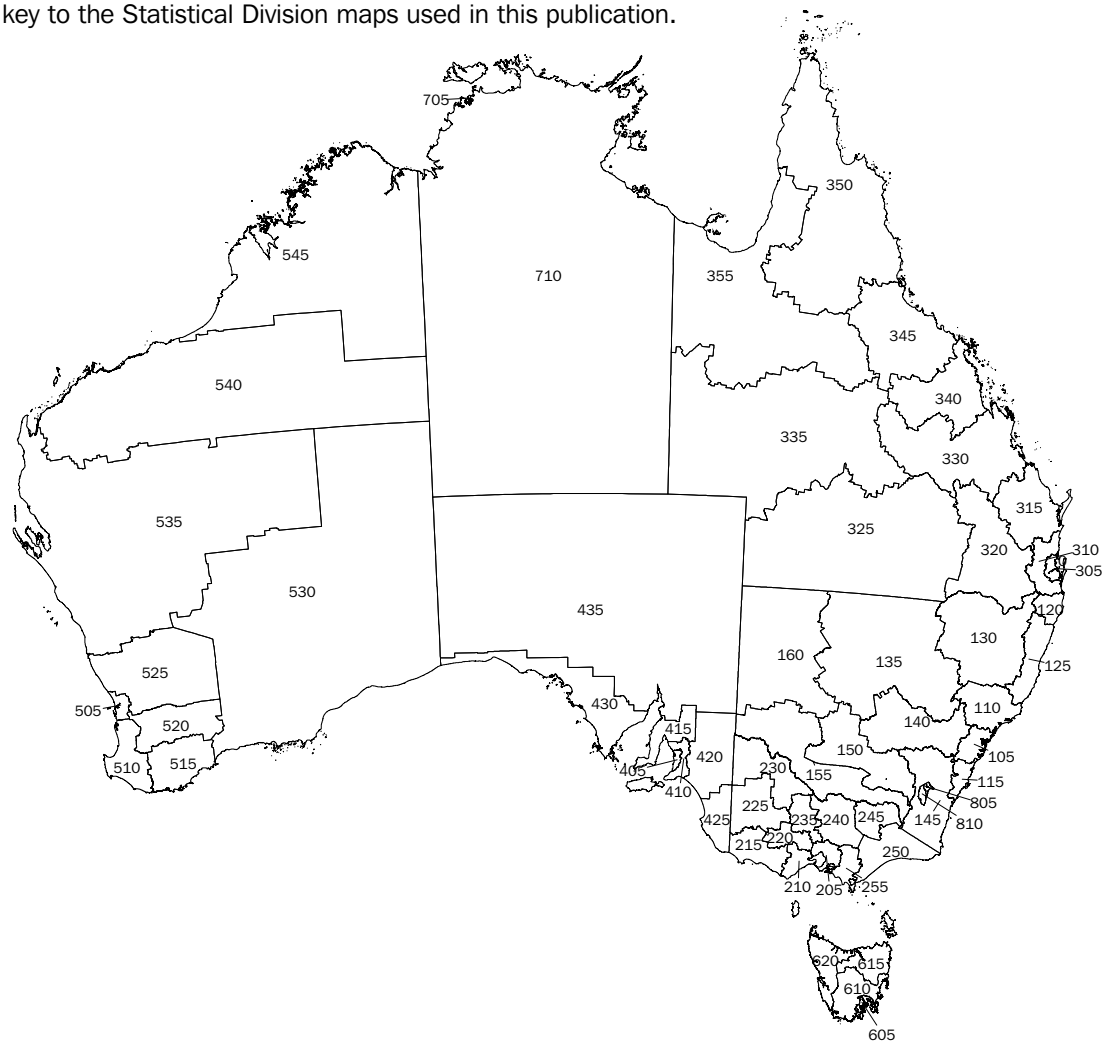
- Tasmania reported low death rates due to Septicaemia as the multiple cause in all SDs. In South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria, the capital city SDs contained the highest or second highest rates in their respective states.

- The remote Northern Territory - Bal SD had the highest rate (152.2), while Midlands SD in Western Australia reported the lowest death rate (20.9).

- Of the capital cities, Darwin reported the highest rate of 69.3, while the lowest rate was experienced in Brisbane (27.6). Other capital cities with rates below the national rate were Canberra (30.4), Perth (33.4) and Melbourne (33.8).

APPENDIX 1
Statistical Divisions

This is a key to the Statistical Division maps used in this publication.



New South Wales

105 Sydney
110 Hunter
115 Illawarra
120 Richmond-Tweed
125 Mid-North Coast
130 Northern
135 North Western
140 Central West
145 South Eastern
150 Murrumbidgee
155 Murray
160 Far West

Victoria

205 Melbourne
210 Barwon
215 Western District
220 Central Highlands
225 Wimmera
230 Malle
235 Loddon
240 Goulburn
245 Ovens-Murray
250 East Gippsland
255 Gippsland

Queensland

305 Brisbane
310 Moreton
315 Wide Bay-Burnett
320 Darling Downs
325 South West
330 Fitzroy
335 Central West
340 Mackay
345 Northern
350 Far North
355 North West

South Australia

405 Adelaide
410 Outer Adelaide
415 Yorke & Lower North
420 Murray Lands
425 South East
430 Eyre
435 Northern

Western Australia

505 Perth
510 South West
515 Lower Great Southern
520 Upper Great Southern
525 Midlands
530 South Eastern
535 Central
540 Pilbara
545 Kimberley

Tasmania

605 Greater Hobart
610 Southern
615 Northern
620 Mersey-Lyell

Northern Territory

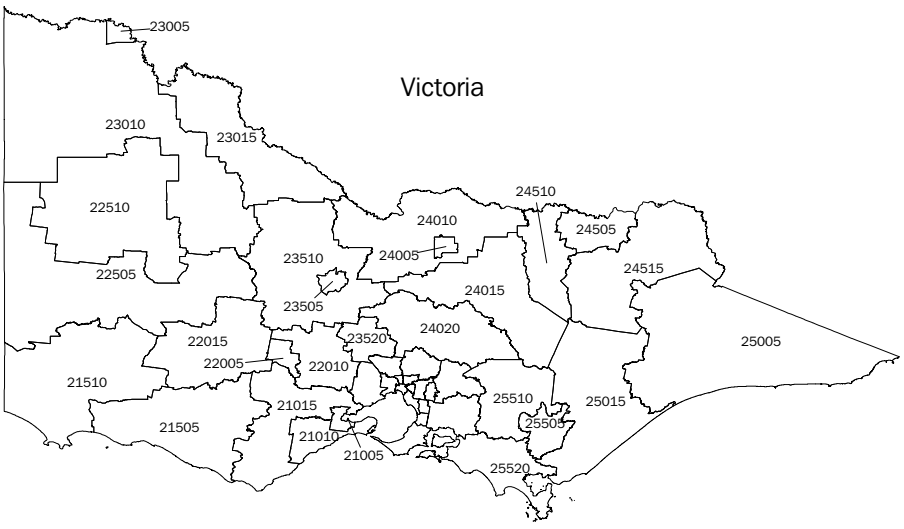
705 Darwin
710 Northern Territory - Bal

Australian Capital Territory

805 Canberra
810 Australian Capital Territory

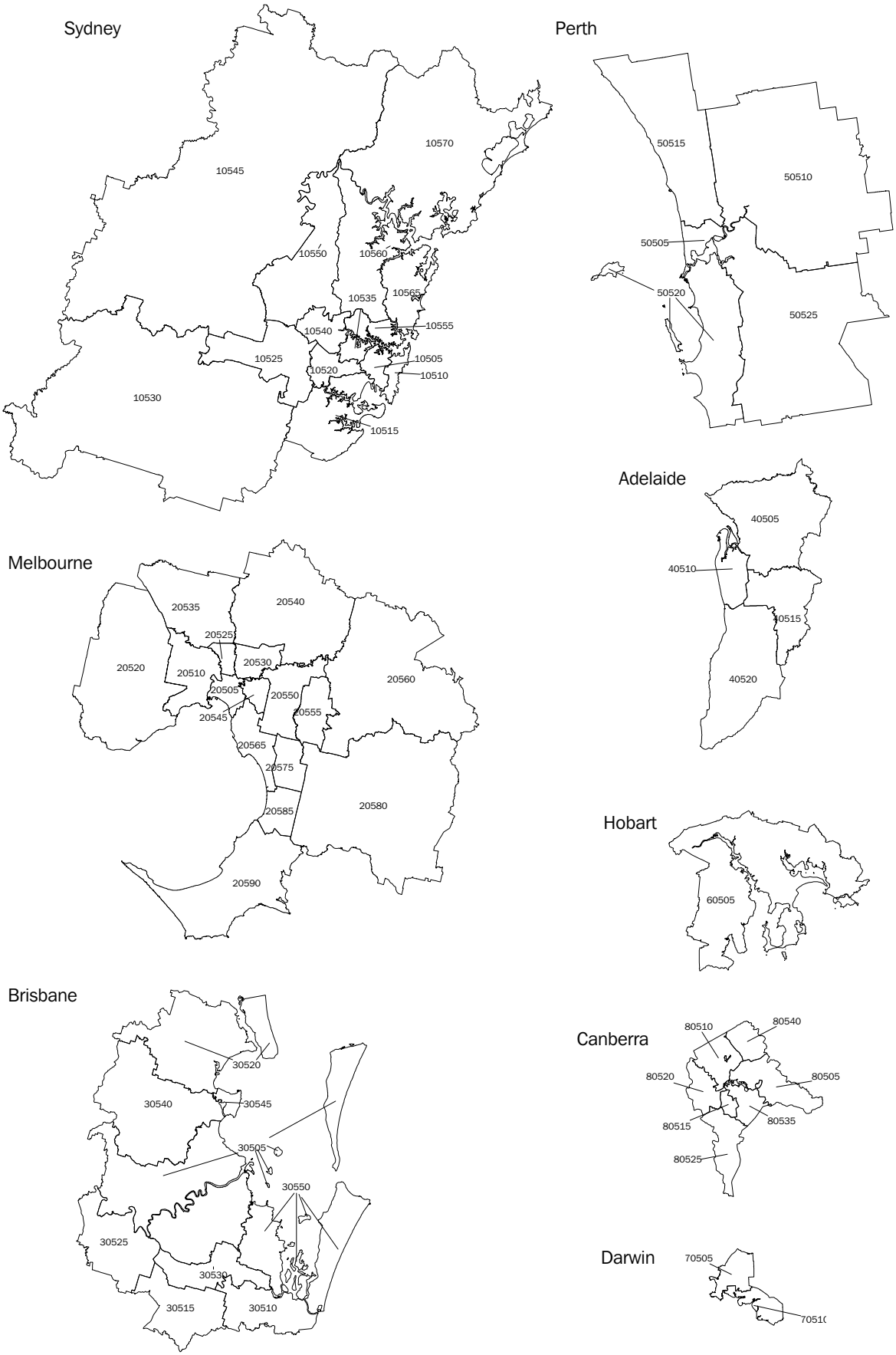
Statistical Subdivisions

This is a key to the Statistical Subdivision maps used in this publication



Capital City Statistical Subdivisions

This is a key to the Statistical Subdivision maps used in this publication. *Continued from page 60*



This is a key to the Statistical Subdivision maps used in this publication. *Continued from page 61*

New South Wales

10505 Inner Sydney
10510 Eastern Suburbs
10515 St George-Sutherland
10520 Canterbury-Bankstown
10525 Fairfield-Liverpool
10530 Outer south Western Sydney
10535 Inner Western Sydney
10540 Central Western Sydney
10545 Outer Western Sydney
10550 Blacktown-Baulkham Hills
10555 Lower Northern Sydney
10560 Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai
10565 Northern Beaches
10570 Gosford-Wyong
11005 Newcastle
11010 Hunter SD Bal
11505 Wollongong
11510 Illawarra SD Bal
12005 Tweed Heads
12010 Richmond-Tweed SD Bal
12505 Clarence
12510 Hastings
13010 Northern Slopes
13015 Northern Tablelands
13020 North Central Plain
13505 Central Maquarie
13510 Maquarie-Barwon
13515 Upper Darling
14005 Bathurst-Orange
14010 Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)
14015 Lachlan
14505 Queanbeyan
14510 Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)
14515 Lower South Coast
14520 Snowy
15010 Central Murrumbidgee
15015 Lower Murrumbidgee
15505 Albury
15510 Upper Murray (excl. Albury)
15515 Central Murray
15520 Murray-Darling
16010 Far West

Victoria

20505 Inner Melbourne
20510 Western Melbourne
20520 Melton-Wyndham
20525 Moeland City
20530 Northern Middle Melbourne
20535 Hume City
20540 Northern Outer Melbourne
20545 Boroondara City
20550 Eastern Middle Melbourne
20555 Eastern Outer Melbourne
20560 Yarra Ranges Shire Part A
20565 Southern Melbourne
20575 Greater Dandenong City
20580 South Eastern Outer Melbourne
20585 Frankston City
20590 Mornington Peninsula Shire
21005 Greater Geelong City Part A
21010 East Barwon
21015 West Barwon
21505 Hopkins
21510 Glenelg
22005 Ballart City
22010 East Central Highlands
22015 West Central Highlands
22505 South Wimmera
22510 North Wimmera
23005 Mildura Rural City Part A
23010 West Mallee
23015 East Mallee
23505 Greater Bendigo City Part A
23510 North Loddon
23520 South Loddon
24005 Greater Shepparton City Part A
24010 North Goulburn
24015 South Goulburn
24020 South West Goulburn
24505 Wodonga
24510 West Ovens-Murray
24515 East Ovens-Murray
25005 East Gippsland Shire
25015 Wellington Shire
25505 La Trobe Valley
25510 West Gippsland
25520 South Gippsland

Queensland

30505 Brisbane City
30510 Gold Coast City Part A
30515 Beaudesert Shire Part A
30520 Caboolture Shire Part A
30525 Ipswich City (Part in BSD)
30530 Logan City
30540 Pine Rivers Shire
30545 Redcliffe City
30550 Redland Shire
31005 Gold Coast City Part B
31015 Sunshine Coast
31020 Moreton SD Bal
31505 Bundaberg
31510 Wide Bay -Burnett SD Bal
32001 Toowoomba City
32005 Darling Downs SD Bal
32505 South West
33005 Rockhampton
33010 Gladstone
33015 Fitzroy SD Bal
33505 Central West
34005 Mackay City Part A
34010 Mackay SD Bal
34505 Central West
34510 Townsville
34515 City Part A
35005 Thuringowa City Part A
35010 Northern SD Bal
35505 North West

South Australia

40505 Northern Adelaide
40510 Western Adelaide
40515 Eastern Adelaide
40520 Soutern Adelaide
41005 Barossa
41010 Kangaroo Island
41015 Mt Lofty Ranges
41020 Fleurieu
41505 Yorke
41510 Lower North
42005 River Land
42010 Murray Mallee
42505 Upper South East
42510 Lower South East
43005 Lincoln
43010 West Coast
43505 Whyalla
43515 Pirie
43520 Flinders Ranger
43525 Far North

This is a key to the Statistical Subdivision maps used in this publication. *Continued from page 62.*

Western Australia	
50505	Central Metropolitan
50510	East Metropolitan
50515	North Metropolitan
50520	South West Metropolitan
50525	South East Metropolitan
51005	Dale
51010	Preston
51015	Vasse
51020	Blackwood
51505	Pallinup
51510	King
52005	Hotham
52010	Lakes
52505	Moore
52510	Avon
52515	Campion
53005	Lefroy

Western Australia (*continued*)	
53010	Johnston
53505	Gascoyne
53510	Carnegie
53515	Greenough River
54005	De Grey
54010	Fortescue
54505	Ord
54510	Fitzroy
Tasmania	
60505	Greater Hobart
61005	Southern
61505	Greater Launceston
61510	Central North
61515	North Eastern
62005	Burne-Devonport
62010	North Western Rural
62015	Lyell

Northern Territory	
70505	Darwin City
70510	Palmerston-East Arm
71005	Darwin Rural Areas
71010	Bathurst-Melville
71015	Alligator
71020	Daly
71025	East Arnhem
71030	Lower Top End NT
71035	Barkly
71040	Central Nt
Australian Capital Territory	
80505	North Canberra
80510	Belconnen
80515	Woden Valley
80520	Weston Creek-Stromlo
80525	Tuggeranong
80535	South Canberra
80540	Gungahlin-Hall
81005	Australian Capital Territory-Bal

APPENDIX 2

DEATH RATES

The following matrices list the indirect standardised death rates used in each map in this publication. Asterisks indicate rates with high standard errors. Reliability of rates is outlined in the introduction of this publication.

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, ALL CAUSES, PERSONS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a)

SD	Under 1 year	1–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65–84 years	85 years and over
105	4.75	17.8	58.1	96.4	408.6	3 129.3	14 813.1
110	6.19	16.6	76.3	119.7	477.4	3 369.7	15 714.9
115	4.01	13.9	60.4	115.9	500.1	3 128.1	14 171.5
120	5.84	19.9	79.8	144.4	435.3	3 041.1	14 667.1
125	6.85	17.7	80.6	133.0	521.2	3 108.1	14 521.0
130	5.97	23.4	99.3	129.0	529.1	3 538.8	15 580.7
135	7.94	30.4	85.0	152.0	679.7	3 671.9	15 373.3
140	5.09	16.1	92.3	138.0	513.8	3 675.8	16 353.0
145	5.02	22.6	96.8	125.7	486.3	3 369.7	14 680.7
150	6.15	22.1	68.8	119.2	564.8	3 408.3	15 700.6
155	6.09	*13.8	85.0	123.3	487.1	3 519.2	14 653.3
160	—	—	—	171.3	586.3	4 034.3	14 515.2
205	4.76	16.0	57.2	96.6	391.7	3 013.5	14 465.6
210	5.49	15.1	64.5	114.0	428.8	3 160.5	14 664.5
215	4.31	23.6	75.8	129.9	486.7	3 547.4	15 136.5
220	4.94	18.4	75.5	102.7	503.2	3 476.3	17 270.7
225	—	*28.7	93.5	142.8	531.5	3 315.8	14 960.1
230	5.68	28.9	66.6	118.6	545.6	3 422.5	15 347.5
235	4.34	17.7	79.2	124.7	439.7	3 410.3	15 751.0
240	6.36	21.0	76.2	114.7	471.8	3 170.1	15 086.6
245	*3.54	*20.4	67.8	108.1	442.8	3 363.3	16 095.4
250	6.07	*17.5	72.0	118.5	528.7	3 394.8	16 216.2
255	6.98	21.8	84.2	122.5	486.4	3 446.2	15 250.9
305	5.52	17.4	57.1	99.0	406.3	3 176.3	14 540.1
310	4.77	18.9	67.6	105.7	414.1	2 892.9	14 648.8
315	5.52	23.9	89.4	129.3	481.5	3 057.4	14 605.0
320	6.10	23.1	71.2	99.7	493.2	3 318.6	14 502.8
325	*6.51	—	—	120.2	757.9	3 964.7	13 774.1
330	7.12	19.6	74.2	116.0	506.7	3 432.3	16 065.9
335	—	—	—	150.8	612.2	3 502.9	9 543.0
340	7.40	24.0	75.6	93.9	418.8	3 344.6	14 666.7
345	10.2	18.6	69.8	124.5	537.2	3 620.5	16 311.2
350	6.12	23.7	86.2	139.2	538.8	3 350.7	13 835.2
355	10.42	48.9	203.6	234.4	792.1	3 627.7	9 431.1
405	4.21	16.4	61.6	110.1	407.9	3 199.5	14 959.9
410	3.50	—	83.7	104.2	385.6	2 876.2	13 002.5
415	—	—	*84.7	116.0	545.1	3 404.5	16 781.1
420	5.97	*26.4	81.8	129.1	517.2	3 385.7	12 225.6
425	*4.38	—	56.5	103.6	436.5	3 419.2	13 222.9
430	—	—	*78.5	157.6	493.1	3 242.6	12 500.0
435	6.24	28.7	83.3	145.7	609.2	3 641.2	12 920.0
505	4.26	17.5	64.3	100.1	366.6	3 004.5	14 585.0
510	3.92	13.7	99.2	101.8	416.5	2 927.2	14 882.1
515	*4.72	—	95.1	113.4	420.7	2 890.4	14 388.8
520	—	—	189.0	96.0	316.7	3 406.3	14 488.9
525	*3.97	—	158.9	123.1	435.4	2 662.1	9 401.0
530	5.13	*27.9	108.1	178.8	556.1	3 746.0	14 344.5
535	8.77	*25.5	77.7	146.7	492.6	3 135.8	9 680.1
540	6.10	*25.7	94.5	168.1	489.8	3 390.4	6 562.5

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, ALL CAUSES, PERSONS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

SD	*Under 1 year*	*1–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–44 years*	*45–64 years*	*65–84 years*	*85 years and over*
545	18.44	69.2	240.1	348.1	1 026.6	3 711.1	7 751.9
605	7.62	19.7	65.6	110.7	501.8	3 535.5	15 592.9
610	—	—	*84.5	117.7	489.1	3 292.3	13 168.7
615	5.28	22.5	78.5	106.5	489.4	3 538.3	15 105.6
620	6.06	27.1	77.5	105.5	483.3	3 602.7	15 111.1
705	6.56	22.2	82.3	157.7	578.0	3 626.9	11 331.8
710	16.0	44.1	201.7	329.6	960.4	4 880.2	10 407.7
805	4.88	14.3	52.9	89.3	329.5	2 811.9	15 270.7
810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Deaths per 100,000 persons for each age group other than age under 1 year. g77Deaths per 1,000 live births for age under 1 year.

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 to 50% and should be used with caution.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

n.p. not for publication

INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a)

	All Causes, all ages			Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause)			Malignant neoplasms (multiple cause)	Malignant neoplasms reported with Influenza and pneumonia
SSD	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
10505	781.8	1 052.5	587.3	190.5	241.6	149.1	222.4	14.2
10510	618.3	754.0	524.2	178.2	222.4	143.4	202.4	14.6
10515	613.5	750.2	517.5	172.9	214.1	140.0	198.4	12.3
10520	655.2	837.5	523.7	176.8	228.4	135.2	205.2	13.0
10525	722.8	905.8	581.2	190.5	241.7	147.0	218.7	16.5
10530	731.7	907.5	595.8	189.8	230.6	154.9	214.7	9.1
10535	687.2	855.4	574.2	167.1	215.3	129.7	194.4	16.3
10540	705.3	918.4	556.8	179.6	238.1	132.5	206.8	13.1
10545	717.5	930.8	558.3	191.5	237.8	152.9	217.8	14.0
10550	691.7	860.4	561.4	186.7	226.8	151.9	215.8	13.5
10555	613.5	740.0	526.9	168.3	212.2	133.2	194.2	16.9
10560	596.5	674.0	541.3	160.3	192.5	134.1	181.1	10.7
10565	626.4	747.2	542.9	165.4	202.4	136.2	189.1	16.4
10570	715.4	908.9	577.0	194.8	255.5	148.4	220.4	14.8
11005	737.5	940.5	593.6	200.6	264.7	150.1	230.4	16.2
11010	689.6	890.3	546.8	183.5	242.5	136.6	206.4	22.0
11505	687.9	881.6	548.0	193.8	253.2	145.9	221.7	15.4
11510	696.5	895.7	551.1	194.3	258.9	143.5	213.6	14.8
12005	655.6	831.3	525.4	193.6	266.7	137.6	209.6	8.6
12010	672.4	871.8	530.0	182.4	243.9	134.4	205.1	16.6
12505	681.7	874.5	542.4	188.0	244.1	144.9	212.7	15.8
12510	694.4	874.9	565.4	187.5	248.6	140.4	212.8	17.2
13010	741.2	920.7	614.7	174.3	227.8	132.1	202.0	24.6
13015	747.0	950.4	606.3	194.7	247.2	153.8	219.3	21.8
13020	915.0	1 228.6	694.5	206.4	252.2	167.1	235.3	23.2
13505	796.1	985.9	661.5	201.8	254.2	160.0	226.4	18.2
13510	907.7	1 139.7	739.4	216.0	262.6	181.1	238.7	*18.6
13515	992.6	1 300.6	768.9	267.6	312.3	229.6	273.1	64.0
14005	764.0	945.3	635.5	189.1	227.0	157.8	223.0	16.5
14010	787.4	980.4	648.3	186.5	252.3	131.6	208.0	17.8
14015	809.9	1 054.5	641.0	198.6	272.4	139.7	223.6	19.3
14505	743.9	966.8	578.6	201.2	242.0	165.7	225.2	20.3
14510	770.2	1 017.1	601.2	186.6	249.4	135.8	212.1	16.3
14515	698.7	872.9	569.9	196.4	264.9	142.4	217.2	19.4
14520	659.3	835.0	536.2	163.1	207.1	128.2	182.9	*17.1
15010	772.7	1 004.3	612.8	194.6	274.0	131.9	219.1	27.5
15015	715.9	973.8	531.6	192.1	275.8	123.7	216.6	11.4
15505	737.2	1 001.8	556.0	186.9	251.8	135.6	209.2	14.6
15510	767.4	985.1	615.5	191.0	235.8	156.3	219.9	16.3
15515	698.1	906.3	544.6	186.2	263.8	122.6	208.7	19.4
15520	815.6	1 064.8	630.4	211.2	271.7	162.2	227.0	*27.8
16010	827.8	1 167.7	607.9	207.1	285.5	145.1	243.2	26.5
20505	693.2	918.3	541.6	198.0	252.7	154.9	221.5	21.1
20510	682.8	877.0	539.7	190.9	245.6	146.6	210.1	23.1
20520	727.6	878.1	608.1	207.3	239.9	179.5	233.1	20.6
20525	688.2	867.7	558.6	189.0	246.3	144.4	212.0	22.0
20530	668.2	845.6	543.8	185.5	235.5	146.2	206.8	24.5
20535	677.8	857.5	530.0	185.2	222.1	153.8	204.2	20.1
20540	606.5	737.8	504.0	172.1	212.6	137.9	194.2	25.4
20545	640.9	728.6	577.9	173.4	214.1	141.2	192.6	20.1
20550	577.7	691.3	496.9	173.1	208.7	144.7	191.3	20.3
20555	679.4	828.4	571.2	189.4	238.8	148.5	212.2	25.7
20560	615.6	817.5	470.8	178.8	215.2	148.7	195.8	22.8
20565	624.8	751.4	536.7	181.9	227.8	146.3	204.2	16.7
20575	699.7	922.9	538.1	197.3	254.9	150.2	216.8	19.5
20580	622.2	763.7	513.7	189.2	236.5	149.7	207.8	19.5
20585	709.4	937.8	553.7	200.1	264.5	148.9	221.6	18.4
20590	665.6	816.1	558.5	183.9	230.3	149.2	205.4	23.6
21005	717.3	890.7	593.5	206.1	269.3	156.9	229.9	26.3
21010	591.8	744.7	481.5	189.5	248.0	145.4	208.3	21.4
21015	642.9	814.3	518.5	174.1	234.8	124.7	193.2	27.2
21505	738.2	931.9	601.1	207.9	272.4	157.4	226.3	27.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	All Causes, all ages			Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause)			Malignant neoplasms (multiple cause)	Malignant neoplasms reported with Influenza and pneumonia
SSD	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
21510	739.3	964.1	586.8	203.2	268.2	152.5	225.4	51.2
22005	792.9	996.7	651.9	205.3	271.0	154.4	232.5	23.7
22010	726.8	873.3	622.6	211.3	252.0	180.8	243.0	27.4
22015	711.8	875.1	596.7	187.4	237.8	148.8	206.1	*15.1
22505	719.2	886.9	604.9	201.2	267.6	149.7	221.6	29.6
22510	722.8	904.4	602.8	202.9	261.1	159.2	227.7	25.0
23005	771.6	1 010.0	604.6	216.0	287.8	158.5	239.3	21.1
23010	714.5	1 000.1	511.6	171.8	208.9	143.8	198.1	n.p.
23015	739.0	958.5	581.1	205.6	259.8	163.8	237.6	39.8
23505	730.4	920.5	600.0	202.5	268.3	152.4	224.0	24.2
23510	727.5	890.9	612.3	200.9	253.3	161.8	217.5	22.6
23520	689.5	880.9	552.7	195.2	228.3	167.3	218.9	24.9
24005	657.0	859.0	514.5	176.6	236.9	129.4	192.3	27.2
24010	721.4	888.4	602.2	196.8	252.9	153.6	218.4	25.5
24015	690.6	863.4	571.9	207.3	281.7	149.7	222.7	28.6
24020	688.3	848.9	571.0	187.6	250.2	136.4	211.3	22.9
24505	752.2	939.8	615.4	206.9	251.9	170.4	224.0	27.1
24510	722.9	908.8	593.4	191.6	267.1	133.9	225.8	29.1
24515	668.3	752.2	613.9	177.0	213.1	151.6	201.7	26.2
25005	743.0	922.1	617.7	203.4	248.7	169.7	224.2	28.6
25015	761.9	964.7	612.1	187.1	243.1	141.8	207.5	23.0
25505	786.0	999.6	629.9	215.3	295.7	150.3	241.2	18.7
25510	670.2	855.0	538.5	203.7	258.6	162.0	221.9	23.5
25520	729.7	897.7	609.6	205.4	251.5	170.4	226.8	25.3
30505	664.4	824.3	553.4	178.8	232.0	137.1	194.8	11.4
30510	770.8	978.6	606.9	199.0	243.0	164.0	222.4	16.4
30515	558.5	743.0	397.5	170.9	198.1	148.2	182.0	n.p.
30520	685.5	903.1	511.0	189.1	252.7	137.6	210.3	9.3
30525	775.9	946.0	652.0	207.7	249.0	173.7	236.7	17.3
30530	678.8	833.7	555.5	185.6	220.1	156.6	208.4	14.3
30540	586.8	734.6	469.8	194.1	228.3	165.7	212.4	15.4
30545	735.3	972.8	576.4	211.1	289.6	151.7	230.2	15.2
30550	571.2	717.9	461.0	180.9	222.0	148.9	199.2	9.6
31005	645.0	822.5	514.6	185.7	241.2	142.8	206.1	10.9
31015	645.6	817.3	521.3	183.8	237.9	142.5	208.4	17.4
31020	631.5	810.6	495.7	173.0	220.5	134.7	194.7	11.6
31505	698.7	889.9	562.5	181.9	246.7	131.9	210.0	17.4
31510	677.5	861.6	544.1	183.4	240.7	137.8	206.2	16.0
32001	708.6	920.2	566.0	188.9	248.0	143.7	215.4	20.7
32005	694.5	867.4	571.5	181.6	232.3	142.1	206.4	13.9
32505	837.4	1 051.1	678.4	206.6	247.3	179.2	232.2	27.3
33005	844.2	1 099.4	668.5	218.4	309.4	148.0	242.4	10.9
33010	695.2	909.3	528.7	207.6	264.2	157.0	226.9	23.6
33015	679.8	874.2	530.7	186.8	235.0	146.9	211.6	11.6
33505	686.7	950.3	476.6	167.0	258.3	86.9	191.1	*19.0
34005	780.6	1 020.0	608.3	226.6	319.6	150.7	255.6	13.8
34010	604.2	781.7	458.3	181.0	249.4	117.1	197.8	13.4
34505	729.3	934.8	580.9	205.0	274.9	148.2	232.5	16.0
34510	777.4	924.7	661.1	210.1	274.8	155.1	238.6	*15.5
34515	854.3	1 097.4	670.9	213.9	285.0	155.7	235.6	16.2
35005	742.7	978.9	564.6	206.4	280.0	143.8	231.9	23.8
35010	753.8	946.3	610.1	189.5	255.6	133.8	207.8	24.4
35505	955.9	1 194.2	767.0	211.3	274.0	155.6	237.4	*19.5
40505	690.1	873.3	553.4	191.9	237.4	154.6	212.7	16.8
40510	677.2	898.3	525.4	186.5	249.3	138.5	206.4	16.9
40515	726.6	886.0	621.8	185.7	229.3	151.0	205.7	14.0
40520	631.8	794.1	517.9	184.6	242.8	139.3	202.0	11.4
41005	662.2	799.6	568.3	156.8	207.0	116.9	191.7	20.6
41010	634.7	794.8	520.7	136.5	191.9	n.p.	161.1	—
41015	595.0	738.8	487.7	161.1	187.3	141.1	166.3	*14.7
41020	576.5	711.6	481.6	166.4	191.8	149.8	183.1	17.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	All Causes, all ages			*Malignant neoplasms (underlying cause)*			*Malignant neoplasms (multiple cause)*	*Malignant neoplasms reported with Influenza and pneumonia*
SSD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*
41505	755.5	954.7	617.9	183.4	231.7	147.6	206.0	21.8
41510	726.6	917.5	599.4	167.7	207.1	137.7	187.9	31.1
42005	680.3	890.4	528.1	174.1	224.2	135.3	194.9	18.2
42010	699.3	940.4	524.6	185.3	249.1	135.6	215.5	21.4
42505	639.2	794.6	528.5	192.3	241.8	155.5	213.7	22.5
42510	704.5	909.4	555.7	187.0	270.0	120.6	207.5	12.0
43005	660.4	870.0	509.9	180.5	258.4	118.0	192.2	26.7
43010	756.2	947.2	618.1	182.3	194.9	181.4	190.7	n.p.
43505	793.3	1 050.1	604.2	224.6	318.6	146.8	252.9	24.6
43515	747.3	1 022.8	559.9	199.4	275.4	140.2	221.7	12.8
43520	799.7	1 002.3	654.1	176.4	239.0	125.5	196.8	—
43525	701.8	973.0	457.2	122.3	154.5	—	141.9	—
50505	697.7	894.9	572.4	192.8	256.1	144.7	212.1	13.2
50510	655.8	833.7	526.6	184.5	225.6	151.2	208.8	17.6
50515	592.2	752.6	474.7	183.6	233.6	143.2	204.0	10.0
50520	629.9	811.2	498.0	188.1	242.0	144.7	207.4	11.8
50525	703.2	877.3	580.6	198.9	252.2	155.5	221.2	18.1
51005	663.8	833.5	538.3	187.9	233.3	153.7	208.4	12.1
51010	647.5	788.7	545.2	180.8	225.7	145.8	201.2	14.1
51015	657.5	836.4	526.7	177.4	203.2	159.5	193.1	18.1
51020	662.2	839.4	524.6	174.1	237.8	121.2	195.8	*22.6
51505	680.8	901.1	524.6	158.6	198.5	127.0	179.0	n.p.
51510	635.5	773.0	534.9	173.2	203.4	152.2	196.1	11.8
52005	709.8	828.7	629.6	163.3	224.0	115.5	178.2	n.p.
52010	519.6	686.3	387.3	123.4	*160.1	n.p.	129.3	n.p.
52505	565.1	728.1	432.2	179.6	233.4	135.1	206.7	n.p.
52510	608.0	773.0	489.1	178.5	228.9	138.5	193.5	n.p.
52515	494.0	693.3	350.0	147.9	193.5	111.8	162.8	n.p.
53005	909.9	1 199.9	682.8	203.9	255.4	157.3	223.4	*17.5
53010	708.7	849.3	604.2	177.7	200.4	161.2	199.0	34.3
53505	659.0	923.3	406.8	165.0	237.8	*97.7	178.4	n.p.
53510	545.7	745.3	371.5	132.6	*139.5	n.p.	131.4	n.p.
53515	671.1	917.8	485.8	197.1	269.9	136.5	218.5	16.6
54005	894.9	1 057.1	788.0	146.7	173.1	*121.9	161.9	n.p.
54010	653.6	905.5	407.7	144.6	174.5	*113.9	150.6	n.p.
54505	1 189.4	1 630.6	821.9	130.3	187.1	n.p.	137.4	n.p.
54510	1 202.0	1 508.6	947.8	207.9	274.6	149.4	216.9	n.p.
60505	749.6	947.8	609.5	208.9	261.9	166.9	237.1	23.9
61005	699.7	870.6	575.2	181.1	221.3	151.2	195.0	22.9
61505	730.7	909.5	605.4	195.1	243.4	156.9	223.1	19.9
61510	749.9	1 074.3	519.3	194.2	267.3	133.4	217.7	*17.4
61515	757.7	916.5	646.9	186.4	247.4	137.9	197.7	n.p.
62005	770.4	966.0	631.7	208.8	263.0	165.5	225.3	18.2
62010	626.9	796.8	499.9	172.2	210.6	143.0	188.0	*13.5
62015	943.3	1 247.1	693.9	272.1	351.8	*198.7	297.8	n.p.
70505	873.8	1 098.4	686.1	202.4	227.7	184.2	232.6	26.9
70510	865.0	1 046.3	710.7	187.9	205.1	178.4	223.0	n.p.
71005	855.9	1 077.0	661.6	232.2	269.9	203.4	267.7	n.p.
71010	2 779.6	3 044.7	2 581.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
71015	1 510.1	1 583.2	1 513.2	188.7	n.p.	n.p.	201.3	n.p.
71020	2 048.0	2 723.8	1 383.1	*273.7	*415.3	n.p.	*305.4	n.p.
71025	1 438.3	1 484.1	1 447.7	322.5	271.5	394.5	340.2	n.p.
71030	1 599.3	1 920.9	1 365.7	299.3	386.7	214.6	329.1	*54.0
71035	1 533.6	1 752.3	1 416.7	171.9	n.p.	*207.4	224.5	n.p.
71040	1 456.8	1 940.7	1 059.1	214.4	238.8	192.2	243.6	*29.0
80505	618.3	757.6	515.5	179.4	201.4	162.7	194.8	13.7
80510	639.4	744.4	556.4	180.6	204.6	158.9	197.6	17.7
80515	621.0	743.4	530.6	168.5	198.5	143.2	193.2	16.3
80520	578.1	686.3	495.7	152.0	166.7	138.2	170.8	*12.3
80525	504.7	622.9	403.8	157.1	162.2	152.7	172.0	*9.4
80535	782.2	856.1	728.9	203.3	231.3	180.3	223.2	18.3
80540	514.6	622.9	417.3	207.3	217.0	204.7	219.6	n.p.
81005	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—

For footnotes see end of table

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause)			*Ischaemic heart diseases (multiple cause)*	*Ischaemic heart diseases reported with Chronic lower respiratory diseases*
SSD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*
10505	166.2	234.5	121.6	236.8	18.8
10510	127.5	164.8	103.3	182.5	12.5
10515	123.4	164.1	96.7	173.2	11.3
10520	146.5	196.2	112.8	209.9	15.0
10525	170.4	225.5	130.9	236.5	18.4
10530	177.5	232.5	138.8	237.8	17.5
10535	148.0	202.9	113.9	210.0	14.5
10540	175.1	230.6	139.0	241.1	20.0
10545	167.5	235.3	120.9	226.0	15.4
10550	166.2	221.9	127.2	232.7	18.4
10555	138.8	177.7	114.5	186.1	13.0
10560	130.1	151.5	116.0	170.0	8.3
10565	135.7	178.0	108.6	175.8	13.0
10570	142.7	192.2	108.6	205.2	16.4
11005	168.1	224.2	130.5	235.9	16.3
11010	145.2	196.3	111.0	198.6	12.1
11505	170.9	233.2	128.5	234.1	17.0
11510	163.6	222.2	122.3	212.3	15.5
12005	162.2	203.0	132.9	202.4	10.4
12010	158.6	215.2	120.1	203.1	13.5
12505	140.6	188.0	107.7	184.8	12.4
12510	143.6	197.4	106.2	197.5	13.2
13010	168.5	219.0	134.9	228.4	15.1
13015	160.5	221.6	121.0	201.0	12.8
13020	228.1	332.5	162.3	289.2	32.3
13505	155.9	202.6	125.1	207.7	12.1
13510	169.0	220.9	135.4	233.1	*13.9
13515	157.3	242.8	101.1	197.4	n.p.
14005	160.0	213.5	125.0	226.3	21.1
14010	193.2	254.5	152.4	228.0	15.3
14015	161.9	214.9	127.8	221.6	14.6
14505	161.6	208.2	130.8	208.4	*17.2
14510	181.8	253.8	136.5	234.8	23.2
14515	156.9	219.4	109.9	203.4	16.8
14520	143.0	180.0	120.0	178.7	n.p.
15010	189.7	256.1	147.0	235.7	14.7
15015	143.0	202.8	103.5	189.8	11.0
15505	168.7	260.2	111.2	214.6	12.5
15510	192.9	261.4	147.8	241.4	15.1
15515	139.9	197.6	98.7	188.7	16.0
15520	186.2	245.4	146.8	227.6	n.p.
16010	208.7	275.0	168.3	286.9	17.1
20505	132.6	192.1	95.9	191.2	14.4
20510	143.4	191.0	110.3	203.8	14.9
20520	153.6	212.7	111.1	222.9	18.2
20525	133.1	174.2	104.6	198.0	14.8
20530	131.1	174.8	102.1	191.4	15.2
20535	147.9	209.5	100.8	220.0	18.0
20540	121.6	158.5	95.3	181.3	11.1
20545	128.2	152.4	112.3	173.8	10.5
20550	122.1	164.1	94.0	169.0	10.5
20555	143.2	183.1	116.4	196.0	17.7
20560	121.2	187.5	77.6	166.9	9.3
20565	127.9	159.1	107.2	180.0	13.4
20575	139.5	196.8	100.8	208.3	16.6
20580	125.8	166.6	97.2	186.9	14.5
20585	159.9	226.3	118.1	219.5	25.1
20590	142.5	191.2	108.4	185.7	17.4
21005	157.2	203.9	125.4	220.0	17.1
21010	115.5	152.2	89.7	157.8	11.3
21015	140.1	196.9	100.5	184.2	13.5
21505	164.6	209.0	134.7	221.1	14.9

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause)			*Ischaemic heart diseases (multiple cause)*	*Ischaemic heart diseases reported with Chronic lower respiratory diseases*
SSD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*
21510	182.2	252.0	137.8	225.3	14.3
22005	170.5	237.2	128.2	230.9	18.0
22010	170.6	203.0	149.7	224.2	12.8
22015	172.2	241.7	122.7	211.4	19.8
22505	154.9	191.6	131.2	215.3	16.7
22510	168.8	241.5	122.5	208.1	*12.6
23005	159.2	218.1	120.7	210.5	14.0
23010	149.5	230.4	*95.0	200.6	*15.8
23015	140.3	193.4	103.8	197.6	16.8
23505	155.9	195.4	129.6	241.1	15.4
23510	163.8	208.5	133.4	210.8	16.2
23520	141.9	200.9	104.1	192.8	17.7
24005	123.5	189.0	80.0	193.2	10.3
24010	147.7	200.4	110.7	208.3	12.6
24015	104.7	121.3	94.5	148.9	10.0
24020	126.1	184.2	*84.5	172.7	17.7
24505	153.4	184.4	132.4	203.2	12.5
24510	146.6	187.2	119.4	216.0	24.8
24515	158.4	184.4	141.3	199.7	*14.6
25005	154.7	227.3	104.0	214.6	18.7
25015	154.2	204.9	118.7	226.9	17.9
25505	177.9	234.2	139.4	245.9	22.7
25510	128.0	170.2	99.3	191.0	16.5
25520	155.1	224.1	106.4	212.6	19.7
30505	160.7	205.8	131.2	213.8	15.5
30510	193.3	245.7	155.0	273.0	32.3
30515	108.0	151.2	*75.3	145.9	n.p.
30520	167.3	237.3	112.6	231.4	22.3
30525	204.2	263.8	164.6	287.4	20.4
30530	165.7	214.7	130.3	234.8	23.3
30540	143.3	189.0	110.3	198.8	11.4
30545	155.4	219.5	114.6	212.8	18.9
30550	134.1	185.8	97.0	182.2	15.1
31005	153.2	204.5	116.9	195.9	13.6
31015	154.2	207.2	116.8	204.8	14.9
31020	149.4	203.5	110.9	205.2	16.7
31505	152.9	214.3	110.7	216.7	17.7
31510	153.5	207.9	116.1	211.1	17.6
32001	173.8	227.9	138.7	231.7	18.8
32005	170.6	221.2	137.0	229.1	19.7
32505	193.6	266.1	140.4	260.8	31.1
33005	260.4	324.6	218.1	322.5	28.7
33010	151.3	212.6	109.0	208.2	*14.1
33015	159.0	219.7	116.1	214.3	24.3
33505	193.3	277.7	130.0	248.5	*28.0
34005	173.1	239.1	129.5	243.4	11.2
34010	136.0	177.8	106.6	188.1	15.2
34505	166.9	214.2	135.3	226.0	15.8
34510	180.2	213.3	157.4	254.2	n.p.
34515	177.7	220.9	149.1	244.2	17.7
35005	159.3	208.3	126.6	228.0	13.7
35010	145.8	195.1	111.2	207.0	16.8
35505	170.3	213.8	142.8	262.7	*20.5
40505	153.3	216.4	109.2	207.5	16.7
40510	141.2	193.1	107.0	195.4	14.7
40515	165.4	213.5	136.2	213.4	14.2
40520	141.8	188.2	110.9	191.3	13.0
41005	137.1	187.5	104.4	180.3	*9.6
41010	129.7	203.5	n.p.	174.5	n.p.
41015	134.5	189.4	95.3	171.6	*11.1
41020	129.3	187.0	88.0	172.3	11.6

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Ischaemic heart diseases (underlying cause)			*Ischaemic heart diseases (multiple cause)*	*Ischaemic heart diseases reported with Chronic lower respiratory diseases*
SSD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*
41505	194.8	272.6	141.7	254.6	19.8
41510	152.1	187.0	131.0	206.8	*13.6
42005	151.7	206.2	114.4	197.0	17.4
42010	163.2	245.6	105.5	210.2	17.8
42505	126.7	170.6	96.1	177.6	*16.4
42510	180.3	230.7	145.8	226.4	14.2
43005	144.4	194.6	110.5	190.2	14.6
43010	178.4	295.9	*87.5	220.1	—
43505	159.4	237.2	106.1	225.0	n.p.
43515	159.8	247.9	103.4	218.4	13.9
43520	186.8	249.7	144.1	254.9	25.6
43525	118.8	206.6	n.p.	178.9	n.p.
50505	138.3	188.7	108.7	184.3	11.0
50510	137.7	189.7	102.6	195.8	14.9
50515	122.3	166.5	91.9	167.8	11.0
50520	120.3	173.8	83.7	162.7	8.8
50525	153.3	200.1	122.9	211.0	13.9
51005	141.1	193.5	103.1	191.8	12.3
51010	136.1	178.7	106.6	184.3	13.6
51015	123.8	162.9	96.6	161.2	n.p.
51020	117.3	157.9	87.1	163.0	n.p.
51505	143.7	230.6	85.4	189.7	n.p.
51510	138.4	177.4	110.5	180.7	12.2
52005	148.4	177.1	130.0	188.1	n.p.
52010	128.8	*153.3	*114.7	163.7	—
52505	85.5	129.5	n.p.	127.1	n.p.
52510	101.3	151.3	66.1	142.3	n.p.
52515	113.6	162.7	81.6	140.7	n.p.
53005	177.3	231.2	142.6	239.8	n.p.
53010	164.6	207.9	134.4	205.0	n.p.
53505	104.1	135.5	*79.3	190.4	n.p.
53510	*79.8	*145.5	n.p.	102.9	—
53515	141.1	213.6	90.1	187.8	*10.3
54005	152.1	223.0	n.p.	216.2	n.p.
54010	156.3	289.9	n.p.	194.0	n.p.
54505	137.3	236.4	n.p.	177.9	n.p.
54510	139.7	169.0	*122.5	212.8	n.p.
60505	156.7	215.9	117.6	211.0	13.3
61005	172.4	238.8	124.9	220.9	21.5
61505	146.9	202.6	110.7	191.2	16.5
61510	151.2	232.7	98.3	192.0	n.p.
61515	170.4	194.3	157.6	211.9	*16.9
62005	147.0	194.6	115.1	189.0	13.2
62010	117.3	163.3	84.6	154.6	n.p.
62015	216.4	*260.1	*189.5	254.8	n.p.
70505	158.5	231.1	100.9	238.3	*18.0
70510	141.9	*146.5	*147.1	261.3	n.p.
71005	118.6	166.0	n.p.	196.3	n.p.
71010	*557.8	n.p.	n.p.	866.1	n.p.
71015	406.1	592.7	n.p.	540.9	n.p.
71020	*341.4	n.p.	n.p.	*459.1	n.p.
71025	349.1	430.8	*289.9	398.8	n.p.
71030	289.4	394.0	211.2	407.0	n.p.
71035	323.6	584.5	n.p.	466.6	n.p.
71040	242.6	389.8	136.5	321.7	*27.9
80505	124.8	172.9	90.4	160.7	12.2
80510	130.8	176.2	99.1	171.4	9.6
80515	129.6	165.3	104.8	162.9	n.p.
80520	115.2	161.8	*83.6	147.9	n.p.
80525	102.8	161.3	*57.7	141.6	n.p.
80535	141.1	163.4	126.2	185.7	n.p.
80540	*97.0	n.p.	n.p.	116.6	n.p.
81005	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—

(a) Deaths per 100,000 persons.

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 to 50% and should be used with caution.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

n.p. not for publication

INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a)

	Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (underlying cause)			*Malignant neoplams of trachea, bronchus and lung (underlying cause)*			*Cerebrovascular diseases (underlying cause)*			*Cerebrovascular diseases (multiple cause)*
SD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
105	49.5	63.5	38.6	34.3	50.9	20.6	70.6	74.6	68.3	117.1
110	55.0	71.0	42.5	36.4	57.4	19.1	71.7	75.4	69.5	124.3
115	51.3	66.9	38.9	41.0	63.3	22.5	72.6	79.1	68.6	116.6
120	50.5	66.3	38.1	34.6	53.1	19.6	67.2	68.7	66.2	101.1
125	49.8	63.4	39.1	36.1	56.0	19.9	65.8	69.9	63.0	104.2
130	50.1	60.6	42.0	34.5	52.8	19.4	68.0	74.3	64.4	114.4
135	50.2	62.0	41.0	43.9	62.6	28.4	76.9	81.1	74.5	122.8
140	55.2	68.8	44.6	34.5	56.8	16.0	85.0	80.7	87.6	132.3
145	53.5	69.2	40.9	36.8	57.7	19.3	72.7	75.7	70.9	112.7
150	54.8	76.6	37.8	36.3	61.9	15.2	71.9	81.6	66.4	114.9
155	48.6	67.5	33.6	40.2	62.4	21.8	63.1	71.8	57.6	100.5
160	42.8	56.8	32.3	45.1	61.9	30.6	63.7	*83.9	*53.8	105.8
205	54.7	70.2	42.6	34.6	51.3	20.7	59.4	62.6	57.4	101.9
210	56.7	75.3	42.2	37.6	53.4	24.7	61.6	57.6	63.9	99.3
215	65.2	81.0	53.0	38.3	64.2	17.2	64.1	72.9	58.8	104.7
220	58.9	74.6	46.8	37.6	57.5	21.3	69.8	70.3	69.3	112.4
225	58.1	77.3	43.5	36.1	59.9	16.9	68.4	74.9	64.5	117.9
230	59.0	74.0	47.3	38.0	56.1	23.1	58.5	66.9	53.4	106.4
235	57.9	73.5	45.9	34.9	50.0	22.7	61.3	61.5	61.0	103.6
240	57.8	75.2	44.1	38.2	58.9	21.2	58.6	57.0	59.7	97.3
245	60.2	75.1	48.5	34.6	56.1	17.0	62.5	64.3	61.1	111.2
250	59.9	73.0	49.7	32.8	45.9	22.3	70.2	67.4	72.3	115.9
255	61.2	79.0	47.2	41.6	62.1	24.7	62.8	70.6	57.7	102.7
305	50.8	64.5	40.1	37.2	56.1	21.6	65.5	67.1	64.5	103.5
310	49.3	61.6	39.5	34.9	52.3	20.7	64.6	69.9	61.0	95.7
315	46.2	61.9	33.5	37.1	59.0	18.8	65.9	69.3	63.8	99.4
320	52.3	63.7	43.6	30.2	51.1	13.1	76.4	75.5	77.0	113.5
325	46.7	58.4	37.6	44.0	69.5	*22.4	79.0	*104.7	*57.4	123.5
330	61.8	78.3	48.7	37.5	61.2	17.1	67.1	72.0	64.3	112.5
335	35.4	*44.3	n.p.	36.7	*63.7	n.p.	*42.2	**46.1	**38.8	61.2
340	59.7	83.8	39.4	43.2	76.7	13.5	62.6	59.9	64.6	99.8
345	58.8	77.8	43.4	45.2	72.3	22.3	73.2	82.2	67.1	117.7
350	55.8	77.3	37.7	41.2	65.5	20.3	62.5	62.8	62.7	104.5
355	62.5	88.3	*37.8	48.8	79.1	n.p.	*65.1	*65.2	*65.6	109.4
405	52.1	65.6	41.7	36.4	57.7	19.1	64.1	67.5	62.0	99.7
410	48.8	56.8	42.7	24.2	37.1	13.7	60.0	54.0	64.2	89.4
415	52.9	64.0	44.8	36.0	57.4	18.5	63.1	69.0	59.8	104.7
420	54.0	62.7	47.9	33.2	58.6	11.7	57.5	61.6	54.7	97.4
425	50.8	72.7	33.4	32.0	47.8	19.2	60.1	69.8	53.5	101.2
430	49.3	69.7	32.7	33.3	49.5	*20.3	67.8	*78.3	*60.4	100.3
435	63.6	84.9	46.7	37.4	55.0	22.7	70.4	92.6	56.3	114.6
505	53.4	68.4	41.5	38.3	57.2	22.4	61.8	64.8	60.1	99.9
510	50.9	60.3	43.7	36.2	46.2	28.8	63.9	71.2	58.7	102.8
515	53.7	59.3	50.1	29.1	40.1	20.5	57.4	*59.6	55.8	92.5
520	39.9	49.6	*32.5	32.3	55.3	n.p.	*59.0	*59.5	*58.3	97.3
525	45.0	66.3	26.3	31.7	47.4	18.7	34.8	*31.9	*37.4	66.2
530	70.0	88.3	55.1	37.1	47.0	29.6	79.7	*96.3	*67.1	114.8
535	60.0	89.7	33.7	37.5	58.7	19.5	44.6	*56.5	*35.6	72.3
540	*30.5	*40.7	n.p.	42.9	*60.2	n.p.	*61.2	—	**70.0	109.5
545	41.1	*61.0	n.p.	34.5	*53.3	n.p.	*106.1	*135.3	**78.9	157.2
605	61.7	76.2	50.2	41.3	57.4	27.8	68.6	84.5	59.2	104.3
610	53.2	64.7	44.5	37.4	60.6	*17.3	60.0	*56.8	*62.9	94.0
615	53.8	65.1	45.1	40.8	64.6	21.2	71.8	84.1	64.6	103.9
620	65.1	76.4	56.2	33.4	55.9	14.7	75.4	79.5	72.9	105.8
705	44.0	44.7	46.2	46.3	68.8	25.3	74.6	*73.2	*76.9	131.6
710	62.7	84.0	43.1	61.9	82.4	45.1	118.5	*142.4	*98.4	196.8
805	49.2	58.7	41.4	28.5	35.3	22.6	68.4	62.5	71.9	101.4
810	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Cerebrovascular diseases reported with Influenza and pneumonia	*Chronic lower respiratory diseases (underlying cause)*			*Chronic lower respiratory diseases (multiple cause)*	*Chronic lower respiratory diseases reported with Influenza and pneumonia*	*Diabetes mellitus (underlying cause)*		
SD	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
105	11.5	32.5	43.8	24.2	74.2	9.6	11.6	14.7	9.5
110	12.0	33.3	49.0	22.1	79.7	11.5	14.1	18.0	11.3
115	14.1	31.6	43.4	23.1	73.6	10.0	10.8	13.0	9.3
120	10.4	30.2	43.8	20.6	66.4	12.4	9.4	12.6	7.0
125	9.0	38.1	53.9	27.1	76.1	11.0	11.9	13.3	10.9
130	9.8	48.4	72.1	31.4	96.6	15.6	14.8	16.3	13.7
135	17.3	44.0	58.2	33.8	85.9	11.4	20.3	21.2	19.8
140	11.6	45.6	68.8	28.8	96.4	11.9	16.0	18.1	14.5
145	13.8	37.0	55.0	23.6	83.0	11.9	15.3	19.8	12.0
150	12.2	40.0	57.6	27.3	79.3	9.7	15.8	23.0	10.7
155	9.3	38.9	57.5	25.4	77.3	10.4	14.0	18.5	10.7
160	n.p.	46.6	92.4	*15.6	102.2	14.6	21.0	35.2	n.p.
205	14.0	30.9	42.8	22.3	72.4	12.1	19.5	24.3	16.1
210	12.4	33.6	44.7	25.9	78.9	13.5	18.2	23.5	14.3
215	20.4	36.0	53.1	24.1	76.2	17.6	22.0	27.5	18.2
220	16.1	37.0	54.4	24.8	84.3	14.3	18.8	21.5	16.8
225	17.6	34.6	50.7	23.4	78.0	13.6	20.0	26.4	15.5
230	16.1	42.3	70.1	22.2	91.2	14.2	27.9	41.5	18.1
235	16.0	36.1	58.8	20.0	83.8	13.9	21.5	23.1	20.3
240	12.8	36.4	52.8	24.9	77.0	12.9	23.1	24.9	22.0
245	13.4	37.7	58.5	22.8	85.4	15.2	17.0	20.3	14.7
250	15.8	36.9	54.2	24.3	87.7	17.4	24.2	28.3	21.2
255	14.4	37.8	52.0	27.7	87.2	12.9	20.2	22.0	19.0
305	10.1	32.9	46.7	23.1	77.5	10.2	14.4	17.9	12.0
310	10.1	28.5	40.0	20.3	65.5	8.5	11.0	14.6	8.4
315	9.3	32.0	50.8	17.9	75.5	9.5	18.7	19.9	18.1
320	10.5	36.1	59.4	19.7	83.9	12.5	15.8	22.3	11.1
325	*18.2	59.8	69.0	57.4	122.6	*17.1	30.5	*34.2	*28.5
330	12.1	30.5	50.3	15.7	86.6	9.3	18.1	23.5	14.0
335	n.p.	51.1	90.9	n.p.	109.3	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.
340	9.4	31.0	47.4	18.4	69.9	11.7	23.7	26.9	21.4
345	11.8	42.5	66.1	24.9	91.5	13.0	22.6	28.1	18.5
350	12.8	43.8	67.1	26.0	93.0	15.0	31.1	32.2	31.0
355	n.p.	76.0	88.9	72.7	145.2	*17.7	54.4	54.7	58.1
405	7.5	28.1	40.6	19.2	69.6	7.7	13.7	18.0	10.8
410	8.7	22.2	32.1	15.2	54.8	6.1	15.5	19.4	12.7
415	13.3	30.7	47.7	18.4	74.1	8.8	27.3	33.0	23.3
420	6.9	34.3	51.1	22.3	82.1	10.2	24.0	26.0	22.9
425	7.1	29.6	41.6	21.3	79.9	*4.8	21.6	26.5	18.1
430	11.7	25.9	31.9	22.4	66.3	13.7	27.7	30.5	26.2
435	10.2	37.2	54.9	24.3	90.6	6.3	26.5	30.6	23.7
505	11.3	27.8	39.5	19.3	61.0	9.8	14.6	16.8	13.0
510	10.3	29.5	39.3	22.7	64.7	9.6	16.9	20.7	14.0
515	*4.7	26.1	34.6	20.6	54.5	10.0	18.7	19.9	18.0
520	*13.2	22.5	*31.4	n.p.	54.8	n.p.	*12.6	n.p.	n.p.
525	n.p.	35.6	45.6	29.3	60.4	9.2	14.8	20.8	*9.9
530	*14.1	38.9	62.7	*20.5	103.6	*13.8	28.7	34.1	*24.9
535	*7.2	40.7	60.0	26.5	72.9	10.1	22.3	28.3	17.7
540	n.p.	*26.7	*51.7	—	61.8	n.p.	*38.0	n.p.	*56.2
545	n.p.	44.9	84.3	n.p.	94.4	n.p.	69.4	n.p.	108.0
605	11.3	40.2	58.8	27.1	78.0	14.0	13.6	14.5	12.9
610	*10.5	40.4	51.4	33.5	86.8	*10.5	12.6	*19.1	n.p.
615	11.8	49.5	65.5	37.9	93.9	16.4	14.4	19.7	10.6
620	7.6	44.7	64.9	30.1	82.9	12.2	17.2	22.2	13.6
705	*12.0	53.9	66.4	45.4	126.4	*10.7	37.4	30.2	47.1
710	35.2	104.1	122.0	93.9	228.4	48.7	68.4	70.3	69.9
805	15.3	28.1	36.6	21.6	55.4	8.9	11.7	11.8	11.5
810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

SD	*Diabetes mellitus (multiple cause)*	*Diabetes mellitus reported with Ischaemic heart diseases*	*Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (underlying cause)*	*Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (multiple cause)*	*Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders reported with Influenza and pneumonia*	*Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (underlying cause)*	*Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (multiple cause)*
	Persons	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*
105	50.7	5.5	9.1	44.1	4.5	14.1	42.0
110	62.5	6.0	9.2	49.6	5.1	18.9	56.0
115	56.8	5.7	6.2	31.8	3.9	14.6	50.3
120	37.1	4.4	10.7	40.6	5.9	15.5	47.5
125	41.6	5.1	12.4	40.9	6.6	16.4	43.7
130	60.9	6.8	11.7	46.4	5.5	20.3	52.2
135	62.5	8.2	9.3	38.6	5.5	18.6	53.7
140	56.9	7.9	10.2	45.3	4.5	17.9	50.6
145	56.2	7.3	14.5	44.3	9.4	15.8	47.1
150	55.6	4.8	10.9	37.5	4.2	17.7	43.6
155	50.2	6.4	9.6	33.4	4.9	20.2	51.4
160	75.8	13.8	12.8	55.6	n.p.	22.2	50.6
205	51.7	10.6	12.1	45.4	7.1	12.9	34.7
210	51.7	10.0	10.1	42.8	6.7	21.3	49.8
215	57.5	10.6	9.9	36.4	8.1	13.9	43.4
220	54.1	9.9	20.6	58.6	10.1	14.2	36.7
225	54.6	10.3	12.3	53.6	*4.2	15.1	49.9
230	66.7	12.3	10.5	42.4	*3.7	18.0	56.5
235	54.2	11.4	7.0	38.0	4.4	15.3	56.8
240	53.0	12.1	10.8	39.0	6.5	15.3	36.0
245	56.7	8.1	18.3	55.1	11.8	18.2	50.3
250	69.2	11.7	13.7	45.2	8.9	14.6	55.6
255	54.1	11.5	13.3	43.1	7.5	15.1	42.5
305	44.6	8.4	8.3	37.7	4.1	15.1	45.7
310	38.1	6.1	7.8	32.9	4.1	15.1	43.1
315	56.6	9.8	9.9	36.6	4.2	15.0	44.1
320	52.4	9.0	6.6	31.7	3.0	15.5	52.5
325	64.2	*17.3	n.p.	30.2	n.p.	*13.3	36.5
330	59.9	9.2	9.4	44.5	5.5	16.8	45.9
335	35.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	*20.6
340	60.7	14.1	7.7	28.9	*4.0	18.4	55.5
345	66.4	11.5	12.2	44.5	6.1	15.3	46.9
350	80.4	15.3	12.4	44.0	5.3	18.9	56.0
355	97.4	27.3	n.p.	41.0	n.p.	*18.5	48.0
405	51.6	7.5	11.1	23.7	1.9	13.0	37.3
410	54.0	9.8	7.6	18.7	n.p.	13.8	35.9
415	73.0	15.1	9.3	21.9	n.p.	13.0	44.4
420	74.4	11.5	9.1	16.9	n.p.	16.4	38.0
425	62.1	9.9	11.0	25.2	n.p.	13.2	39.1
430	72.2	12.2	n.p.	17.6	n.p.	12.5	45.4
435	88.4	12.9	14.3	30.2	n.p.	12.4	43.4
505	41.5	7.2	10.8	45.0	6.3	12.2	35.8
510	50.6	8.8	11.1	35.3	5.4	16.9	54.3
515	52.6	9.3	*5.8	33.3	*4.8	13.5	38.7
520	49.4	n.p.	n.p.	26.3	n.p.	30.6	61.3
525	35.8	*6.1	*7.4	22.8	n.p.	13.4	31.5
530	80.1	*10.5	*11.2	62.9	n.p.	*11.0	35.0
535	60.1	15.8	*7.2	22.8	n.p.	16.2	51.8
540	95.2	n.p.	n.p.	*52.6	n.p.	n.p.	*30.2
545	158.8	n.p.	n.p.	45.3	n.p.	n.p.	43.5
605	44.3	5.0	11.2	37.4	5.6	22.6	57.4
610	41.5	*5.0	n.p.	19.9	n.p.	22.4	56.4
615	52.4	5.6	10.0	35.8	5.8	17.8	53.2
620	47.3	7.0	9.9	29.0	4.3	23.8	54.1
705	106.1	16.9	n.p.	32.5	—	21.9	59.5
710	195.9	20.2	*14.1	89.1	n.p.	*13.9	61.1
805	35.9	5.0	14.4	51.9	7.7	16.7	35.0
810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For footnotes see end of table.

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INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Influenza and pneumonia (underlying cause)			*Influenza and pneumonia (multiple cause)*	*Accidents (underlying cause)*			*Accidents (multiple cause)*
SD	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
105	10.4	12.6	9.2	89.4	21.8	30.5	14.3	38.0
110	9.8	12.9	8.0	97.6	27.6	39.1	18.0	42.5
115	8.1	8.2	8.0	88.5	23.6	31.9	16.5	38.9
120	8.9	10.3	8.1	85.1	27.5	36.9	19.5	40.0
125	9.3	8.8	9.8	91.7	29.1	41.9	18.1	42.4
130	10.9	14.7	8.8	105.0	35.2	54.6	18.9	53.7
135	13.5	17.0	11.5	124.7	41.1	59.8	24.9	57.3
140	12.4	15.9	10.5	102.9	32.1	44.9	21.5	48.7
145	10.1	12.2	8.8	107.7	33.3	49.2	19.6	47.3
150	15.1	15.5	14.8	113.2	29.6	46.2	15.7	38.9
155	14.9	12.2	16.6	107.4	32.3	46.7	20.1	49.2
160	13.3	n.p.	*12.2	109.8	19.3	*31.2	n.p.	32.2
205	11.1	12.3	10.4	111.6	23.5	32.2	16.1	38.1
210	8.5	10.0	7.7	110.9	23.6	36.7	12.5	36.0
215	12.3	11.7	12.6	153.5	30.6	37.3	25.2	43.6
220	14.4	17.9	12.5	131.8	25.0	37.5	14.6	37.5
225	8.3	*8.7	8.1	119.4	34.3	44.5	26.4	45.0
230	13.5	15.2	12.6	122.2	31.1	47.1	17.8	43.5
235	11.6	11.5	11.6	122.9	28.9	39.2	20.2	41.7
240	13.8	15.1	13.1	121.5	34.1	44.7	25.2	45.7
245	9.0	*8.7	9.2	131.3	30.3	42.5	19.8	44.1
250	8.9	*7.9	9.6	128.1	35.8	53.1	21.0	49.4
255	12.6	9.8	14.3	116.7	31.2	43.6	20.7	46.1
305	12.2	15.0	10.6	83.3	21.5	29.0	14.9	34.0
310	8.4	9.8	7.5	75.7	27.9	39.2	18.0	40.6
315	10.1	11	9.7	88.3	31.9	40.2	24.8	43.3
320	10.7	13.9	8.8	88.9	30.7	41.8	21.3	41.0
325	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	137.7	32.2	44.6	*21.1	50.5
330	12.7	16.9	10.3	83.7	31.1	43.1	20.5	46.2
335	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	81.8	49.2	92.6	n.p.	66.2
340	9.9	*9.0	10.5	85.4	31.5	47.3	17.0	42.1
345	14.2	16.7	12.6	102.0	36.3	49.6	24.5	52.6
350	13.5	17.5	10.9	116.8	34.7	48.4	22.3	49.3
355	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	102.4	42.3	66.3	*18.1	68.6
405	24.4	28.1	22.3	87.8	20.6	28.7	14.0	31.8
410	16.7	19.4	15.1	84.1	29.6	41.0	19.8	38.7
415	21.5	27.3	18.2	117.8	26.1	30.3	22.9	38.5
420	19.0	24.4	15.7	90.6	36.1	58.0	17.0	45.9
425	15.8	19.4	13.6	77.1	31.2	43.1	21.2	39.2
430	29.2	34.4	26.2	122.8	30.2	43.7	*18.6	39.5
435	17.7	18.7	17.2	83.4	33.2	46.1	22.2	42.4
505	11.5	14.4	9.9	90.1	24.5	33.9	16.4	40.9
510	10.0	11.0	9.5	87.1	35.2	49.4	22.4	47.6
515	10.4	*12.7	*8.9	67.2	33.4	47.3	21.0	47.4
520	*16.5	*30.7	n.p.	97.9	43.8	56.6	*33.3	60.9
525	*8.2	n.p.	n.p.	49.8	40.2	59.2	23.2	53.7
530	20.9	*27.1	*16.6	132.5	55.1	77.0	36.1	71.3
535	*7.5	*12.8	n.p.	79.9	29.6	47.4	*12.9	45.1
540	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	132.3	39.6	55.5	*24.7	48.5
545	47.1	*62.3	n.p.	185.4	82.9	122.1	44.3	106.4
605	17.4	19.4	16.3	117.2	25.6	33.5	18.8	46.2
610	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	88.5	35.1	52.0	*19.8	52.5
615	13.1	14.7	12.2	105.4	31.5	44.8	20.4	45.1
620	12.2	14.3	11.0	85.8	31.1	45.9	18.5	46.6
705	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	118.7	41.8	65.1	18.4	63.0
710	50.4	60.0	43.8	304.1	66.5	90.1	44.2	92.6
805	11.4	15.5	9.0	96.7	22.8	31.9	14.4	33.9
810	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1997–2000(a) — *continued*

	Motor vehicle traffic accidents (underlying cause)		*Intentional self harm (underlying cause)*	*Drug induced deaths (underlying cause)*	*Renal failure (multiple cause)*	*Septicaemia (multiple cause)*
SD	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Persons*
105	9.6	4.1	11.7	9.5	61.9	43.1
110	13.2	6.6	14.9	8.7	57.9	40.1
115	11.0	5.3	14.7	9.3	53.8	31.1
120	14.9	8.4	18.8	11.2	49.2	24.4
125	18.0	7.4	16.3	6.7	55.6	32.2
130	22.7	6.3	15.7	6.9	63.7	30.3
135	23.5	10.8	15.8	6.7	62.7	38.6
140	17.8	8.5	15.7	9.4	68.2	30.6
145	16.2	7.8	17.4	7.5	58.8	27.4
150	19.6	6.5	13.8	4.4	55.4	29.6
155	21.0	*6.5	16.9	6.6	56.4	29.5
160	n.p.	n.p.	26.5	—	76.7	74.1
205	10.5	4.4	11.3	10.0	65.3	33.8
210	12.9	5.6	13.3	7.0	52.8	22.0
215	16.8	10.2	17.4	7.5	57.5	22.9
220	16.6	n.p.	14.6	7.6	59.8	28.8
225	21.2	*15.7	15.6	n.p.	59.6	25.1
230	18.9	n.p.	12.8	*4.7	66.9	27.2
235	17.0	9.6	14.7	7.0	64.3	30.4
240	17.0	9.2	14.3	6.3	59.6	32.3
245	19.0	*5.7	14.2	5.4	71.8	32.2
250	22.1	n.p.	20.5	8.8	60.4	30.1
255	19.7	7.3	16.9	6.2	61.6	36.0
305	9.4	3.6	14.8	6.6	54.0	27.6
310	14.1	5.5	16.6	8.2	46.0	24.6
315	16.4	9.2	18.6	7.0	60.2	26.9
320	18.7	6.9	13.0	4.1	50.0	24.7
325	n.p.	n.p.	*13.5	n.p.	76.3	30.5
330	16.3	7.0	11.8	4.1	62.6	26.9
335	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	84.7	*30.9
340	21.1	7.3	12.4	3.3	62.4	33.0
345	14.9	6.2	14.9	4.6	62.6	35.7
350	16.0	6.7	15.7	5.3	59.9	44.5
355	*15.9	n.p.	32.9	n.p.	84.6	51.7
405	10.9	4.2	13.8	8.2	56.0	34.6
410	24.9	12.9	14.3	5.5	46.1	26.1
415	*17.7	*14.2	10.5	n.p.	58.8	25.8
420	25.3	*10.0	14.4	8.2	60.5	29.3
425	24.5	*10.7	11.3	*4.9	59.3	23.9
430	*17.1	n.p.	14.7	n.p.	60.8	25.0
435	20.5	11.6	19.4	5.9	74.4	28.1
505	11.0	4.4	12.9	8.4	55.7	33.4
510	21.8	9.6	14.6	6.1	51.6	21.6
515	20.6	n.p.	17.4	*5.8	59.3	22.0
520	43.0	n.p.	*15.2	n.p.	51.4	30.0
525	40.2	n.p.	15.4	*5.5	41.1	20.9
530	27.4	20.6	21.3	6.8	82.3	48.4
535	15.6	n.p.	12.4	*5.3	57.5	25.2
540	20.0	n.p.	9.7	*7.2	102.7	64.3
545	65.1	23	39.8	n.p.	148.9	91.7
605	8.8	4.2	14.6	7.5	50.4	40.1
610	25.5	n.p.	19.3	—	50.9	25.5
615	13.6	*5.5	9.8	3.6	49.5	25.1
620	13.6	n.p.	12.0	n.p.	57.0	25.9
705	27.3	*7.4	18.6	8.0	88.2	69.3
710	43.8	16.6	20.2	4.0	207.2	152.2
805	8.7	4.6	11.6	6.0	50.9	30.4
810	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—

(a) Deaths per 100,000 persons.

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 to 50% and should be used with caution.

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

n.p. not for publication

APPENDIX 3 DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

More detailed cause of death information is available upon request from the ABS. Generally, a charge is made for providing information upon request.

GENERAL

Causes of death data are available from calendar year 1964, through the ABS special data service. Please note that for comparability purposes the data conform to the different revisions of the ICD, namely:

ICD-7	1964–1967
ICD-8	1968–1978
ICD-9	1979–1996
ICD-10	1997–2000

Documentation is available detailing the relationship between the various revisions of ICD. Detailed data tables excluded from the national cause of death publication since 1984 are available on microfiche up to 1996 or through the special data service.

2001 Cause of death data are expected to be available December 2002.

DATA ITEMS FOR CROSS-TABULATION WITH CAUSES OF DEATH

The following variables relating to the deceased are available for both underlying and multiple causes of death:

- State or territory of registration of the death
- Month and year of registration of the death
- Place of usual residence
  - State or territory
  - Statistical Division
  - Statistical Local Area
- Occupation
  - From 1990 — Males and females aged 15 years and over
  - Pre 1990 — Males aged 15–64 years only
  - 1985–1990 — Females aged 15–59 years only
- Sex
- Age
  - In completed days under one week
  - In completed days under one month
  - In completed months under one year
  - In completed years other ages
- Date of death
- Country of birth
- Duration of residence in Australia (where not Australian born)
- Marital status
- Number of issue
- Indigenous status
- Post-mortem indicator (not available for all states)
- Drowning indicator (from 1992)
- AIDS indicator (where AIDS is mentioned on the death certificate, whether the underlying cause or not) (up to 1997)
- Certifier of cause of death (doctor or coroner)
- Cancer indicator (where cancer is mentioned on the death certificate, whether the underlying cause or not) (up to 1997).

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

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