Australian Bureau of Statistics

2004

3302.0

DEATHS

AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Shahidullah on Canberra (02) 6252 5129.

100 years of STATISTICS

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NOTES

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication brings together statistics and indicators for deaths in Australia. A small number of changes may occur to deaths data used in this publication following the finalisation of cause of death data for 2004.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The chapter on underlying cause of death by selected years (previously tables 5.1 and 5.2 in the 2003 issue) has been removed from this issue. Indirect standardised death rates for underlying cause of death by selected countries of birth for 2004 are not yet available. Therefore they are provided for 2003 in this issue. See *Causes of Death, Australia: Summary Tables 2004* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001) for more information.

No cause of death data will be published in future issues of this publication. Causes of death information including standardised death rates will be released in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

An international comparison of Australian mortality is provided in *Chapter 2—Summary of findings.* Further international mortality and other demographic data can be found in the United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 2001* and in United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.*

Information about Indigenous deaths is contained in chapter 8 of this publication. The content of this chapter has been modified based on the latest estimates of implied coverage of Indigenous deaths for 2000–2004. Implied coverage rates are provided in table 8.1.

Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables for selected states and territories and Australia for 1996–2001 are provided in chapter 8.

There are no special articles in this issue.

ROUNDING

In commentary based on the statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Death registration data are also affected by delays in registration. Small values have been suppressed or randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

DATA IN THIS PUBLICATION

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

Calculations as shown in the Main Features and Summary of Findings of this publication are based on unrounded data. Calculations made using rounded data may differ from those published.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CD	Collection District
CDR	crude death rate
ERP	estimated resident population
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision
IHD	ischaemic heart disease
IMR	infant mortaility rate
ISDR	indirect standardised death rate
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

CHAPTER 1 MAIN FEATURES

MORTALITY CONTINUES TO DECLINE

- There were 132,500 deaths registered in Australia in 2004, approximately 200 (0.2%) more than the number registered in 2003 (132,300). However, the standardised death rate in 2004 (6.3 deaths per 1,000 population) was the lowest on record, slightly lower than that in 2003 (6.4) and down 32.6% from 1984 (9.3).
- Over the past 20 years there has been a decline in death rates for all states and territories. The highest standardised death rate in 2004 was in the Northern Territory (8.2), while the lowest was in the Australian Capital Territory (5.6).

LIFE EXPECTANCY CONTINUES TO INCREASE

- Over the past 20 years life expectancy has improved by 5.6 years for males and 4.0 years for females. A boy born in 2002–2004 can expect to live 78.1 years while a girl can expect to live 83.0 years.
- The Australian Capital Territory had the highest life expectancy for both males (79.7 years) and females (83.9 years) in 2002–2004. The Northern Territory had the lowest life expectancy at 72.3 years for males and 78.0 years for females.
- In 2002–2004 life expectancy at birth varied between Statistical Divisions of Australia by up to 11 years. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79.7 years), followed by Perth (79.2 years) and Melbourne (79.1 years). Female life expectancy at birth was highest in both Outer Adelaide and South-West Western Australia (each 84.3 years), followed by Canberra and the Midlands in Western Australia (each 83.9 years).
- Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (68.4 years) followed by the Kimberley (70.3 years) and North-West Queensland (71.3 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (73.4 years), the Kimberley (73.7 years) and North-West Queensland (76.9 years).
- Among the countries of the world Australia's male life expectancy ranks below Iceland and Hong Kong (each 79 years). Japan, Macao, Sweden, Switzerland and Israel all share with Australia a male life expectancy at birth of 78 years. Australia's female life expectancy ranks below Japan and Hong Kong (both at 85 years). Females of Spain, Switzerland, France, Italy, Virgin Islands (USA) and Iceland share with Australia a life expectancy at birth of 83 years.
- The combined Australian male and female life expectancy of new-born babies in 2002–2004 was 80.5 years. This was higher than in Canada (80 years), New Zealand and the United Kingdom (both 79 years), and the United States of America (77 years).

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY

- The Infant Mortality Rate of 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 was only slightly lower than the 2003 rate (4.8) and 48.9% lower than the 1984 rate (9.2).
- Males and females aged 15 years and over in 2001 who had never married had standardised death rates (11.9 and 7.3 respectively) much higher than their married counterparts (7.0 and 4.1 respectively).

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY *continued*

- Of male deaths registered in 2004, 55.4% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 19.0% were widowed and 14.6% were never married. In contrast, female deaths showed 26.4% were in a registered marriage, 56.8% were widowed and 8.9% never married. This difference is a consequence of the greater longevity of women.
- The median age at death in 2004 was 76.6 years for males and 82.6 years for females, an increase of 6.0 years and 5.3 years on the median age at death for males and females respectively since 1984. This reflects the ageing of the population, as well as improving life expectancy over the period.
- In the past 20 years the risk of dying has declined for people of all ages. The largest declines in male age-specific death rates occurred in the 10–14 years age group (down 53.8%), followed by those aged 55–59 years (down 53.0%), and 1–4 years (down 50.3%). Female age-specific death rates declined most in the 5–9 years age group (down 56.2%), followed by infants (down 46.3%) and those aged 10–14 years (down 44.8%).

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

- There is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous mortality presented in this publication are likely to be conservative estimates. Fluctuations in the level of Indigenous mortality over time partly reflect changing levels of coverage of Indigenous deaths. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends in Indigenous mortality over time.
- There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2004 where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).
- Experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated to be 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females.

CHAPTER 2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DECLINING DEATH RATES

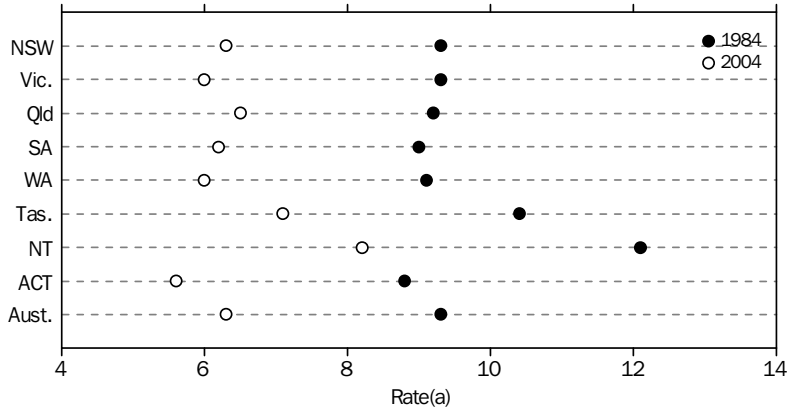
In 2004, 132,500 deaths (68,400 males and 64,100 females) were registered in Australia, an increase of approximately 200 deaths (or 0.2%) compared with the number of deaths registered in 2003 (132,300). Since 1984, the number of deaths registered has increased by 0.9% on average annually, with some fluctuation from year to year. The steady increase in the number of deaths over time reflects the increasing size of the population and, in particular, the increasing number of older people. With the continued ageing of the population the number of deaths will continue to rise, with deaths projected to outnumber births sometime in 2043–44 (Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101,* cat. no. 3222.0).

Despite the ageing of the population over the last 20 years, deaths rates have continued to decline. The crude death rate (CDR) declined from 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population in 1984 to 6.6 deaths per 1,000 in 2004. Against the background of an older population this indicates a considerable decline in age-specific death rates (ASDR) over the period. The standardised death rate (SDR) (which eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population) was the lowest on record at 6.3 deaths per 1,000 population in 2004, slightly lower than in 2003 (6.4) and down by 32.6% from 1984 (9.3). Standardised death rates are calculated using the 2001 total population of Australia as the standard population.

States and territories

Over the past 20 years all states and territories have experienced sustained declines in SDRs, with the Australian Capital Territory decreasing the most (down 36.3% and Queensland decreasing the least (down 30.1%).

2.1 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—1984 and 2004



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population.

States and territories continued

Queensland was the only state to record an increase in SDR between 2003 and 2004, up slightly from 6.4 to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 population, while all other states and territories experienced a decrease in SDR. The Northern Territory's SDR of 8.2 remained much higher than the other states and territories in 2004 but represented the largest decrease of all states and territories since 2003, down 8.2% from a SDR of 9.0. Tasmania recorded the second highest SDR (7.1) followed by Queensland (6.5), New South Wales (6.3), South Australia (6.2), Western Australia and Victoria (each 6.0). The lowest SDR was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 5.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

The majority of this publication contains deaths data based on the year of registration, except where otherwise stated. An alternative is to publish death statistics according to the year of occurrence; that is, the year the death occurred irrespective of the year the death was registered. Death statistics by year of occurrence feature in *Chapter 7—Year of Occurrence.*

Deaths as a component of population change

Death statistics by year of occurrence presented in Chapter 7, do not necessarily match those presented as components of population change for years ending 31 December in the ABS publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Although both are based on year of occurrence, deaths as a component of population change are based on a model whereas deaths presented by year of occurrence in this publication are observed data.

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

There is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous mortality presented in this publication are likely to be conservative estimates. Fluctuations in the level of Indigenous mortality over time partly reflect changing levels of coverage of Indigenous deaths. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends in Indigenous mortality over time.

There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2004 where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).

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

A variety of measures of mortality (death rates, median age at death, age-specific death rates, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality) indicate that the mortality level of Indigenous Australians is substantially higher than for the total Australian population. Mortality statistics for Indigenous people are presented in *Chapter 8—Deaths of Indigenous people*.

AGE AT DEATH

The median age at death in 2004 was 76.6 years for males and 82.6 years for females, an increase of 6.0 and 5.3 years respectively on the median age of death for both males and females in 1984. This reflects the ageing of the population, as well as an increase in the life expectancy of males and females over the period.

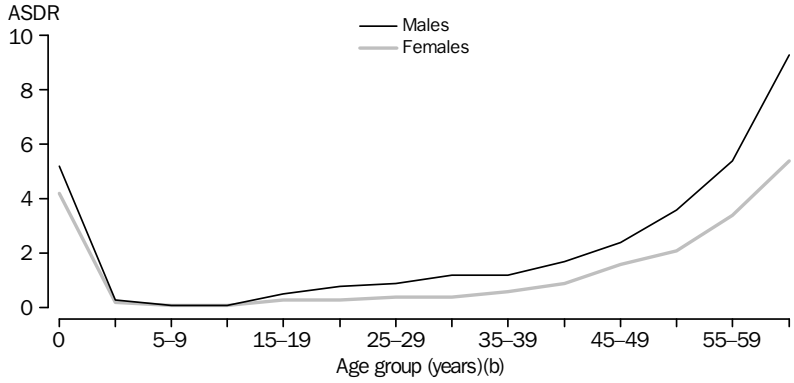
AGE AT DEATH
continued

The median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.0 years for males and 61.2 years for females. For males and females combined, the median age at death (57.1 years) was 22.4 years less than the median age nationally (79.5 years). This is the result of a young population, in combination with the high mortality of the Indigenous population, which comprises approximately 29% of the Northern Territory's total population. The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had the second lowest median age at death with 75.2 years for males and 80.8 years for females, also reflecting the relatively young age structure of the ACT population. South Australia had the highest median age at death with 77.5 years for males and 83.2 years for females, reflecting the older population of South Australia compared with other states and territories.

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

Males aged 15–19 years had an ASDR of 0.5 deaths per 1,000 male population, while females of the same age experienced 0.3 deaths per 1,000 female population. The male ASDR increased further at age groups 20–24 years and 25–29 years but then levelled off somewhat until age 40 years where it began to increase steadily throughout the older age groups. The ASDR for females aged 15 to 34 years remained low and relatively constant. Steady increase in the female ASDR was evident after age 35 years, and continued throughout the remaining age groups.

2.2 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), Ages 0 to 64 years—2004



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

In the past 20 years the risk of dying has declined for both males and females of all ages. The average risk of dying decreased by 38.1% for males and decreased by 34.5% for females. The largest decrease in male age-specific death rates occurred in the 10–14 years age group (down 53.8%), followed by those aged 55–59 years (down 53.0%) and 1–4 years (down 50.3%). Female age-specific death rates decreased most for the 5–9 years age group (down 56.2%), followed by infants (down 46.3%) and those aged 10–14 years (down 44.8%).

SEX

Male deaths (68,400) registered in 2004 outnumbered female deaths (64,100), giving a sex ratio of 107 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 120 male deaths per 100 female deaths in 1984. Since 1984, male deaths have increased by 14.0% while female deaths have increased by 28.4%, due primarily to the greater improvement in male mortality relative to female mortality.

Although male mortality remains higher than females, in the last 20 years the gap has narrowed. In 1984, males had an SDR of 12.1 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 65.3% higher than the female SDR of 7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population. By 2004, the male SDR had decreased to 7.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 50.6% higher than the female rate of 5.1 deaths per 1,000 standard population. Over the same period the difference between male and female life expectancy at birth has narrowed, from 6.5 years in 1984 (life expectancy at birth of 72.5 years for males and 79.0 years for females) to 4.9 years in 2004 (life expectancy at birth of 78.1 years for males and 83.0 years for females).

States and territories

Male death rates were higher than female death rates in all states and territories in 2004. The difference was greatest in Tasmania where the male SDR (8.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 55.3% higher than the female SDR (5.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population). South Australia followed closely with the male SDR (7.7) being 54.9% higher than the female SDR (5.0). The Northern Territory recorded the smallest difference, with the male SDR (9.5) 37.7% higher than the female SDR (6.9). The remaining states and territories were relatively close to the national average with male SDRs 50% higher than female SDRs.

The Northern Territory recorded the highest death rates for both males and females. For males in the Northern Territory the SDR was 23.2% higher (9.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population) than for total males in Australia (7.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population). For Northern Territory females the SDR (6.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 34.7% higher than for total females in Australia (5.1 deaths per 1,000 standard population). For state and territory life tables, see paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes.

Over the past year the largest declines in SDRs for both males and females were recorded in the Northern Territory. In 2004 the SDR for Northern Territory males was 9.0% lower than the previous year while for females the SDR in 2004 was 7.0% lower. These declines were much greater than the national average with male SDRs decreasing 2.8% and female SDRs decreasing 2.3% over the past year.

The Northern Territory had the highest sex ratio at death (170) across all states and territories. This was followed by Queensland with a sex ratio at death of 114 male deaths to every 100 female deaths.

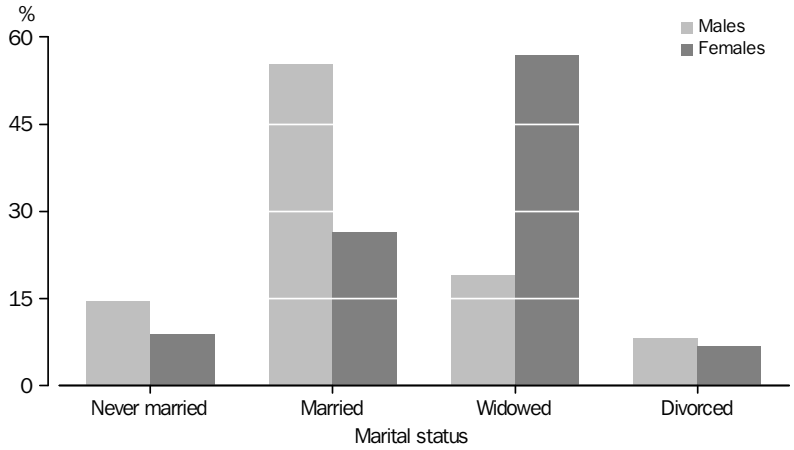
MARITAL STATUS

Of all men whose deaths were registered during 2004, 55.4% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, 19.0% were widowed and 14.6% were never married. In contrast, of all women whose deaths were registered during 2004, 26.4% were in a registered marriage, 56.8% were widowed and 8.9% never married. These differences are a consequence of the greater longevity of women.

MARITAL STATUS

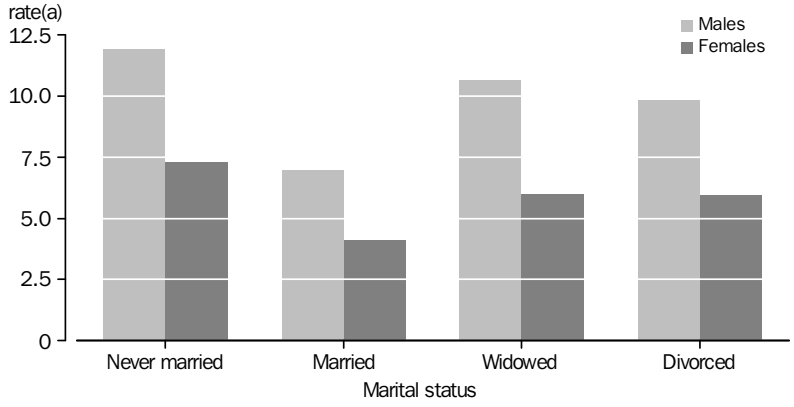
continued

2.3 DEATHS BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS—2004



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

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



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

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

MARITAL STATUS *continued*

where registered marriage is far from universal, selectivity is likely to be an important factor.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Australia's overseas-born population accounted for 30.0% of deaths registered in 2004, despite making up only 23.6% of the resident population in 2004. The main reason for this is that the overseas-born population has an older age structure than the Australian-born population with a median age of 46.7 years in 2004 compared with 32.3 years respectively.

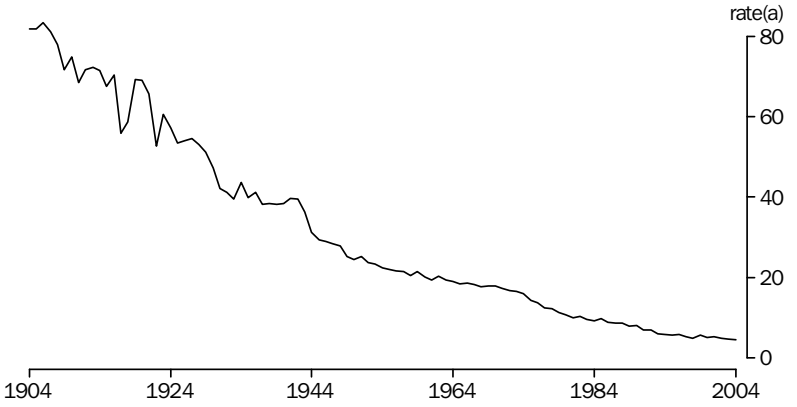
However, after adjusting for the older age structure of the overseas-born population migrants generally have lower death rates than the Australian-born population. This is true for nearly all migrant groups.

INFANT DEATHS

In 2004 there were 1,200 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was 21.7% lower than the number registered in 1994 (1,500) and 45.2% lower than in 1984 (2,200). The infant mortality rate (IMR) of 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 was only slightly lower than the 2003 rate (4.8), 20.3% lower than in 1994 (5.9) and 48.9% lower than in 1984 (9.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), continuing the long-term decline in infant deaths.

Over the past 100 years Australia's infant mortality has declined significantly. In 1904, one in 12 infants did not survive to their first birthday (an IMR of 81.8). By 2004 less than one in 200 infants did not survive their first year of life. Declines in infant mortality in the early part of the 20th century have been attributed to improvements in public sanitation and health education, while later declines may be a consequence of the introduction of universal health insurance (Medicare) and improvements in medical technology, such as neonatal intensive care units (Taylor et al. 1998).

2.5 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)—1904–2004



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

States and territories

South Australia recorded the lowest IMR in 2004 (3.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), followed by Tasmania (3.6), Western Australia (3.9), Victoria (4.5) and New South Wales (4.6). The Northern Territory's IMR of 10.7 was the highest of the states and territories, while the Australian Capital Territory (6.9) and Queensland (5.2) also recorded IMRs greater than the national level (4.7). The IMRs of some states and territories have

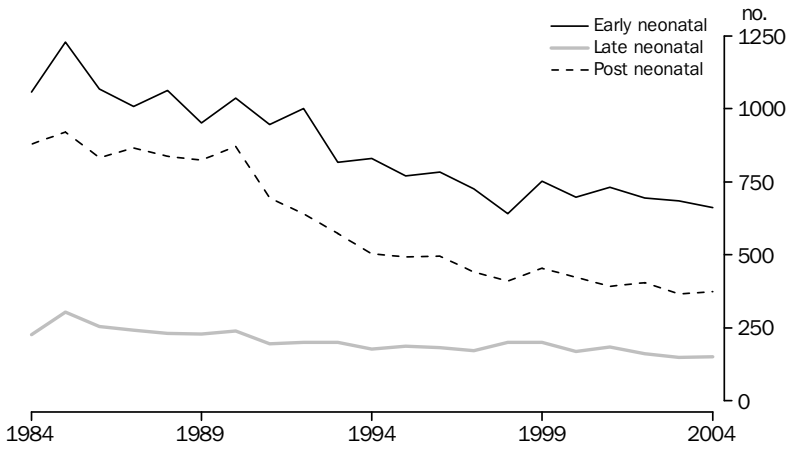
States and territories continued

experienced volatility from year to year due in part to the decline in the number of infant deaths thus producing rates based on small numbers.

Infant age at death

In 2004, 39.0% of all infant deaths occurred within the first day of birth, with a further 29.4% occurring in the remainder of the neonatal period (the first four weeks of life). Since 1984 numbers of infant deaths in each of the neonatal periods — early (under 1 week), late (one week and under 4 weeks), and post neonatal (four weeks and under 1 year) — have decreased. Over the past 20 years there has been an average annual decline in early neonatal (down 2.5%), late neonatal (down 1.5%) and post neonatal (down 3.6%).

2.6 INFANT DEATHS BY AGE—1984–2004



Sex

Over the past twenty years, male infant deaths have consistently outnumbered female infant deaths. In 2004 there were 680 male deaths, 34% more than the number of female deaths (510). The male IMR has been consistently higher than the female IMR, on average 26.2% higher over the same period.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2002–2004 life expectancy at birth was 78.1 years for males and 83.0 years for females, an increase of 0.3 years for males and 0.2 years for females over the 2001–2003 life expectancies at birth. Life expectancy at birth was highest in the Australian Capital Territory for both males (79.7 years) and females (83.9 years), exceeding the Australian life expectancies by 1.6 years and 0.9 years respectively. Life expectancy was lowest in the Northern Territory, where a boy born in 2002–2004 could expect to live to 72.3 years, and a girl, 78.0 years, less than the national life expectancies by 5.8 years and 5.0 years respectively. For state and territory life tables, see paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes.

Over the past century, male life expectancy at birth has increased by 22.9 years, from 55.2 years in 1900–1910. Likewise, female life expectancy at birth has increased by 24.2 years from 58.8 years. The increase in life expectancy at birth is due to declining death rates at all ages.

LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

2.7 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH—1904–2004

Note: Years represent the last year of a three-year period. For example, 2004 refers to the period 2002–2004.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, (3105.0.65.001).

Regional life expectancy

In 2002–2004 the life expectancy at birth varied between the Statistical Divisions of Australia by approximately 11 years for both males and females. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79.7 years) followed by Perth (79.2 years) and Melbourne (79.1 years). Female life expectancy was highest in both Outer Adelaide and South-West Western Australia (each 84.3 years) followed by Canberra and the Midlands in Western Australia (each 83.9 years).

Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (68.4 years) followed by the Kimberley (70.3 years) and North-West Queensland (71.3 years). Female life expectancy was also lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (73.4 years), the Kimberley (73.7 years) and North-West Queensland (76.9 years).

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Life expectancy

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

Life expectancy continued

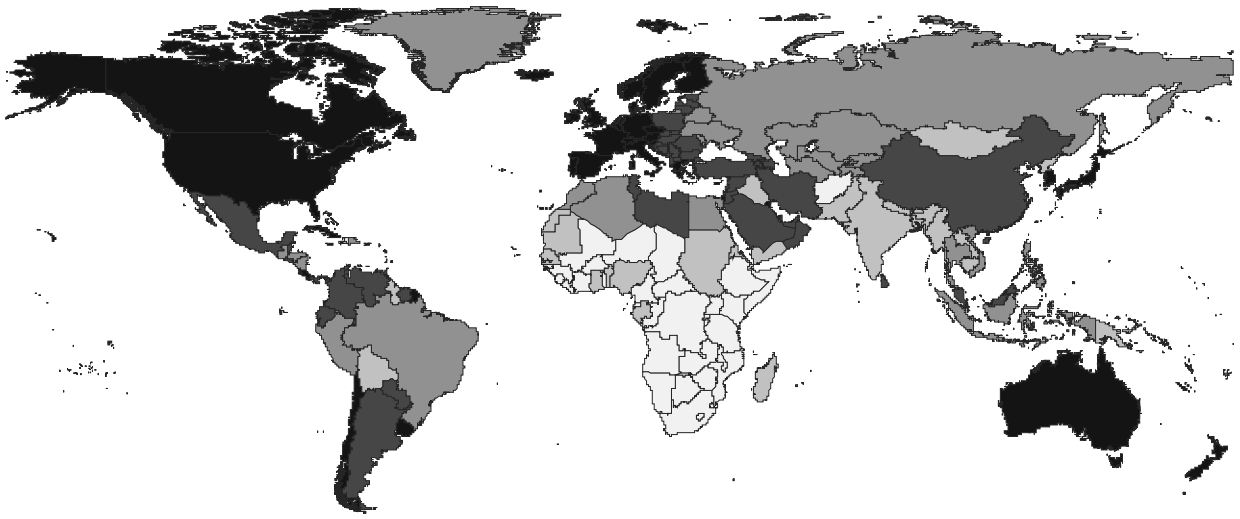
for 2002–2004 (tables 6.1 and 6.2) indicate that life expectancy for Australian males (78.1 years) and females (83.0 years) continue to be among the highest in the world.

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

The combined Australian male and female life expectancy of new-born babies for 2002–2004 was 80.5 years. This was higher than in Canada (80 years), New Zealand and the United Kingdom (both 79 years), and the United States of America (77 years).

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

2.8 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTRY — 2000–2005



Based on country boundaries.
Source: United Nations Population Division - World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.

Infant mortality rate

The United Nations in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (2005), estimates the global infant mortality rate to be 57.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Australia's 2004 IMR of 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is among the lowest in the world, similar to that for Denmark (4.8), Austria and Spain (both 4.6), and France, Germany and the Netherlands (each 4.5). Singapore (3.0) has the lowest IMR, followed by Iceland and Japan (both 3.2) and then Sweden (3.3).

Infant mortality rate continued

The world's regions recording the highest IMRs are Africa with 94.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births followed by Asia (53.7), Oceania (28.7), which includes Australia, and then Latin America and the Caribbean (26.0). In contrast, the world's regions recording the lowest IMRs are North America (6.8) and Europe (7.7).

CHAPTER 3 SUMMARY TABLES

3.1 DEATHS(a), Summary—Selected years

		1984	*1989*	*1994*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
		DEATHS								
Total deaths	no.	**109 914**	**124 232**	**126 692**	**128 102**	**128 291**	**128 544**	**133 707**	**132 292**	**132 508**
Males	no.	59 987	66 926	67 464	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330	68 395
Females	no.	49 927	57 306	59 228	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962	64 113
Sex ratio	ratio	120.1	116.8	113.9	110.4	108.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	106.7
Standardised death rates(b)										
Males	rate	12.1	11.7	10.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7
Females	rate	7.3	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1
Persons	rate	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3
Crude death rates										
Males	rate	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.8
Females	rate	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3
Persons	rate	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
Median age at death										
Males	years	70.6	72.2	73.5	74.8	75.3	75.5	76.2	76.2	76.6
Females	years	77.3	78.7	80.2	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.2	82.4	82.6
Persons	years	73.4	75.1	76.6	77.8	78.2	78.5	79.1	79.3	79.5
Age-specific death rates										
Age group (years)										
Males										
0	rate	10.3	8.9	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
1–4	rate	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5–14	rate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
25–34	rate	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
35–44	rate	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
45–54	rate	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
55–64	rate	14.7	13.3	10.8	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.1
65–74	rate	37.3	34.6	30.2	25.3	23.8	22.8	22.2	21.3	20.3
75–84	rate	87.0	86.7	78.5	64.6	62.8	60.2	60.6	58.0	57.0
85 and over	rate	195.8	200.0	186.9	166.3	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4	156.4
Females										
0	rate	7.7	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.2
1–4	rate	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–14	rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
25–34	rate	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
35–44	rate	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
45–54	rate	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
55–64	rate	7.4	7.0	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3
65–74	rate	19.5	18.3	16.2	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.8	11.9	11.6
75–84	rate	53.4	53.1	48.8	41.2	39.2	38.4	39.5	37.6	37.5
85 and over	rate	152.6	159.9	149.2	135.1	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6	128.9

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

3.1 DEATHS(a), Summary—Selected years *continued*

		1984	*1989*	*1994*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
DEATHS *cont.*										
Life expectancy(b)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	72.5	73.3	75.0	76.2	76.6	77.0	77.4	77.8	78.1
1	years	72.2	73.0	74.5	75.7	76.0	76.5	76.8	77.2	77.5
25	years	49.2	49.9	51.3	52.5	52.8	53.2	53.5	53.8	54.1
45	years	30.4	31.2	32.6	33.8	34.1	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.2
65	years	14.4	14.7	15.7	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8
85	years	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Females										
0	years	79.0	79.6	80.9	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.0
1	years	78.6	79.2	80.3	81.2	81.4	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.4
25	years	55.1	55.7	56.7	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.5	58.7
45	years	35.8	36.3	37.3	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.3
65	years	18.4	18.7	19.5	20.2	20.4	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1
85	years	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	**2 162**	**2 004**	**1 512**	**1 408**	**1 290**	**1 309**	**1 264**	**1 199**	**1 184**
Males	no.	1 258	1 136	866	812	725	751	699	677	678
Females	no.	904	868	646	596	565	558	565	522	506
Infant mortality rates										
Males	rate	10.5	8.8	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2
Females	rate	7.9	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1
Persons	rate	9.2	8.0	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7
Age at death										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	409	345	326	293	282	272	256	267	268
1 day and under 1 week	no.	212	183	153	148	104	139	120	108	113
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	135	125	107	112	104	115	90	86	87
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	502	483	280	259	235	225	233	216	210
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	309	266	238	233	227	240	203	232	194
1 day and under 1 week	no.	128	157	113	77	84	81	116	77	85
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	91	103	71	90	65	70	73	63	63
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	376	342	224	196	189	167	173	150	164

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

3.2 DEATHS, States and territories—2004

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
					DEATHS					
Total deaths	no.	**46 440**	**32 522**	**24 514**	**11 629**	**11 184**	**3 892**	**893**	**1 423**	**132 508**
Males	no.	23 806	16 438	13 042	5 933	5 850	2 018	562	739	68 395
Females	no.	22 634	16 084	11 472	5 696	5 334	1 874	331	684	64 113
Sex ratio	ratio	105.2	102.2	113.7	104.2	109.7	107.7	169.8	108.0	106.7
Standardised death rates(b)										
Males	rate	7.8	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.7
Females	rate	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.9	4.6	5.1
Persons	rate	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.3
Crude death rates										
Males	rate	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.8	5.9	8.5	5.3	4.6	6.8
Females	rate	6.7	6.4	5.9	7.4	5.4	7.7	3.5	4.2	6.3
Persons	rate	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.6	5.7	8.1	4.5	4.4	6.6
Median age at death										
Males	years	76.9	77.3	75.9	77.5	75.6	76.5	55.0	75.2	76.6
Females	years	82.7	83.0	82.2	83.2	81.9	82.5	61.2	80.8	82.6
Persons	years	79.7	80.2	78.9	80.2	78.7	79.3	57.1	77.6	79.5
Age-specific death rates										
Age groups (years)										
Males										
0	rate	5.0	4.9	6.3	3.6	5.1	4.1	12.9	6.0	5.2
1–4	rate	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.7
25–34	rate	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	3.4	0.8	1.1
35–44	rate	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.6	1.0	1.4
45–54	rate	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	5.5	2.2	3.0
55–64	rate	7.3	6.5	7.3	7.2	6.7	8.2	10.7	5.5	7.1
65–74	rate	21.3	19.2	20.4	20.2	18.6	23.5	29.2	18.9	20.3
75–84	rate	57.3	56.2	58.0	56.4	53.9	66.6	57.0	53.6	57.0
85 and over	rate	157.9	155.0	158.5	155.7	147.2	179.3	94.2	147.2	156.4
Females										
0	rate	4.4	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	8.2	8.1	4.2
1–4	rate	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
15–24	rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3
25–34	rate	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4
35–44	rate	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.6	0.8
45–54	rate	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.5	1.8
55–64	rate	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	7.3	4.2	4.3
65–74	rate	12.1	10.8	11.9	11.2	11.1	12.5	23.1	10.8	11.6
75–84	rate	37.6	37.3	38.0	36.3	36.8	43.4	48.1	32.3	37.5
85 and over	rate	130.0	128.8	133.6	125.3	119.0	140.8	84.5	114.1	128.9

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

3.2 DEATHS, States and territories—2004 *continued*

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
DEATHS *cont.*										
Life expectancy(b)										
At exact age										
Males										
0	years	78.0	78.5	77.8	78.0	78.6	76.7	72.3	79.7	78.1
1	years	77.4	78.0	77.3	77.3	77.9	76.2	72.1	79.1	77.5
25	years	54.0	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.6	52.9	49.4	55.7	54.1
45	years	35.0	35.5	35.2	35.1	35.7	34.1	32.1	36.5	35.2
65	years	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.7	18.1	16.8	16.4	18.6	17.8
85	years	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.7
Females										
0	years	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.1	83.3	81.8	78.0	83.9	83.0
1	years	82.7	82.6	82.4	82.5	82.7	81.1	77.6	83.4	82.4
25	years	59.0	59.0	58.7	58.8	59.0	57.5	54.4	59.7	58.7
45	years	39.5	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.7	38.2	36.0	40.1	39.3
65	years	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.5	20.2	19.0	21.5	21.1
85	years	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.2	7.0	6.9
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	**399**	**282**	**262**	**54**	**99**	**21**	**38**	**29**	**1 184**
Males	no.	218	156	158	32	65	12	24	13	678
Females	no.	181	126	104	22	34	9	14	16	506
Infant mortality rates										
Males	rate	4.9	4.9	6.2	3.6	5.0	4.0	13.3	6.0	5.2
Females	rate	4.4	4.1	4.3	2.6	2.8	3.2	8.0	7.9	4.1
Persons	rate	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.9	4.7
Age at death(c)										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	86	70	66	16	18	np	6	np	268
1 day and under 1 week	no.	41	28	21	3	10	np	3	np	113
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	25	19	20	3	8	—	5	np	87
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	66	39	51	10	29	np	10	np	210
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	69	52	40	—	12	np	np	6	194
1 day and under 1 week	no.	34	20	16	—	3	np	—	4	85
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	20	17	12	—	6	np	np	3	63
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	58	37	36	8	13	—	np	3	164

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Expectation of life was calculated over the three-year period 2002–2004.

(c) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data for infant deaths may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

3.3 DEATHS REGISTERED, States and territories—Selected years

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
MALES									
1984	21 220	15 843	9 767	5 540	4 817	1 971	323	506	59 987
1989	24 170	17 079	11 360	6 094	5 271	1 914	501	537	66 926
1994	23 690	16 765	11 896	6 241	5 598	2 136	489	644	67 464
1999	23 782	16 433	12 180	5 840	5 843	1 954	509	682	67 227
2000	23 445	16 368	12 023	6 121	5 718	1 926	571	642	66 817
2001	23 192	16 437	12 252	6 023	5 697	1 952	550	729	66 835
2002	23 953	17 158	12 576	6 100	5 836	2 034	562	661	68 885
2003	23 531	16 754	12 554	6 246	5 913	2 030	548	751	68 330
2004	23 806	16 438	13 042	5 933	5 850	2 018	562	739	68 395
FEMALES									
1984	18 082	13 689	7 638	4 559	3 686	1 625	224	424	49 927
1989	20 890	15 300	9 085	5 254	4 272	1 776	286	443	57 306
1994	21 073	15 588	9 759	5 469	4 695	1 775	287	578	59 228
1999	21 433	15 485	10 669	5 451	5 034	1 829	323	649	60 875
2000	21 964	15 650	10 402	5 722	4 950	1 785	338	658	61 474
2001	21 360	15 858	10 604	5 868	5 082	1 924	322	690	61 709
2002	22 431	16 614	11 392	5 887	5 490	1 945	349	712	64 822
2003	22 580	16 171	10 946	5 939	5 398	1 935	327	663	63 962
2004	22 634	16 084	11 472	5 696	5 334	1 874	331	684	64 113
PERSONS									
1984	39 302	29 532	17 405	10 099	8 503	3 596	547	930	109 914
1989	45 060	32 379	20 445	11 348	9 543	3 690	787	980	124 232
1994	44 763	32 353	21 655	11 710	10 293	3 911	776	1 222	126 692
1999	45 215	31 918	22 849	11 291	10 877	3 783	832	1 331	128 102
2000	45 409	32 018	22 425	11 843	10 668	3 711	909	1 300	128 291
2001	44 552	32 295	22 856	11 891	10 779	3 876	872	1 419	128 544
2002	46 384	33 772	23 968	11 987	11 326	3 979	911	1 373	133 707
2003	46 111	32 925	23 500	12 185	11 311	3 965	875	1 414	132 292
2004	46 440	32 522	24 514	11 629	11 184	3 892	893	1 423	132 508

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MALES									
1984	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	13.3	13.3	11.2	12.1
1989	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.7	10.6	11.7	14.5	9.7	11.7
1994	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.6	9.8	11.8	14.0	9.0	10.3
1999	9.0	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.8	10.7	7.9	8.9
2000	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.3	9.3	12.0	7.2	8.5
2001	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	9.2	11.0	7.6	8.2
2002	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.8	9.4	10.6	7.0	8.2
2003	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.7	9.1	10.4	7.3	7.9
2004	7.8	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.7
FEMALES									
1984	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	8.2	11.0	7.3	7.3
1989	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	8.1	10.3	6.3	7.2
1994	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	7.0	10.4	6.4	6.5
1999	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.4	8.9	5.5	5.7
2000	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.0	7.9	5.3	5.5
2001	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.3	7.8	5.3	5.4
2002	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.2	7.4	5.2	5.5
2003	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	7.4	4.7	5.2
2004	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.9	4.6	5.1
PERSONS									
1984	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.1	10.4	12.1	8.8	9.3
1989	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.7	12.4	7.7	9.1
1994	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.7	9.1	12.3	7.6	8.1
1999	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.8	9.9	6.5	7.1
2000	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.5	7.5	10.0	6.1	6.8
2001	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.3	7.6	9.4	6.3	6.6
2002	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	7.6	9.0	5.9	6.7
2003	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.4
2004	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.3

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

(b) Includes Other Territories.

3.5 DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2004

Statistical Division	Deaths 2004(a)	ERP 2004(b)	Crude death rate(c)	ISDR(d)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(e) Males	Females	SEIFA(f)
	no.	no.	rate	rate	years	years	index
New South Wales							
Sydney	26 003	4 225 088	6.2	6.2	79.0	83.4	1 051
Hunter	5 002	603 367	8.2	6.9	77.3	82.0	961
Illawarra	2 985	409 734	7.5	6.5	77.9	82.9	978
Richmond-Tweed	1 893	223 526	8.5	6.3	77.7	82.6	939
Mid-North Coast	2 637	291 433	9.1	6.6	76.6	82.5	923
Northern	1 499	178 844	8.0	7.1	76.3	81.7	946
North Western	897	118 548	7.7	7.4	75.3	81.4	940
Central West	1 532	178 982	8.5	7.5	75.8	81.9	954
South Eastern	1 578	200 230	8.0	7.0	76.7	82.5	979
Murrumbidgee	1 098	152 918	7.4	6.9	76.9	82.1	956
Murray	942	114 472	8.3	7.0	77.2	82.1	959
Far West	231	23 649	9.9	7.5	75.2	80.8	909
Total(g)	*46 440*	*6 720 791*	*6.9*	*6.5*	*78.0*	*83.3*	*1 015*
Victoria							
Melbourne	21 544	3 592 975	6.2	6.1	79.1	83.7	1 032
Barwon	1 977	265 588	7.8	6.4	78.3	83.6	975
Western District	878	100 808	8.8	6.9	77.2	82.2	956
Central Highlands	1 168	145 898	8.2	7.3	76.8	81.7	964
Wimmera	483	50 712	10.3	6.9	76.3	82.2	950
Mallee	724	91 439	8.2	6.9	76.6	82.4	937
Loddon	1 300	172 889	7.8	6.6	77.3	82.2	966
Goulburn	1 589	200 646	7.8	6.7	77.3	82.5	950
Ovens-Murray	749	95 909	7.6	6.8	77.6	83.2	972
East Gippsland	738	82 114	9.2	7.2	76.7	81.7	946
Gippsland	1 309	163 992	8.2	7.0	76.6	82.6	948
Total(g)	*32 522*	*4 962 970*	*6.7*	*6.3*	*78.5*	*83.3*	*1 012*
Queensland							
Brisbane	10 431	1 777 667	5.9	6.4	78.7	83.3	1 015
Moreton	5 362	798 943	6.8	6.1	78.9	83.7	972
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 145	250 893	8.4	7.0	76.3	82.0	904
Darling Downs	1 596	218 826	7.3	6.8	77.7	82.7	952
South West	174	26 996	6.7	7.8	76.5	82.5	946
Fitzroy	1 044	188 207	5.7	6.7	77.5	82.8	961
Central West	91	12 258	7.1	7.7	np	np	959
Mackay	775	143 923	5.4	6.8	76.8	83.0	956
Northern	1 139	201 218	5.8	7.1	76.5	82.0	977
Far North	1 436	235 194	5.9	7.5	75.9	81.3	968
North West	206	33 952	5.5	10.1	71.3	76.9	978
Total(g)	*24 514*	*3 888 077*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*77.8*	*82.9*	*985*

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

(a) Deaths recorded to 2004 Statistical Division (SD) boundaries.

(b) Estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2004 (revised).

(c) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2002–2004.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) 2002–2004.

(e) 2002–2004. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 3.2. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.5 DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2004 *continued*

Statistical Division	*Deaths 2004*(a) no.	*ERP 2004*(b) no.	*Crude death rate*(c) rate	*ISDR*(d) rate	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(e) *Males* years	*Females* years	*SEIFA*(f) index
South Australia							
Adelaide	8 487	1 123 199	7.8	6.4	78.4	83.2	991
Outer Adelaide	855	121 326	7.0	6.1	78.8	84.3	964
Yorke and Lower North	465	44 638	11.0	7.4	76.0	81.9	913
Murray Lands	517	68 503	8.0	6.7	77.2	82.7	904
South East	411	62 978	7.3	6.8	76.5	83.7	934
Eyre	288	34 526	7.9	7.2	76.2	82.3	935
Northern	582	77 557	7.9	7.7	74.3	80.8	922
Total(g)	*11 629*	*1 532 727*	*7.8*	*6.5*	*78.0*	*83.1*	*976*
Western Australia							
Perth	8 223	1 454 606	5.8	6.0	79.2	83.7	1 024
South West	1 267	211 477	6.4	6.2	78.3	84.3	948
Lower Great Southern	359	53 544	6.9	6.3	78.5	83.1	948
Upper Great Southern	133	18 031	7.0	6.5	np	np	948
Midlands	299	52 551	5.8	6.2	78.2	83.9	943
South Eastern	217	54 174	4.5	7.7	75.8	80.4	986
Central	312	59 539	5.6	6.9	77.1	81.9	947
Pilbara	119	39 229	2.6	8.2	np	np	1 040
Kimberley	203	34 928	5.1	11.7	70.3	73.7	973
Total(g)	*11 184*	*1 978 079*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*78.6*	*83.3*	*1 007*
Tasmania							
Greater Hobart	1 647	202 182	8.3	7.2	76.9	81.9	985
Southern	247	35 468	7.3	7.4	75.6	79.8	899
Northern	1 139	136 668	8.5	7.4	77.0	81.4	938
Mersey-Lyell	838	107 918	8.2	7.3	75.6	81.5	907
Total(g)	*3 892*	*482 236*	*8.3*	*7.4*	*76.7*	*81.8*	*948*
Northern Territory							
Darwin	374	109 432	3.4	7.8	76.9	81.5	1 045
Northern Territory - Bal	491	90 402	5.5	14.3	68.4	73.4	985
Total(g)	*893*	*199 834*	*4.5*	*10.9*	*72.3*	*78.0*	*1 018*
Australian Capital Territory							
Canberra	1 412	323 743	4.3	5.7	79.7	83.9	1 122
Total(g)	*1 423*	*324 119*	*4.3*	*5.7*	*79.7*	*83.9*	*1 122*
Australia(h)	**132 508**	**20 091 504**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**78.1**	**83.0**	**1 005**

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

(a) Deaths recorded to 2004 Statistical Division (SD) boundaries.

(b) Estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2004 (revised).

(c) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2002–2004.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) 2002–2004.

(e) 2002–2004. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 3.2. See paragraphs 23–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Includes Other Territories.

3.6 DEATHS(a), State or territory of usual residence by state or territory of registration—2004

State or territory of usual residence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
New South Wales	45 550	214	394	36	16	11	9	210	46 440
Victoria	189	32 188	61	39	16	11	10	8	32 522
Queensland	235	40	24 196	12	13	5	10	3	24 514
South Australia	12	32	17	11 546	6	3	14	—	11 629
Western Australia	7	19	13	3	11 130	—	8	3	11 184
Tasmania	12	19	13	3	—	3 844	—	—	3 892
Northern Territory	7	3	7	31	9	—	836	—	893
Australian Capital Territory	60	6	7	—	—	—	—	1 349	1 423
Australia(b)	**46 074**	**32 521**	**24 708**	**11 670**	**11 199**	**3 874**	**888**	**1 574**	**132 508**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

3.7 DEATHS REGISTERED IN 2004(a), Year of occurrence(b)—Selected years

Year of occurrence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(c)
1998 and before	6	3	—	3	8	4	3	—	25
1999	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	15
2000	3	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	14
2001	7	3	5	—	13	—	—	—	28
2002	20	23	5	5	11	—	3	4	71
2003	1 694	1 011	1 340	539	402	131	79	116	5 312
2004	44 341	31 481	23 322	11 124	10 754	3 737	801	1 454	127 014
Total(c)(d)	**46 074**	**32 521**	**24 708**	**11 670**	**11 199**	**3 874**	**888**	**1 574**	**132 508**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

(b) See Chapter 7 for more data provided on a year of occurrence basis.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes not available year of occurrence.

CHAPTER 4 DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

4.1 DEATHS BY AGE—Selected years

Age group (years)	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
				MALES					
0	1 258	1 136	866	812	725	751	699	677	678
1–4	275	226	201	164	156	147	163	150	146
5–9	133	138	112	95	100	98	99	90	89
10–14	223	172	144	112	121	114	112	83	105
15–19	629	742	533	547	501	457	439	447	348
20–24	1 003	953	842	841	700	665	619	621	592
25–29	736	1 047	831	1 027	920	759	721	695	644
30–34	809	956	968	976	932	882	845	800	876
35–39	827	1 085	1 096	1 066	1 117	1 014	943	967	849
40–44	1 119	1 201	1 294	1 302	1 342	1 266	1 263	1 341	1 287
45–49	1 488	1 576	1 757	1 664	1 619	1 692	1 794	1 792	1 711
50–54	2 497	2 333	2 202	2 386	2 417	2 357	2 360	2 251	2 376
55–59	4 412	3 682	3 151	3 102	3 055	3 235	3 190	3 404	3 290
60–64	6 150	6 070	4 958	4 166	4 082	4 280	4 265	4 231	4 235
65–69	7 290	8 366	7 911	6 305	5 922	5 745	5 679	5 712	5 585
70–74	9 418	9 581	10 091	9 573	9 120	8 825	8 747	8 326	8 036
75–79	8 915	10 878	10 517	11 167	11 233	11 083	11 391	11 054	11 102
80–84	6 878	8 786	10 028	9 809	10 028	10 312	11 072	11 337	11 809
85–89	3 735	5 386	6 529	7 806	8 061	8 406	8 915	8 670	8 711
90–94	1 702	1 988	2 713	3 425	3 688	3 707	4 329	4 421	4 654
95–99	432	539	617	786	855	921	1 058	1 138	1 114
100 and over	43	81	96	87	105	106	131	110	152
Total(a)	**59 987**	**66 926**	**67 464**	**67 227**	**66 817**	**66 835**	**68 885**	**68 330**	**68 395**
				FEMALES					
0	904	868	646	596	565	558	565	522	506
1–4	181	191	160	129	112	112	97	120	112
5–9	104	103	84	72	74	65	73	59	51
10–14	118	91	104	89	78	66	74	74	66
15–19	251	262	187	215	216	158	186	183	187
20–24	315	313	255	269	247	230	196	216	223
25–29	306	319	276	315	324	255	259	250	244
30–34	337	389	352	406	374	351	367	380	322
35–39	504	488	534	531	570	524	497	512	468
40–44	617	754	740	787	738	788	761	765	725
45–49	847	940	1 056	1 085	1 060	1 023	1 065	1 092	1 119
50–54	1 360	1 281	1 272	1 390	1 484	1 537	1 591	1 395	1 413
55–59	2 092	1 912	1 770	1 727	1 874	1 889	2 002	1 952	2 011
60–64	3 290	3 222	2 622	2 377	2 294	2 321	2 504	2 549	2 428
65–69	4 336	4 716	4 389	3 440	3 441	3 301	3 404	3 319	3 402
70–74	6 210	6 425	6 480	5 879	5 637	5 634	5 399	4 976	4 799
75–79	7 183	8 767	8 358	8 567	8 330	8 304	8 502	8 274	8 226
80–84	8 268	9 758	10 922	10 561	10 390	10 676	11 461	11 270	11 763
85–89	6 876	8 725	9 937	11 641	12 056	12 000	12 710	12 427	12 133
90–94	4 247	5 488	6 226	7 563	8 061	8 310	9 078	9 391	9 563
95–99	1 371	1 961	2 368	2 706	2 942	3 008	3 309	3 551	3 688
100 and over	204	332	487	528	605	596	690	684	663
Total(a)	**49 927**	**57 306**	**59 228**	**60 875**	**61 474**	**61 709**	**64 822**	**63 962**	**64 113**

(a) Includes age not stated.

4.2 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a)—Selected years

Age group (years)	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
				MALES					
0	10.3	8.9	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
1–4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5–9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15–19	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
20–24	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
25–29	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
30–34	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
35–39	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
40–44	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
45–49	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
50–54	6.6	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6
55–59	11.5	9.9	8.0	6.6	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4
60–64	18.3	16.6	14.0	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3
65–69	29.2	27.3	23.8	18.9	17.8	17.1	16.5	16.1	15.2
70–74	47.3	45.2	38.3	32.5	30.4	29.1	28.8	27.5	26.7
75–79	74.0	72.6	64.4	52.6	51.2	48.8	48.8	45.9	44.8
80–84	112.6	114.0	101.8	87.1	84.3	80.4	80.8	77.8	76.4
85 and over	195.8	200.0	186.9	166.3	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4	156.4
				FEMALES					
0	7.7	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.2
1–4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
20–24	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
25–29	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
30–34	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
35–39	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
40–44	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
45–49	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
50–54	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1
55–59	5.6	5.3	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4
60–64	9.2	8.7	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.4
65–69	15.0	13.8	12.4	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.0
70–74	24.6	24.2	20.4	17.6	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.1	14.7
75–79	40.8	40.8	36.7	30.5	29.0	28.4	28.9	27.7	27.2
80–84	73.2	72.9	65.3	57.7	54.7	52.9	54.2	50.9	51.1
85 and over	152.6	159.9	149.2	135.1	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6	128.9

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

4.3 DEATHS BY AGE, States and territories—2004

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
				MALES					
0	218	156	158	32	65	12	24	13	678
1–4	53	23	38	9	17	np	np	3	146
5–9	25	17	18	6	17	4	np	np	89
10–14	30	19	25	6	16	np	5	np	105
15–19	92	74	78	23	54	14	np	np	348
20–24	152	143	134	45	66	19	21	12	592
25–29	191	136	140	57	71	15	26	8	644
30–34	264	200	188	70	79	28	35	12	876
35–39	254	182	174	65	105	18	46	5	849
40–44	420	282	275	105	116	35	34	20	1 287
45–49	536	370	381	152	177	38	37	19	1 711
50–54	817	519	490	212	203	64	39	31	2 376
55–59	1 120	745	660	279	292	99	51	44	3 290
60–64	1 474	930	884	326	404	130	43	44	4 235
65–69	1 964	1 285	1 128	490	452	160	45	60	5 585
70–74	2 938	1 919	1 440	635	700	263	50	90	8 036
75–79	3 877	2 811	1 990	1 037	872	355	38	121	11 102
80–84	4 209	2 925	2 164	1 037	980	342	29	122	11 809
85–89	3 127	2 124	1 621	827	677	238	15	82	8 711
90–94	1 629	1 249	823	405	367	134	5	42	4 654
95–99	370	291	208	97	96	41	4	7	1 114
100 and over	44	38	25	17	22	5	np	np	152
Total(b)	**23 806**	**16 438**	**13 042**	**5 933**	**5 850**	**2 018**	**562**	**739**	**68 395**
				FEMALES					
0	181	126	104	22	34	9	14	16	506
1–4	43	16	34	5	9	np	np	np	112
5–9	15	10	12	4	5	—	4	np	51
10–14	22	15	9	4	8	6	—	np	66
15–19	57	44	35	15	25	5	np	np	187
20–24	60	48	41	26	27	7	10	4	223
25–29	67	52	47	21	33	7	10	6	244
30–34	101	89	58	19	32	11	9	3	322
35–39	145	97	96	27	57	17	21	8	468
40–44	239	169	149	57	66	16	22	7	725
45–49	351	234	229	97	125	42	20	21	1 119
50–54	481	338	269	120	127	43	19	15	1 413
55–59	702	465	388	174	187	46	23	26	2 011
60–64	866	543	476	190	214	69	27	42	2 428
65–69	1 214	816	615	279	315	94	31	38	3 402
70–74	1 751	1 135	894	399	397	140	28	55	4 799
75–79	2 936	2 090	1 431	731	663	273	29	72	8 226
80–84	4 134	3 064	2 027	1 081	973	334	28	122	11 763
85–89	4 344	3 148	2 146	1 084	924	370	12	105	12 133
90–94	3 408	2 400	1 692	916	766	270	14	97	9 563
95–99	1 294	1 003	623	349	285	92	4	38	3 688
100 and over	223	182	97	76	62	22	np	np	663
Total(b)	**22 634**	**16 084**	**11 472**	**5 696**	**5 334**	**1 874**	**331**	**684**	**64 113**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes age not stated.

4.4 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—2004

Age group (years)	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(b)
					MALES				
0	5.0	4.9	6.3	3.6	5.1	4.1	12.9	6.0	5.2
1–4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
15–19	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.5
20–24	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.8
25–29	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.0	0.6	0.9
30–34	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.9	3.8	0.9	1.2
35–39	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	5.3	0.4	1.2
40–44	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.9	1.6	1.7
45–49	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	5.2	1.7	2.4
50–54	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.8	5.8	2.8	3.6
55–59	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	4.8	6.4	9.7	4.5	5.4
60–64	9.6	8.4	9.8	9.0	9.2	10.6	12.1	7.0	9.3
65–69	15.6	14.2	16.0	16.3	13.0	16.0	21.9	13.1	15.2
70–74	28.1	25.2	26.0	24.7	25.8	32.7	41.5	26.6	26.7
75–79	44.8	44.7	45.1	46.0	40.9	54.6	47.1	43.6	44.8
80–84	77.4	74.4	78.8	73.0	75.2	86.5	78.7	69.4	76.4
85 and over	157.9	155.0	158.5	155.7	147.2	179.3	94.2	147.2	156.4
					FEMALES				
0	4.4	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	8.2	8.1	4.2
1–4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.5	0.1	0.1
10–14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	0.2	0.1
15–19	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
20–24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3
25–29	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4
30–34	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4
35–39	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.6
40–44	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.5	0.9
45–49	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.6
50–54	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.3	1.3	2.1
55–59	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	5.5	2.6	3.4
60–64	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.7	10.1	6.6	5.4
65–69	9.3	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.3	20.2	7.9	9.0
70–74	15.3	13.5	15.6	14.0	13.6	16.1	27.3	14.5	14.7
75–79	27.6	26.7	27.7	26.0	26.1	34.9	40.7	20.9	27.2
80–84	50.9	51.3	51.8	49.5	50.9	54.3	59.2	47.6	51.1
85 and over	130.0	128.8	133.6	125.3	119.0	140.8	84.5	114.1	128.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

4.5 DEATHS BY AGE, Marital status(a)—2004

	MALES						FEMALES					
Age group (years)	*Never married* no.	*Married* no.	*Widowed* no.	*Divorced* no.	*De facto*(b) no.	*Total*(a) no.	*Never married* no.	*Married* no.	*Widowed* no.	*Divorced* no.	*De facto*(b) no.	*Total*(a) no.
0	678	—	—	—	—	678	506	—	—	—	—	506
1–4	146	—	—	—	—	146	112	—	—	—	—	112
5–9	89	—	—	—	—	89	51	—	—	—	—	51
10–14	105	—	—	—	—	105	66	—	—	—	—	66
15–19	330	—	—	—	17	348	180	—	—	—	7	187
20–24	552	20	—	—	20	592	199	16	—	—	8	223
25–29	528	71	—	11	33	644	168	53	—	8	15	244
30–34	561	192	—	51	70	876	145	126	3	23	25	322
35–39	426	278	3	76	67	849	163	212	5	55	33	468
40–44	521	484	12	181	89	1 287	200	371	6	108	40	725
45–49	496	802	20	289	104	1 711	208	633	28	194	56	1 119
50–54	482	1 311	43	421	119	2 376	182	846	66	262	57	1 413
55–59	534	1 886	96	613	161	3 290	202	1 190	164	389	66	2 011
60–64	566	2 640	153	716	160	4 235	193	1 436	353	381	65	2 428
65–69	647	3 637	343	750	208	5 585	209	1 829	789	499	76	3 402
70–74	847	5 341	838	807	203	8 036	298	2 181	1 770	490	60	4 799
75–79	931	7 224	1 906	805	236	11 102	415	2 886	4 246	598	81	8 226
80–84	769	7 268	3 091	535	146	11 809	591	2 862	7 618	590	102	11 763
85–89	451	4 633	3 245	287	95	8 711	689	1 577	9 416	394	57	12 133
90–94	270	1 806	2 444	100	34	4 654	596	579	8 100	247	41	9 563
95–99	67	307	706	25	9	1 114	255	95	3 239	80	19	3 688
100 and over	5	18	126	—	—	152	58	6	586	10	3	663
Total(c)	**10 002**	**37 920**	**13 028**	**5 669**	**1 776**	**68 395**	**5 686**	**16 898**	**36 389**	**4 329**	**811**	**64 113**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

(b) Includes not stated marital status as only some states and territories include de facto category as an option on the death certificate.

(c) Includes age not stated.

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(b) ERP by marital status is only available for census years. Therefore age-specific death rates by marital status have been calculated using 2001 ERP by marital status and 2001 deaths data.

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

4.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Males—2003 and 2004

		Australia(a)	*China*	*Greece*	*India*	*Indonesia*	*Italy*
Deaths							
2003	no.	46 710	451	765	293	83	2 234
2004	no.	46 431	446	801	294	103	2 221
Population(b)							
2003	'000	(c)7 548.1	81.8	65.7	62.9	29.4	121.6
2004	'000	(c)7 623.2	85.7	64.9	68.3	30.7	119.4
Crude death rate(d)							
2003	rate	6.2	5.5	11.6	4.7	2.8	18.4
2004	rate	6.1	5.2	12.3	4.3	3.4	18.6
Median age at death							
2003	years	76.1	77.0	74.3	75.8	75.5	77.5
2004	years	76.5	77.1	74.6	76.8	76.5	77.6
Age at death, 2004							
0	no.	677	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	144	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	185	—	np	—	—	—
15–24	no.	800	5	—	5	np	np
25–34	no.	1 250	7	np	7	np	3
35–44	no.	1 646	8	7	11	np	9
45–54	no.	2 917	33	21	13	9	40
55–64	no.	4 948	40	106	25	12	145
65–74	no.	8 698	109	275	70	19	649
75–84	no.	14 945	136	280	95	40	969
85 and over	no.	10 220	108	109	68	18	405
Total(e)	no.	**46 431**	**446**	**801**	**294**	**103**	**2 221**
Leading causes of death (ISDR), 2003(f)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	238	166	161	147	116	223
Ischaemic heart disease (I20—I25)	rate	166	67	122	158	135	125
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	62	54	57	42	42	53
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	43	20	13	20	24	25
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	35	32	27	23	10	29
Total — all causes	rate	**813**	**545**	**592**	**593**	**479**	**707**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Male estimated resident population by country of birth at 30 June.

(c) Includes External Territories.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 male estimated resident population by country of birth.

(e) Includes age not stated.

(f) Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) per 100,000 population using age-specific death rates from the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. Cause of death by country of birth data for 2004 are not yet available.

4.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Males—2003 and 2004 *continued*

		Lebanon	*New Zealand*	*United Kingdom*	*United States of America*	*Viet Nam*	*Total overseas born*(a)
Deaths							
2003	no.	229	965	7 454	188	232	21 620
2004	no.	244	1 025	7 431	202	226	21 964
Population(b)							
2003	'000	43.7	220.9	570.8	31.8	84.6	2 325.3
2004	'000	44.3	228.4	576.0	32.4	85.0	2 371.3
Crude death rate(c)							
2003	rate	5.2	4.4	13.1	5.9	2.7	9.3
2004	rate	5.5	4.5	12.9	6.2	2.7	9.3
Median age at death							
2003	years	70.3	67.0	78.4	73.3	59.7	76.5
2004	years	73.2	67.2	78.9	74.7	69.1	77.0
Age at death, 2004							
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	np
1–4	no.	—	—	np	—	—	np
5–14	no.	—	np	—	np	—	9
15–24	no.	4	25	18	np	8	140
25–34	no.	3	60	48	8	13	270
35–44	no.	14	67	126	17	22	490
45–54	no.	14	136	333	17	30	1 170
55–64	no.	41	186	801	26	26	2 577
65–74	no.	57	192	1 444	30	44	4 923
75–84	no.	85	198	2 771	59	59	7 966
85 and over	no.	26	160	1 887	41	24	4 411
Total(d)	no.	**244**	**1 025**	**7 431**	**202**	**226**	**21 964**
Leading causes of death (ISDR), 2003(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	192	210	237	205	150	218
Ischaemic heart disease (I20—I25)	rate	158	177	160	128	45	157
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	72	64	57	41	53	59
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	25	29	43	34	21	32
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	20	37	30	58	19	31
Total — all causes	rate	**694**	**777**	**795**	**760**	**480**	**760**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Male estimated resident population by country of birth at 30 June.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 male estimated resident population by country of birth.

(d) Includes age not stated.

(e) Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) per 100,000 population using age-specific death rates from the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. Cause of death by country of birth data for 2004 are not yet available.

4.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Females—2003 and 2004

		Australia(a)	*China*	*Greece*	*India*	*Indonesia*	*Italy*
Deaths							
2003	no.	46 357	420	509	295	78	1 460
2004	no.	46 284	477	541	302	80	1 481
Population(b)							
2003	'000	(c)7 669.1	91.3	64.3	55.3	32.3	110.0
2004	'000	(c)7 737.2	96.2	63.8	60.3	33.9	108.5
Crude death rate(d)							
2003	rate	6.0	4.6	7.9	5.3	2.4	13.3
2004	rate	6.0	5.0	8.5	5.0	2.4	13.6
Median age at death							
2003	years	82.7	81.6	78.9	82.0	79.5	81.7
2004	years	82.8	82.8	79.3	79.7	79.3	81.9
Age at death, 2004							
0	no.	504	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	106	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	110	—	—	np	np	—
15–24	no.	344	3	—	—	3	—
25–34	no.	463	7	—	np	—	np
35–44	no.	920	12	—	8	np	4
45–54	no.	1 778	19	11	17	3	31
55–64	no.	3 067	26	61	26	8	79
65–74	no.	5 695	61	136	53	8	261
75–84	no.	13 959	155	161	92	33	566
85 and over	no.	19 337	194	172	103	23	539
Total(c)	no.	**46 284**	**477**	**541**	**302**	**80**	**1 481**
Leading causes of death (ISDR), 2003(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	146	119	106	111	108	115
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	99	56	69	107	50	74
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	59	45	33	51	52	45
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	24	8	8	8	5	6
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	16	18	10	7	9	19
Total — all causes	rate	**543**	**386**	**384**	**480**	**395**	**450**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Female estimated resident population by country of birth at 30 June.

(c) Includes External Territories.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 female estimated resident population by country of birth.

(e) Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) per 100,000 population using age-specific death rates from the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. Cause of death by country of birth data for 2004 are not yet available.

4.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Females—2003 and 2004 *continued*

		Lebanon	*New Zealand*	*United Kingdom*	*United States of America*	*Viet Nam*	*Total overseas born*(a)
Deaths							
2003	no.	135	713	7 036	107	158	17 605
2004	no.	137	690	6 984	105	189	17 829
Population(b)							
2003	'000	39.4	207.1	555.4	29.7	90.1	2 330.1
2004	'000	40.0	213.8	558.3	30.1	91.6	2 379.5
Crude death rate(c)							
2003	rate	3.4	3.4	12.7	3.6	1.8	7.6
2004	rate	3.4	3.2	12.5	3.5	2.1	7.5
Median age at death							
2003	years	75.6	77.2	83.8	78.5	78.5	81.9
2004	years	76.8	79.2	84.0	81.8	75.5	82.0
Age at death, 2004							
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	np
1–4	no.	—	np	—	—	—	6
5–14	no.	—	—	—	—	—	7
15–24	no.	—	6	11	np	3	66
25–34	no.	np	14	16	np	4	103
35–44	no.	10	26	73	3	11	273
45–54	no.	8	79	182	12	22	754
55–64	no.	14	84	463	9	15	1 372
65–74	no.	32	93	893	12	37	2 506
75–84	no.	40	154	2 213	24	57	6 030
85 and over	no.	32	233	3 133	41	40	6 710
Total(d)	no.	**137**	**690**	**6 984**	**105**	**189**	**17 829**
Leading causes of death (ISDR), 2003(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	94	154	161	203	90	143
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	72	94	100	76	25	90
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	34	65	57	57	45	54
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	13	24	25	17	4	17
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	5	17	21	30	6	17
Total — all causes	rate	**429**	**490**	**574**	**542**	**262**	**510**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Female estimated resident population by country of birth at 30 June.

(c) Deaths per 1,000 female estimated resident population by country of birth.

(d) Includes External Territories.

(e) Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) per 100,000 population using age-specific death rates from the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. Cause of death by country of birth data for 2004 are not yet available.

4.9 INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a), Selected countries of birth—2003(b)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

	Malignant neoplasms	*Ischaemic heart disease*	*Cerebrovascular diseases*	*Chronic lower respiratory diseases*	*Accidents*	*All causes*	*Total deaths*
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	no.
China	141	61	48	13	24	455	871
Germany	184	128	54	22	32	647	1 464
Greece	134	95	44	11	18	487	1 274
India	127	129	47	13	15	530	588
Indonesia	112	89	48	14	10	435	161
Italy	171	99	48	15	24	577	3 694
Lebanon	146	115	53	19	13	564	364
Netherlands	207	105	53	25	21	616	1 341
New Zealand	181	131	64	26	27	622	1 678
Philippines	143	64	53	22	8	407	262
United Kingdom	196	125	57	33	25	670	14 490
United States of America	204	105	48	27	44	663	295
Viet Nam	117	34	48	11	12	359	390
Overseas-born(c)	179	119	56	24	23	623	39 225
Australian born	186	124	60	31	24	651	93 067
Total Australia(d)	**183**	**123**	**59**	**29**	**24**	**643**	**132 292**

(a) Indirect standardised death rates (ISDR) per 100,000 population using age-specific death rates from the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(b) Cause of death by country of birth for 2004 are not yet available.

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

(d) Includes Other Territories.

4.10 DEATHS, Country of birth—Duration of residence—2004

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)							
Country of birth	*0–4*	*5–9*	*10–19*	*20-29*	*30–39*	*40 and over*	*Total*(a)	*Median duration*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
Oceania and Antarctica								
Australia(b)(c)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	92 918	. .
Fiji	14	13	52	31	12	22	186	18.0
New Zealand	94	137	302	301	202	407	1 715	25.5
Papua New Guinea	—	—	6	15	19	23	79	34.2
Other	26	39	60	41	8	23	240	15.6
Total	*134*	*189*	*420*	*388*	*241*	*475*	*95 138*	*24.3*
North-West Europe								
Austria	7	—	5	7	22	273	343	49.0
Denmark	—	—	3	7	15	61	89	47.4
France	3	3	5	15	27	63	132	41.3
Germany	12	16	40	69	117	1 141	1 534	50.0
Ireland	5	3	36	24	131	345	613	45.4
Netherlands	3	7	10	40	66	1 119	1 358	50.2
Switzerland	3	—	4	4	9	36	69	49.5
United Kingdom	141	187	751	1 053	3 142	7 933	14 415	44.3
Other	—	3	4	13	67	144	259	44.4
Total	*170*	*218*	*858*	*1 232*	*3 596*	*11 115*	*18 812*	*46.4*
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	27	17	6	59	16	148	33.3
Croatia	8	17	14	23	194	304	595	41.2
Cyprus	—	3	5	21	33	125	196	49.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	5	16	20	157	61	271	35.2
Greece	3	5	14	39	322	918	1 342	44.2
Hungary	4	4	7	17	41	403	529	47.9
Italy	11	11	27	59	398	3 018	3 702	49.7
Malta	—	—	7	10	57	447	564	50.0
Poland	8	13	54	90	69	1 033	1 351	54.3
Portugal	—	—	9	11	33	11	69	33.8
Romania	—	6	24	20	9	80	158	45.5
Russian Federation	3	8	23	11	14	177	259	52.9
Spain	3	—	5	10	36	62	121	40.7
Serbia and Montenegro	10	16	22	28	169	303	600	43.2
Other	11	27	56	56	83	1 064	1 419	54.5
Total	*74*	*142*	*300*	*421*	*1 674*	*8 022*	*11 324*	*49.0*
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	3	7	23	25	112	281	480	43.9
Iran	5	11	22	20	13	5	78	20.0
Israel	—	—	4	4	4	15	31	44.0
Lebanon	3	5	54	71	115	90	381	33.7
Syria	3	—	4	—	21	5	34	34.8
Turkey	4	4	9	29	72	36	171	33.7
Other	19	19	24	20	37	39	172	28.0
Total	*37*	*46*	*140*	*170*	*374*	*471*	*1 347*	*35.5*

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated.

(b) Includes both Other Territories and External Territories.

(c) Duration of residence not applicable.

4.10 DEATHS, Country of birth—Duration of residence—2004 *continued*

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)							
Country of birth	*0–4*	*5–9*	*10–19*	*20-29*	*30–39*	*40 and over*	*Total*(a)	*Median duration*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	3	7	18	28	—	—	61	20.1
Indonesia	6	12	22	30	12	81	183	37.8
Laos	—	—	10	20	—	3	34	24.0
Malaysia	11	7	71	45	49	29	237	24.7
Philippines	8	19	115	59	21	4	253	18.0
Singapore	4	4	17	16	12	21	83	28.8
Thailand	7	3	10	9	4	3	40	19.5
Viet Nam	7	14	218	150	3	3	415	17.7
Other	—	6	15	35	50	27	138	32.8
Total	*46*	*73*	*496*	*392*	*149*	*167*	*1 444*	*20.7*
North-East Asia								
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	39	97	242	219	65	193	923	21.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6	6	34	23	12	19	107	21.0
Japan	—	4	7	10	5	16	51	27.0
Korea Republic of (South)	15	7	23	20	5	—	73	17.3
Other	4	4	5	3	—	3	22	15.3
Total	*66*	*118*	*311*	*275*	*88*	*230*	*1 176*	*21.1*
Southern and Central Asia								
India	33	30	67	77	175	164	596	33.7
Pakistan	3	6	7	10	3	4	33	20.0
Sri Lanka	7	22	72	27	66	62	269	30.0
Other	10	5	20	3	—	—	46	13.1
Total	*53*	*63*	*166*	*117*	*244*	*230*	*944*	*31.5*
Americas								
Argentina	—	3	9	23	17	8	63	28.5
Canada	4	5	14	13	23	74	158	42.3
Caribbean	—	—	—	3	6	9	26	40.0
Central America	3	3	16	3	3	—	27	17.0
Chile	—	—	24	28	17	3	77	25.8
United States of America	21	14	27	35	75	89	307	34.4
Uruguay	—	—	3	20	18	—	42	29.0
Other	—	4	15	13	20	12	68	30.0
Total	*26*	*26*	*108*	*137*	*179*	*195*	*768*	*31.6*
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	—	—	3	6	8	9	30	33.3
Mauritius	—	—	18	13	76	7	118	34.4
South Africa	19	29	75	82	52	86	381	24.5
Zimbabwe	3	3	9	11	6	3	39	22.5
Other	4	7	12	6	19	24	81	33.3
Total	*27*	*39*	*116*	*118*	*161*	*128*	*649*	*29.2*
Other and not stated	—	3	8	10	9	33	906	43.3
Total	**635**	**915**	**2 923**	**3 260**	**6 715**	**21 066**	**132 508**	(b) **44.6**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated.

(b) Median duration for overseas-born only.

CHAPTER 5 INFANT DEATHS

5.1 INFANT DEATHS, Age—Selected years

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
Years	*Under one day* no.	*One day to six days* no.	*Total under one week* no.	*One week and under four weeks* no.	*Under four weeks* no.	*Four weeks and under one year* no.	*Under one year* no.
				MALES			
1984	409	212	621	135	756	502	1 258
1989	345	183	528	125	653	483	1 136
1994	326	153	479	107	586	280	866
1999	293	148	441	112	553	259	812
2000	282	104	386	104	490	235	725
2001	272	139	411	115	526	225	751
2002	256	120	376	90	466	233	699
2003	267	108	375	86	461	216	677
2004	268	113	381	87	468	210	678
				FEMALES			
1984	309	128	437	91	528	376	904
1989	266	157	423	103	526	342	868
1994	238	113	351	71	422	224	646
1999	233	77	310	90	400	196	596
2000	227	84	311	65	376	189	565
2001	240	81	321	70	391	167	558
2002	203	116	319	73	392	173	565
2003	232	77	309	63	372	150	522
2004	194	85	279	63	342	164	506
				PERSONS			
1984	718	340	1 058	226	1 284	878	2 162
1989	611	340	951	228	1 179	825	2 004
1994	564	266	830	178	1 008	504	1 512
1999	526	225	751	202	953	455	1 408
2000	509	188	697	169	866	424	1 290
2001	512	220	732	185	917	392	1 309
2002	459	236	695	163	858	406	1 264
2003	499	185	684	149	833	366	1 199
2004	462	198	660	150	810	374	1 184

5.2 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age—Selected years

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
Years	*Under one day* rate	*One day to six days* rate	*Total under one week* rate	*One week and under four weeks* rate	*Under four weeks* rate	*Four weeks and under one year* rate	*Under one year* rate
				MALES			
1984	3.4	1.8	5.2	1.1	6.3	4.2	10.5
1989	2.7	1.4	4.1	1.0	5.1	3.8	8.8
1994	2.5	1.2	3.6	0.8	4.4	2.1	6.5
1999	2.3	1.2	3.5	0.9	4.3	2.0	6.4
2000	2.2	0.8	3.0	0.8	3.8	1.8	5.7
2001	2.2	1.1	3.3	0.9	4.2	1.8	5.9
2002	2.0	0.9	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.8	5.4
2003	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.7	5.2
2004	2.1	0.9	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.6	5.2
				FEMALES			
1984	2.7	1.1	3.8	0.8	4.6	3.3	7.9
1989	2.2	1.3	3.5	0.8	4.3	2.8	7.1
1994	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.6	3.4	1.8	5.2
1999	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.7	3.3	1.6	4.9
2000	1.9	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.6	4.7
2001	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.4	4.6
2002	1.7	0.9	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.4	4.6
2003	1.9	0.6	2.5	0.5	3.0	1.2	4.3
2004	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.8	1.3	4.1
				PERSONS			
1984	3.1	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.5	3.8	9.2
1989	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.9	4.7	3.3	8.0
1994	2.2	1.0	3.2	0.7	3.9	2.0	5.9
1999	2.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	3.8	1.8	5.7
2000	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.7	3.5	1.7	5.2
2001	2.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	3.7	1.6	5.3
2002	1.8	0.9	2.8	0.6	3.4	1.6	5.0
2003	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.5	4.8
2004	1.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.5	4.7

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

5.3 INFANT DEATHS, States and territories—Selected years

Years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1984	721	525	363	152	232	84	44	41	2 162
1989	744	414	357	146	195	72	49	27	2 004
1994	551	327	289	92	140	51	41	21	1 512
1999	504	331	266	78	117	46	42	24	1 408
2000	447	268	291	82	109	33	43	17	1 290
2001	449	284	282	79	122	40	41	12	1 309
2002	397	305	277	90	102	37	42	14	1 264
2003	398	309	230	65	100	40	32	24	1 199
2004	399	282	262	54	99	21	38	29	1 184

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

Years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1984	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.6	10.7	11.8	13.8	10.0	9.2
1989	8.7	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.8	10.6	14.5	6.5	8.0
1994	6.3	5.1	6.2	4.7	5.6	7.5	11.3	4.7	5.9
1999	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	5.7
2000	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.3	5.8	11.7	4.2	5.2
2001	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.6	5.1	6.2	10.7	3.0	5.3
2002	4.6	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.3	6.2	11.3	3.4	5.0
2003	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.7	4.1	7.0	8.4	5.8	4.8
2004	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.9	4.7

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
(b) Includes Other Territories.

5.5 INFANT DEATHS(a), Age—States and territories—2004

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
State or territory	*Under one day*	*One day to six days*	*Total under one week*	*One week and under four weeks*	*Under four weeks*	*Four weeks and under one year*	*Under one year*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
				MALES			
New South Wales	86	41	127	25	152	66	218
Victoria	70	28	98	19	117	39	156
Queensland	66	21	87	20	107	51	158
South Australia	16	3	19	3	22	10	32
Western Australia	18	10	28	8	36	29	65
Tasmania	np	np	np	—	np	np	12
Northern Territory	6	3	9	5	14	10	24
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np	13
Australia(b)	**268**	**113**	**381**	**87**	**468**	**210**	**678**
				FEMALES			
New South Wales	69	34	103	20	123	58	181
Victoria	52	20	72	17	89	37	126
Queensland	40	16	56	12	68	36	104
South Australia	np	np	np	—	14	8	22
Western Australia	12	3	15	6	21	13	34
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	np	—	9
Northern Territory	np	—	np	np	np	np	14
Australian Capital Territory	6	4	10	3	13	3	16
Australia(b)	**194**	**85**	**279**	**63**	**342**	**164**	**506**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

5.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age—States and territories—2004

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
State or territory	*Under one day* rate	*One day to six days* rate	*Total under one week* rate	*One week and under four weeks* rate	*Under four weeks* rate	*Four weeks and under one year* rate	*Under one year* rate
New South Wales	1.8	0.9	2.7	0.5	3.2	1.4	4.6
Victoria	2.0	0.8	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.2	4.5
Queensland	2.1	0.7	2.9	0.6	3.5	1.7	5.2
South Australia	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.1	3.2
Western Australia	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.3	1.7	3.9
Tasmania	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.0	3.6
Northern Territory	3.4	0.8	4.2	1.7	5.9	4.8	10.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	1.7	4.1	1.9	6.0	1.0	6.9
Australia(b)	**1.8**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**0.6**	**3.2**	**1.5**	**4.7**

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

(b) Includes Other Territories.

CHAPTER 6 LIFE TABLES

6.1 LIFE TABLE, Males—Australia—2002–2004

Age	*l*x(a) no.	*q*x(b) rate	*L*x(c) no.	e^ox(d) years
0	100 000	0.00533	99 533	78.1
1	99 467	0.00047	99 442	77.5
2	99 420	0.00028	99 406	76.5
3	99 393	0.00023	99 381	75.6
4	99 370	0.00019	99 360	74.6
5	99 351	0.00016	99 343	73.6
6	99 335	0.00014	99 328	72.6
7	99 321	0.00013	99 315	71.6
8	99 309	0.00012	99 303	70.6
9	99 297	0.00011	99 291	69.6
10	99 286	0.00011	99 280	68.6
11	99 275	0.00012	99 269	67.6
12	99 263	0.00013	99 257	66.7
13	99 250	0.00015	99 243	65.7
14	99 236	0.00019	99 227	64.7
15	99 217	0.00028	99 204	63.7
16	99 189	0.00041	99 170	62.7
17	99 148	0.00057	99 121	61.7
18	99 092	0.00073	99 056	60.8
19	99 019	0.00082	98 979	59.8
20	98 939	0.00085	98 896	58.9
21	98 854	0.00087	98 811	57.9
22	98 768	0.00088	98 724	57.0
23	98 681	0.00089	98 637	56.0
24	98 593	0.00090	98 549	55.1
25	98 504	0.00093	98 459	54.1
26	98 413	0.00096	98 366	53.2
27	98 318	0.00099	98 270	52.2
28	98 221	0.00101	98 171	51.3
29	98 121	0.00103	98 071	50.3
30	98 020	0.00105	97 969	49.4
31	97 917	0.00108	97 864	48.4
32	97 811	0.00110	97 758	47.5
33	97 704	0.00112	97 649	46.5
34	97 594	0.00115	97 538	45.6
35	97 482	0.00118	97 425	44.6
36	97 367	0.00122	97 308	43.7
37	97 249	0.00126	97 188	42.7
38	97 126	0.00132	97 062	41.8
39	96 998	0.00139	96 931	40.8
40	96 863	0.00147	96 792	39.9
41	96 720	0.00157	96 645	38.9
42	96 568	0.00170	96 487	38.0
43	96 404	0.00184	96 317	37.1
44	96 227	0.00201	96 132	36.1
45	96 034	0.00219	95 930	35.2
46	95 823	0.00237	95 711	34.3
47	95 597	0.00253	95 477	33.4
48	95 355	0.00270	95 227	32.4
49	95 098	0.00287	94 962	31.5
50	94 824	0.00307	94 680	30.6
51	94 533	0.00330	94 379	29.7
52	94 222	0.00357	94 056	28.8
53	93 886	0.00388	93 706	27.9
54	93 521	0.00426	93 325	27.0
55	93 122	0.00471	92 906	26.1
56	92 683	0.00524	92 444	25.3
57	92 197	0.00584	91 933	24.4
58	91 659	0.00648	91 367	23.5
59	91 065	0.00717	90 744	22.7
60	90 413	0.00791	90 061	21.8
61	89 698	0.00872	89 313	21.0
62	88 916	0.00962	88 495	20.2
63	88 061	0.01062	87 600	19.4
64	87 126	0.01175	86 622	18.6
65	86 102	0.01301	85 551	17.8
66	84 982	0.01443	84 378	17.0
67	83 756	0.01603	83 094	16.3
68	82 413	0.01781	81 690	15.5
69	80 945	0.01980	80 155	14.8
70	79 342	0.02201	78 482	14.1
71	77 596	0.02446	76 660	13.4
72	75 698	0.02716	74 684	12.7
73	73 642	0.03016	72 545	12.0
74	71 421	0.03349	70 239	11.4
75	69 029	0.03719	67 760	10.8
76	66 462	0.04130	65 104	10.2
77	63 717	0.04585	62 271	9.6
78	60 796	0.05089	59 263	9.0
79	57 702	0.05643	56 087	8.5
80	54 446	0.06256	52 755	8.0
81	51 040	0.06942	49 279	7.5
82	47 496	0.07724	45 672	7.0
83	43 828	0.08618	41 948	6.5
84	40 051	0.09636	38 127	6.1
85	36 192	0.10764	34 245	5.7
86	32 296	0.11985	30 356	5.3
87	28 425	0.13278	26 527	5.0
88	24 651	0.14627	22 831	4.7
89	21 045	0.16013	19 338	4.4
90	17 675	0.17421	16 110	4.1
91	14 596	0.18834	13 193	3.9
92	11 847	0.20187	10 621	3.7
93	9 455	0.21545	8 408	3.5
94	7 418	0.22899	6 542	3.3
95	5 720	0.24249	5 001	3.1
96	4 333	0.25594	3 757	3.0
97	3 224	0.26935	2 771	2.8
98	2 355	0.28271	2 007	2.7
99	1 690	0.29601	1 427	2.6
100	1 189	0.30925	(e)2 940	2.5

(a) lx — number of persons at exact age x.
(b) qx — proportion of persons dying between exact age x and exact age x+1.
(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to x+1.
(d) e^ox — expectation of life at exact age x.
(e) At age 100, L100+ is shown.

6.2 LIFE TABLE, Females—Australia—2002–2004

Age	*l*x(a) no.	*q*x(b) rate	*L*x(c) no.	*e*°x(d) years
0	100 000	0.00445	99 606	83.0
1	99 555	0.00036	99 535	82.4
2	99 519	0.00022	99 507	81.4
3	99 497	0.00017	99 488	80.4
4	99 480	0.00013	99 473	79.5
5	99 467	0.00011	99 461	78.5
6	99 456	0.00010	99 451	77.5
7	99 446	0.00009	99 442	76.5
8	99 438	0.00008	99 434	75.5
9	99 430	0.00008	99 426	74.5
10	99 422	0.00008	99 418	73.5
11	99 414	0.00009	99 409	72.5
12	99 405	0.00010	99 400	71.5
13	99 395	0.00012	99 389	70.5
14	99 383	0.00016	99 376	69.5
15	99 367	0.00021	99 357	68.5
16	99 347	0.00025	99 335	67.6
17	99 322	0.00029	99 307	66.6
18	99 293	0.00032	99 277	65.6
19	99 261	0.00033	99 245	64.6
20	99 229	0.00033	99 213	63.6
21	99 196	0.00032	99 180	62.7
22	99 165	0.00031	99 149	61.7
23	99 134	0.00031	99 118	60.7
24	99 103	0.00031	99 088	59.7
25	99 072	0.00033	99 056	58.7
26	99 040	0.00035	99 023	57.7
27	99 006	0.00036	98 988	56.8
28	98 970	0.00038	98 951	55.8
29	98 932	0.00040	98 913	54.8
30	98 893	0.00042	98 873	53.8
31	98 852	0.00044	98 831	52.9
32	98 809	0.00046	98 786	51.9
33	98 763	0.00049	98 739	50.9
34	98 714	0.00053	98 688	49.9
35	98 662	0.00057	98 634	49.0
36	98 606	0.00061	98 577	48.0
37	98 546	0.00066	98 514	47.0
38	98 481	0.00071	98 446	46.0
39	98 411	0.00078	98 373	45.1
40	98 334	0.00084	98 293	44.1
41	98 251	0.00092	98 207	43.1
42	98 161	0.00100	98 112	42.2
43	98 063	0.00109	98 010	41.2
44	97 955	0.00119	97 898	40.3
45	97 838	0.00130	97 776	39.3
46	97 711	0.00141	97 643	38.4
47	97 573	0.00153	97 499	37.4
48	97 424	0.00166	97 344	36.5
49	97 262	0.00179	97 176	35.5
50	97 087	0.00193	96 995	34.6
51	96 900	0.00208	96 801	33.7
52	96 699	0.00224	96 591	32.7
53	96 482	0.00243	96 366	31.8
54	96 247	0.00265	96 121	30.9
55	95 991	0.00291	95 854	30.0
56	95 712	0.00321	95 561	29.1
57	95 405	0.00355	95 239	28.1
58	95 067	0.00394	94 882	27.2
59	94 692	0.00437	94 488	26.3
60	94 278	0.00483	94 054	25.5
61	93 823	0.00533	93 576	24.6
62	93 322	0.00586	93 053	23.7
63	92 776	0.00642	92 482	22.8
64	92 180	0.00701	91 861	22.0
65	91 534	0.00762	91 190	21.1
66	90 836	0.00829	90 464	20.3
67	90 083	0.00905	89 681	19.5
68	89 268	0.00992	88 831	18.6
69	88 382	0.01093	87 906	17.8
70	87 416	0.01212	86 894	17.0
71	86 356	0.01351	85 782	16.2
72	85 189	0.01513	84 556	15.4
73	83 900	0.01701	83 199	14.7
74	82 473	0.01918	81 696	13.9
75	80 892	0.02166	80 030	13.2
76	79 140	0.02448	78 187	12.4
77	77 202	0.02768	76 151	11.7
78	75 065	0.03126	73 910	11.1
79	72 719	0.03528	71 455	10.4
80	70 153	0.03984	68 775	9.8
81	67 359	0.04503	65 862	9.2
82	64 325	0.05098	62 706	8.6
83	61 046	0.05778	59 303	8.0
84	57 519	0.06554	55 653	7.5
85	53 749	0.07433	51 769	6.9
86	49 754	0.08426	47 673	6.5
87	45 562	0.09538	43 400	6.0
88	41 216	0.10777	39 000	5.6
89	36 774	0.12143	34 540	5.2
90	32 309	0.13613	30 100	4.8
91	27 910	0.15143	25 778	4.5
92	23 684	0.16690	21 681	4.3
93	19 731	0.18216	17 901	4.0
94	16 137	0.19629	14 516	3.8
95	12 970	0.20888	11 577	3.6
96	10 260	0.22066	9 093	3.4
97	7 996	0.23275	7 034	3.3
98	6 135	0.24554	5 354	3.1
99	4 629	0.25848	4 007	3.0
100	3 432	0.27155	(e)9 654	2.8

(a) lx — number of persons dying at exact age x.
(b) qx — proportion dying between exact age x and exact age x+1.
(c) Lx — number of person years lived within the age interval x to x+1.
(d) e°x — expectation of life at exact age x.
(e) At age 100, L100+ is shown.

6.3 EXPECTATION OF LIFE, Australia(a)—Selected years

Selected years(b)	AGE (YEARS) 0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
					MALES					
1984	72.46	72.22	63.46	53.83	44.49	35.02	25.93	17.86	11.26	6.53
1989	73.32	72.97	64.18	54.54	45.25	35.87	26.68	18.37	11.53	6.60
1994	75.04	74.53	65.70	56.00	46.61	37.21	27.99	19.44	12.29	6.97
1997–1999	76.22	75.68	66.84	57.12	47.79	38.41	29.16	20.50	13.10	7.50
1998–2000	76.56	76.01	67.16	57.44	48.10	38.73	29.47	20.78	13.30	7.59
1999–2001	77.03	76.49	67.63	57.90	48.54	39.14	29.88	21.17	13.59	7.76
2000–2002	77.40	76.83	67.97	58.22	48.80	39.37	30.11	21.37	13.72	7.79
2001–2003	77.76	77.19	68.33	58.56	49.09	39.63	30.37	21.61	13.92	7.89
2002–2004	78.08	77.50	68.64	58.85	49.36	39.88	30.62	21.83	14.08	7.97
					FEMALES					
1984	78.97	78.59	69.79	59.97	50.24	40.56	31.21	22.45	14.66	8.29
1989	79.62	79.18	70.37	60.54	50.80	41.11	31.70	22.83	14.89	8.49
1994	80.90	80.32	71.47	61.62	51.84	42.13	32.66	23.68	15.52	8.81
1997–1999	81.77	81.17	72.30	62.46	52.70	43.01	33.53	24.49	16.20	9.26
1998–2000	82.04	81.43	72.56	62.71	52.96	43.26	33.78	24.72	16.38	9.36
1999–2001	82.41	81.81	72.93	63.06	53.30	43.60	34.11	25.02	16.62	9.54
2000–2002	82.59	81.98	73.09	63.22	53.44	43.73	34.23	25.15	16.75	9.61
2001–2003	82.84	82.21	73.32	63.45	53.65	43.93	34.43	25.31	16.89	9.70
2002–2004	83.03	82.40	73.50	63.63	53.83	44.11	34.60	25.46	17.01	9.77

(a) Proir to 1995 and from 1999, expectation of life has been based on annual life tables calculated by the ABS. From 1995 to 1998 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years, the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

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

Selected years(b)	AGE (YEARS) 1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
1984	99.0	98.6	98.0	96.7	95.4	92.5	84.4	66.1	35.3
1989	99.1	98.8	98.2	96.8	95.3	92.9	85.9	68.8	37.9
1994	99.3	99.1	98.6	97.5	96.0	93.8	88.0	72.9	43.4
1997–1999	99.4	99.2	98.7	97.5	96.1	93.9	88.8	75.5	48.0
1998–2000	99.4	99.2	98.8	97.5	96.1	94.0	89.1	76.3	49.3
1999–2001	99.4	99.2	98.8	97.6	96.3	94.2	89.4	77.3	51.0
2000–2002	99.4	99.3	98.8	97.8	96.5	94.4	89.8	78.1	52.1
2001–2003	99.4	99.3	98.9	97.9	96.7	94.7	90.1	78.7	53.4
2002–2004	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.0	96.9	94.8	90.4	79.3	54.4
FEMALES									
1984	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.2	97.5	95.7	91.3	80.6	57.6
1989	99.3	99.0	98.8	98.3	97.7	96.1	92.0	82.2	59.1
1994	99.5	99.3	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.1	84.5	63.3
1997–1999	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.5	85.7	66.3
1998–2000	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.6	86.1	67.3
1999–2001	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	96.9	93.8	86.6	68.4
2000–2002	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	96.9	93.9	86.8	68.9
2001–2003	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.3	97.0	94.1	87.1	69.5
2002–2004	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.3	97.1	94.3	87.4	70.2

(a) Based on life tables. Prior to 1995 and from 1999, expectation of life has been based on annual life tables by the ABS. From 1995 to 1998 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years, the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

CHAPTER 7 YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SAME YEAR AS THEY OCCURRED

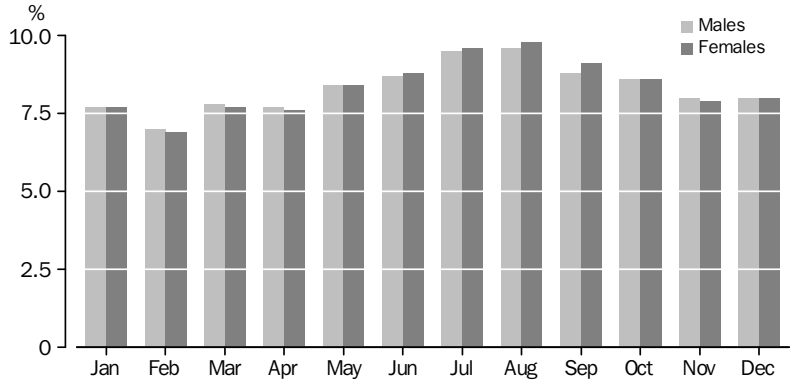
Deaths presented in this chapter are on a year of occurrence basis, derived from deaths that have been registered up to 31 December 2004. Some deaths that have occurred during a calendar year may not be registered until the following year or several years after the event. For this reason, deaths on a year of occurrence basis are considered preliminary and are subject to change as deaths which have occurred up to 31 December 2004 but not registered by this date are registered in 2005 and subsequent years.

Most deaths are registered in the year in which they occur. The chance of a death being registered in a year following its occurrence is substantially greater for those deaths which occur close to the end of the year. In 2004, 95.9% of deaths registered also occurred in 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

MONTHLY OCCURRENCE OF DEATHS

The number of deaths that occur each year vary considerably from month to month. During 2001–2003, an average of 131,200 deaths occurred each year in Australia. Based on combined data for the three years, the months in which the largest number of deaths occurred were the winter months of August (19,600 male deaths and 18,700 females deaths) and July (19,300 male deaths and 18,200 females deaths). February had the fewest deaths (14,300 male deaths and 13,200 females deaths).

7.1 MONTH OF DEATH, Preliminary—2001–2003(a)

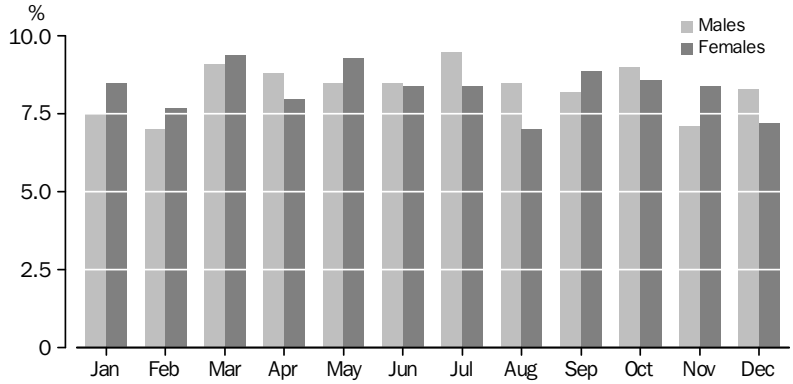


(a) Data for 2001–2003 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2004. Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

Monthly occurrence of infant deaths

During the period 2001–2003, an average of 1,200 infant deaths occurred in Australia each year. There is less seasonality associated with infant deaths (graph 7.2). Based on combined data for 2001–2003, the months of February (270) and November (280) experienced the least number of infant deaths, while March and July (both 340) were the months that experienced the largest number of infant deaths.

7.2 MONTH OF DEATH, INFANTS—Preliminary—2001–2003(a)



(a) Data for 2001–2003 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2004. Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1984	22 327	16 304	9 843	5 548	4 933	1 954	366	510	61 785
1989	24 600	16 943	11 423	6 184	5 333	1 935	469	563	67 450
1994	23 941	16 762	11 895	6 208	5 594	2 146	499	641	67 691
1999	23 778	16 421	12 144	5 869	5 866	1 935	541	685	67 243
2000	23 616	16 472	12 139	6 103	5 655	1 908	566	658	67 121
2001	23 198	16 419	12 225	6 091	5 748	1 960	539	719	66 901
2002	23 917	17 077	12 562	6 097	5 808	2 014	566	672	68 718
2003	23 500	16 600	12 447	6 190	5 892	2 027	534	746	67 940
2004(c)	22 856	15 877	12 274	5 640	5 607	1 934	506	684	65 384
FEMALES									
1984	19 084	14 069	7 700	4 576	3 808	1 634	235	432	51 538
1989	21 328	15 276	9 086	5 293	4 314	1 797	271	469	57 834
1994	21 206	15 591	9 795	5 418	4 694	1 765	297	582	59 352
1999	21 440	15 562	10 603	5 477	5 069	1 787	330	653	60 925
2000	22 073	15 778	10 488	5 735	4 884	1 805	324	667	61 757
2001	21 460	15 812	10 616	5 906	5 175	1 898	333	684	61 885
2002	22 329	16 496	11 323	5 834	5 423	1 936	349	708	64 400
2003	22 613	16 071	10 899	5 937	5 409	1 914	319	678	63 844
2004(c)	21 825	15 597	10 871	5 449	5 134	1 821	296	634	61 630
PERSONS									
1984	41 411	30 373	17 543	10 124	8 741	3 588	601	942	113 323
1989	45 928	32 219	20 509	11 477	9 647	3 732	740	1 032	125 284
1994	45 147	32 353	21 690	11 626	10 288	3 911	796	1 223	127 043
1999	45 218	31 983	22 747	11 346	10 935	3 722	871	1 338	128 168
2000	45 689	32 250	22 627	11 838	10 539	3 713	890	1 325	128 878
2001	44 658	32 231	22 841	11 997	10 923	3 858	872	1 403	128 786
2002	46 246	33 573	23 885	11 931	11 231	3 950	915	1 380	133 118
2003	46 113	32 671	23 346	12 127	11 301	3 941	853	1 424	131 784
2004(c)	44 681	31 474	23 145	11 089	10 741	3 755	802	1 318	127 014

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

Age groups (years)	*1984* no.	*1989* no.	*1994* no.	*1999* no.	*2000* no.	*2001* no.	*2002* no.	*2003* no.	*2004*(b) no.
				MALES					
0	1 319	1 216	865	806	720	753	669	683	614
1–4	286	248	199	165	155	144	164	150	136
5–9	146	137	116	98	101	99	94	90	85
10–14	230	180	149	112	125	109	112	82	97
15–19	682	754	521	530	510	471	430	423	328
20–24	1 033	953	844	829	709	667	602	616	542
25–29	794	1 048	842	1 002	920	742	741	663	602
30–34	819	952	980	985	927	870	857	799	791
35–39	848	1 069	1 111	1 073	1 107	1 016	956	920	798
40–44	1 135	1 201	1 287	1 286	1 357	1 254	1 264	1 333	1 197
45–49	1 562	1 581	1 769	1 651	1 663	1 681	1 777	1 773	1 612
50–54	2 597	2 331	2 225	2 389	2 429	2 372	2 351	2 243	2 235
55–59	4 565	3 683	3 161	3 096	3 069	3 245	3 195	3 357	3 153
60–64	6 314	6 137	4 978	4 161	4 138	4 276	4 231	4 208	4 045
65–69	7 412	8 418	7 913	6 280	5 963	5 716	5 685	5 701	5 311
70–74	9 668	9 681	10 140	9 557	9 130	8 820	8 731	8 279	7 676
75–79	9 161	10 986	10 509	11 189	11 268	11 119	11 313	11 022	10 674
80–84	7 091	8 821	10 083	9 892	10 056	10 327	11 077	11 305	11 370
85 and over	6 103	8 049	9 994	12 131	12 761	13 205	14 426	14 286	14 117
Total(c)	**61 785**	**67 450**	**67 691**	**67 243**	**67 121**	**66 901**	**68 718**	**67 940**	**65 384**
				FEMALES					
0	959	923	658	602	577	523	567	514	462
1–4	190	179	160	133	111	113	97	121	101
5–9	105	103	81	71	76	60	73	58	47
10–14	121	91	100	83	81	63	73	73	61
15–19	281	269	185	206	218	155	186	183	173
20–24	336	323	264	270	256	224	193	213	209
25–29	319	310	277	314	327	244	267	239	228
30–34	353	381	353	403	375	361	354	382	294
35–39	518	489	541	539	563	527	479	518	437
40–44	646	763	755	781	765	779	748	761	689
45–49	872	944	1 057	1 086	1 059	1 024	1 068	1 091	1 055
50–54	1 383	1 275	1 274	1 386	1 486	1 544	1 593	1 381	1 342
55–59	2 157	1 899	1 790	1 749	1 869	1 903	1 978	1 954	1 916
60–64	3 382	3 280	2 616	2 378	2 314	2 317	2 532	2 487	2 342
65–69	4 441	4 745	4 401	3 447	3 429	3 321	3 375	3 314	3 267
70–74	6 380	6 458	6 490	5 880	5 665	5 602	5 339	4 975	4 608
75–79	7 406	8 825	8 348	8 566	8 342	8 336	8 417	8 293	7 912
80–84	8 551	9 837	10 988	10 567	10 413	10 797	11 349	11 274	11 333
85 and over	13 132	16 740	19 012	22 463	23 830	23 982	25 687	26 012	25 153
Total(c)	**51 538**	**57 834**	**59 352**	**60 925**	**61 757**	**61 885**	**64 400**	**63 844**	**61 630**

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(c) Includes age not stated.

7.5 AGE AT DEATH(a), Year of occurrence—States and territories: Preliminary—2003(b)

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
0	222	186	134	27	52	25	21	16	683
1–4	50	33	32	11	15	3	6	3	150
5–9	29	22	17	7	11	3	—	—	90
10–14	30	15	21	6	7	—	3	—	82
15–19	127	86	86	40	52	10	17	5	423
20–24	184	119	148	48	69	19	19	10	616
25–29	209	153	129	57	79	16	14	6	663
30–34	234	170	185	70	83	23	23	11	799
35–39	281	211	191	79	85	22	38	13	920
40–44	438	295	260	107	131	42	39	21	1 333
45–49	579	416	344	163	171	46	32	21	1 773
50–54	760	502	447	203	205	55	38	33	2 243
55–59	1 106	799	666	285	318	99	43	41	3 357
60–64	1 496	972	818	341	353	143	44	41	4 208
65–69	2 046	1 331	1 094	460	487	170	52	60	5 701
70–74	2 951	2 036	1 437	697	727	287	43	101	8 279
75–79	3 923	2 786	1 873	1 070	910	316	36	107	11 022
80–84	4 005	2 752	2 030	1 122	922	328	33	113	11 305
85 and over	4 830	3 715	2 535	1 397	1 212	421	31	144	14 286
Total(d)	**23 500**	**16 600**	**12 447**	**6 190**	**5 892**	**2 027**	**534**	**746**	**67 940**
FEMALES									
0	185	116	100	34	40	17	14	7	514
1–4	45	26	22	10	13	3	—	—	121
5–9	17	11	9	4	11	5	3	—	58
10–14	17	15	22	5	7	—	3	3	73
15–19	50	47	36	23	21	—	5	—	183
20–24	65	44	42	19	26	3	7	6	213
25–29	69	52	48	26	27	5	8	3	239
30–34	117	93	66	34	46	9	11	6	382
35–39	153	123	109	43	43	18	18	11	518
40–44	246	169	156	72	73	17	18	10	761
45–49	349	268	207	104	105	28	17	13	1 091
50–54	465	340	249	120	132	39	24	12	1 381
55–59	681	437	384	179	171	62	24	16	1 954
60–64	912	561	465	193	234	71	15	35	2 487
65–69	1 178	823	586	273	267	113	34	40	3 314
70–74	1 824	1 212	847	422	443	163	19	45	4 975
75–79	2 904	2 189	1 378	767	669	270	22	94	8 293
80–84	4 040	2 855	1 928	1 065	885	345	32	124	11 274
85 and over	9 296	6 690	4 245	2 544	2 195	744	46	252	26 012
Total(d)	**22 613**	**16 071**	**10 899**	**5 937**	**5 409**	**1 914**	**319**	**678**	**63 844**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2003 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2004. Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes age not stated.

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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Year	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(c)
					MALES				
1994	73.5	74.1	73.2	74.2	73.2	74.1	53.6	69.1	73.5
1995	73.7	73.9	72.8	74.2	73.2	73.9	54.3	70.6	73.5
1996	74.1	74.7	73.3	74.6	73.7	74.2	53.9	71.7	74.1
1997	74.3	74.8	73.4	75.2	73.7	75.2	56.8	72.4	74.3
1998	74.5	75.0	74.0	75.4	73.6	75.2	51.9	72.6	74.5
1999	74.8	75.3	74.4	75.9	74.2	75.3	55.0	72.2	74.8
2000	75.3	75.8	74.8	76.1	74.5	75.3	56.3	73.8	75.2
2001	75.6	76.2	74.8	76.7	74.8	76.0	55.2	72.5	75.6
2002	76.3	76.8	75.6	77.2	75.4	76.2	55.9	76.0	76.2
2003	76.3	76.8	75.6	77.5	75.6	75.8	57.3	74.5	76.3
2004(d)	76.9	77.4	76.1	77.6	75.8	76.7	55.4	75.6	76.8
					FEMALES				
1994	80.1	80.6	79.7	80.9	79.7	79.2	62.8	78.3	80.2
1995	80.2	81.0	79.8	80.8	80.3	79.7	60.5	76.6	80.3
1996	80.6	81.3	80.1	81.1	80.8	79.9	59.5	77.0	80.7
1997	81.1	81.5	80.5	81.5	80.7	80.2	59.3	78.4	81.0
1998	80.9	81.7	80.4	82.0	80.9	80.7	58.8	79.1	81.0
1999	81.3	81.8	81.1	82.2	81.4	80.6	61.0	79.4	81.4
2000	81.9	82.0	81.4	82.2	81.2	81.0	57.8	80.2	81.7
2001	81.8	82.2	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.2	61.8	81.1	81.8
2002	82.2	82.5	81.9	82.7	81.7	81.9	57.3	81.5	82.2
2003	82.6	82.7	82.0	83.1	82.2	82.1	62.8	81.4	82.4
2004(d)	82.7	83.0	82.3	83.3	82.0	82.5	62.0	81.1	82.6
					PERSONS				
1994	76.6	77.4	76.0	77.3	75.9	76.3	56.9	73.3	76.6
1995	76.7	77.3	75.9	77.5	76.2	76.6	56.8	73.6	76.7
1996	77.1	77.8	76.3	77.6	76.9	76.9	55.3	74.4	77.0
1997	77.4	77.9	76.4	78.1	76.7	77.3	57.6	75.0	77.3
1998	77.4	78.1	76.7	78.4	76.9	77.7	53.6	75.3	77.4
1999	77.8	78.3	77.4	78.6	77.4	77.7	57.0	75.4	77.8
2000	78.4	78.7	77.8	78.8	77.4	78.1	57.0	76.9	78.2
2001	78.6	79.1	77.9	79.7	77.9	78.8	57.9	77.1	78.6
2002	79.1	79.6	78.6	80.0	78.4	78.7	56.2	78.6	79.1
2003	79.4	79.7	78.7	80.1	78.8	78.9	58.6	78.4	79.3
2004(d)	79.8	80.2	79.0	80.4	78.9	79.4	57.6	77.9	79.6

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

(b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
Year	*Under one day*	*One day to six days*	*Total under one week*	*One week and under four weeks*	*Under four weeks*	*Four weeks and under one year*	*Under one year*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES							
1999	299	141	440	107	547	259	806
2000	273	107	380	101	481	239	720
2001	272	142	414	117	531	222	753
2002	242	111	353	89	442	227	669
2003	261	115	376	92	468	215	683
2004(b)	247	98	345	74	419	195	614
FEMALES							
1999	237	78	315	88	403	199	602
2000	234	87	321	65	386	191	577
2001	221	73	294	67	361	162	523
2002	206	116	322	76	398	169	567
2003	229	79	308	60	368	146	514
2004(b)	175	78	253	59	312	150	462
PERSONS							
1999	536	219	755	195	950	458	1 408
2000	507	194	701	166	867	430	1 297
2001	493	215	708	184	892	384	1 276
2002	448	227	675	165	840	396	1 236
2003	490	194	684	152	836	361	1 197
2004(b)	422	176	598	133	731	345	1 076

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

7.8 INFANT DEATHS(a), Year of occurrence—States and territories: **Preliminary** . . . .

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1984	784	583	369	155	224	80	39	44	2 278
1989	773	472	360	161	216	77	51	29	2 139
1994	557	325	292	86	151	50	45	17	1 523
1999	506	327	270	71	117	47	54	16	1 408
2000	449	286	287	76	106	38	36	19	1 297
2001	429	271	282	86	122	35	40	11	1 276
2002	400	311	259	84	94	35	37	16	1 236
2003	407	302	234	61	92	42	35	23	1 197
2004(c)	358	262	239	53	92	17	29	26	1 076

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

7.9 MONTH OF DEATH(a), Year of occurrence—Selected years: **Preliminary**

Month	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2002									
January	3 480	2 567	1 937	936	901	288	88	88	10 286
February	3 059	2 429	1 677	806	817	270	72	97	9 227
March	3 472	2 559	1 853	945	804	333	70	109	10 147
April	3 562	2 447	1 773	890	886	286	69	128	10 042
May	3 955	2 894	1 880	947	935	354	82	92	11 140
June	4 291	2 960	2 079	1 002	1 011	331	78	132	11 884
July	4 863	3 263	2 410	1 202	1 017	350	69	130	13 304
August	4 567	3 257	2 363	1 179	1 076	367	86	126	13 021
September	4 078	2 993	2 156	1 050	1 028	321	75	114	11 816
October	3 735	2 875	2 046	1 028	1 024	362	76	132	11 279
November	3 582	2 675	1 822	960	877	333	78	124	10 451
December	3 602	2 654	1 889	986	855	355	72	108	10 521
Total(c)	**46 246**	**33 573**	**23 885**	**11 931**	**11 231**	**3 950**	**915**	**1 380**	**133 118**
2003									
January	3 480	2 453	1 832	871	906	298	81	105	10 028
February	3 130	2 256	1 662	840	787	276	62	80	9 093
March	3 510	2 629	1 823	953	913	335	78	127	10 368
April	3 519	2 480	1 834	954	847	338	68	117	10 158
May	3 852	2 755	1 955	1 031	927	330	69	109	11 030
June	4 075	2 826	1 952	1 017	911	303	63	113	11 260
July	4 390	2 911	2 156	1 067	1 002	377	70	106	12 079
August	4 771	3 254	2 321	1 198	1 125	373	57	158	13 257
September	4 309	3 026	2 167	1 229	1 081	366	75	142	12 396
October	3 933	2 873	1 911	1 087	967	318	73	121	11 283
November	3 591	2 666	1 851	939	896	317	75	102	10 437
December	3 553	2 542	1 882	941	939	310	82	144	10 395
Total(c)	**46 113**	**32 671**	**23 346**	**12 127**	**11 301**	**3 941**	**853**	**1 424**	**131 784**
2004(d)									
January	3 415	2 616	1 972	906	891	342	72	119	10 334
February	3 252	2 384	1 950	857	821	290	71	94	9 719
March	3 468	2 643	1 852	898	873	286	62	107	10 189
April	3 566	2 534	1 937	855	863	309	80	105	10 250
May	3 885	2 827	2 015	979	890	332	61	126	11 116
June	4 175	2 788	2 166	959	926	351	72	136	11 573
July	4 461	2 963	2 271	1 131	1 066	348	75	123	12 441
August	4 594	2 839	2 248	1 063	1 078	360	70	133	12 385
September	4 242	2 796	2 175	998	1 032	324	72	116	11 756
October	3 869	2 751	2 052	935	985	320	82	108	11 103
November	3 501	2 631	1 870	949	832	300	57	104	10 245
December	2 253	1 702	637	559	484	193	28	47	5 903
Total(c)	**44 681**	**31 474**	**23 145**	**11 089**	**10 741**	**3 755**	**802**	**1 318**	**127 014**

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes month not stated.

(d) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

7.10 MONTH OF INFANT DEATH(a)(b), Year of occurrence—Selected years: Preliminary

Month	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2002									
January	24	31	25	10	9	3	7	3	109
February	31	15	18	8	8	5	5	—	90
March	37	27	24	7	12	6	—	3	116
April	44	29	22	8	8	—	4	3	118
May	28	30	19	5	6	5	—	—	94
June	42	31	21	4	11	3	3	—	114
July	39	39	22	10	5	4	3	—	124
August	29	27	19	8	6	3	3	—	94
September	33	26	21	6	7	3	5	—	101
October	35	17	24	8	8	4	3	4	102
November	26	20	27	9	7	—	4	—	95
December	32	19	17	—	7	—	—	—	79
Total(d)	**400**	**311**	**259**	**84**	**94**	**35**	**37**	**16**	**1 236**
2003									
January	26	25	19	5	8	5	3	—	90
February	23	28	22	5	8	—	—	4	92
March	35	21	17	5	6	3	3	—	90
April	37	25	14	3	4	3	—	3	89
May	34	36	19	12	12	—	4	—	119
June	29	31	20	5	9	3	3	5	105
July	35	21	18	5	11	3	4	—	98
August	39	21	19	7	8	8	—	—	104
September	36	25	28	4	4	3	3	—	104
October	40	24	18	5	9	3	3	3	103
November	42	20	18	5	7	8	3	3	105
December	31	25	22	—	6	5	6	—	98
Total(d)	**407**	**302**	**234**	**61**	**92**	**42**	**35**	**23**	**1 197**
2004(e)									
January	46	21	28	5	10	3	—	3	115
February	26	23	22	3	9	—	5	3	89
March	31	26	23	4	6	4	—	—	96
April	34	18	27	6	7	—	—	—	96
May	33	25	18	3	—	—	3	3	86
June	31	27	18	9	6	—	4	6	102
July	32	26	32	8	15	—	5	5	124
August	27	26	15	4	5	3	—	—	81
September	22	19	22	3	10	3	4	—	81
October	36	17	21	3	12	—	3	4	97
November	25	20	9	6	9	—	—	3	72
December	15	14	4	3	—	—	—	—	37
Total(d)	**358**	**262**	**239**	**53**	**92**	**17**	**29**	**26**	**1 076**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2004. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes not stated month.

(e) Data for 2004 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

CHAPTER 8 DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2004 where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both origins (Indigenous).

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

The exact scale of difference between Indigenous and total population mortality is difficult to establish conclusively, due to data quality issues with Indigenous data and the experimental nature of Indigenous population estimates. Caution should be exercised when undertaking precise analysis of Indigenous mortality and trends in Indigenous mortality.

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

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS DEATHS

The extent to which identification of Indigenous Australians occurs in data collections is referred to as coverage. It is considered likely that most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, but a proportion are not identified as 'Indigenous' when registered. Therefore the 2,100 Indigenous deaths registered in 2004 are likely to be an underestimate of the true number of Indigenous deaths.

Implied coverage rates for the 2000–2004 period, calculated using 2001 census-based experimental Indigenous estimates and projections, are shown in table 8.1.

8.1 IMPLIED COVERAGE, Indigenous deaths—2000–2004

	Registered deaths	*Expected deaths*	*Implied coverage*
State or territory	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	2 445	5 371	46
Victoria	401	1 144	35
Queensland	2 838	5 312	53
South Australia	644	982	66
Western Australia	1 861	2 584	72
Tasmania	103	(a). .	(a). .
Northern Territory	2 225	2 365	94
Australian Capital Territory	27	(a). .	(a). .
Australia(b)	**10 550**	**18 495**	**57**

. . not applicable
(a) Not calculated due to small numbers.
(b) Includes Other Territories.

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS DEATHS *continued*

The expected deaths for 2000–2004 in table 8.1 are calculated from experimental estimates and projections as published in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0). The implied coverage rates indicate while a high level of coverage is estimated in the Northern Territory and to a lesser extent Western Australia and South Australia, there appears to be substantial undercoverage in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

REGISTERED INDIGENOUS DEATHS

The ABS continues to work with each state and territory Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages to improve the level of coverage in each jurisdiction. Despite varying levels of coverage, the much larger numbers of Indigenous deaths recorded in Australia in the latter half of the last decade than those recorded during the first half of the decade indicate substantial improvements in the completeness of the data. Table 8.2 shows that improvements were largely driven by changes in Queensland, which started to count Indigenous deaths in 1996, and in New South Wales, especially since 1998 when the counts suddenly rose to a much higher level than in previous years. The continuity of annual counts at much the same level in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory over the entire period suggests that coverage has been relatively stable in those jurisdictions.

8.2 DEATHS(a), Indigenous people—1994–2004

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1994	207	50	—	123	377	3	380	10	1 153
1995	224	50	—	121	384	3	387	9	1 182
1996	177	49	258	118	370	—	328	5	1 306
1997	88	93	531	132	351	5	458	4	1 662
1998	462	123	593	127	378	13	415	3	2 114
1999	435	130	529	116	350	11	399	6	1 976
2000	473	108	535	144	407	8	450	—	2 127
2001	481	93	565	125	345	32	429	—	2 072
2002	516	64	590	107	371	20	462	4	2 136
2003	485	82	569	137	338	23	435	9	2 079
2004	490	54	579	131	400	20	449	10	2 136

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) States and territories have differing levels of coverage. See table 8.1.
(b) Differing coverage levels across the states and territories and over time cause breaks in the series. Data should not be analysed as a time series.

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

THE STANDARD INDIGENOUS QUESTION

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

The current question asks:

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

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

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

NOT STATED RESPONSES

In addition to those deaths identified as Indigenous, a number of deaths occur each year where the Indigenous status is not stated on the death registration form, as can be seen in table 8.3. There were 1,800 deaths registered in Australia in 2004 for whom the Indigenous status was not specified. These deaths represent 1.4% of total deaths in 2004. It is likely that some Indigenous deaths are included in this number, contributing to the undercoverage of Indigenous registered deaths. The Australian Capital Territory and Victoria have the highest proportion of not stated responses.

8.3 DEATHS, Indigenous origin—2004

	INDIGENOUS(a)		NON-INDIGENOUS		NOT STATED		TOTAL
State or territory	*no.*	*%*	*no.*	*%*	*no.*	*%*	*no.*
New South Wales	490	1.1	45 603	98.2	347	0.7	46 440
Victoria	54	0.2	31 726	97.6	742	2.3	32 522
Queensland	579	2.4	23 568	96.1	367	1.5	24 514
South Australia	131	1.1	11 303	97.2	195	1.7	11 629
Western Australia	400	3.6	10 704	95.7	80	0.7	11 184
Tasmania	20	0.5	3 861	99.2	11	0.3	3 892
Northern Territory	449	50.3	436	48.8	8	0.9	893
Australian Capital Territory	10	0.7	1 365	95.9	48	3.4	1 423
Australia(b)(c)	**2 136**	**1.6**	**128 574**	**97.0**	**1 798**	**1.4**	**132 508**

(a) States and territories have differing levels of coverage. See table 8.1.
(b) Includes Other Territories.
(c) Australian total is subject to the impact of differing coverage levels across the states and territories.

OTHER FACTORS INFLUENCING COVERAGE

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

AGE AT DEATH

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

Tables 8.4 shows observed data but care should be exercised for New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

8.4 AGE AT DEATH(a), Indigenous origin(b)—2004

State or territory	0	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total (c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	12	5	12	29	33	49	48	100	288
Qld	26	9	15	31	38	49	55	101	324
SA	3	4	3	4	9	13	10	16	62
WA	13	7	14	14	46	34	38	62	229
NT	18	4	18	42	50	42	33	49	257
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	200	102	225	420	632	1 280	2 525	17 930	23 314
Qld	125	70	190	291	400	804	1 462	9 178	12 520
SA	29	17	63	118	157	342	585	4 468	5 780
WA	49	42	102	133	171	339	647	4 089	5 573
NT	6	3	14	19	28	34	61	137	302
INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	13	5	3	8	23	21	38	91	202
Qld	10	9	3	12	37	45	42	97	255
SA	—	—	5	7	9	13	11	23	69
WA	6	3	8	8	13	17	34	82	171
NT	9	4	7	17	36	25	30	64	192
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	165	74	111	159	359	808	1 513	19 100	22 289
Qld	91	46	72	91	205	445	813	9 285	11 048
SA	19	13	34	32	72	201	346	4 806	5 523
WA	27	18	43	56	106	230	364	4 287	5 131
NT	5	—	4	3	7	13	20	81	134

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are not included due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.

(b) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.

(c) Includes not stated age at death.

8.5 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), by sex and Indigenous status—2000–2004

	MALES			FEMALES		
Age (years)	*Indigenous*(b)(c)	*Non-Indigenous*(c)	*Rate ratio*(d)	*Indigenous*(b)(c)	*Non-Indigenous*(c)	*Rate ratio*(d)
0(e)	15	5	3.0	11	4	2.8
1–4	68	30	2.2	62	20	3.1
5–14	34	14	2.4	23	10	2.3
15–24	214	81	2.6	101	31	3.3
25–34	438	112	3.9	194	42	4.6
35–44	799	144	5.6	453	79	5.7
45–54	1 392	289	4.8	890	177	5.0
55–64	2 686	732	3.7	1 827	424	4.3
65 and over	6 397	4 438	1.4	5 156	3 729	1.4

(a) Data for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined.
(b) Indigenous rates are based on observed Indigenous deaths and are therefore likely to be underestimated.
(c) Per 100,000 population except at age 0.
(d) Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
(e) Per 1,000 live births.

Age-specific death rates

For Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined, age-specific death rates for Indigenous males and females in all age groups were higher than the rates for non-Indigenous males and females. For all age groups below 65 years, the age-specific death rates for Indigenous Australians were at least twice the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. The greatest differences occurred among those in the 35–44 and 45–54 year age groups, where rates for Indigenous males and females were five times those recorded for non-Indigenous males and females (table 8.5).

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH

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

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

In 2004, in the selected states and territories presented in table 8.6 the median age at death of an Indigenous male ranged between 44–56 years and that of an Indigenous female ranged between 54–64 years. In contrast, the median age at death for non-Indigenous males and females ranged between 63–78 years and 71–83 years respectively.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH

continued

8.6 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, Indigenous origin(a)—Selected years

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT
INDIGENOUS MALES(b)					
1999	51.3	48.9	46.5	49.3	47.5
2000	53.9	53.9	49.5	46.6	46.2
2001	56.3	52.5	51.0	51.0	45.1
2002	56.3	51.8	48.9	51.2	47.1
2003	56.8	51.2	48.8	50.2	46.3
2004	55.8	53.7	49.5	50.0	43.8
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES					
1999	75.0	74.5	76.0	74.8	60.4
2000	75.5	75.3	76.3	75.1	61.1
2001	75.7	75.1	76.9	75.4	63.2
2002	76.5	75.9	77.3	75.9	63.0
2003	76.5	75.9	77.7	76.1	65.9
2004	77.0	76.2	77.6	76.3	63.0
INDIGENOUS FEMALES(b)					
1999	60.8	60.3	50.5	55.3	56.3
2000	59.4	61.3	56.3	56.0	54.0
2001	62.9	54.1	55.5	53.5	52.8
2002	61.9	58.8	55.0	53.0	50.0
2003	58.9	62.1	50.0	55.0	52.8
2004	62.7	57.9	53.5	63.6	54.0
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
1999	81.4	81.4	82.2	81.8	71.3
2000	82.1	81.7	82.3	81.6	63.0
2001	81.9	81.7	82.4	81.9	71.5
2002	82.3	82.1	82.8	82.2	70.5
2003	82.7	82.2	83.2	82.4	74.5
2004	82.8	82.5	83.3	82.3	71.3

(a) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Table 8.7 presents Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) which are calculated from infant deaths and births registered during the specific periods. IMRs for Indigenous people are around twice the rates for total persons.

8.7 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)(b), Indigenous origin(c)—Selected years

	NSW	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*NT*(d)
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
INDIGENOUS MALES					
1999–2001	11.0	14.4	9.4	17.7	20.6
2000–2002	10.4	12.2	10.4	18.1	18.3
2001–2003	9.5	13.7	5.3	15.5	17.0
2002–2004	8.4	14.3	6.3	14.8	18.1
INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
1999–2001	10.8	8.9	6.5	15.6	17.7
2000–2002	8.6	10.7	10.4	14.7	17.8
2001–2003	7.6	8.6	12.9	16.4	12.5
2002–2004	8.6	7.3	12.6	13.5	12.4
INDIGENOUS PERSONS					
1999–2001	10.9	11.7	8.0	16.6	19.2
2000–2002	9.5	11.5	10.4	16.5	18.1
2001–2003	8.6	11.2	9.1	15.9	14.8
2002–2004	8.5	10.9	9.4	14.1	15.4
TOTAL PERSONS					
1999–2001	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.7	11.4
2000–2002	5.0	6.0	4.8	4.6	11.2
2001–2003	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.5	10.1
2002–2004	4.6	5.3	4.0	4.1	10.1

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

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

Adjusted age-specific mortality rates for 1996–2001 are given in tables 8.8 to 8.12 (column qx). The method, and various issues related to calculating Indigenous life tables, are discussed in more detail in the *ABS Demography Working Paper 2004/3 – Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.003).

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY

The latest available expectancies of life at birth for the Indigenous population are for the period 1996–2001 (see tables 8.8 to 8.12). At the national level, experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated at 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females. This is well below the 76.6 years and 82.0 years for total males and females respectively, for the 1998–2000 period.

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

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS LIFE EXPECTANCY *continued*

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SAME YEAR AS THEY OCCURRED

Year	*%*	*Year*	*%*
1993	94.8	1999	95.8
1994	95.6	2000	95.7
1995	95.2	2001	95.3
1996	95.3	2002	95.3
1997	95.6	2003	95.6
1998	96.0	2004	95.9

3 To protect confidentiality, cell values of less than three have been suppressed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

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

5 Table 3.6 shows the number of deaths by state or territory of usual residence cross-classified by state or territory of registration.

6 In 2004 there were 310 deaths registered in Australia of persons usually resident overseas. These deaths have been included in this publication and classified according to the state or territory in which the death was registered.

STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

DEATHS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS

State or territory of registration	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	120	145	127	114	139	100	98
Victoria	49	64	55	51	50	48	56
Queensland	91	90	110	107	92	109	81
South Australia	21	14	17	12	18	19	16
Western Australia	61	50	41	50	47	44	40
Tasmania	4	7	7	11	—	10	5
Northern Territory	17	16	17	18	13	6	6
Australian Capital Territory	8	4	3	6	—	—	5
Australia	**371**	**390**	**377**	**369**	**363**	**336**	**307**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EXCLUSIONS

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

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

THE EFFECT OF THE BALI BOMBING ON AUSTRALIAN DEATH STATISTICS

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

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

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

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

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

Coverage of Indigenous deaths

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

Coverage of Indigenous deaths continued

identify as Indigenous can be thought of as the proportion of the total, unknown, number of Indigenous people who identify as such on a specific form.

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

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

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

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

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

CAUSES OF DEATH

19 Causes of death data for 2004 is not yet available. Therefore the chapter on underlying cause of death by selected years (previously tables 5.1 and 5.2 in the 2003 issue) has been removed from this issue.

20 Indirect standardised death rates (ISDR) for leading causes of death by selected countries of birth (tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9) use data for 2003 in this issue.

21 No cause of death data will be published in future issues of this publication. Causes of death information including standardised death rates will be released in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

22 To enable the reader to see the relationship between the various summary classifications used in this publication, all tables show in brackets the ICD codes which constitute the causes of death covered.

LIFE TABLES

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

24 The life tables in this publication are current or period life tables, based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates for the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on 2002–2004 data.

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

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

LIFE TABLES *continued*

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

- qx — the mortality rate. The probability of dying between exact ages x and x+1.
- lx — the number of survivors at exact age x;
- Lx — the number of person-years lived within the age interval x and x+1; and
- e^0x — life expectancy. The average remaining lifetime (in years) for persons who survive to an exact age x.

Australian life tables

28 The 2002–2004 life tables were produced by the ABS. The tables differ from those published prior to the 1995 edition of this publication in a number of important respects. Firstly, they are based on three years of population and deaths data. This is designed to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations, particularly at younger ages where there is a small number of deaths and at very old ages where the population at risk is small. Secondly, the population and deaths data are based on Australian residents who are physically present in Australia over the three-year period; i.e. Australian residents temporarily overseas are excluded. Thirdly, they have been actuarially graduated on the same principles which were used for the quinquennial Australian life tables prepared by the Australian Government Actuary.

State and territory life tables

29 Life tables for the states and territories are produced on the same principles as the Australian tables. For the years 1994–1996 to 1999–2001 these are available in the *Demography, state and territory publications* (cat. nos. 3311.1–8). State and territory life tables for 2000–2002 are available on request. For state and territory life tables for 2001–2003 onwards, please refer to the electronic products *Life Tables, State/Territory/Australia*, (cat. nos. 3302.0–8.55.001; see paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

Small area life tables

30 Expectation of life for Statistical Divisions (table 3.5) have been calculated with reference to state and territory life tables, using Brass' Logit System. Small area life tables are based on age-specific death rates for each area, some of which may be zero as no deaths were recorded at those ages. Brass' Logit technique enables the calculation of smooth abridged life tables for regions which have defective age-specific death rates, by adjusting them with reference to a standard life table. The technique does not alter the overall level of mortality, but the age-specific functions of the life table are smoothed.

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS (SEIFA), 2001

32 The ABS has developed summary measures, or indexes, derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic areas. The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage is included in table 3.5.

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

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

low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations, etc.; and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations.

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

TIME SERIES

35 Time series data from 1901 to 1995 is available in the 1995 issue of *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0), in *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0) and in *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (available through AusStats; see paragraph 45 of the Explanatory Notes).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

36 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

DATA CUBES WITH THIS PUBLICATION

37 These electronic products contain Australian, State and Territory life tables for males and females for 2002–2004.

Life tables, Australia, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.0.55.001
Life tables, New South Wales, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.1.55.001
Life tables, Victoria, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.2.55.001
Life tables, Queensland, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.3.55.001
Life tables, South Australia, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.4.55.001
Life tables, Western Australia, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.5.55.001
Life tables, Tasmania, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.6.55.001
Life tables, Northern Territory, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.7.55.001
Life tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2002–2004, cat. no. 3302.8.55.001

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Other ABS publications which may be of interest to users include:

AusStats – electronic data (see Explanatory Note 45)
Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0 – issued quarterly
Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0 – issued irregularly
Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0 – issued annually
Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0 – issued annually
Perinatal Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3304.0 – issued annually to 1993
Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101, cat. no. 3222.0 – issued irregularly
Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009, cat. no. 3238.0 – issued irregularly
The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, cat. no. 4704.0– issued bi-annually.

39 A compendium of all demographic data for each state and territory has been released in state and territory specific electronic products, *Demography, states and territories* (cat. nos. 3311.0–8.55.001). These products are released each year for each state or territory and contain a variety of demographic data.

40 From 1994 detailed state and territory data for deaths and causes of death are available in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).
Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2004 will be released in early 2006. A web-based release, *Causes of Death, Australia: Summary Tables, 2004* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001) has been released on 7 December 2005.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

41 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

42 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au> by accessing Themes, Demography. The Demography Theme page provides access to Deaths with related information and links to ABS publications and access to the ABS Mortality Theme page.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

43 The ABS can also make available information which is not published. See Appendix 1 for the characteristics processed by the ABS related to deaths registered. A charge is applied for providing unpublished information.

44 For additional mortality articles written by the ABS, please see Appendix 2 .

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

45 AusStats is a web based information service which provides the ABS full standard product range online. It also includes time series and multidimensional data cubes and spreadsheets available electronically. A list of additional deaths data available on AusStats is listed below:

- Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001
  - Table 3 Population and components of change, States and territories, Year ended 30 June, 1971 onwards
  - Table 43 Deaths registered by sex, States and territories, 1824 onwards
  - Table 44 Infant deaths, States and territories, 1901 onwards
  - Table 45 Standardised death rates, States and territories
  - Table 46 Infant mortality rates, States and territories
  - Table 47 Crude death rates by sex, States and territories
  - Table 48 Life expectancy at birth by sex, States and territories, Selected years, 1881 onwards
  - Table 49 Expectation of life at single ages (0–100 years), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 50 Number of persons at exact age x (lx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 51 Number of person years lived at age x, x+1 (Lx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 52 Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x+1 (qx), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 53 Expectation of life at single ages (0–100 years), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 54 Number of persons at exact age x (lx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 55 Number of person years lived at age x, x+1 (Lx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
  - Table 56 Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age x+1 (qx), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
- Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0
  - State of usual residence by underlying cause of death (ICD10) and sex by age at death - for 1, 2002 (data cube)
  - Drug induced deaths 1997–2002 (data cube)
  - Suicide deaths 1997–2002 (data cube)
  - Underlying cause of death by sex, age at death, state of usual residence and ICD-10 for 2001 (data cube)

APPENDIX 1 CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE

RELATED TO THE DEATH	Date of death (day, month and year)
	Date of registration (month and year)
	Cause of death (multiple cause introduced in 1997; ICD-10 available from 1997 onwards)
	State of registration
	State or territory of usual residence
	Statistical local area of usual residence
RELATED TO THE PERSON	Age at death
	Sex
	Date of birth (NSW, SA, WA, NT, ACT)
	Marital status
	Date of marriage (WA and NT)
	Age at marriage (not available for Vic.; age at last marriage for Tas., for other states either first of subsequent marriage)
	Number of children
	Country of birth
	Duration of residence in Australia, if born overseas
	Indigenous status

APPENDIX 2 FEATURE ARTICLES LIST

DEATHS, AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3302.0)	A century of change in life expectancy, 1997, p. 57
	Child mortality, 2001, p. 27
	Death of older people, 1998, p. 46
	Death of overseas visitors to Australia, 2002, p .27
	Death of people aged 25–39 years, 1999, p. 59
	How long can I look forward to live? Mortality projections for 'real' cohorts, 2000, p. 42
	Life expectancy of first generation migrants, 2000, p. 29
	Life tables, 1996, p. 59
	Mortality by remoteness area, 2002, p. 19
	Separation factors, 2001, p. 32
	Socio economic differences in mortality, 2000, p. 33
	The years of living dangerously, 1997, p. 28
AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL TRENDS (CAT. NO. 4102.0)	Accidental death of children, 1996, p. 59
	Accidental drowning, 2000, p. 69
	Cancer trends, 1995, p. 68
	Cardiovascular disease: 20th century trends, 2002, p. 81
	Drug-related deaths, 2001, p. 71
	Infant mortality, 2002, p. 91
	Mortality in the 20th Century, 2001, p. 67
	Mortality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2002, p. 86
	Suicide, 2000, p. 65
	Youth suicide, 1994, p. 55

GLOSSARY

Age-specific death rate — Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June). Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.

Country of birth — The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0).

Crude death rate — The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Death — Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Estimated resident population — The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.

The ERP is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.

Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.

External territories — Australian external territories include Australian Antarctic Territory, Coral Sea Islands Territory, Norfolk Island, Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands.

Implied coverage — The ratio of observed to expected deaths.

Indigenous — Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Indigenous death — The death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.

Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) — See Standardised death rate (SDR).

Infant death — An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate — The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

Intercensal discrepancy Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Life expectancy Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.

Life table death rate The life table death rate represents the annual number of deaths (per 1,000 population) that would occur based on the death rates and population structure of the life table. It is calculated as 1,000/expectation of life at birth.

Live births A live birth is the birth of a child, who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Marital status Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.

Median value For any distribution the median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.

Natural increase Excess of births over deaths.

Neonatal death For neonatal deaths a birthweight and period of gestation criterion apply:

- A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or of at least 22 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected prior to 1997.
- A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected from 1997 onwards.

Other territories Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Sex ratio The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.
- The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

Standardised mortality ratio

The ratio of the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population (see also Standardised death rate, The indirect method).

State or territory of registration

State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population)
- the mother (birth collection);
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

Underlying cause of death

The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according 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.

Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the death occurred.

Year of registration

Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the death was registered.

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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.
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