

Chapter 6

POPULATION

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Chapter 6

POPULATION

6.1 TASMANIA'S POPULATION

The first sixty years of white settlement saw a fairly rapid population build-up, more than half of whom were, or had been, convicts. Although this rate of increase then diminished, by 1905 — 45 years later — the number of people had again doubled. With a birth rate of less than one per cent to 1945, it took another 65 years to double again. At the Census conducted on 30 June 1986 there were 436 353 people counted in Tasmania. After adjusting for persons interstate and overseas and census undercounting, the estimated resident population in Tasmania was 446 500.

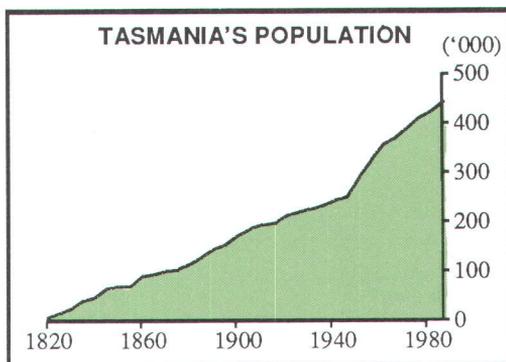
6.1.1 Historical

The first human inhabitants of what is now Tasmania arrived about 25 000 years ago, crossing the land bridge that then connected Tasmania to the mainland. They settled in tribal groups across the whole island. Total numbers, before white settlement, have been estimated to have never exceeded 5 000.

White settlement began in 1803 to secure British strategic interests against the French. Tasmania was settled as a gaol and this largely governed the way the colony was run. Most of the population were convicts or government officials. Famine was not unknown and the hand-to-mouth existence of the colony required accurate population counts. Musters of the convicts were held weekly, on Sunday after divine service, at which time the convicts would receive their weekly ration. A general muster for the whole population was held monthly until 1813, when an annual muster was introduced.

Immigration to Tasmania in the early years was mostly involuntary. Originally, convicts were sent from Sydney but from 1819 onwards direct shipments began from England.

Settlement was initially confined to Hobart and Launceston and surrounding districts. The gentry — farmers, using convict labour — found profitable occupations in growing wool or providing the Sydney market with its grain. Whaling and sealing and associated activities also provided employment. However, the colonial economy



was kept afloat by the heavy expenditure of the Imperial Government on the prison establishment.

Increasing numbers of convicts arrived from England, reaching a peak in the 1840s when over 5 000 arrived in one year. By the time transportation was abolished in 1853, 65 000 of the 150 000 convicts transported to Australia had been sent to Tasmania; over 80 per cent of them were male. At the census of 1847, just over 50 per cent of the total population of 70 000 people were, or had been, convicts. Less than 20 per cent were free immigrants.

The 1850s saw a change of direction for Tasmania. The abolition of transportation not only led to the fall off in the number of people arriving but also to a reduction in government spending. The gold boom in Victoria drew many

people away from the colony. The export trade collapsed as economic development on the mainland led to replacement of commodities once supplied by Tasmania. The wool industry, the only export industry to maintain some vigour, had to contend with sharply falling prices. Population growth slumped as the high rate of natural increase was partially offset by emigration to the mainland.

The mining boom, sparked off by the discovery of tin at Mt Bischoff and of gold at Beaconsfield in the early 1870s, provided a turning point for the economy. Railway construction quickened the pace of growth. Population began to spread beyond the Launceston-Hobart axis. The north-west farmers, who had begun to settle the area in the 1850s, found new markets on the mainland for their potatoes. Butter factories followed the growth of dairying, though mainly supplying the local market. The provision of timber to the quickly-growing mainland cities was also an important industry. The settlement of the Huon was associated with the development of the apple industry. Further impetus was given to this industry by the advent of refrigerated shipping and in 1891 the first apples were exported to Britain.

The economic growth in the 1870s and 1880s was reflected in a rapidly increasing population with immigrants, including Chinese, seeking wealth in Tasmania. The 15 years between 1861 and 1876 saw the population increase from

90 000 to 105 000 or little over one per cent a year. The fifteen years, 1876 to 1891, saw the population reach 147 000, an annual rate of increase more than double the previous period.

The economic depression of the 1890s, brought on by a fall in prices of export commodities and a drying up of overseas investment, while severe, had less effect than in other States. Conditions were ameliorated by a new mining boom, centred on silver finds at Zeehan and copper at Mt Lyell. At its peak in the late 1890s, the West Coast towns had a population in excess of 20 000. Tasmania's relative prosperity was reflected in a net immigration in excess of 4 000 a year from 1896 to 1899.

Federation brought both advantages and disadvantages to Tasmania. While primary produce such as potatoes, fruit, hops, timber, butter and jam had freer access to mainland markets, many small manufacturers faced competition from mainland firms. The West Coast mining boom petered out; by 1911 less than 14 000 people lived in the Lyell and Zeehan districts. Economic stagnation was reflected in a drift of people to the mainland.

Harnessing water resources for electricity generation came to be seen as the way out of the economic bind that Tasmania found itself in. The Electrolytic Zinc Co. was the first of many industries attracted to Tasmania by the prospect of cheap electric power. However, this was not

6.1 POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND LOCALITIES, TASMANIA

<i>Town</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>1986</i>
Beaconsfield	1 064	New Norfolk	6 152
Beauty Point	1 064	Oatlands	514
Bicheno	661	Penguin	2 801
Bridgewater	8 654	Perth	1 352
Bridport	980	Pontville	962
Burnie-Somerset	20 665	Port Sorell	1 173
Campbell Town	867	Queenstown	3 593
Cressy	630	Railton	906
Currie	794	Richmond	693
Cygnat	832	Rosebery	2 102
Deloraine	1 997	St Helens	1 149
Devonport	22 645	St Marys	668
Dodges Ferry	1 091	Savage River	1 058
Evandale	723	Scottsdale	1 983
Geeveston	753	Seven Mile Beach	847
George Town	5 315	Sheffield	934
Gravelly Beach	583	Snug	714
Hadspen	1 089	Sorell-Midway Point	2 882
Hobart	127 106	Stanley	588
Huonville-Ranelagh	1 305	Triabunna	883
Kingston-Blackman's Bay	10 932	Tullah	1 117
Latrobe	2 578	Turners Beach	900
Lauderdale	2 353	Ulverstone	10 055
Launceston	66 286	Westbury	1 222
Legana	1 237	Wynyard	4 705
Longford	2 437	Zeehan	1 610

sufficient to alleviate the economic gloom of the 1920s and 1930s. Recession particularly afflicted rural industries, with the slump in agricultural export prices predating the onset of general economic depression.

In the 35 years between 1910 and 1945, Tasmania's population grew at only 0.7 per cent a year, well under half the rate achieved in the previous 35 years. Improved standards of public health, which brought a decline in both the general death rate and in infant mortality, was offset by a declining birth rate and continued movement of Tasmanians interstate.

Since World War Two, Tasmanians have shared in the prosperity of the Australian economy. The rapid expansion of government services and the growth of the manufacturing industry, particularly along the North-West Coast, provided jobs. Despite the decline in rural employment due to mechanisation of many rural activities, farmers enjoyed a prosperity unknown before the war. In the 1960s and 1970s mining re-emerged as a growth sector in the Tasmanian economy. Tourism became a major sector in the 1970s. Despite this growth, Tasmania still tended to lag behind the mainland States with the number of overseas immigrants attracted to Tasmania being far less in proportion than other States. The non-British born migrants tended to be of northern rather than southern European origin. This pattern has resulted in Dutch and German born people forming the two largest non-British born migrant groups recorded at the 1981 Census for Tasmania.

The post-war baby boom and the significant net migration gain contributed to an average

annual population increase of 1.5 per cent in the two per cent over the same period. As a result, the proportion of the total Australian population living in Tasmania has decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1945 to 2.8 per cent in 1987.

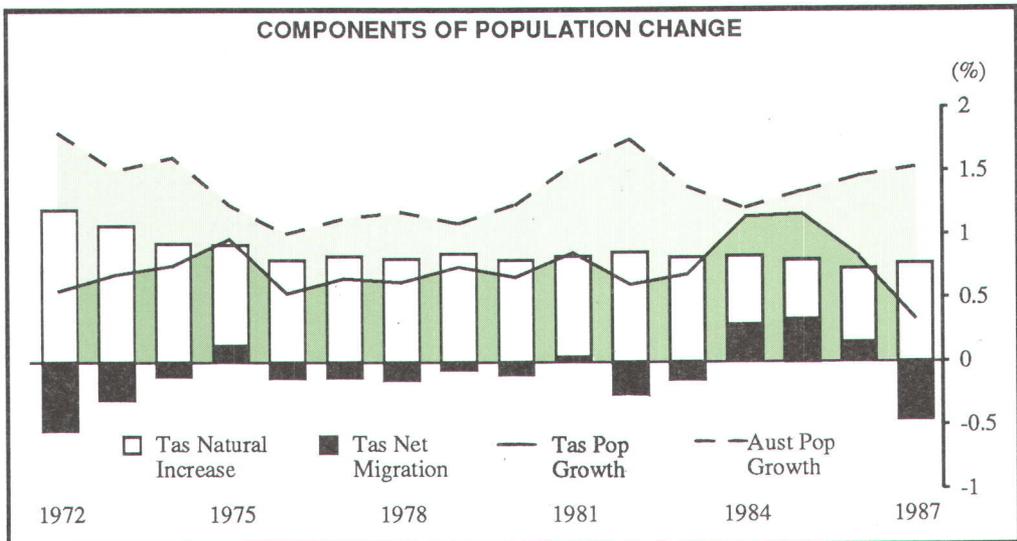
6.1.2 Population Growth 1972-1987

Tasmania's rate of population growth lags behind that of Australia as a whole, and of all the States Tasmania records the lowest annual growth rate.

6.2 POPULATION CHANGE BY STATE, AUSTRALIA, 1986-1987 (%) p

States and Territories	Natural increase	Migration	Growth
NSW	0.75	0.71	1.46
Vic.	0.73	0.42	1.16
Qld	0.83	1.16	1.99
SA	0.66	0.19	0.84
WA	1.01	1.83	2.84
Tas.	0.79	-0.46	0.33
NT	1.75	0.29	1.46
ACT	1.21	1.58	2.77
Australia	0.79	0.74	1.53

Whilst one of the elements of population growth, natural increase (which represents the excess of births over deaths), shows rates which are comparable with other States, the other element, net migration gain, shows rates which are consistently lower than those of Australia as a whole.



6.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, TASMANIA at 30 June

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>Annual average rate of change 1981 to 1986 (per cent) (a)</i>	<i>1987 (preliminary)</i>
Greater Hobart — Southern Region	201 060	211 950	1.06	213 500
Hobart	47 890	47 940	0.02	47 880
Glenorchy	41 860	41 820	-0.02	41 720
Clarence	45 550	46 740	0.52	46 790
Brighton	9 640	11 940	4.37	12 240
Kingborough	17 510	21 080	3.78	21 780
New Norfolk	9 800	10 050	0.51	10 040
Sorell	5 420	7 000	5.25	7 280
Bothwell	730	790	1.59	810
Bruny	390	460	3.36	490
Esperance	3 170	3 200	0.19	3 210
Glamorgan	1 490	1 740	3.15	1 770
Green Ponds	1 000	1 100	1.92	1 120
Hamilton	2 570	2 500	-0.55	2 490
Huon	4 860	5 220	1.44	5 350
Oatlands	2 070	2 010	-0.59	1 980
Port Cygnet	2 290	2 790	4.03	2 860
Richmond	1 830	2 150	3.28	2 200
Spring Bay	1 910	2 020	1.13	2 040
Tasman	1 080	1 390	5.18	1 450
Northern Region	117 570	123 850	1.05	124 940
Launceston	61 760	63 210	0.47	63 390
Beaconsfield	14 150	15 840	2.28	16 080
Deloraine	5 020	5 460	1.69	5 580
Evandale	1 960	2 210	2.43	2 230
George Town	7 310	7 120	-0.53	7 030
Longford	5 810	6 400	1.95	6 470
Westbury	6 670	8 020	3.76	8 500
Campbell Town	1 540	1 460	-1.06	1 420
Fingal	2 920	2 880	-0.28	2 860
Flinders	1 090	1 050	-0.74	1 040
Portland	2 130	2 860	6.07	3 030
Ringarooma	2 330	2 270	-0.52	2 230
Ross	530	500	-1.16	490
Scottsdale	4 350	4 560	0.95	4 590
Mersey-Lyell Region	108 570	110 670	0.38	110 660
Burnie	20 400	21 070	0.65	21 110
Circular Head	7 910	8 020	0.28	8 040
Devonport	23 930	25 110	0.97	25 270
Kentish	4 350	4 710	1.60	4 760
King Island	2 720	2 050	-5.50	1 810
Latrobe	5 630	6 220	2.01	6 280
Penguin	5 270	5 450	0.67	5 490
Ulverstone	13 110	14 260	1.70	14 440
Wynyard	12 120	12 560	0.72	12 590
Lyell	3 870	3 940	0.36	3 920
Strahan	440	520	3.40	520
Waratah	2 150	1 630	-5.39	1 580
Zeehan	6 670	5 130	-5.11	4 850

(a) Annual average rate of increase or decrease (-) in population over the 5 year period 1981 to 1986.

6.4 POPULATION CHANGE, TASMANIA, 1986-87 (year ended 30 June)

Component of change	1986	1987 p
Natural increase —		
Births	6 976	6 976
Deaths	3 658	3 462
Total	3 318	3 514
Migration —		
Net overseas	890	795
Net interstate	-138	-2 841
Total	752	-2 046
Population growth —		
Total	4 070	1 468
Rate (%)	0.82	0.33

In the 16 years 1972 to 1987, only five years (1975, 1981, 1984, 1985 and 1986) show a *positive* rate of net migration gain. The remaining 11 years show *negative* rates of net migration gain. Therefore, more persons left the State to reside than entered in the 12 month period. The negative rate recorded in 1987 would indicate a return to the apparently traditional pattern of emigration of Tasmanians to other States.

In terms of population distribution, Tasmania is the most decentralised State with nearly 60 per cent of the population living outside the capital city statistical division. On a regional basis, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounts for just over 47 per cent of the population, the Northern Region almost 28 per cent and the Mersey-Lyell Region almost 25 per cent. These proportions have remained remarkably consistent since 1945.

Results from the 1986 Census have confirmed the movement in population from the inner city local government areas of Hobart, Glenorchy and Launceston. The outer city municipalities of Kingborough, Brighton and Sorell in the South, and Westbury, Beaconsfield and Evandale in the North all had well above average increases. Rural municipalities which are within commuting distance of large urban areas also had significant increases. However, the more removed municipalities of Campbell Town, Hamilton, Oatlands, Ringarooma and Ross all experienced losses in population in the last five years as did the more remote island municipalities of King Island and Flinders, and the west coast mining municipalities of Zeehan and Waratah.

On the East Coast, Portland and Glamorgan municipalities continued to record population increases as a result of an influx of retired persons. Most north-west coast municipalities recorded increases in line with the State average,

apart from Latrobe and Ulverstone which showed significantly higher increases.

6.1.3 Characteristics of Tasmanian Residents

The population census of 30 June 1986 classified 438 772 people as usual residents of Tasmania. Of those, 420 552 persons were counted at their home and 18 220, or 4.2 per cent, were counted elsewhere.

Of persons counted at their home, 19.5 per cent, 67 978, had changed their residence in the previous 12 months and 47.2 per cent had moved in the five years since the previous census in 1981. Just under 15 per cent came from interstate, most of whom came from Victoria and New South Wales.

6.5 RESIDENT MOBILITY, TASMANIA, 1986

State or Territory of previous residence	At 1981		At 1985	
	Number	Prop'n	Number	Prop'n
NSW	6 482	4.1	2 365	3.5
Vic.	7 269	4.6	2 922	4.3
Qld	4 045	2.6	1 856	2.7
SA	2 172	1.4	861	1.3
WA	2 104	1.3	788	1.2
Tas.	135 033	85.2	58 577	86.2
NT	611	0.4	300	0.4
ACT	793	0.5	309	0.4
Total	158 509	100.0	67 978	100.0

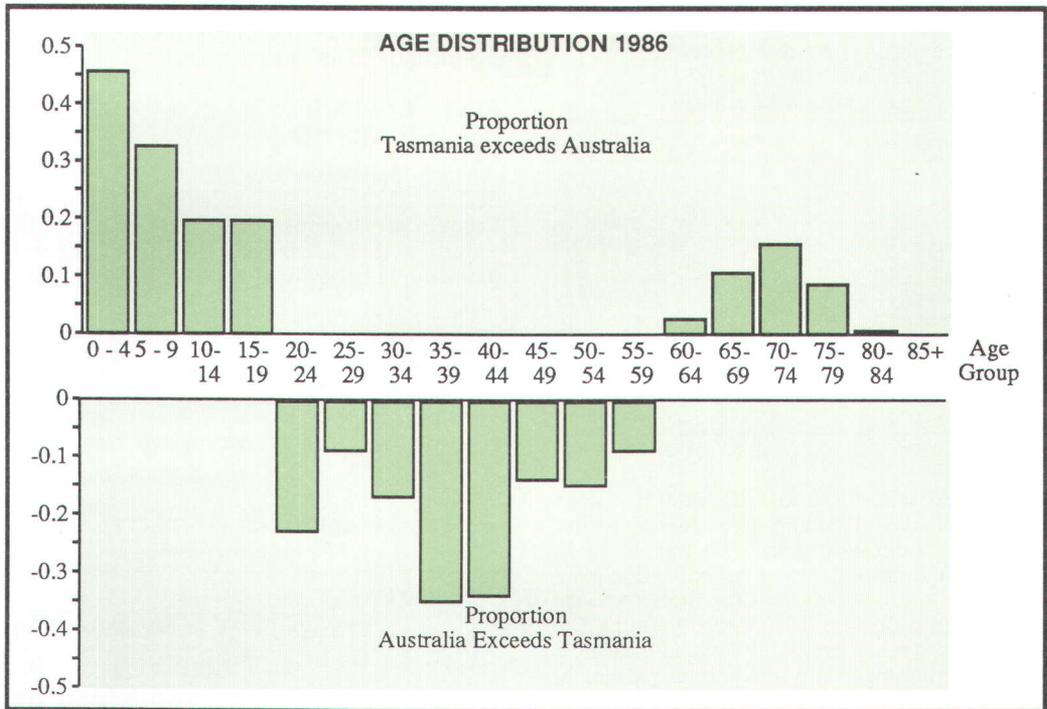
Age

Tasmania's population continues to age as does Australia's. In 1986, the median age (the age where one half of the population is younger and the other half older) of Tasmania's population was 30.5 years, 1.7 years older than in 1981. The median age of all Australians was 31.0 years. Tasmanian males had a median age of 30.0 years and females, 31.1 years.

The age distribution of Tasmania's population has also changed markedly over time, as has the total Australian population.

6.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION, (%)

Region	Under 15 years	65 years and over
1901 — Tasmania	37.2	4.09
Australia	35.1	4.0
1971 — Tasmania	31.0	8.0
Australia	28.7	8.3
1986 — Tasmania	24.4	10.9
Australia	23.4	10.6



Tasmania has relatively more persons aged 0-19 and 65-79 years and fewer in the working age groups, between 20 and 59 years, than Australia in general.

Marital Status

The marital status characteristics of Tasmanians are very similar to those nationally, except that proportionally more Tasmanians are married and fewer have never married.

Reflecting the higher life expectancy of females, for every 100 widowed males aged 70 years and over there are 428 widowed females. This compares with the Australian figure of 457 widowed females for every 100 widowed males 70 years and over.

Aboriginals

In 1986, 6719 Aboriginals comprised 1.5 per cent of the Tasmanian population. This was the same proportion as that of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in the total Australian population.

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

Country of Birth

The significant feature of Tasmania's population compared with the population nationally is the smaller proportion of people born overseas. Of Tasmanians, 88.8 per cent were born in

6.7 MARITAL STATUS, TASMANIA 1986

Status	Tasmania				Australia
	Males	Females	Persons	%	%
Never married —					
Aged 15 years and over	49 123	38 550	87 673	26.4	28.4
Now married	98 898	99 122	198 020	59.6	57.8
Separated	3 983	4 623	8 606	2.6	2.6
Divorced	6 840	8 396	15 236	4.6	4.7
Widowed	4 218	18 447	22 665	6.8	6.5
Total	163 062	169 138	332 200	100.0	100.0

6.8 COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1986 CENSUS

Status	Tasmania				Australia
	Males	Females	Persons	%	%
Australia	192 032	197 719	389 751	88.8	77.9
England	9 496	9 292	18 788	4.3	5.6
Germany	1 058	925	1 983	0.5	0.7
Greece	413	327	740	0.2	0.9
India	195	221	416	0.1	0.3
Ireland (Republic)	286	271	557	0.1	0.3
Italy	771	479	1 250	0.3	1.7
Lebanon	40	26	66	0.0	0.4
Malaysia	308	281	589	0.1	0.3
Malta	61	20	81	0.0	0.4
Netherlands	1 542	1 457	2 999	0.7	0.6
New Zealand	1 357	1 277	2 634	0.6	1.3
Poland	770	523	1 293	0.3	0.4
Scotland	1 450	1 433	2 883	0.7	1.0
South Africa (Republic)	262	273	535	0.1	0.2
USA	351	321	672	0.2	0.2
Vietnam	140	102	242	0.1	0.5
Yugoslavia	511	255	766	0.2	1.0
Other	3 733	3 549	7 282	1.7	4.8
Total (a)	217 378	221 400	438 778	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes not stated.

Australia, more than 10 per cent greater than the national figure of 77.9 per cent. Those from the United Kingdom accounted for 51.9 per cent of those born overseas.

Of Tasmania's overseas born population, 8.9 per cent became residents since 1981. Nationally 13 per cent of the overseas born population have been residents for less than five years.

Families

Single parent families account for 7.7 per cent of all Tasmanian families, a marginally higher proportion than the national figure of 7.3 per cent. Over 30 per cent of Tasmanian families are couple only families, while families consisting of a couple and dependent children comprise 36.4 per cent of all families. Again, these family structures in Tasmania are proportionally higher than national figures.

A total of 5 260 de facto relationships were counted in Tasmania, 5.2 per cent of total families.

6.10 FAMILY STRUCTURE, 1986

Family	Tasmania		Australia
	Number	%	%
Parent and dependent children	6 863	5.9	5.3
Couple	35 401	30.5	30.2
Couple and dependent children	42 288	36.4	36.0
Related adults	6 877	5.9	6.3
Parent, dependent children and adult family members	2 120	1.8	1.9
Couple and adult family members	12 605	10.8	11.0
Couple, dependent children and adult family members	10 097	8.7	9.3
Total	116 251	100.0	100.0

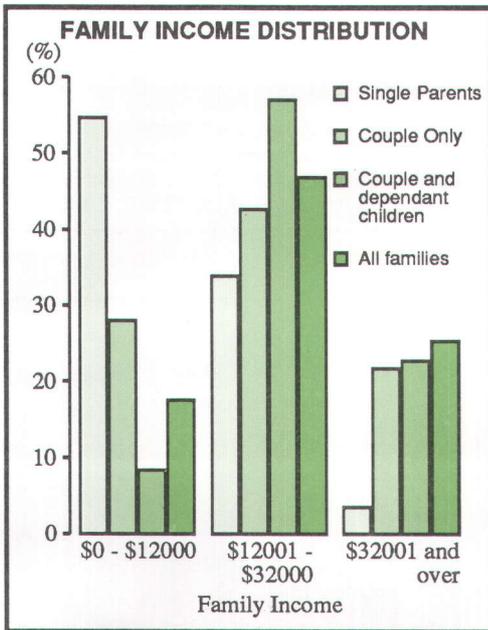
6.9 COUPLES AND TYPE OF UNION, 1986 (%)

Couples	Tasmania		Australia	
	Married	De facto	Married	De facto
Couple only	92.4	7.6	90.8	9.2
Couple and dependent child(ren)	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4
Couple and adult family member	97.7	2.3	97.3	2.7
Couple, dependent child(ren) and adult family members	97.1	2.9	97.0	3.0
Total	94.8	5.2	94.3	5.7

Family Income

Tasmania's median family income was \$22 161 in 1986. That is, 50 per cent of families had an income above \$22 161. The distribution of family income among Tasmanian families differed markedly from the national distribution reflecting Tasmania's overall lower income level.

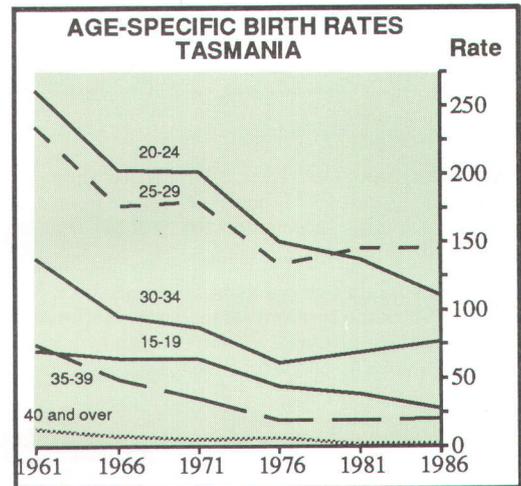
In Tasmania, 55 per cent of single parents had a family income of \$12 000 or less compared with the national figure of 48 per cent and those single parent families earning greater than \$32 001 were 3.8 per cent compared with 6 per cent nationally. Couples with dependent child(ren) also had lower incomes with 57.3 per cent having a family income between \$12 001 and \$32 000 and 23 per cent with incomes over \$32 001, compared with 51.1 per cent and 29.6 per cent for Australia as a whole.



6.2 FERTILITY

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

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



Since the early 1960s the median age for spinster brides has increased from about 21 years to 22.8 years in 1986. In the mid 1960s the median

6.11 FAMILY INCOMES, TASMANIA, 1986

Primary family composition	\$0-\$12 000	\$12 001-\$32 000	\$32 001 and over	Total (a)
Parent and dependent child(ren)	4 626	1 745	107	6 835
Parent, dependent child(ren) & related adult	296	1 317	230	2 116
Families which include a couple —				
Couple only	9 680	14 716	7 540	35 260
Couple and dependent child(ren) only	3 571	23 478	9 407	42 208
Other couple	415	8 250	10 591	22 689
Total couples	13 666	46 444	27 538	100 157
Related adults	1 478	3 850	1 106	6 846
Total families	20 066	53 356	28 981	115 954

(a) Includes family income not stated, families with 2 929 spouses absent, and excludes 295 families in caravan parks.

duration between marriage and the birth of the first child was about 12 months. This increased during the 1970s and in 1986 it was approaching 2½ years.

6.12 MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDES (YEARS)

Year	Spinster	All Brides
1971	20.5	20.8
1981	21.6	22.6
1985	22.6	23.8
1986	22.8	24.2

The fertility rate, as measured by the net reproduction rate, is falling and since the early 1970s has been below replacement level. Prior to 1986, the Tasmanian rate had been higher than the national rate, but in 1986 this situation reversed. There was at that stage, however, little evidence to indicate the presence of a permanent trend.

6.13 NET REPRODUCTION RATES, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Tasmania	Australia
1971	1.399	1.362
1981	0.995	0.925
1985	0.968	0.924
1986	0.889	0.895

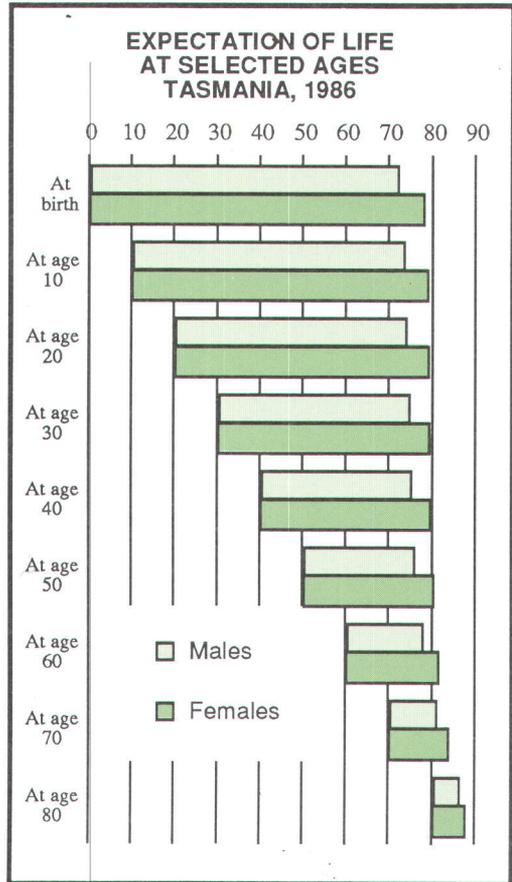
6.3 LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

6.3.1 Life expectancy

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

Reflecting the high infant mortality rates and death rates during the early years of life, life expectancy at age 0 in the early part of this century was less than at age 5. Improvements in hygiene and health care substantially reducing infant and early age death rates, has increased life expectancy at age 0 for both males and females. Expectation of life at age 0 for males has improved by 17.4 years since the beginning of the century and for females by 20.9 years.

At higher ages, the changes were minor until the 1970s. In 1970–72 life expectancy for males aged 60 was 15.4 years compared with 14.3 years in the first decade of this century and for females



19.7 compared with 16.2 years. Since 1970–72 there has been a significant increase in life expectancy of 60 year olds; for males it has increased by 2.6 to 18.0 in 1986 and for females by 2.1 years to 21.8 years. Much of this improvement can be related to prevention and advances in treatment of diseases associated with the circulatory system such as heart attacks and strokes.

6.14 LIFE EXPECTANCY, AUSTRALIA (YEARS)

Age (Years)	1901–1910		1986	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	55.2	58.8	72.8	79.1
5	57.9	58.6	68.7	74.9
10	53.5	56.0	63.7	69.9
20	44.7	47.5	54.1	60.1
40	28.6	31.5	35.4	40.7
60	14.3	16.2	18.1	22.5
70	8.7	10.0	11.5	14.7

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

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

6.3.2 Mortality

The 1970s and 1980s have been years of considerable improvement in mortality rates, particularly among the higher age groups, and infants. Improvements in age-specific death rates have been most marked among the age groups over 60 years with decreases of between 19 and 37 per cent for males and 16 and 27 per cent for females. The infant mortality rate has also fallen quite dramatically, from 20.3 per thousand live male births in 1960-62 to 14.9 in 1986 and from 17.3 to 10.6 among females. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate is higher in Tasmania than for Australia.

6.17 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, TASMANIA

Age group (years)	Males		Females	
	1970-72	1986	1970-72	1986
Under 1	17.8	14.9	11.5	10.6
1-4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
5-9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
10-14	0.6	0.5	0.3	-
15-19	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
20-24	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.5
25-29	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
30-34	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
35-39	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.7
40-44	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.4
45-49	5.3	3.9	3.0	1.7
50-54	9.5	7.5	5.6	3.9
55-59	15.5	11.0	8.0	5.7
60-64	25.2	18.3	12.4	9.4
65-69	39.5	25.0	21.3	17.8
70-74	62.2	50.1	36.5	28.2
75-79	91.9	76.4	60.9	43.9
80 and over	164.0	134.9	135.5	116.4

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