

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 Olivia Agius on Canberra (02) 6252 6573.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This publication brings together statistics and indicators for deaths in Australia.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Chapters have been restructured in this issue to present summary tables, differentials in mortality, underlying cause of death, infant deaths and life tables in separate chapters.

Information about Indigenous deaths is contained in chapter 9 of this publication. The content of the Indigenous deaths chapter has been modified based on the latest estimates of implied coverage of Indigenous deaths for 1999–2003. Implied coverage rates are provided in table 9.1.

Abridged experimental Indigenous life tables for selected states and territories and Australia for 1996–2001 are provided in chapter 9.

Data for 1997–2003 cause of death are coded to ICD-10 (see Explanatory Notes 21–26).

Standardised deaths rates for underlying cause of death for 2003 are not yet available. See *Causes of death, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001) for more information.

The table, Mortality Indicators, Australia and selected countries, previously table 5.5 (2002 issue of this publication) has not been included in this issue. 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*.

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. With the exception of tables 5.1 and 5.2, small values have been 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, the measures of Indigenous mortality presented here 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.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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CHAPTER 1

MAIN FEATURES

MORTALITY CONTINUES TO DECLINE

- There were 132,300 deaths registered in Australia in 2003, approximately 1,400 (1%) less than the number registered in 2002 (133,700). The standardised death rate in 2003 was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population, down 4% compared to 2002 (6.7) and down 33% from 1983 (9.6).
- Over the past 20 years there has been a decline in the death rates for all states and territories. The highest age-standardised death rate in 2003 was in the Northern Territory (9.0), while the lowest was in the Australian Capital Territory (5.8).

LIFE EXPECTANCY CONTINUES TO INCREASE

- A boy born in 2001–2003 can expect to live an average of 77.8 years while a girl can expect to live 82.8 years. Life expectancy has improved by six years for males and four years for females over the past 20 years.
- Internationally, Australia's male life expectancy ranks below Hong Kong (79 years), Japan and Sweden (each 78 years), but above France, Greece, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Spain (each 76 years) and the United States of America (75 years). Australia's female life expectancy also ranks below Japan and Hong Kong (85 and 84 years respectively), but is above that of Canada, Sweden (each 82 years), Greece and New Zealand (each 81 years) and the United Kingdom and the United States of America (each 80 years).
- The Australian Capital Territory had the highest life expectancy for both males (79.2 years) and females (83.8 years) in 2001–2003. The Northern Territory had the lowest life expectancy at 72.0 years for males and 77.3 years for females.
- In 2001–2003, the life expectancy at birth for males and females varied across the regions of Australia by up to 10 years. Male life expectancy was highest in Canberra (79.4 years) followed by Outer Adelaide and Perth (each 78.9 years), Sydney, Moreton (Queensland) and Melbourne (each 78.7 years), while female life expectancy was highest at 83.9 years in Canberra, Outer Adelaide and South-West Western Australia.
- Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (68.2 years) followed by the Kimberley (71.3 years), and North-West Queensland (71.7 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (73.6 years), the Kimberley (75.9 years) and North-West Queensland (76.9 years).

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY

- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 4.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 was 5% lower than the 2002 rate (5.0) and 48% lower than the 1983 rate (9.6).
- For those aged 15 years and over, males and females who had never married had death rates almost twice those of their married counterparts.

VARIATIONS IN
MORTALITY *continued*

- Of male deaths registered in 2003, 55% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, while 19% were widowed and 15% were never married. In contrast, of female deaths registered in 2003, 57% were widows at time of death, with a further 26% being in a registered marriage and 9% never married. This difference is a consequence of the greater longevity of women.
- The median age at death in 2003 was 76.2 years for males and 82.4 years for females, an increase of six years on the median age at death for both sexes since 1983. 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 60%), followed by those aged 5–9 years (down 56%), 50–54 years (down 53%) and 55–59 and 1–4 years (each down 52%). Female age-specific death rates declined most substantially for infants (down 50%), followed by those aged 1–4, 5–9 and 50–54 years (each down 47%).

CAUSES OF DEATH

- In 2003, as in previous years, Malignant neoplasms (cancer) were the leading cause of death, accounting for 37,600 deaths or 28% of all deaths. This was followed by all heart diseases with 33,100 deaths or 25% of all deaths. Of all heart diseases, Ischaemic heart disease was the largest contributor, accounting for 77% of deaths by heart disease. Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) accounted for 9% of all deaths (or 12,200 deaths). Chronic lower respiratory disease accounted for 5% of all deaths (6,000 deaths) and accidents accounted for 4% of all death (or 4,900 deaths).

INDIGENOUS MORTALITY

- Experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated at 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females.
- As there is undercoverage of Indigenous deaths to some extent in most states and territories, the measures of Indigenous mortality presented here 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.

DECLINING DEATH RATES

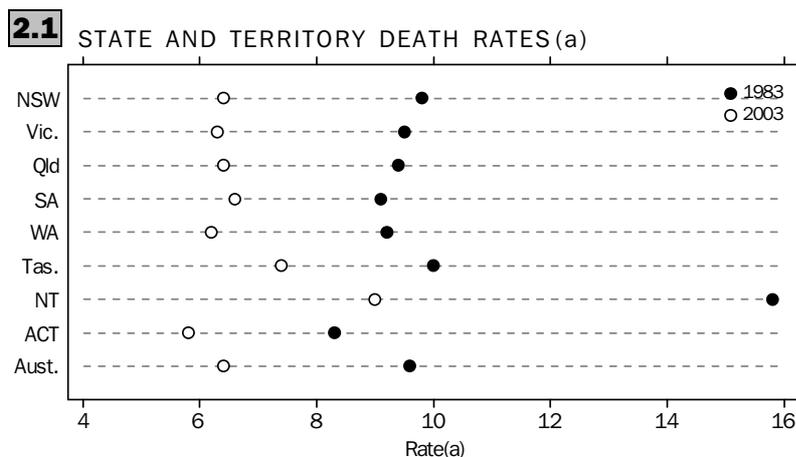
In 2003, 132,300 deaths (68,300 males and 64,000 females) were registered in Australia, a decrease of approximately 1,400 deaths (or 1%) compared to the number of deaths registered in 2002 (133,700). Since 1983, the number of deaths registered has increased by 0.9% on average annually, with some fluctuation. 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 the 2030s (Series B, Population Projections, Australia, 2002 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) fell from 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 1983 to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 in 2003. The fall in CDR, against the background of an older population, indicates the 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 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2003, down by 4% from 2002 (6.7) and down by 33% from 1983 (9.6). Standardised death rates are calculated using the 2001 total population of Australia as standard.

States and territories

The SDR for the Northern Territory remained much higher than the SDRs for the other states and territories, with 9.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 2003; remaining the same since 2002 (9.0), but representing a decrease of 43% since 1983. The remaining states and territories have also experienced a sustained decline in SDRs for the past 20 years, with SDRs decreasing by an average of 32%. In 2003, Tasmania followed the Northern Territory with the second highest SDR (7.4) while the lowest SDR was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 5.8 deaths per 1,000 standard population. This was followed by Western Australia (6.2), Victoria (6.3), New South Wales (6.4), Queensland (6.4) and South Australia (6.6).

States and territories
continued



(a) Standardised death rates per 1,000 population.

YEAR OF OCCURRENCE

The majority of this publication contains deaths data on a year of registration basis, 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 8—Year of Occurrence*.

Deaths as a component of
population change

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

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Life expectancy

According to the 2004 Population Reference Bureau (PRB) world population data sheet, global life expectancy at birth is estimated to be 65 years for males and 69 years for females. The Australian life tables for 2001–2003 (table 7.1 and 7.2) indicate that life expectancy for Australian males (77.8 years) and females (82.8 years) continue to be among the highest in the world.

Based on a selection of countries, Australia's male life expectancy at birth in 2001–2003 ranks below that for Hong Kong (79 years), Japan and Sweden (both 78 years), similar to Canada, Switzerland, Italy, Singapore and Norway (each 77 years), and is above that for France, Greece, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Spain (each 76 years) and the United States of America (75 years). Australia's life expectancy at birth for females in 2001–2003 is similar to that for France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland (each 83 years), is behind Japan and Hong Kong (each 85 and 84 years respectively), and is above Canada and Sweden (each 82 years), Greece and New Zealand (each 81 years), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (each 80 years).

The world's most populous country, China, is estimated to have a life expectancy at birth of 70 years for males and 73 years for females (PRB, 2004).

Infant mortality rate

The 2004 PRB world population data sheet estimates the global infant mortality rate (IMR) to be 56 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Australia's 2003 IMR of 4.8 (table 6.2) infant deaths per 1,000 live births is among the lowest in the world, similar to that for Canada (5.2), Italy (4.8), Switzerland(4.4) and the United Kingdom (5.3). Singapore has one of the lowest IMRs, at 2.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, followed by Hong Kong(2.4), Japan (3.0) and Finland (3.2).

In contrast, the world's highest IMRs are for regions in the Sub-Saharan Africa where the estimated IMR for Middle Africa and Western Africa are 103 and 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. Most infant deaths in Africa occur from infectious and parasitic diseases (including Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) (HIV/AIDS)) and from nutritional deficiencies.

AGE AT DEATH

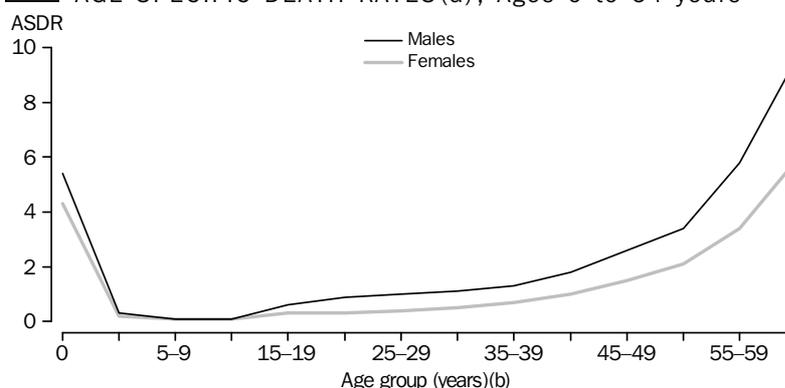
The median age at death in 2003 was 76.2 years for males and 82.4 years for females, an increase of six years on the median age of death for both males and females in 1983. This reflects the ageing of the population, as well as an increase in the survival of males and females over the period.

The median age at death in the Northern Territory was 20 years less than the median age nationally. This is the result of a young population, in combination with the high mortality of the Indigenous population, which comprises approximately 29% of the Territory's total population. The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had the second lowest median ages at death with 73.9 years for males and 81.5 years for females, also reflecting the relatively younger age structure of the ACT population. South Australia had the highest median ages at death with 77.5 years for males and 83.1 years for females, reflecting the older population of South Australia compared to other states and territories.

From the relatively high rates of death in infancy, death rates sharply decline through childhood. The lowest age-specific death rates (ASDRs) were experienced by males and females aged 5–9 years and 10–14 years, with an ASDR for both age groups of 0.1 for male deaths and 0.1 female deaths respectively per 1,000 population. ASDRs begin to increase after age 15 years, for both males and females. Throughout the life span, ASDRs are higher for males. However, the difference between sexes becomes more prominent after the age of 60 years.

Males aged 15–19 years had an ASDR of 0.6 deaths per 1,000 male population, while the ASDR for females, aged 15–19 years, was 0.3 deaths per 1,000 females. The male ASDR further increased at age 20–24 years but then levelled off somewhat until after age 40 years where it began to increase steadily throughout the older age groups. The ASDR for females aged 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29 years remained low and relatively constant. Steady increase in the female ASDR was evident after age 30 years, and continued throughout the remaining age groups.

AGE AT DEATH

*continued***2.2** AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (a), Ages 0 to 64 years

(a) Per 1,000 males and females respectively.

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

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 60%), followed by those aged 5-9 years (down 56%), 50-54 years (down 53%) and 55-59 and 1-4 years (each down 52%). Female age-specific death rates declined most substantially for infants (down 50%), followed by those aged 1-4, 5-9 and 50-54 years (each down 47%).

SEX

Male deaths (68,300) outnumbered female deaths (64,000) registered in 2003, giving a sex ratio of 107 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 122 male deaths per 100 female deaths in 1983. Since 1983, male deaths have increased by 13% while female deaths have increased by 29%, due primarily to the greater improvement in male mortality, relative to female mortality, at the older ages.

Although male mortality remains higher than females, in the last 20 years the gap has narrowed. In 1983, males had an SDR of 12.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 67% higher than the female SDR of 7.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population. By 2003, the male SDR was 7.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 51% higher than the female rate of 5.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population. Over the same period the difference in male and female life expectancy at birth has narrowed, from 7 years in 1983 (life expectancy at birth of 72.1 years for males and 78.8 years for females) to 5 years in 2003 (life expectancy at birth of 77.8 years for males and 82.8 years for females).

States and territories

Male death rates were higher than female death rates across all states and territories in 2003. The difference was greatest in South Australia where the male SDR (8.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 57% higher than the female SDR (5.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population).

The Northern Territory recorded the smallest difference where the male SDR (10.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 41% higher than the female SDR (7.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population). New South Wales followed with a male SDR (7.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population) 49% higher than the female SDR (5.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population).

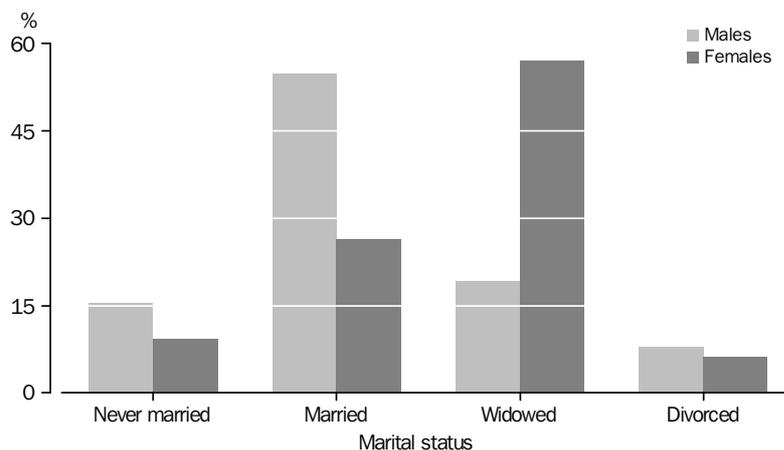
*States and territories
continued*

The Northern Territory recorded the highest death rates for both males and females. For males in the Northern Territory the SDR was 32% higher (10.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population) than for total males in Australia (7.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population). For Northern Territory females the SDR (7.4 deaths per 1,000 standard population) was 42% higher than for total females in Australia (5.2 deaths per 1,000 standard population). The Northern Territory also had the highest sex ratio at death (168) across all states and territories.

MARITAL STATUS

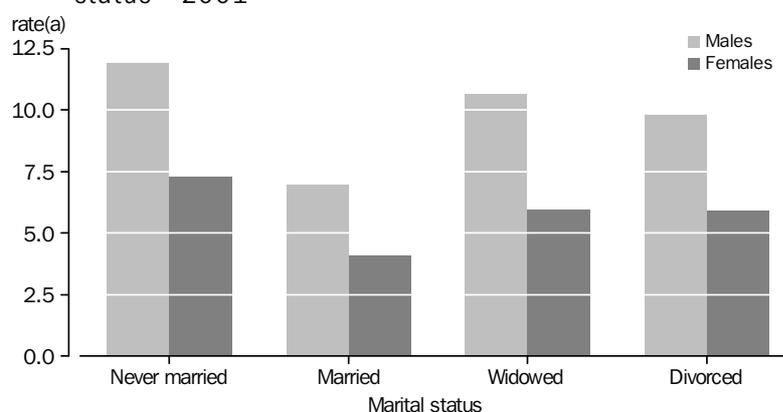
Of all men whose deaths were registered during 2003, 55% were in a registered marriage at the time of death, while 19% were widowed and 15% were never married. In contrast, of all women whose deaths were registered during 2003, 57% were widows at the time of death, with a further 26% being in a registered marriage and 9% never married. This difference is a consequence of the greater longevity of women.

2.3 DEATHS BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS—2003



As estimated resident population (ERP) by marital status post 2001 are not yet available, the standardised death rates by marital status for 2001 (calculated using 2001 deaths data and 2001 marital status ERP data) showed that males and females who had never married had death rates almost twice that of their married counterparts. Both men and women who were widowed had similar death rates to those who were divorced.

MARITAL STATUS

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

(a) Standardised death rates for persons aged 15 years and over per 1,000 population.

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 death. Married people are less likely to participate in risky behaviour and more likely to nurture each other's health through promoting good diet and physical care. The second states that differentials are based on selection of healthier individuals into marriage. Particularly in a country like Australia, where registered marriage is far from universal, selectivity is likely to be an important factor.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Australia's population born overseas accounted for 29% of deaths registered in 2003, despite making up only 23% of the resident population in 2002 (2003 ERP by country of birth is not yet available). The main reason for this is that the overseas-born population has an older age structure than the Australian-born population. The median age of the overseas-born population in 2002 was 46 years compared to 32 years for the Australian-born population. As ERP for 2003 by country of birth are not yet available, crude death rates and indirect standardised death rates have been calculated using 2002 deaths data and 2002 country of birth ERP.

Migrants generally have lower death rates than the Australian-born population, after adjusting for the age structure of the overseas-born population. This is true for nearly all migrant groups. Residents born in Viet Nam had the lowest indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) in 2002.

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH Using broad ICD-10 chapter headings, Chapter IX, Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99), which includes the major subcategory of all heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52) and the minor subcategories of Ischaemic heart diseases (IHD) and Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), accounted for 37% of all deaths in Australia in 2003. Chapter II, Neoplasms (C00–D48), which includes the subcategory of Malignant neoplasms, contributed 29% of all deaths. Chapter X, Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99), which includes the subcategory of Chronic lower respiratory diseases, accounted for 9% of all deaths and Chapter XX, External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98), which includes accidents, accounted for 6% of all deaths.

2.5 UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH—2002 and 2003

	MALES		FEMALES	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.
All Causes	68 885	68 330	64 822	63 962
Chapter II Neoplasms (C00–D48)	21 459	21 505	16 967	16 887
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	21 041	21 081	16 581	16 477
Digestive Organs (C15–C26)	5 759	5 980	4 624	4 680
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	4 760	4 510	2 543	2 466
Breast (C50)	18	9	2 698	2 713
Prostate (C61)	2 852	2 842	.	.
Chapter IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	2 383	2 449	2 283	2 272
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	1 771	1 807	1 558	1 582
Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	23 988	23 399	26 306	25 436
All heart disease (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	17 278	16 838	16 895	16 223
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	13 855	13 534	12 208	11 905
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (I26–I52)	3 117	2 989	4 023	3 678
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	4 969	4 835	7 564	7 405
Chapter X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 169	6 224	5 499	5 668
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	3 567	3 373	2 689	2 612
Chapter XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	5 271	5 273	2 549	2 476
Accidents (V01–X59)	3 099	3 100	1 807	1 765
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 403	1 336	504	475
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	1 817	1 736	503	477

. . . not applicable

Source: *Causes of death, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

In 2003, as in previous years, Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (C00–C97) dominated the subcategories of underlying causes of death, with 37,600 deaths accounting for 28% of all deaths. This was followed closely by all heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52) with 33,100 deaths or 25% of all deaths. IHD accounted for 77% of all deaths within the all heart diseases subcategory, or 25,400 deaths. Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) accounted for 9% of all deaths, or 12,200 deaths and accidents accounted for 4%, or 4,900 deaths.

For males, Malignant neoplasms accounted for 21,100 (31%) of all male deaths in 2003. Of these, cancer of the digestive organs (which includes cancer of the oesophagus, colon, stomach or pancreas) was the major cause of death for males, accounting for 9% of all male deaths, followed by cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung (7%) and prostate cancer (4%). For females, Malignant neoplasms represented 26% of all female

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF
DEATH *continued*

deaths or 16,500 deaths. Cancer of the digestive organs was also the most frequent subcategory of underlying causes of all female deaths (7%), followed by breast cancer (4%) and cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung (4%).

IHD accounted for 20% of males deaths (13,500) in 2003 and 19% of females deaths (11,900). Cerebrovascular disease accounted for 7% of male deaths (4,800) and 12% of female deaths (7,400).

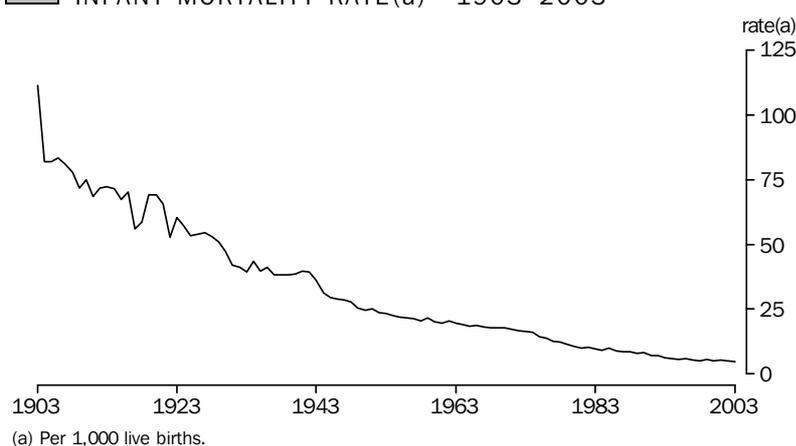
Chronic lower respiratory disease accounted for 5% of males deaths in 2003 (3,400) and 4% of female deaths (2,600). Deaths caused by accidents accounted for 5% of male deaths (3,100) and 3% of female deaths (1,800).

INFANT DEATHS

In 2003 there were 1,200 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) registered in Australia. This was 25% lower than the number registered in 1993 (1,600) and 48% lower than in 1983 (2,300). The infant mortality rate (IMR) of 4.8 infant deaths per thousand live births in 2003 was 5% lower than the 2002 rate (5.0), 22% lower than in 1993 (6.1) and half that recorded in 1983 (9.6 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 1902 more than one in 10 infants did not survive to their first birthday (an IMR of 107). By 2003 only one in 200 infants did not survive their first year of life. Declines in infant mortality in the early part of the 20th century have been attributed to improvements in public sanitation and health education, while later declines may be a consequence of the introduction of universal health insurance (Medicare) and improvements in medical technology, such as neonatal intensive care units (Taylor et al. 1998).

2.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATE (a)—1903–2003



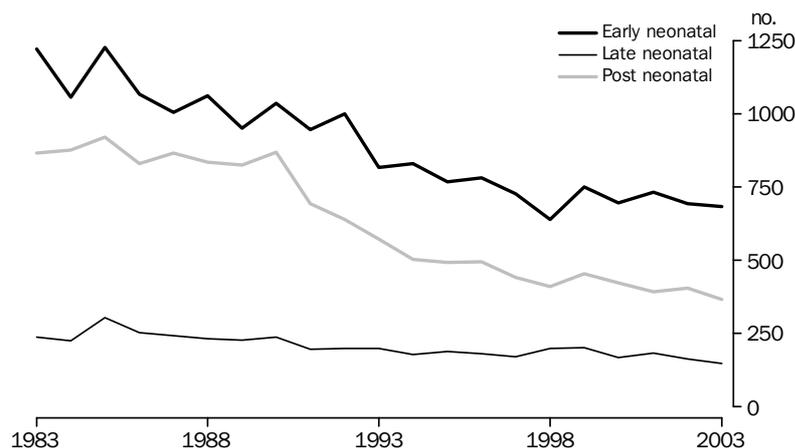
States and territories

South Australia recorded the lowest IMR in 2003 (3.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), followed by Western Australia (4.1), New South Wales (4.6) and Queensland (4.8). The Northern Territory's IMR of 8.4 was the highest of the states and territories, while Tasmania (7.0), the Australian Capital Territory (5.8) and Victoria (5.1) also recorded IMRs greater than the national level.

Infant age at death

In 2003, 42% of all infant deaths occurred within the first day of birth, with a further 28% occurring in the remainder of the neonatal period (the first four weeks of life). Since 1983 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, at average annual rates of between 2% to 4%.

2.7 INFANT DEATHS, Age at death



Sex

Over the past twenty years male infant deaths have consistently outnumbered female infant deaths. In 2003 there were 680 male deaths, around 30% more than the number of female deaths (520). Similarly, the IMR for males has been consistently higher than the female IMR (by between 18% to 33%) over the same period.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2001–2003 life expectancy at birth was 77.8 years for males and 82.8 years for females, an increase of 0.4 years for males and 0.2 years for females over the 2000–2002 life expectancies at birth. Life expectancy at birth was highest in the Australian Capital Territory for both males (79.2 years) and females (83.8 years), exceeding the Australian life expectancies by 1.4 years and 1.0 years respectively. Life expectancy was lowest in the Northern Territory where a boy born in 2001–2003 could expect to live an average of 72.0 years, and a girl, 77.3 years, approximately 6 years less than the national life expectancies.

Regional life expectancy

In 2001–2003, the life expectancy at birth for males and females varied across the regions of Australia by up to 10 years. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79.4 years) followed by Outer Adelaide and Perth (each 78.9 years), Sydney, Moreton (Queensland) and Melbourne (each 78.7 years), while female life expectancy was highest at 83.9 years in Canberra, Outer Adelaide and South-West Western Australia.

Male life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (68.2 years) followed by the Kimberley (71.3 years), and North-West Queensland (71.7 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in the Balance of the Northern Territory (73.6 years), the Kimberley (75.9 years) and North-West Queensland (76.9 years).

*Regional life expectancy
continued*

Australia's more rural and remote populations tend to have higher mortality rates and consequently lower life expectancy (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 1998) than populations living in either a capital city or urbanised area. Where there is a higher proportion of Indigenous people living in these 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 SDs 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 Barwon (Victoria), which includes the SSD of the Greater Geelong City Part A and the SLA of Queenscliffe.

CHAPTER **3**

SUMMARY TABLES

3.1 DEATHS(a), Summary—Selected years

		1983	1988	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DEATHS										
Total deaths	no.	110 084	119 866	121 599	127 202	128 102	128 291	128 544	133 707	132 292
Males	no.	60 450	65 082	65 089	67 073	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330
Females	no.	49 634	54 784	56 510	60 129	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962
Sex ratio	ratio	121.8	118.8	115.2	111.5	110.4	108.7	108.3	106.3	106.8
Standardised death rate(b)	rate	9.6	9.0	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4
Males	rate	12.5	11.6	10.2	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9
Females	rate	7.5	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2
Crude death rate	rate	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Males	rate	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9
Females	rate	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.4
Median age at death	years	73.0	74.6	76.1	77.4	77.8	78.2	78.5	79.1	79.3
Males	years	70.1	71.6	72.9	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.5	76.2	76.2
Females	years	76.9	78.2	79.5	81.0	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.2	82.4
Age-specific death rates										
Age group (years)										
Male										
0	rate	10.5	9.8	6.9	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4
1-4	rate	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-14	rate	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-24	rate	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
25-34	rate	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
35-44	rate	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
45-54	rate	5.6	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
55-64	rate	15.3	13.6	11.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.5
65-74	rate	38.1	34.7	29.9	26.1	25.3	23.8	22.8	22.2	21.3
75-84	rate	89.9	85.5	76.5	67.3	64.6	62.8	60.2	60.6	58.0
85 and over	rate	198.6	189.0	178.7	167.4	166.3	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4
Female										
0	rate	8.8	7.6	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3
1-4	rate	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14	rate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	rate	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-34	rate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
35-44	rate	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
45-54	rate	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
55-64	rate	7.8	7.1	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5
65-74	rate	19.7	18.2	16.2	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.8	11.9
75-84	rate	54.6	52.8	47.7	42.6	41.2	39.2	38.4	39.5	37.6
85 and over	rate	153.1	149.5	141.3	135.5	135.1	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Standardised death rates use the 2001 Australian population as standard.

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

		1983	1988	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DEATHS <i>cont.</i>										
Expectation of life(b)										
At exact age										
Male										
0	years	72.1	73.1	75.0	75.9	76.2	76.6	77.0	77.4	77.8
1	years	71.9	72.8	74.5	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.5	76.8	77.2
25	years	48.9	49.8	51.3	52.1	52.5	52.8	53.2	53.5	53.8
45	years	30.1	31.2	32.5	33.4	33.8	34.1	34.5	34.7	35.0
65	years	14.3	14.8	15.7	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.6
85	years	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Female										
0	years	78.8	79.5	80.9	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.8
1	years	78.5	79.1	80.3	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.8	82.0	82.2
25	years	55.0	55.7	56.7	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.5
45	years	35.7	36.4	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.1
65	years	18.4	18.8	19.5	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.7	20.8	21.0
85	years	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	2 327	2 132	1 591	1 252	1 408	1 290	1 309	1 264	1 199
Males	no.	1 302	1 227	918	706	812	725	751	699	677
Females	no.	1 025	905	673	546	596	565	558	565	522
Infant mortality rate	rate	9.6	8.7	6.1	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8
Males	rate	10.5	9.7	6.9	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.2
Females	rate	8.7	7.5	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
Age at death										
Male										
Under 1 day	no.	469	425	321	228	293	282	272	256	267
1 day and under 1 week	no.	207	199	140	132	148	104	139	120	108
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	121	117	123	114	112	104	115	90	86
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	505	486	334	232	259	235	225	233	216
Female										
Under 1 day	no.	386	297	252	198	233	227	240	203	232
1 day and under 1 week	no.	160	142	104	83	77	84	81	116	77
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	118	115	77	87	90	65	70	73	63
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	361	351	240	178	196	189	167	173	150

(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—2003

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
DEATHS										
Total deaths	no.	46 111	32 925	23 500	12 185	11 311	3 965	875	1 414	132 292
Males	no.	23 531	16 754	12 554	6 246	5 913	2 030	548	751	68 330
Females	no.	22 580	16 171	10 946	5 939	5 398	1 935	327	663	63 962
Sex ratio	ratio	104.2	103.6	114.7	105.2	109.5	104.9	167.6	113.3	106.8
Standardised death rate(b)	rate	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.4
Males	rate	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.7	9.1	10.4	7.3	7.9
Females	rate	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	7.4	4.7	5.2
Crude death rate	rate	6.9	6.7	6.2	8.0	5.8	8.3	4.4	4.4	6.7
Males	rate	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.3	6.1	8.6	5.2	4.7	6.9
Females	rate	6.7	6.5	5.7	7.7	5.5	8.0	3.5	4.1	6.4
Median age at death	years	79.4	79.7	78.7	80.2	78.7	79.0	58.8	78.1	79.3
Males	years	76.3	76.8	75.6	77.5	75.5	75.9	56.7	73.9	76.2
Females	years	82.6	82.6	81.9	83.1	82.1	82.1	63.8	81.5	82.4
Age-specific death rates										
Age groups (years)										
Male										
0	rate	4.9	6.1	5.4	3.3	4.5	8.1	11.7	7.8	5.4
1–4	rate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
15–24	rate	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	0.8
25–34	rate	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.0
35–44	rate	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	4.5	1.6	1.5
45–54	rate	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	5.4	2.4	3.0
55–64	rate	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	6.8	9.1	9.7	5.7	7.5
65–74	rate	21.9	20.5	21.1	20.9	20.3	25.7	30.6	20.2	21.3
75–84	rate	58.5	56.7	57.0	61.7	56.0	64.1	68.2	51.5	58.0
85 and over	rate	154.2	161.5	158.1	170.1	158.0	184.9	138.3	159.5	159.4
Female										
0	rate	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.3
1–4	rate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
5–14	rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	0.1
15–24	rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3
25–34	rate	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4
35–44	rate	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.8
45–54	rate	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.4	1.0	1.8
55–64	rate	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.0	6.9	3.5	4.5
65–74	rate	12.3	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.4	15.3	24.1	9.3	11.9
75–84	rate	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5	36.0	44.7	48.0	36.2	37.6
85 and over	rate	134.2	131.8	129.0	135.6	129.6	143.5	133.7	124.8	132.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Standardised death rates use the 2001 Australian population as standard.

(a) Includes Other Territories.

3.2 DEATHS, States and territories—2003 *continued*

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
DEATHS <i>cont.</i>										
Expectation of life(b)										
At exact age										
Male										
0	years	77.7	78.2	77.6	77.7	78.1	76.6	72.0	79.2	77.8
1	years	77.1	77.6	77.1	77.0	77.4	76.1	71.9	78.7	77.2
25	years	53.8	54.2	53.8	53.6	54.1	52.8	49.2	55.2	53.8
45	years	34.8	35.2	35.0	34.8	35.3	33.9	31.9	36.2	35.0
65	years	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.8	16.7	15.9	18.3	17.6
85	years	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.6
Female										
0	years	82.9	83.1	82.8	82.7	83.0	81.4	77.3	83.8	82.8
1	years	82.2	82.5	82.2	82.1	82.4	80.9	76.9	83.1	82.2
25	years	58.6	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.8	57.2	53.9	59.4	58.5
45	years	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.4	37.8	35.4	39.8	39.1
65	years	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.2	20.0	18.5	21.4	21.0
85	years	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.3	7.0	6.9
INFANT DEATHS										
Total infant deaths	no.	398	309	230	65	100	40	32	24	1 199
Males	no.	213	187	132	29	54	24	22	16	677
Females	no.	185	122	98	36	46	16	10	8	522
Infant mortality rate	rate	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.7	4.1	7.0	8.4	5.8	4.8
Male	rate	4.8	6.0	5.3	3.2	4.3	8.0	11.1	7.5	5.2
Females	rate	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.8	5.5	4.0	4.3
Age at death										
Males										
Under 1 day	no.	76	87	46	11	19	9	11	8	267
1 day and under 1 week	no.	34	34	23	3	7	4	3	3	108
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	23	27	17	—	9	4	3	—	86
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	80	39	46	15	19	7	5	5	216
Females										
Under 1 day	no.	82	70	37	18	14	7	3	—	232
1 day and under 1 week	no.	36	13	13	4	7	—	—	3	77
1 week and under 4 weeks	no.	20	11	15	4	6	3	—	3	63
4 weeks and under 1 year	no.	47	28	33	10	19	5	6	3	150

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Expectation of life was calculated over the three-year period 2001–2003.

3.3 DEATHS REGISTERED, States and territories—Selected years

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
MALES									
1983	21 899	15 823	9 725	5 465	4 796	1 846	462	434	60 450
1988	23 877	16 426	10 597	5 793	5 363	1 908	552	566	65 082
1993	22 925	16 389	11 058	6 015	5 632	1 965	469	632	65 089
1998	23 520	16 407	12 235	6 095	5 750	1 889	527	646	67 073
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
FEMALES									
1983	18 648	13 542	7 331	4 404	3 573	1 473	265	398	49 634
1988	20 799	14 300	8 206	4 897	4 169	1 639	324	450	54 784
1993	20 144	14 808	8 914	5 513	4 684	1 672	296	478	56 510
1998	21 221	15 600	10 086	5 619	4 914	1 716	344	626	60 129
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
PERSONS									
1983	40 547	29 365	17 056	9 869	8 369	3 319	727	832	110 084
1988	44 676	30 726	18 803	10 690	9 532	3 547	876	1 016	119 866
1993	43 069	31 197	19 972	11 528	10 316	3 637	765	1 110	121 599
1998	44 741	32 007	22 321	11 714	10 664	3 605	871	1 272	127 202
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

(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									
1983	12.9	12.3	12.1	11.9	12.1	13.0	18.3	10.0	12.5
1988	12.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.3	12.1	14.7	10.5	11.6
1993	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.0	14.1	9.4	10.2
1998	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.7	10.9	7.9	9.1
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
FEMALES									
1983	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.7	13.1	7.1	7.5
1988	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.7	10.5	6.5	7.1
1993	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.9	9.6	5.5	6.4
1998	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.2	9.1	5.7	5.8
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
PERSONS									
1983	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.2	10.0	15.8	8.3	9.6
1988	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.6	12.7	8.2	9.0
1993	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.6	11.7	7.1	8.0
1998	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.7	10.1	6.6	7.2
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

(a) Standardised death rates use 2001 Australian population as standard.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

3.5 DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2003

	Deaths 2003(a)	ERP 2003(b)	Crude death rate(c)	ISDR(d)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		
					Males(f)	Females(f)	SEIFA(e)
					no.	no.	rate	rate	years	years	index
New South Wales							
Sydney	25 554	4 201 571	6.1	6.2	78.7	83.5	1 051
Hunter	4 944	600 007	8.2	7.0	76.8	82.0	961
Illawarra	3 063	408 066	7.5	6.7	77.4	83.0	978
Richmond-Tweed	1 892	221 554	8.5	6.3	77.6	82.7	939
Mid-North Coast	2 674	288 045	9.3	6.7	76.3	82.0	923
Northern	1 372	179 735	7.6	7.2	76.3	82.2	946
North Western	944	119 102	7.9	7.8	75.1	80.9	940
Central West	1 574	178 971	8.8	7.4	76.0	81.7	954
South Eastern	1 596	198 490	8.0	7.1	76.7	82.0	979
Murrumbidgee	1 170	153 007	7.6	7.1	76.6	82.7	956
Murray	948	114 313	8.3	7.0	76.7	82.3	959
Far West	237	23 896	9.9	7.7	74.7	79.7	909
Total(g)	46 111	6 686 757	6.9	6.5	77.7	82.9	1 015
Victoria							
Melbourne	21 881	3 559 585	6.1	6.2	78.7	83.4	1 032
Barwon	2 062	262 469	7.9	6.6	77.8	83.1	975
Western District	858	100 586	8.5	7.1	77.1	82.2	956
Central Highlands	1 146	144 483	7.9	7.2	77.2	82.0	964
Wimmera	561	50 916	11.0	7.2	76.0	81.9	950
Mallee	753	91 123	8.3	6.9	76.3	82.7	937
Loddon	1 289	170 854	7.5	6.7	77.0	82.4	966
Goulburn	1 526	198 742	7.7	6.7	76.9	83.0	950
Ovens-Murray	704	94 911	7.4	6.8	77.3	82.9	972
East Gippsland	732	81 249	9.0	7.4	76.4	81.4	946
Gippsland	1 360	162 393	8.4	7.2	76.1	82.2	948
Total(g)	32 925	4 917 311	6.7	6.5	78.2	83.1	1 012
Queensland							
Brisbane	10 033	1 732 978	5.8	6.5	78.3	83.1	1 015
Moreton	5 183	774 553	6.7	6.1	78.7	83.7	972
Wide Bay-Burnett	1 959	244 537	8.0	6.9	76.6	82.2	904
Darling Downs	1 537	215 587	7.1	6.9	77.0	82.5	952
South West	165	27 002	6.1	8.1	76.3	81.6	946
Fitzroy	1 064	185 120	5.7	6.9	77.0	82.2	961
Central West	84	12 363	6.8	7.8	—	—	959
Mackay	750	141 548	5.3	7.1	76.3	82.8	956
Northern	1 097	197 363	5.6	7.3	76.5	81.7	977
Far North	1 327	231 219	5.7	7.6	75.6	80.7	968
North West	173	33 974	5.1	10.3	71.7	76.9	978
Total(g)	23 500	3 796 244	6.2	6.6	77.6	82.8	985

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths recorded to 2003 Statistical Division (SD) boundaries.

(b) Estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2003 preliminary.

(c) Per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2001–2003.

(d) Per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) 2001–2003.

(e) Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) 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 Explanatory Notes 35–37.

(f) 2001–2003. See Explanatory Notes 27–34.

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 3.2. See Explanatory Notes 27–32.

3.5 DEATHS, Regional patterns of mortality—2003 *continued*

	Deaths		Crude death rate(c)	ISDR(d)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		
	2003(a)	ERP 2003(b)			Males(f)	Females(f)	SEIFA(e)
	no.	no.	rate	rate	years	years	index
South Australia							
Adelaide	8 862	1 119 718	7.9	6.5	78.1	82.8	991
Outer Adelaide	815	118 828	6.9	6.1	78.9	83.9	964
Yorke and Lower North	500	44 537	11.2	7.6	76.1	81.9	913
Murray Lands	589	68 493	8.6	7.2	76.2	82.1	904
South East	510	62 986	8.1	7.0	76.2	82.8	934
Eyre	253	34 402	7.4	7.1	77.0	82.4	935
Northern	636	78 184	8.1	8.0	74.3	80.4	922
<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>12 185</i>	<i>1 527 148</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>976</i>
Western Australia							
Perth	8 227	1 433 181	5.7	6.1	78.9	83.5	1 024
South West	1 362	204 179	6.7	6.4	78.3	83.9	948
Lower Great Southern	364	53 825	6.8	6.4	77.9	82.7	948
Upper Great Southern	136	18 562	7.3	7.2	—	—	948
Midlands	302	53 320	5.7	6.4	77.8	83.3	943
South Eastern	244	54 950	4.4	8.6	74.4	79.0	986
Central	342	60 323	5.7	7.1	76.7	82.1	947
Pilbara	88	39 529	2.2	8.0	—	—	1 040
Kimberley	189	34 369	5.5	10.7	71.3	75.9	973
<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>11 311</i>	<i>1 952 238</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>1 007</i>
Tasmania							
Greater Hobart	1 647	199 878	8.2	7.3	76.6	81.6	985
Southern	253	35 016	7.2	7.4	76.1	80.2	899
Northern	1 154	135 067	8.5	7.6	77.0	81.2	938
Mersey-Lyell	893	107 116	8.3	7.7	75.3	81.2	907
<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>3 965</i>	<i>477 077</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>948</i>
Northern Territory							
Darwin	362	107 917	3.4	8.0	76.3	81.7	1 045
Northern Territory - Bal	490	90 421	5.4	14.7	68.2	73.6	985
<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>198 338</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>1 018</i>
Australian Capital Territory							
Canberra	1 412	322 472	4.4	5.9	79.4	83.9	1 122
<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>1 414</i>	<i>322 830</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>1 122</i>
Australia(h)	132 286	19 877 943	6.7	6.6	77.8	82.8	1 005

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Deaths recoded to 2003 Statistical Division (SD) boundaries.

(b) Estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2003 preliminary.

(c) Per 1,000 population. Average crude death rate 2001–2003.

(d) Per 1,000 population. Average indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) 2001–2003.

(e) Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) 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 Explanatory Notes 35–37.

(f) 2001–2003. See Explanatory Notes 27–34.

(g) Includes not stated, no fixed abode and overseas residents. State and territory life expectancy at birth are from table 3.2. See Explanatory Notes 27–32.

(h) Excludes Other Territories.

3.6 STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE, State or territory of registration—2003

State or territory of usual residence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New South Wales	45 234	218	379	32	11	9	3	225	46 111
Victoria	158	32 649	53	36	13	10	4	—	32 925
Queensland	211	37	23 214	10	12	5	6	5	23 500
South Australia	17	29	18	12 098	9	—	12	3	12 185
Western Australia	13	7	10	4	11 263	4	10	—	11 311
Tasmania	6	29	8	—	—	3 916	—	3	3 965
Northern Territory	5	4	9	23	—	—	833	—	875
Australian Capital Territory	53	5	3	—	—	—	—	1 350	1 414
Australia(a)	45 699	32 978	23 694	12 206	11 315	3 946	869	1 585	132 292

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories

3.7 DEATHS REGISTERED IN 2003, Year of occurrence(a)—Selected years

Year of occurrence	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1997 and before	6	3	4	—	4	3	7	—	26
1998	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
1999	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	11
2000	3	7	13	3	4	—	—	—	27
2001	6	49	22	7	14	—	3	—	101
2002	1 664	1 215	1 449	582	386	149	89	118	5 652
2003	44 019	31 704	22 200	11 615	10 905	3 793	769	1 467	126 472
Total(b)	45 699	32 978	23 694	12 206	11 315	3 946	869	1 585	132 292

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes not available year of occurrence.

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

CHAPTER **4**

DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

4.1**DEATHS, Age—Selected years**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	1983	1988	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MALES									
0	1 302	1 227	918	706	812	725	751	699	677
1–4	286	229	243	199	164	156	147	163	150
5–9	184	142	117	102	95	100	98	99	90
10–14	203	194	136	126	112	121	114	112	83
15–19	720	812	521	506	547	501	457	439	447
20–24	1 029	1 065	853	870	841	700	665	619	621
25–29	888	1 050	844	992	1 027	920	759	721	695
30–34	747	933	998	1 067	976	932	882	845	800
35–39	809	958	1 054	1 137	1 066	1 117	1 014	943	967
40–44	1 056	1 342	1 235	1 311	1 302	1 342	1 266	1 263	1 341
45–49	1 545	1 561	1 698	1 628	1 664	1 619	1 692	1 794	1 792
50–54	2 816	2 350	2 208	2 354	2 386	2 417	2 357	2 360	2 251
55–59	4 630	3 772	3 213	3 054	3 102	3 055	3 235	3 190	3 404
60–64	6 038	6 227	5 088	4 351	4 166	4 082	4 280	4 265	4 231
65–69	7 743	7 951	7 833	6 677	6 305	5 922	5 745	5 679	5 712
70–74	9 112	9 559	9 516	9 590	9 573	9 120	8 825	8 747	8 326
75–79	8 879	10 360	10 227	10 754	11 167	11 233	11 083	11 391	11 054
80–84	6 688	8 182	9 384	10 221	9 809	10 028	10 312	11 072	11 337
85–89	3 708	4 744	5 974	7 357	7 806	8 061	8 406	8 915	8 670
90–94	1 634	1 848	2 394	3 235	3 425	3 688	3 707	4 329	4 421
95–99	376	499	560	758	786	855	921	1 058	1 138
100 and over	45	67	69	71	87	105	106	131	110
Not stated	12	10	6	7	9	18	13	51	13
<i>Total</i>	60 450	65 082	65 089	67 073	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330
FEMALES									
0	1 025	905	673	546	596	565	558	565	522
1–4	206	199	161	148	129	112	112	97	120
5–9	100	106	86	61	72	74	65	73	59
10–14	127	92	98	87	89	78	66	74	74
15–19	226	285	216	237	215	216	158	186	183
20–24	322	351	286	258	269	247	230	196	216
25–29	314	331	250	308	315	324	255	259	250
30–34	356	391	394	374	406	374	351	367	380
35–39	479	519	561	574	531	570	524	497	512
40–44	577	707	699	760	787	738	788	761	765
45–49	875	930	991	1 059	1 085	1 060	1 023	1 065	1 092
50–54	1 475	1 265	1 204	1 507	1 390	1 484	1 537	1 591	1 395
55–59	2 271	2 008	1 763	1 715	1 727	1 874	1 889	2 002	1 952
60–64	3 318	3 218	2 743	2 420	2 377	2 294	2 321	2 504	2 549
65–69	4 412	4 568	4 332	3 633	3 440	3 441	3 301	3 404	3 319
70–74	6 117	6 286	6 312	5 994	5 879	5 637	5 634	5 399	4 976
75–79	7 175	8 451	8 381	8 427	8 567	8 330	8 304	8 502	8 274
80–84	7 965	9 247	10 139	10 785	10 561	10 390	10 676	11 461	11 270
85–89	6 854	8 024	9 090	10 886	11 641	12 056	12 000	12 710	12 427
90–94	3 999	4 873	5 655	7 106	7 563	8 061	8 310	9 078	9 391
95–99	1 272	1 713	2 031	2 698	2 706	2 942	3 008	3 309	3 551
100 and over	165	313	445	545	528	605	596	690	684
Not stated	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	32	3
<i>Total</i>	49 634	54 784	56 510	60 129	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962

4.2

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a)—Selected years

Age group (years)	1983	1988	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MALES									
0	10.5	9.8	6.9	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4
1-4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-19	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
20-24	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
25-29	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
30-34	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
35-39	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
40-44	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
45-49	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
50-54	7.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
55-59	12.2	10.1	8.4	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8
60-64	18.9	17.2	14.2	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.6
65-69	30.8	27.2	23.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	17.1	16.5	16.1
70-74	47.8	45.0	38.0	33.3	32.5	30.4	29.1	28.8	27.5
75-79	76.9	72.4	62.6	53.6	52.6	51.2	48.8	48.8	45.9
80-84	115.8	110.9	100.7	92.3	87.1	84.3	80.4	80.8	77.8
85 and over	198.6	189.0	178.7	167.4	166.3	164.0	160.4	167.4	159.4
FEMALES									
0	8.8	7.6	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3
1-4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	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	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
20-24	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	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	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
35-39	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
40-44	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
45-49	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
50-54	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1
55-59	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4
60-64	9.7	8.7	7.6	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9
65-69	15.1	13.9	12.2	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.1
70-74	25.2	23.5	20.8	18.1	17.6	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.1
75-79	42.5	41.1	36.4	31.4	30.5	29.0	28.4	28.9	27.7
80-84	73.6	71.7	64.1	59.2	57.7	54.7	52.9	54.2	50.9
85 and over	153.1	149.5	141.3	135.5	135.1	135.1	130.5	135.4	132.6

(a) Per 1,000 population.

4.3 DEATHS, Age, States and territories—2003

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
MALES									
0	213	187	132	29	54	24	22	16	677
1–4	50	31	35	9	15	—	8	3	150
5–9	30	22	16	8	10	3	3	—	90
10–14	33	14	19	7	7	—	—	3	83
15–19	131	95	83	46	58	11	18	5	447
20–24	190	116	149	51	71	17	18	9	621
25–29	211	158	141	61	77	18	19	10	695
30–34	233	169	184	74	82	21	24	13	800
35–39	294	220	201	83	93	23	40	13	967
40–44	436	301	264	110	125	43	37	25	1 341
45–49	582	428	345	160	176	47	31	23	1 792
50–54	746	516	447	208	206	53	43	32	2 251
55–59	1 130	812	667	293	321	99	37	45	3 404
60–64	1 491	988	829	338	355	143	44	43	4 231
65–69	2 037	1 333	1 122	459	491	162	50	57	5 712
70–74	2 967	2 048	1 448	700	729	289	44	101	8 326
75–79	3 942	2 797	1 870	1 064	909	323	39	109	11 054
80–84	3 998	2 765	2 047	1 132	924	324	33	114	11 337
85–89	2 940	2 265	1 525	854	704	267	23	91	8 670
90–94	1 467	1 181	782	434	384	131	11	31	4 421
95–99	377	276	222	117	108	29	—	9	1 138
100 and over	30	31	26	9	10	—	—	3	110
Not stated	3	3	3	3	4	—	5	—	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>23 531</i>	<i>16 754</i>	<i>12 554</i>	<i>6 246</i>	<i>5 913</i>	<i>2 030</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>68 330</i>
FEMALES									
0	185	122	98	36	46	16	10	8	522
1–4	44	28	20	9	14	3	—	—	120
5–9	17	10	10	4	12	5	3	—	59
10–14	16	17	24	4	7	3	3	—	74
15–19	52	46	34	21	23	—	5	3	183
20–24	64	45	44	21	27	3	6	5	216
25–29	73	56	51	25	30	7	6	3	250
30–34	113	96	69	32	44	8	11	7	380
35–39	149	121	108	44	42	18	18	12	512
40–44	240	174	159	68	75	18	21	10	765
45–49	348	270	214	97	104	30	16	13	1 092
50–54	461	345	253	117	138	43	26	12	1 395
55–59	687	441	378	176	168	61	25	16	1 952
60–64	927	586	479	189	238	72	19	38	2 549
65–69	1 166	816	597	282	268	115	39	36	3 319
70–74	1 811	1 232	840	417	447	168	19	42	4 976
75–79	2 884	2 189	1 385	776	659	268	23	90	8 274
80–84	4 031	2 853	1 940	1 057	891	345	31	122	11 270
85–89	4 477	3 068	2 117	1 210	1 024	387	19	125	12 427
90–94	3 333	2 517	1 495	933	774	238	19	82	9 391
95–99	1 242	973	515	350	321	106	7	37	3 551
100 and over	260	166	116	71	45	22	3	3	684
Not stated	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>22 580</i>	<i>16 171</i>	<i>10 946</i>	<i>5 939</i>	<i>5 398</i>	<i>1 935</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>63 962</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories

4.4 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a), States and territories—2003

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
MALES									
0	4.9	6.1	5.4	3.3	4.5	8.1	11.7	7.8	5.4
1-4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.6
20-24	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.9
25-29	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.0
30-34	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.0	1.1
35-39	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	4.6	1.1	1.3
40-44	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.4	2.0	1.8
45-49	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7	4.4	2.0	2.6
50-54	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	6.5	2.9	3.4
55-59	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.6	7.5	4.8	5.8
60-64	10.1	9.2	9.7	9.6	8.4	12.2	13.0	7.1	9.6
65-69	16.7	15.1	16.8	15.7	14.9	17.0	26.9	13.1	16.1
70-74	28.1	26.8	26.4	26.9	27.0	35.9	36.3	29.2	27.5
75-79	46.8	45.6	43.9	48.2	44.2	51.0	53.8	40.4	45.9
80-84	77.7	75.2	78.4	83.8	76.1	86.2	99.7	69.7	77.8
85 and over	154.2	161.5	158.1	170.1	158.0	184.9	138.3	159.5	159.4
FEMALES									
0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.3
1-4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	0.1
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
25-29	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
30-34	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
35-39	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.7
40-44	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.0
45-49	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.5
50-54	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	4.5	1.0	2.1
55-59	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.1	6.4	1.7	3.4
60-64	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.2	7.7	6.2	5.9
65-69	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.0	11.9	27.3	7.7	9.1
70-74	15.6	14.5	14.6	14.4	15.5	19.2	19.4	11.3	15.1
75-79	27.3	28.2	27.3	27.9	26.6	34.5	33.9	26.3	27.7
80-84	51.5	50.1	51.4	50.2	48.7	57.9	69.5	50.2	50.9
85 and over	134.2	131.8	129.0	135.6	129.6	143.5	133.7	124.8	132.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(a) Per 1,000 population.

4.5 DEATHS, Age—Marital status—2003

MALES

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Not stated(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0	677	—	—	—	—	677
1–4	150	—	—	—	—	150
5–9	90	—	—	—	—	90
10–14	82	—	—	—	3	83
15–19	398	3	—	—	46	447
20–24	574	21	—	—	25	621
25–29	557	86	—	11	41	695
30–34	521	175	—	38	65	800
35–39	486	336	4	82	59	967
40–44	533	507	7	201	93	1 341
45–49	552	833	25	281	101	1 792
50–54	506	1 177	35	415	118	2 251
55–59	549	2 016	66	622	151	3 404
60–64	593	2 642	152	684	160	4 231
65–69	691	3 755	365	712	189	5 712
70–74	891	5 449	954	803	229	8 326
75–79	1 026	7 105	1 980	726	217	11 054
80–84	793	6 840	3 003	519	182	11 337
85–89	515	4 455	3 331	275	94	8 670
90–94	261	1 698	2 326	98	38	4 421
95–99	35	320	746	26	11	1 138
100 and over	6	25	77	—	—	110
Not stated	4	—	—	—	9	13
Total	10 490	37 443	13 072	5 496	1 829	68 330

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes de facto as only some states and territories include this category as an option on the death certificate.

4.5 DEATHS, Age—Marital status—2003 *continued*

FEMALES

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Not stated(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
0	522	—	—	—	—	522
1–4	120	—	—	—	—	120
5–9	59	—	—	—	—	59
10–14	73	—	—	—	3	74
15–19	162	3	—	—	18	183
20–24	188	17	—	—	10	216
25–29	169	54	—	8	18	250
30–34	196	133	—	31	20	380
35–39	176	239	7	68	22	512
40–44	207	394	20	108	36	765
45–49	222	600	31	184	55	1 092
50–54	167	861	68	251	48	1 395
55–59	210	1 192	171	340	39	1 952
60–64	203	1 519	355	404	68	2 549
65–69	243	1 815	783	415	63	3 319
70–74	288	2 288	1 892	432	76	4 976
75–79	424	2 957	4 289	521	83	8 274
80–84	607	2 522	7 514	538	89	11 270
85–89	728	1 547	9 667	411	74	12 427
90–94	638	567	7 953	177	56	9 391
95–99	285	82	3 095	69	20	3 551
100 and over	70	5	597	7	5	684
Not stated	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total	5 957	16 795	36 443	3 965	802	63 962

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes de facto as only some states and territories include this category as an option on the death certificate.

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Per 1,000 population.

(b) As ERP by marital status post 2001 are not yet available, age-specific death rates by marital status have been calculated using marital status ERP and 2001 deaths data.

(c) Not stated marital status (which includes de facto) has been pro-rated into the other marital status categories.

4.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Males(a)—2003

		Australia(b)	China	Greece	India	Indonesia	Italy
Deaths							
2002	no.	47 260	447	742	325	85	2 276
2003	no.	46 710	451	765	293	83	2 234
Population(c)	'000	7 473.1	78.3	66.4	58.9	27.6	123.8
Crude death rate(d)	rate	6.3	5.7	11.2	5.5	3.1	18.4
Median age at death	years	76.1	77.0	74.3	75.8	75.5	77.5
Age at death							
0	no.	674	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	144	—	—	3	—	—
5–14	no.	162	—	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	914	6	—	3	3	—
25–34	no.	1 252	13	3	5	—	—
35–44	no.	1 752	11	8	10	3	12
45–54	no.	2 865	27	27	16	6	41
55–64	no.	4 950	27	106	34	9	190
65–74	no.	9 124	111	263	70	19	637
75–84	no.	14 859	150	239	103	36	908
85 and over	no.	10 010	106	121	50	8	446
Not stated	no.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	no.	46 710	451	765	293	83	2 234
Leading causes of death (ISDR) 2002(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	244	184	187	170	142	232
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	174	100	122	195	112	133
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	67	48	58	50	47	56
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	46	19	18	41	26	28
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	35	25	18	26	11	33
Total causes	rate	846	578	606	698	533	747

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Includes both Other Territories and External Territories. External Territories includes Norfolk Island and External Territories not elsewhere classified.

(c) Estimated male resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised.

(d) Crude death rate per 1,000 male estimated resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised. As ERP by country of birth for 2003 are not yet available, crude death rates have been calculated using 2002 deaths data and country of birth ERP, June 2002 revised.

(e) ISDR per 100,000 population. Standardised using age-specific death rates for the 2001 standard population.

4.7 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Males(a)—2003 *continued*

		Lebanon	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Viet Nam	Total overseas-born(b)
Deaths							
2002	no.	232	919	7 568	162	206	21 625
2003	no.	229	965	7 454	188	232	21 620
Population(c)	'000	42.5	212.9	568.2	31.1	83.6	2 280.0
Crude death rate(d)	rate	5.5	4.3	13.3	5.2	2.5	9.5
Median age at death	years	70.3	67.0	78.4	73.3	59.7	76.5
Age at death							
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	3
1–4	no.	—	3	—	—	—	6
5–14	no.	—	—	—	—	—	11
15–24	no.	3	21	10	5	5	154
25–34	no.	7	42	52	3	20	243
35–44	no.	13	69	140	11	32	556
45–54	no.	16	131	326	20	47	1 178
55–64	no.	47	183	841	31	27	2 685
65–74	no.	56	170	1 498	26	30	4 914
75–84	no.	64	208	2 738	61	46	7 532
85 and over	no.	24	137	1 845	31	25	4 329
Not stated	no.	—	—	—	—	—	9
<i>Total</i>	no.	229	965	7 454	188	232	21 620
Leading causes of death (ISDR) 2002(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	133	210	244	204	151	226
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	210	177	174	139	57	170
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	85	55	58	45	35	61
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J47)	rate	26	36	49	45	20	36
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	28	36	32	28	32	33
<i>Total causes</i>	rate	742	787	825	708	459	791

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) Estimated male resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised.

(d) Crude death rate per 1,000 male estimated resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised. As ERP by country of birth for 2003 are not yet available, crude death rates have been calculated using 2002 deaths data and country of birth ERP, June 2002 revised.

(e) ISDR per 100,000 population. Standardised using age-specific death rates for the 2001 standard population.

4.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Females(a)—2003

		<i>Australia</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Italy</i>
Deaths							
2002	no.	47 134	394	538	279	65	1 434
2003	no.	46 357	420	509	295	78	1 460
Population(b)	'000	7 602.3	86.7	64.8	51.6	30.2	111.4
Crude death rate(c)	rate	6.2	4.5	8.3	5.4	2.2	12.9
Median age at death	years	82.7	81.6	78.9	82.0	79.5	81.7
Age at death							
0	no.	520	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	116	—	—	—	—	—
5–14	no.	117	—	—	—	—	—
15–24	no.	340	7	—	—	—	—
25–34	no.	531	—	—	—	—	3
35–44	no.	951	11	4	5	—	7
45–54	no.	1 779	16	10	5	4	29
55–64	no.	3 094	29	65	21	14	89
65–74	no.	5 789	63	120	45	6	228
75–84	no.	13 788	129	142	106	31	581
85 and over	no.	19 331	163	168	113	20	525
Not stated	no.	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	46 357	420	509	295	78	1 460
Leading causes of death							
(ISDR) 2002(d)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	152	112	105	126	100	112
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	103	60	80	103	73	82
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	63	62	53	52	58	43
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J7)	rate	24	6	4	12	6	8
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	17	14	13	9	3	20
<i>Total causes</i>	rate	564	385	426	480	358	457

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

(b) Estimated females resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised.

(c) Crude death rate per 1,000 female estimated resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised. As ERP by country of birth for 2003 are not yet available, crude death rates have been calculated using 2002 deaths data and country of birth ERP, June 2002 revised.

(d) ISDR per 100,000 population. Standardised using age-specific death rates for the 2001 standard population.

4.8 DEATHS, Selected countries of birth—Females(a)—2003 *continued*

		Lebanon	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Viet Nam	Total overseas-born(b)
Deaths							
2002	no.	132	716	7 122	121	173	17 688
2003	no.	135	713	7 036	107	158	17 605
Population(c)	'000	38.7	200.9	555.7	29.1	87.9	2 285.6
Crude death rate(d)	rate	3.4	3.6	12.8	4.2	2.0	7.7
Median age at death	years	75.6	77.2	83.8	78.5	78.5	81.9
Age at death							
0	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–4	no.	—	—	—	—	—	4
5–14	no.	—	3	4	—	—	16
15–24	no.	—	9	6	4	3	59
25–34	no.	—	12	18	4	3	99
35–44	no.	6	45	95	4	5	326
45–54	no.	9	71	201	10	15	708
55–64	no.	18	84	488	13	14	1 407
65–74	no.	32	103	872	11	28	2 506
75–84	no.	40	145	2 125	24	46	5 756
85 and over	no.	30	242	3 226	37	44	6 722
Not stated	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	135	713	7 036	107	158	17 605
Leading causes of death (ISDR) 2002(e)							
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	rate	120	160	158	220	111	144
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	rate	94	94	105	101	35	96
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	rate	48	58	58	35	38	55
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40–J7)	rate	17	24	31	30	8	20
Accidents (V01–X59)	rate	3	16	18	19	8	16
<i>Total causes</i>	rate	440	519	587	634	307	531

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary for definitions of terms used.

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

(c) Estimated females resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised.

(d) Crude death rate per 1,000 female estimated resident population by country of birth, June 2002 revised. As ERP by country of birth for 2003 are not yet available, crude death rates have been calculated using 2002 deaths data and country of birth ERP, June 2002 revised.

(e) ISDR per 100,000 population. Standardised using age-specific death rates for the 2001 standard population.

4.9 SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, Indirect standardised death rates(a)—2002(b)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	no.
Australia	191	130	64	33	25	677	94 394
China	145	77	57	11	19	468	841
Germany	194	133	59	20	27	658	1 434
Greece	147	100	55	11	15	514	1 280
India	146	142	51	25	18	577	604
Indonesia	120	91	53	15	7	440	150
Italy	174	107	49	18	27	600	3 710
Lebanon	126	152	66	22	16	594	364
Netherlands	195	129	42	22	36	626	1 316
New Zealand	184	131	57	30	26	642	1 635
Philippines	127	56	64	20	15	389	231
United Kingdom	198	134	58	39	24	689	14 690
United States of America	211	122	40	39	24	674	283
Viet Nam	129	45	37	13	19	374	379
Total overseas-born(c)	183	129	58	27	24	648	39 313
Total Australia	188	130	62	31	25	668	133 707

(a) Per 100,000 population. Standardised using age-specific death rates for the 2001 Australian population.

(b) As ERP by country of birth for 30 June 2003 are not yet available, ISDRs by country of birth have been calculated for 2002, using 30 June 2002 country of birth ERP.

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

4.10 DEATHS, Country of birth—Duration of residence—2003

DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)

Country of birth	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)						Total(a)	Median duration years
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Oceania and Antarctica								
Australia(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	93 322	..
Fiji	14	24	46	27	10	22	165	16.6
New Zealand	105	118	285	274	174	436	1 678	25.6
Papua New Guinea	4	—	7	26	14	21	90	29.7
Other	39	29	44	28	4	21	207	14.3
<i>Total</i>	162	171	382	355	202	500	95 462	24.3
North-West Europe								
Austria	—	—	7	5	28	257	327	48.6
Denmark	—	—	—	9	19	45	87	46.3
France	5	—	10	12	25	60	126	44.0
Germany	16	7	30	60	102	1 130	1 464	49.5
Ireland	3	6	35	42	123	309	582	44.6
Netherlands	7	5	22	32	69	1 103	1 341	49.2
Switzerland	—	3	3	9	8	37	75	43.5
United Kingdom	156	153	748	1 206	3 285	7 779	14 490	44.0
Other	3	—	8	16	57	111	229	42.6
<i>Total</i>	192	177	865	1 391	3 716	10 831	18 721	45.8
Southern and Eastern Europe								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	32	8	3	45	40	150	33.3
Croatia	9	17	12	26	187	310	601	41.4
Cyprus	—	—	3	34	31	112	188	49.0
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	—	5	17	37	160	76	302	34.8
Greece	6	6	23	40	355	819	1 274	44.3
Hungary	3	6	8	13	46	399	530	47.2
Italy	14	9	16	57	461	2 965	3 694	48.8
Malta	3	—	3	12	79	412	536	48.8
Poland	12	10	56	68	81	1 054	1 369	53.2
Portugal	3	5	8	15	35	12	84	32.4
Romania	3	7	29	14	12	55	126	37.8
Russian Federation	5	15	19	15	10	194	284	51.8
Spain	—	3	9	9	47	47	121	38.4
Serbia and Montenegro	7	17	18	19	130	215	434	41.0
Other	11	40	51	68	124	1 115	1 517	53.4
<i>Total</i>	89	172	279	430	1 803	7 825	11 210	48.3
North Africa and the Middle East								
Egypt	7	5	34	24	101	264	459	42.9
Iran	4	7	23	10	12	3	64	18.5
Israel	3	—	4	5	5	14	34	38.3
Lebanon	10	6	47	81	115	87	364	33.0
Syria	3	—	4	8	16	3	35	30.0
Turkey	4	4	17	28	66	34	163	32.7
Other	15	24	23	20	33	30	159	25.8
<i>Total</i>	45	50	152	176	348	433	1 278	34.3

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated and duration of residence not applicable (for deaths of Australian-born persons).

(b) Includes both Other Territories and External Territories. External Territories includes Norfolk Island and External Territories not elsewhere classified.

4.10 DEATHS, Country of birth—Duration of residence—2003 *continued*

Country of birth	DURATION OF RESIDENCE (YEARS)						Total(a)	Median duration
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
South-East Asia								
Cambodia	3	9	31	25	3	—	75	17.8
Indonesia	17	5	15	15	18	71	161	40.2
Laos	—	—	13	25	—	—	40	23.3
Malaysia	11	8	56	39	24	25	178	20.9
Philippines	8	24	116	63	23	6	262	18.2
Singapore	9	—	14	13	11	19	78	26.3
Thailand	5	—	15	6	—	3	34	17.1
Viet Nam	4	22	198	147	—	—	390	18.1
Other	4	9	27	29	30	26	132	28.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>1 350</i>	<i>19.9</i>
North-East Asia								
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	47	105	265	158	38	191	871	19.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	4	21	18	8	16	85	22.3
Japan	10	6	14	—	7	9	62	16.5
Korea Republic of (South)	16	11	16	13	3	3	67	10.9
Other	5	3	9	3	3	3	31	13.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>1 116</i>	<i>19.2</i>
Southern and Central Asia								
India	26	32	80	83	159	161	588	32.5
Pakistan	—	3	6	5	8	10	34	32.0
Sri Lanka	13	26	63	31	54	44	245	27.4
Other	11	18	12	8	3	3	57	8.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>30.3</i>
Americas								
Argentina	3	—	7	21	9	8	49	26.4
Canada	4	6	10	10	41	74	160	40.4
Caribbean	—	3	4	12	17	3	39	30.3
Central America	—	—	16	3	—	—	25	14.9
Chile	3	5	21	27	9	3	69	22.8
United States of America	15	15	26	39	53	104	295	36.0
Uruguay	—	—	8	15	15	—	41	28.4
Other	5	3	12	15	13	7	57	24.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>31.4</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Kenya	3	3	—	4	4	4	22	29.0
Mauritius	3	3	16	18	53	8	110	32.0
South Africa	26	31	47	83	42	81	334	25.6
Zimbabwe	5	—	10	9	4	6	42	20.5
Other	5	6	19	10	22	12	82	29.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Other and not stated	—	3	7	6	14	20	906	36.5
Total	756	934	2 854	3 306	6 752	20 509	132 292	(b) 44.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes duration of residence not stated and duration of residence not applicable (for deaths of Australian-born persons).

(b) Median duration for overseas-born only.

CHAPTER **5** **UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH**

5.1 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Males—Selected years

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of deaths and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes	67 073	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330
Chapter I Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)						
Septicaemia (A40, A41)	790	842	867	887	952	926
Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)(a)	342	401	454	442	507	520
166	156	162	134	119	114	
Chapter II Neoplasms (C00–D48)	20 168	20 283	20 545	21 126	21 459	21 505
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	19 816	19 866	20 153	20 753	21 041	21 081
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	5 432	5 600	5 676	5 918	5 759	5 980
Oesophagus (C15)	648	641	667	711	684	771
Stomach (C16)	754	754	775	750	762	703
Colon (C18)	1 736	1 771	1 753	1 760	1 610	1 584
Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus and anal canal (C19–C21)	741	734	780	855	838	835
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	428	449	510	538	536	615
Pancreas (C25)	809	868	864	950	943	946
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	4 714	4 655	4 587	4 642	4 760	4 510
Melanoma of skin (C43)	623	631	624	686	716	759
Breast (C50)	19	22	19	27	18	9
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovary (C56)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	2 593	2 546	2 700	2 753	2 888	2 878
Prostate (C61)	2 556	2 499	2 663	2 711	2 852	2 842
Urinary tract (C64–C68)	1 045	1 112	1 076	1 162	1 193	1 123
Kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	448	482	469	496	518	501
Bladder (C67)	561	587	574	629	644	589
Brain (C71)	563	588	622	631	652	652
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	1 906	1 962	2 062	1 997	2 126	2 074
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	767	768	772	803	843	808
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	352	417	392	373	418	424
Chapter III Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	199	195	190	183	181	191
Chapter IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	2 003	2 001	2 141	2 223	2 383	2 449
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	1 481	1 485	1 594	1 639	1 771	1 807
Chapter V Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	1 409	1 256	1 358	1 073	1 254	1 243
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (F00–F09)	619	648	668	683	841	889
Chapter VI Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	1 735	1 818	1 839	1 894	2 145	1 916
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	485	493	455	497	565	481
Chapter VII Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00–H59)	2	—	—	2	1	2
Chapter VIII Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	5	—	4	3	3	4

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See paragraph 25–26 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Deaths, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

5.1 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Males—Selected years *continued*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of deaths and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes <i>cont.</i>	67 073	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330
Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	25 159	24 824	23 756	23 602	23 988	23 399
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	18 523	18 116	17 172	17 027	17 278	16 838
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	67	84	101	82	83	97
Hypertensive diseases (I10–I15)	432	432	449	443	457	485
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	15 256	14 865	14 052	13 906	13 855	13 534
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	8 525	8 028	7 586	7 484	7 474	6 938
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (I26–I52)	2 977	2 955	2 795	2 824	3 117	2 989
Heart failure (I50)	1 068	989	982	982	1 033	969
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	4 910	4 894	4 913	4 852	4 969	4 835
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	1 408	1 476	1 321	1 381	1 382	1 335
Atherosclerosis (I70)	204	229	187	175	175	170
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	865	882	798	793	836	813
Chapter X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	5 304	5 296	5 923	5 725	6 169	6 224
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	845	765	1 312	1 184	1 353	1 558
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	3 649	3 609	3 514	3 419	3 567	3 373
Emphysema (J43)	541	575	490	408	461	418
Asthma and status asthmaticus (J45, J46)	187	160	169	175	158	108
Chapter XI Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	2 013	2 111	2 063	2 036	2 217	2 289
Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum (K20–K31)	313	313	331	301	285	282
Gastric and duodenal ulcer (K25–K27)	214	215	232	203	189	181
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	867	863	805	822	918	983
Chapter XII Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	96	108	99	106	119	109
Chapter XIII Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	227	300	279	285	347	316
Arthropathies and systemic connective tissue disorders (M00–M36)	157	208	187	186	208	179
Chapter XIV Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	1 197	1 232	1 186	1 242	1 333	1 339
Renal failure (N17–N19)	795	842	802	813	919	960
Chapter XV Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapter XVI Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	333	377	360	395	372	341
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery (P00–P04)	160	214	177	197	193	219
Chapter XVII Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	335	392	326	335	316	316
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20–Q28)	113	133	115	117	125	124
Chapter XVIII Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	351	324	364	272	375	488

.. not applicable

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Deaths, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

5.1 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Males—Selected years *continued*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of deaths and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes cont.	67 073	67 227	66 817	66 835	68 885	68 330
Chapter XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	5 747	5 868	5 517	5 446	5 271	5 273
Accidents (V01–X59)	3 163	3 486	3 299	3 155	3 099	3 100
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 435	1 441	1 459	1 495	1 403	1 336
Falls (W00–W19)	270	309	308	354	334	379
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	191	203	179	210	176	143
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	2 150	2 002	1 860	1 935	1 817	1 736
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X70)	1 035	868	807	855	846	820
Assault (X85–Y09)	203	204	197	192	187	196

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Deaths, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

5.2 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Females—Selected years

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of death and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes	60 129	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962
Chapter I Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)						
Septicaemia (A40, A41)	664	761	779	788	838	828
Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)(a)	10	10	11	14	12	12
Chapter II Neoplasms (C00–D48)	15 441	15 573	15 829	16 371	16 967	16 887
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	15 137	15 187	15 475	15 997	16 581	16 477
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	4 310	4 312	4 379	4 462	4 624	4 680
Oesophagus (C15)	322	299	287	333	323	362
Stomach (C16)	441	447	414	461	457	477
Colon (C18)	1 659	1 557	1 665	1 582	1 616	1 455
Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus and anal canal (C19–C21)	504	514	514	548	585	573
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	213	234	227	240	298	289
Pancreas (C25)	801	850	873	859	891	956
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	2 028	2 148	2 291	2 396	2 543	2 466
Melanoma of skin (C43)	343	359	356	383	339	373
Breast (C50)	2 557	2 505	2 511	2 585	2 698	2 713
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	1 374	1 300	1 402	1 506	1 527	1 410
Ovary (C56)	736	737	774	833	852	782
Male genital organs (C60–C63)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prostate (C61)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urinary tract (C64–C68)	599	605	579	662	646	622
Kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	319	320	295	346	321	306
Bladder (C67)	249	252	247	275	282	280
Brain (C71)	439	430	435	448	492	471
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	1 621	1 596	1 682	1 663	1 665	1 638
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	564	578	582	582	581	596
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	304	386	354	374	386	410
Chapter III Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	237	255	223	225	247	263
Chapter IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	1 962	2 099	2 016	2 091	2 283	2 272
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	1 396	1 462	1 412	1 439	1 558	1 582
Chapter V Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	1 463	1 552	1 716	1 631	1 918	1 998
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (F00–F09)	1 179	1 296	1 439	1 454	1 706	1 807
Chapter VI Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	1 982	2 072	2 200	2 310	2 477	2 408
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	982	1 023	1 104	1 110	1 286	1 131
Chapter VII Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00–H59)	3	5	1	1	1	6
Chapter VIII Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	5	6	5	4	3	3

.. not applicable

(a) See paragraphs 25–26 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Death, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

5.2 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Females—Selected years *continued*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of death and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes cont.	60 129	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962
Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	26 628	26 479	25 931	25 724	26 306	25 436
All heart diseases (I05–I09, I11, I13, I20–I25, I26, I27, I30–I52)	17 457	17 229	16 747	16 620	16 895	16 223
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	149	177	164	160	191	190
Hypertensive diseases (I10–I15)	777	745	753	780	896	879
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	13 043	12 744	12 469	12 328	12 208	11 905
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	7 352	7 124	7 030	6 959	6 844	6 511
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (I26–I52)	3 822	3 896	3 713	3 747	4 023	3 678
Heart failure (I50)	1 727	1 725	1 662	1 630	1 696	1 463
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	7 361	7 372	7 387	7 294	7 564	7 405
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	1 312	1 388	1 296	1 244	1 259	1 207
Atherosclerosis (I70)	373	423	324	282	324	247
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	536	568	539	545	550	514
Chapter X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 310	4 317	4 984	4 901	5 499	5 668
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	1 178	1 133	1 625	1 518	1 731	2 008
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	2 485	2 487	2 448	2 497	2 689	2 612
Emphysema (J43)	264	312	231	270	282	237
Asthma and status asthmaticus (J45, J46)	294	264	285	247	239	206
Chapter XI Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 954	2 110	2 078	2 053	2 242	2 212
Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum (K20–K31)	340	335	360	333	356	326
Gastric and duodenal ulcer (K25–K27)	241	231	245	237	232	194
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	378	380	357	374	436	407
Chapter XII Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	164	181	153	159	215	196
Chapter XIII Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	524	562	573	611	668	683
Arthropathies and systemic connective tissue disorders (M00–M36)	371	360	388	375	410	410
Chapter XIV Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	1 500	1 536	1 506	1 570	1 650	1 662
Renal failure (N17–N19)	877	919	913	891	1 006	1 026
Chapter XV Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	7	11	15	12	12	8
Chapter XVI Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	256	264	282	286	303	266
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery (P00–P04)	125	147	137	189	170	175
Chapter XVII Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	277	323	284	279	279	281
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20–Q28)	99	118	97	98	99	95
Chapter XVIII Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	284	276	318	263	365	409

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Death, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

5.2 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH, Females—Selected years *continued*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Cause of death and ICD code</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes <i>cont.</i>	60 129	60 875	61 474	61 709	64 822	63 962
Chapter XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	2 468	2 493	2 581	2 430	2 549	2 476
Accidents (V01–X59)	1 679	1 801	1 839	1 685	1 807	1 765
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	551	570	556	509	504	475
Falls (W00–W19)	195	211	257	280	295	330
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	58	75	50	51	56	58
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	533	490	503	519	503	477
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X70)	182	160	182	195	199	176
Assault (X85–Y09)	104	96	116	108	104	82

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Death, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001).

6.1 INFANT DEATHS, Age—Selected years

Years	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	Total under one week	One week and under four weeks	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES							
1983	469	207	676	121	797	505	1 302
1988	425	199	624	117	741	486	1 227
1993	321	140	461	123	584	334	918
1998	228	132	360	114	474	232	706
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
FEMALES							
1983	386	160	546	118	664	361	1 025
1988	297	142	439	115	554	351	905
1993	252	104	356	77	433	240	673
1998	198	83	281	87	368	178	546
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
PERSONS							
1983	855	367	1 222	239	1 461	866	2 327
1988	722	341	1 063	232	1 295	837	2 132
1993	573	244	817	200	1 017	574	1 591
1998	426	215	641	201	842	410	1 252
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

6.2

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age—Selected years

Years	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	Under one day	One day to six days	Total under one week	One week and under four weeks	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Under one year
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
MALES							
1983	3.8	1.7	5.4	1.0	6.4	4.1	10.5
1988	3.4	1.6	4.9	0.9	5.9	3.9	9.7
1993	2.4	1.0	3.5	0.9	4.4	2.5	6.9
1998	1.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	3.7	1.8	5.5
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
FEMALES							
1983	3.3	1.4	4.6	1.0	5.6	3.1	8.7
1988	2.5	1.2	3.7	1.0	4.6	2.9	7.5
1993	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.6	3.4	1.9	5.3
1998	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.7	3.0	1.5	4.5
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
PERSONS							
1983	3.5	1.5	5.0	1.0	6.0	3.6	9.6
1988	2.9	1.4	4.3	0.9	5.3	3.4	8.7
1993	2.2	0.9	3.1	0.8	3.9	2.2	6.1
1998	1.7	0.9	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.6	5.0
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

(a) Per 1,000 live births.

6.3 INFANT DEATHS, States and territories—Selected years

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Years	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1983	827	543	417	183	179	80	57	41	2 327
1988	775	486	339	152	214	65	66	35	2 132
1993	552	347	327	104	147	40	55	19	1 591
1998	371	283	299	73	123	34	45	24	1 252
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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
Years	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1983	9.9	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.8	11.3	18.2	9.9	9.6
1988	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	9.6	19.2	8.1	8.7
1993	6.2	5.4	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	15.3	4.3	6.1
1998	4.3	4.7	6.4	4.0	5.0	5.7	12.4	6.0	5.0
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

(a) Per 1,000 live births

(b) Includes Other Territories.

6.5 INFANT DEATHS, Age—States and territories—2003

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	<i>Under one day</i>	<i>One day to six days</i>	<i>Total under one week</i>	<i>One week and under four weeks</i>	<i>Under four weeks</i>	<i>Four weeks and under one year</i>	<i>Under one year</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES							
New South Wales	76	34	110	23	133	80	213
Victoria	87	34	121	27	148	39	187
Queensland	46	23	69	17	86	46	132
South Australia	11	3	12	—	14	15	29
Western Australia	19	7	26	9	35	19	54
Tasmania	9	4	13	4	17	7	24
Northern Territory	11	3	14	3	17	5	22
Australian Capital Territory	8	3	10	—	11	5	16
<i>Australia(a)</i>	267	108	375	86	461	216	677
FEMALES							
New South Wales	82	36	118	20	138	47	185
Victoria	70	13	83	11	94	28	122
Queensland	37	13	50	15	65	33	98
South Australia	18	4	22	4	26	10	36
Western Australia	14	7	21	6	27	19	46
Tasmania	7	—	8	3	11	5	16
Northern Territory	3	—	4	—	4	6	10
Australian Capital Territory	—	3	3	3	6	3	8
<i>Australia(a)</i>	232	77	309	63	372	150	522
PERSONS							
New South Wales	158	70	228	43	271	127	398
Victoria	157	47	204	38	242	67	309
Queensland	83	36	119	32	151	79	230
South Australia	29	5	34	6	40	25	65
Western Australia	33	14	47	15	62	38	100
Tasmania	16	5	21	7	28	12	40
Northern Territory	14	4	18	3	21	11	32
Australian Capital Territory	9	4	13	4	17	7	24
<i>Australia(a)</i>	499	185	684	149	833	366	1 199

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

6.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), Age—States and territories—2003

	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	<i>Under one day</i>	<i>One day to six days</i>	<i>Total under one week</i>	<i>One week and under four weeks</i>	<i>Under four weeks</i>	<i>Four weeks and under one year</i>	<i>Under one year</i>
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
New South Wales	1.8	0.8	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.5	4.6
Victoria	2.6	0.8	3.3	0.6	4.0	1.1	5.1
Queensland	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.7	3.1	1.6	4.8
South Australia	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.4	3.7
Western Australia	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.6	1.6	4.1
Tasmania	2.8	0.9	3.7	1.2	4.9	2.1	7.0
Northern Territory	3.7	1.1	4.7	0.8	5.5	2.9	8.4
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	1.0	3.1	1.0	4.1	1.7	5.8
Australia(b)	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.6	3.3	1.5	4.8

(a) Per 1,000 live births.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

CHAPTER **7**

LIFE TABLES

7.1 AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLE, Males—2001–2003

Age	$l_x(a)$ no.	$q_x(b)$ rate	$L_x(c)$ no.	$e^o_x(d)$ years	Age	$l_x(a)$ no.	$q_x(b)$ rate	$L_x(c)$ no.	$e^o_x(d)$ years
0	100 000	0.00555	99 512	77.8	50	94 660	0.00308	94 516	30.4
1	99 445	0.00044	99 422	77.2	51	94 369	0.00332	94 214	29.5
2	99 401	0.00032	99 384	76.2	52	94 055	0.00361	93 888	28.6
3	99 369	0.00024	99 357	75.3	53	93 715	0.00396	93 533	27.7
4	99 345	0.00018	99 336	74.3	54	93 344	0.00437	93 144	26.8
5	99 328	0.00016	99 320	73.3	55	92 936	0.00486	92 714	25.9
6	99 313	0.00014	99 305	72.3	56	92 485	0.00542	92 238	25.0
7	99 299	0.00013	99 292	71.3	57	91 983	0.00604	91 710	24.1
8	99 286	0.00012	99 280	70.3	58	91 428	0.00672	91 126	23.3
9	99 274	0.00012	99 268	69.3	59	90 813	0.00746	90 480	22.4
10	99 262	0.00012	99 257	68.3	60	90 136	0.00826	89 770	21.6
11	99 251	0.00012	99 245	67.3	61	89 392	0.00913	88 990	20.8
12	99 239	0.00013	99 233	66.3	62	88 576	0.01008	88 136	20.0
13	99 226	0.00015	99 219	65.4	63	87 683	0.01113	87 202	19.2
14	99 211	0.00021	99 201	64.4	64	86 706	0.01229	86 181	18.4
15	99 190	0.00032	99 175	63.4	65	85 641	0.01356	85 069	17.6
16	99 158	0.00047	99 136	62.4	66	84 480	0.01497	83 857	16.8
17	99 112	0.00063	99 082	61.4	67	83 215	0.01655	82 536	16.1
18	99 049	0.00081	99 011	60.5	68	81 838	0.01833	81 098	15.3
19	98 969	0.00088	98 926	59.5	69	80 338	0.02033	79 532	14.6
20	98 882	0.00090	98 838	58.6	70	78 704	0.02258	77 828	13.9
21	98 793	0.00093	98 747	57.6	71	76 927	0.02511	75 974	13.2
22	98 701	0.00094	98 654	56.7	72	74 995	0.02794	73 961	12.6
23	98 608	0.00096	98 561	55.7	73	72 900	0.03109	71 781	11.9
24	98 513	0.00097	98 466	54.8	74	70 633	0.03459	69 426	11.3
25	98 418	0.00099	98 369	53.8	75	68 189	0.03847	66 893	10.7
26	98 320	0.00101	98 271	52.9	76	65 566	0.04274	64 180	10.1
27	98 221	0.00103	98 170	51.9	77	62 764	0.04743	61 289	9.5
28	98 119	0.00106	98 068	51.0	78	59 786	0.05256	58 228	8.9
29	98 016	0.00108	97 963	50.0	79	56 644	0.05815	55 009	8.4
30	97 910	0.00109	97 857	49.1	80	53 350	0.06425	51 647	7.9
31	97 803	0.00111	97 749	48.1	81	49 923	0.07104	48 159	7.4
32	97 695	0.00113	97 639	47.2	82	46 376	0.07874	44 559	6.9
33	97 584	0.00115	97 528	46.3	83	42 725	0.08754	40 861	6.5
34	97 471	0.00118	97 414	45.3	84	38 985	0.09764	37 086	6.0
35	97 357	0.00121	97 298	44.4	85	35 178	0.10913	33 259	5.6
36	97 239	0.00125	97 179	43.4	86	31 339	0.12174	29 427	5.3
37	97 118	0.00130	97 055	42.5	87	27 524	0.13512	25 653	4.9
38	96 992	0.00136	96 926	41.5	88	23 805	0.14895	22 014	4.6
39	96 860	0.00143	96 792	40.6	89	20 259	0.16292	18 586	4.4
40	96 722	0.00152	96 649	39.6	90	16 959	0.17673	15 433	4.1
41	96 575	0.00162	96 498	38.7	91	13 961	0.19013	12 604	3.9
42	96 419	0.00174	96 336	37.8	92	11 307	0.20249	10 132	3.7
43	96 251	0.00189	96 161	36.8	93	9 018	0.21575	8 017	3.5
44	96 069	0.00205	95 972	35.9	94	7 072	0.22899	6 236	3.3
45	95 872	0.00222	95 767	35.0	95	5 453	0.24219	4 769	3.1
46	95 659	0.00238	95 547	34.0	96	4 132	0.25536	3 584	3.0
47	95 432	0.00253	95 312	33.1	97	3 077	0.26848	2 646	2.9
48	95 190	0.00270	95 063	32.2	98	2 251	0.28156	1 919	2.7
49	94 933	0.00287	94 798	31.3	99	1 617	0.29459	1 367	2.6
					100	1 141	0.30757	(e)2 839	2.5

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

7.2 AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLE, Females—2001–2003

Age	l_x (a) no.	q_x (b) rate	L_x (c) no.	e^x (d) years	Age	l_x (a) no.	q_x (b) rate	L_x (c) no.	e^x (d) years
0	100 000	0.00449	99 602	82.8	50	97 043	0.00197	96 949	34.4
1	99 551	0.00040	99 529	82.2	51	96 852	0.00213	96 750	33.5
2	99 511	0.00019	99 501	81.2	52	96 646	0.00230	96 536	32.6
3	99 492	0.00016	99 484	80.3	53	96 423	0.00250	96 304	31.6
4	99 476	0.00013	99 469	79.3	54	96 182	0.00274	96 052	30.7
5	99 463	0.00011	99 457	78.3	55	95 919	0.00302	95 776	29.8
6	99 452	0.00010	99 447	77.3	56	95 629	0.00334	95 472	28.9
7	99 442	0.00009	99 438	76.3	57	95 310	0.00371	95 136	28.0
8	99 434	0.00008	99 429	75.3	58	94 956	0.00410	94 764	27.1
9	99 425	0.00008	99 422	74.3	59	94 566	0.00451	94 356	26.2
10	99 418	0.00008	99 414	73.3	60	94 140	0.00494	93 910	25.3
11	99 410	0.00009	99 405	72.3	61	93 674	0.00541	93 424	24.4
12	99 401	0.00010	99 396	71.3	62	93 168	0.00591	92 896	23.6
13	99 391	0.00012	99 386	70.3	63	92 617	0.00646	92 322	22.7
14	99 379	0.00016	99 372	69.3	64	92 019	0.00707	91 698	21.8
15	99 364	0.00020	99 354	68.4	65	91 368	0.00774	91 020	21.0
16	99 344	0.00024	99 332	67.4	66	90 661	0.00849	90 281	20.2
17	99 320	0.00028	99 306	66.4	67	89 891	0.00933	89 477	19.3
18	99 292	0.00030	99 277	65.4	68	89 052	0.01028	88 601	18.5
19	99 262	0.00032	99 246	64.4	69	88 137	0.01137	87 643	17.7
20	99 230	0.00033	99 214	63.4	70	87 135	0.01262	86 594	16.9
21	99 198	0.00033	99 181	62.5	71	86 036	0.01406	85 441	16.1
22	99 165	0.00032	99 149	61.5	72	84 826	0.01571	84 171	15.3
23	99 134	0.00031	99 118	60.5	73	83 493	0.01761	82 770	14.6
24	99 103	0.00032	99 087	59.5	74	82 023	0.01978	81 225	13.8
25	99 071	0.00033	99 055	58.5	75	80 401	0.02223	79 521	13.1
26	99 039	0.00035	99 022	57.6	76	78 613	0.02501	77 645	12.4
27	99 004	0.00037	98 986	56.6	77	76 647	0.02814	75 585	11.7
28	98 968	0.00039	98 949	55.6	78	74 490	0.03170	73 328	11.0
29	98 930	0.00041	98 910	54.6	79	72 129	0.03578	70 858	10.3
30	98 889	0.00043	98 868	53.6	80	69 549	0.04047	68 162	9.7
31	98 847	0.00045	98 825	52.7	81	66 734	0.04586	65 225	9.1
32	98 802	0.00048	98 778	51.7	82	63 674	0.05202	62 039	8.5
33	98 754	0.00051	98 729	50.7	83	60 361	0.05904	58 600	7.9
34	98 704	0.00055	98 677	49.7	84	56 797	0.06699	54 914	7.4
35	98 649	0.00059	98 621	48.8	85	52 993	0.07593	50 998	6.9
36	98 591	0.00063	98 561	47.8	86	48 969	0.08593	46 879	6.4
37	98 529	0.00068	98 496	46.8	87	44 761	0.09703	42 599	6.0
38	98 462	0.00074	98 426	45.9	88	40 418	0.10929	38 213	5.6
39	98 389	0.00080	98 351	44.9	89	36 001	0.12269	33 789	5.2
40	98 311	0.00087	98 269	43.9	90	31 584	0.13703	29 409	4.9
41	98 226	0.00094	98 180	43.0	91	27 256	0.15206	25 165	4.5
42	98 133	0.00102	98 084	42.0	92	23 112	0.16756	21 150	4.3
43	98 033	0.00111	97 979	41.0	93	19 239	0.18342	17 443	4.0
44	97 924	0.00121	97 865	40.1	94	15 710	0.19814	14 117	3.8
45	97 805	0.00132	97 742	39.1	95	12 597	0.21004	11 235	3.6
46	97 676	0.00143	97 607	38.2	96	9 952	0.21982	8 821	3.5
47	97 536	0.00155	97 462	37.2	97	7 764	0.22983	6 841	3.3
48	97 385	0.00169	97 304	36.3	98	5 980	0.24122	5 232	3.2
49	97 221	0.00182	97 133	35.4	99	4 537	0.25283	3 941	3.0
					100	3 390	0.26455	(e)9 873	2.9

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

(e) At age 100, L100+ is shown.

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

Selected years (b)	AGE (YEARS)									
	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES										
1983	72.13	71.89	63.16	53.56	44.26	34.78	25.70	17.73	11.18	6.45
1988	73.10	72.82	64.03	54.43	45.20	35.79	26.66	18.39	11.62	6.75
1993	74.98	74.50	65.69	55.98	46.60	37.20	27.97	19.48	12.38	7.03
1996–1998	75.86	75.31	66.48	56.77	47.43	38.05	28.80	20.18	12.86	7.32
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
FEMALES										
1983	78.77	78.46	69.67	59.84	50.11	40.43	31.08	22.38	14.62	8.31
1988	79.53	79.13	70.33	60.51	50.79	41.11	31.72	22.89	14.96	8.55
1993	80.87	80.30	71.46	61.62	51.84	42.15	32.67	23.70	15.57	8.89
1996–1998	81.52	80.91	72.04	62.20	52.43	42.73	33.25	24.25	16.01	9.13
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

(a) Prior to 1995 and from 1999, expectation of life has been based on annual life tables calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. From 1995 to 1998 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years, the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

7.4

PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL FROM BIRTH TO SPECIFIC AGES, Australia(a)

Selected years (b)	AGE (YEARS)								
	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
1983	99.0	98.6	97.9	96.5	95.2	92.3	83.8	65.3	34.6
1988	99.0	98.7	98.0	96.5	95.1	92.5	85.4	68.2	37.6
1993	99.3	99.0	98.6	97.4	96.0	93.7	87.7	72.5	43.5
1996-1998	99.4	99.2	98.7	97.4	96.0	93.9	88.6	74.7	46.7
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
FEMALES									
1983	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.1	97.4	95.6	90.9	80.2	56.9
1988	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.2	97.5	95.9	91.7	81.9	59.1
1993	99.5	99.3	99.0	98.6	98.0	96.6	93.1	84.3	63.1
1996-1998	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.7	98.1	96.7	93.3	85.2	65.4
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

(a) Based on life tables. Prior to 1995 and from 1999, expectation of life has been based on annual life tables calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. From 1995 to 1998 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary. For census years, the Australian Government Actuary also produces life tables. See paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

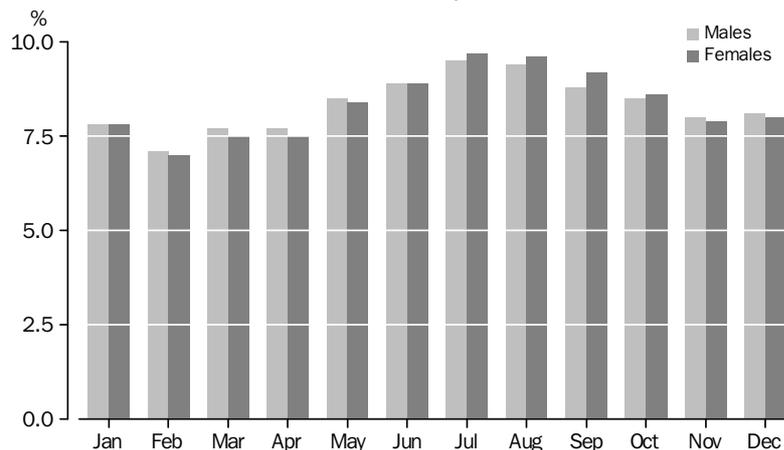
DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SAME YEAR AS THEY OCCURRED

Deaths presented in this chapter are on a year of occurrence basis, derived from deaths that have been registered up to 31 December 2003. With year of occurrence deaths data, some deaths that have occurred during the calendar year may not be registered until the following year or several years after the event. It is for this reason these deaths counts are considered preliminary and are subject to change as deaths which have occurred up to 31 December 2003 and not registered by this date, get registered in 2004 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 increases substantially for those deaths which occur close to the end of the year. In 2003, 95.6% of deaths registered also occurred in 2003. 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 2000–2002, an average of 130,200 deaths occurred each year in Australia. Based on combined data for the three years, the months where the largest number of deaths occurred were the winter months of July (19,300 male deaths and 18,200 females deaths) and August (19,100 male deaths and 18,000 females deaths). February had the fewest deaths (14,400 male deaths and 13,200 females deaths).

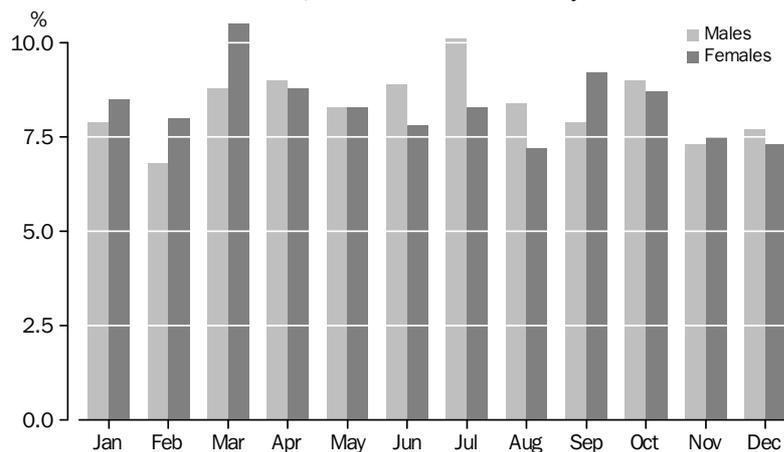
8.1 MONTH OF DEATH, Preliminary—2000–2002



Monthly occurrence of infant deaths

During the period 2000–2002, an average of 1,300 infant deaths occurred in Australia each year. There is less seasonality associated with infant deaths, as is visible in graph 8.2. Based on combined data for 2000–2002, the months of November and February (both 280) experienced the least number of infant deaths, while March (360) and July (350) were the months that experienced the largest number of infant deaths.

8.2 MONTH OF DEATH, Infants—Preliminary—2000–2002



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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE									
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1983	22 081	15 811	9 687	5 469	4 749	1 873	378	431	60 479
1988	23 246	16 566	10 782	5 786	5 296	1 933	415	554	64 578
1993	22 605	16 311	11 147	5 923	5 608	1 954	475	633	64 661
1998	23 522	16 516	12 155	6 127	5 777	1 925	519	641	67 186
1999	23 777	16 421	12 138	5 869	5 862	1 935	540	685	67 231
2000	23 614	16 470	12 137	6 103	5 652	1 908	565	658	67 111
2001	23 192	16 417	12 222	6 091	5 738	1 959	539	719	66 879
2002	23 904	17 068	12 557	6 095	5 801	2 013	564	671	68 678
2003(c)	22 579	16 054	11 713	5 901	5 679	1 947	486	692	65 054
FEMALES									
1983	18 775	13 518	7 304	4 433	3 534	1 494	224	396	49 678
1988	20 233	14 470	8 327	4 918	4 107	1 654	257	454	54 420
1993	19 910	14 817	8 925	5 404	4 684	1 679	276	480	56 177
1998	21 253	15 549	10 140	5 644	4 929	1 776	341	608	60 242
1999	21 439	15 562	10 601	5 477	5 069	1 787	330	653	60 922
2000	22 073	15 778	10 488	5 735	4 880	1 805	324	667	61 753
2001	21 459	15 812	10 614	5 906	5 174	1 898	331	684	61 879
2002	22 323	16 481	11 323	5 831	5 418	1 936	349	706	64 369
2003(c)	21 812	15 600	10 310	5 694	5 221	1 862	286	630	61 418
PERSONS									
1983	40 856	29 329	16 991	9 902	8 283	3 367	602	827	110 157
1988	43 479	31 036	19 109	10 704	9 403	3 587	672	1 008	118 998
1993	42 515	31 128	20 072	11 327	10 292	3 633	751	1 113	120 838
1998	44 775	32 065	22 295	11 771	10 706	3 701	860	1 249	127 428
1999	45 216	31 983	22 739	11 346	10 931	3 722	870	1 338	128 153
2000	45 687	32 248	22 625	11 838	10 532	3 713	889	1 325	128 864
2001	44 651	32 229	22 836	11 997	10 912	3 857	870	1 403	128 758
2002	46 227	33 549	23 880	11 926	11 219	3 949	913	1 377	133 047
2003(c)	44 391	31 654	22 023	11 595	10 900	3 809	772	1 322	126 472

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

Age groups (years)	1983	1988	1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
0	1 312	1 176	887	723	806	720	753	663	626
1-4	272	211	241	198	165	155	144	164	140
5-9	184	143	113	100	98	100	99	94	87
10-14	198	180	131	123	112	125	109	112	75
15-19	699	783	525	500	529	509	470	428	408
20-24	1 037	1 024	836	874	827	708	665	601	576
25-29	860	1 017	816	1 009	1 002	920	740	739	628
30-34	765	908	980	1 041	983	925	869	854	729
35-39	822	952	1 039	1 143	1 073	1 107	1 014	954	876
40-44	1 064	1 327	1 235	1 314	1 285	1 356	1 252	1 261	1 251
45-49	1 507	1 517	1 707	1 636	1 650	1 663	1 680	1 776	1 683
50-54	2 790	2 344	2 185	2 354	2 389	2 427	2 372	2 347	2 111
55-59	4 616	3 764	3 174	3 063	3 095	3 068	3 242	3 194	3 227
60-64	6 087	6 189	5 026	4 354	4 159	4 137	4 275	4 227	4 028
65-69	7 767	7 960	7 778	6 675	6 280	5 963	5 714	5 684	5 433
70-74	9 125	9 435	9 458	9 649	9 556	9 130	8 818	8 730	7 923
75-79	8 912	10 305	10 215	10 762	11 188	11 268	11 117	11 312	10 602
80-84	6 699	8 236	9 378	10 184	9 892	10 056	10 327	11 076	10 868
85 and over	5 749	7 097	8 930	11 475	12 131	12 761	13 204	14 422	13 777
Total(c)	60 479	64 578	64 661	67 186	67 231	67 111	66 879	68 678	65 054
FEMALES									
0	1 033	844	659	531	602	577	523	563	476
1-4	206	202	158	146	133	111	113	97	110
5-9	105	104	79	65	71	76	60	73	54
10-14	125	88	100	86	83	81	63	73	68
15-19	214	268	211	243	206	217	154	186	171
20-24	319	326	267	250	270	256	223	193	201
25-29	310	334	253	314	314	327	244	266	225
30-34	346	375	388	366	403	375	361	354	356
35-39	471	509	552	566	539	563	527	479	487
40-44	577	688	690	755	781	765	779	748	725
45-49	885	930	981	1 066	1 084	1 059	1 024	1 065	1 033
50-54	1 468	1 258	1 202	1 517	1 386	1 486	1 544	1 592	1 311
55-59	2 280	2 003	1 751	1 724	1 749	1 868	1 902	1 974	1 867
60-64	3 331	3 166	2 692	2 410	2 378	2 314	2 316	2 530	2 404
65-69	4 428	4 518	4 307	3 618	3 447	3 429	3 320	3 373	3 183
70-74	6 135	6 271	6 280	6 024	5 880	5 664	5 602	5 338	4 786
75-79	7 170	8 473	8 298	8 452	8 566	8 342	8 336	8 414	7 984
80-84	7 986	9 214	10 110	10 800	10 567	10 413	10 797	11 346	10 847
85 and over	12 286	14 846	17 199	21 308	22 462	23 829	23 981	25 680	25 129
Total(c)	49 678	54 420	56 177	60 242	60 922	61 753	61 879	64 369	61 418

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(c) Includes age not stated.

8.5 AGE AT DEATH(a), Year of occurrence—States and territories—2002(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	209	179	136	46	39	21	23	10	663
1–4	55	36	35	7	19	5	5	—	164
5–9	30	23	16	7	12	5	—	3	94
10–14	37	31	20	7	10	4	3	—	112
15–19	120	102	88	40	49	13	9	6	428
20–24	198	124	137	45	64	12	16	5	601
25–29	222	167	154	48	80	21	36	11	739
30–34	285	172	172	74	87	18	33	13	854
35–39	324	209	192	86	74	24	33	11	954
40–44	440	281	240	105	112	34	29	20	1 261
45–49	635	411	332	118	176	41	41	22	1 776
50–54	808	508	449	205	235	62	49	31	2 347
55–59	1 084	738	647	289	257	103	46	30	3 194
60–64	1 450	986	892	309	376	120	51	42	4 227
65–69	2 022	1 370	1 069	487	479	166	45	45	5 684
70–74	3 100	2 278	1 484	727	754	276	44	67	8 730
75–79	3 969	2 834	2 015	1 058	918	369	39	109	11 312
80–84	4 036	2 763	1 932	1 044	885	275	28	113	11 076
85 and over	4 876	3 853	2 547	1 393	1 144	442	35	132	14 422
Total(d)	23 904	17 068	12 557	6 095	5 801	2 013	564	671	68 678
FEMALES									
0	184	130	123	38	55	14	14	5	563
1–4	25	24	19	7	9	—	10	3	97
5–9	28	17	13	3	8	—	3	3	73
10–14	18	20	16	4	10	3	—	3	73
15–19	57	38	38	15	21	3	10	4	186
20–24	50	37	45	16	24	6	11	4	193
25–29	78	62	61	18	31	5	9	3	266
30–34	112	85	63	20	38	12	19	5	354
35–39	144	111	84	42	53	17	20	8	479
40–44	226	175	146	68	76	25	20	12	748
45–49	324	250	210	98	109	37	20	17	1 065
50–54	522	369	309	149	148	48	26	21	1 592
55–59	694	475	363	168	169	62	22	21	1 974
60–64	918	597	442	200	233	87	21	31	2 530
65–69	1 210	833	589	294	277	103	27	40	3 373
70–74	1 905	1 357	949	436	452	164	26	49	5 338
75–79	2 943	2 169	1 475	743	696	268	32	88	8 414
80–84	3 990	2 912	1 997	1 064	862	350	21	149	11 346
85 and over	8 893	6 818	4 381	2 448	2 128	730	37	245	25 680
Total(d)	22 323	16 481	11 323	5 831	5 418	1 936	349	706	64 369

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2002 is presented as it is more complete than data for 2003. Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Includes age not stated.

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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

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

1993	72.9	73.5	72.6	73.7	72.6	73.3	52.4	69.9	73.0
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	55.1	72.2	74.8
2000	75.3	75.8	74.8	76.1	74.6	75.3	56.4	73.8	75.3
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(d)	76.4	76.9	75.7	77.7	75.8	76.0	57.7	74.8	76.4

FEMALES

1993	79.6	80.2	79.0	79.9	79.7	79.1	56.7	77.3	79.6
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	62.1	81.1	81.8
2002	82.2	82.5	81.9	82.8	81.7	81.9	57.3	81.5	82.2
2003(d)	82.6	82.7	82.0	83.2	82.3	82.2	64.5	81.6	82.5

PERSONS

1993	76.0	76.8	75.4	76.8	76.2	75.9	54.1	72.9	76.1
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	76.5	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	57.1	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	78.0	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(d)	79.5	79.7	78.8	80.3	78.9	79.0	59.5	78.6	79.4

- (a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.
- (b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (c) Includes Other Territories.
- (d) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

Year	EARLY NEONATAL			LATE NEONATAL	TOTAL NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	TOTAL
	<i>Under one day</i>	<i>One day to six days</i>	<i>Total under one week</i>	<i>One week and under four weeks</i>	<i>Under four weeks</i>	<i>Four weeks and under one year</i>	<i>Under one year</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALE							
1998	242	140	382	116	498	225	723
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	238	111	349	87	436	227	663
2003(b)	245	100	345	81	426	200	626
FEMALE							
1998	185	85	270	87	357	174	531
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	205	114	319	75	394	169	563
2003(b)	211	74	285	57	342	134	476
PERSONS							
1998	427	225	652	203	855	399	1 254
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	443	225	668	162	830	396	1 226
2003(b)	456	174	630	138	768	334	1 102

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
<i>Year</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1983	826	554	417	179	192	81	54	42	2 345
1988	742	470	321	141	205	64	44	33	2 020
1993	547	313	331	105	145	35	50	20	1 546
1998	383	285	289	76	123	31	42	25	1 254
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	393	309	259	84	94	35	37	15	1 226
2003(c)	374	284	211	60	86	39	26	21	1 102

- (a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.
- (b) Includes Other Territories.
- (c) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001									
January	3 400	2 571	1 801	925	859	302	67	110	10 035
February	3 192	2 312	1 585	836	751	298	67	90	9 131
March	3 380	2 563	1 810	953	845	289	65	102	10 007
April	3 437	2 534	1 702	927	816	300	75	119	9 911
May	3 781	2 758	1 910	1 028	879	346	76	115	10 893
June	4 105	2 724	1 931	1 064	946	340	73	116	11 299
July	4 335	2 938	2 140	1 091	1 091	326	65	145	12 131
August	4 304	2 888	2 166	1 130	974	348	75	115	12 000
September	3 856	2 736	1 980	983	974	348	82	136	11 096
October	3 811	2 767	1 998	1 075	1 025	329	86	131	11 222
November	3 550	2 679	1 813	1 002	901	340	74	103	10 463
December	3 500	2 759	2 000	983	851	291	65	121	10 570
Total(c)	44 651	32 229	22 836	11 997	10 912	3 857	870	1 403	128 758
2002									
January	3 479	2 567	1 936	935	901	288	88	88	10 283
February	3 054	2 428	1 677	806	816	270	72	97	9 220
March	3 472	2 558	1 853	945	804	332	69	109	10 144
April	3 561	2 445	1 773	890	885	286	69	128	10 038
May	3 954	2 893	1 880	947	935	354	82	92	11 138
June	4 289	2 959	2 079	1 002	1 011	331	77	131	11 879
July	4 859	3 260	2 408	1 202	1 017	350	69	130	13 295
August	4 564	3 255	2 363	1 179	1 075	367	86	125	13 014
September	4 078	2 990	2 156	1 049	1 027	321	75	114	11 811
October	3 735	2 868	2 044	1 027	1 023	362	76	132	11 268
November	3 580	2 673	1 822	959	873	333	78	123	10 441
December	3 602	2 653	1 889	985	852	355	72	108	10 516
Total(c)	46 227	33 549	23 880	11 926	11 219	3 949	913	1 377	133 047
2003 (d)									
January	3 477	2 449	1 830	869	906	298	81	104	10 016
February	3 130	2 254	1 662	840	787	276	62	79	9 090
March	3 506	2 626	1 823	953	912	335	78	127	10 360
April	3 518	2 478	1 833	954	840	337	68	117	10 146
May	3 846	2 752	1 954	1 029	925	330	69	108	11 014
June	4 071	2 822	1 949	1 017	908	301	63	112	11 243
July	4 384	2 906	2 146	1 064	996	377	69	104	12 046
August	4 761	3 242	2 316	1 179	1 121	373	57	155	13 204
September	4 298	3 009	2 157	1 207	1 074	366	71	140	12 323
October	3 910	2 848	1 889	1 064	960	318	69	119	11 177
November	3 547	2 615	1 801	903	886	315	60	97	10 224
December	1 943	1 653	663	516	585	183	25	60	5 629
Total(c)	44 391	31 654	22 023	11 595	10 900	3 809	772	1 322	126 472

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes not stated.

(d) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
Month	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001									
January	34	20	18	9	8	3	4	—	96
February	31	18	24	6	9	—	3	—	90
March	54	18	35	10	11	6	—	—	136
April	37	22	29	5	7	—	5	—	108
May	36	19	26	5	17	5	4	—	114
June	37	28	9	8	6	4	3	—	95
July	30	26	22	10	15	5	4	—	114
August	28	25	19	7	7	3	3	—	93
September	34	34	20	6	8	3	4	—	110
October	44	22	31	5	14	—	4	3	123
November	29	18	21	5	9	—	3	—	84
December	35	21	28	10	11	3	5	—	113
Total(c)	429	271	282	86	122	35	40	11	1 276
2002									
January	23	31	25	10	9	3	7	—	108
February	29	15	18	8	8	5	5	—	88
March	37	26	24	7	12	6	3	—	115
April	44	29	22	8	8	—	4	3	118
May	27	30	19	5	6	5	—	—	93
June	41	31	21	4	11	—	3	—	113
July	38	39	22	10	5	4	3	—	123
August	28	27	19	8	6	3	—	—	93
September	33	26	21	6	7	3	5	—	101
October	35	16	24	8	8	4	—	4	101
November	26	20	27	9	7	—	4	—	94
December	32	19	17	—	7	—	—	—	79
Total(c)	393	309	259	84	94	35	37	15	1 226
2003 (d)									
January	26	24	19	5	8	5	3	—	89
February	23	28	22	5	8	—	—	4	92
March	34	21	17	5	6	—	3	—	89
April	37	25	14	3	4	—	—	3	89
May	31	36	19	12	12	—	4	—	116
June	29	31	20	5	9	3	3	5	105
July	35	21	18	5	9	3	3	—	95
August	38	21	19	7	8	8	—	—	103
September	36	23	28	4	4	3	3	—	102
October	38	24	17	5	8	—	3	3	98
November	37	18	12	4	6	8	—	3	89
December	10	12	6	3	4	3	—	—	35
Total(c)	374	284	211	60	86	39	26	21	1 102

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2003. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Includes not stated.

(d) Data for 2003 is incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

INTRODUCTION

There were 2,100 deaths registered in Australia in 2003 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 the Indigenous and the 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, the 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 the 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 2003, is likely to be an underestimate of the true number of Indigenous deaths.

Implied coverage rates for the 1999–2003 period, calculated using the 2001 census-based experimental Indigenous estimates and projections, are shown in table 9.1.

9.1 IMPLIED COVERAGE , Indigenous deaths—1999–2003

	<i>Registered deaths</i>	<i>Expected deaths</i>	<i>Implied coverage</i>
	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	2 390	5 278	45
Victoria	477	1 106	43
Queensland	2 788	5 200	54
South Australia	629	958	66
Western Australia	1 811	2 513	72
Tasmania	94	(a) . .	(a) . .
Nothern Territory	2 175	2 300	95
Australian Captial Territory	19	(a) . .	(a) . .
Australia(b)	10 390	18 038	58

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

IMPLIED COVERAGE OF
INDIGENOUS DEATHS
continued

The expected deaths for 1999–2003 in table 9.1 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 9.2 shows that improvements were largely driven by changes in Queensland, which only started to count Indigenous deaths in 1996, and changes in New South Wales, especially since 1998 when the counts suddenly rose to a much higher level than 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.

9.2 DEATHS (a), Indigenous people—1993–2003

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1993	194	50	—	111	386	6	376	9	1 134
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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(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 trend 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 *Information Paper: Issues in Monitoring Trends in Indigenous Mortality, Australia* (cat. no. 4716.0).

**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 9.3. There were 3,700 deaths registered in Australia in 2003, representing 3% of total deaths, for whom the Indigenous status was not specified. There is a likelihood 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.

9.3 DEATHS, Indigenous origin—2003

	<i>Indigenous(a)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
New South Wales	485	1.1	44 509	96.5	1 117	2.4	46 111
Victoria	82	0.2	31 155	94.6	1 688	5.1	32 925
Queensland	569	2.4	22 570	96.0	361	1.5	23 500
South Australia	137	1.1	11 828	97.1	220	1.8	12 185
Western Australia	338	3.0	10 759	95.1	214	1.9	11 311
Tasmania	23	0.6	3 898	98.3	44	1.1	3 965
Northern Territory	435	49.7	431	49.3	9	1.0	875
Australian Capital Territory	9	0.6	1 320	93.4	85	6.0	1 414
Australia(b)(c)	2 079	1.6	126 474	95.6	3 739	2.8	132 292

(a) States and Territories have differing levels of coverage. See table 9.1.
 (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, 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 by 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 9.4 and 9.5 show observed data but care should be exercised for New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

9.4 AGE AT DEATH(a), Indigenous origin(b)—Number—2003

	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.
INDIGENEOUS MALES									
NSW	16	6	10	26	35	45	52	100	290
Qld	25	9	18	33	43	65	48	91	332
SA	—	—	7	12	13	29	12	16	89
WA	12	6	18	12	33	34	33	53	204
NT	15	4	23	33	52	41	36	58	262
NON-INDIGENEOUS MALES									
NSW	185	99	301	397	675	1 237	2 491	17 279	22 665
Qld	107	61	212	289	421	716	1 432	8 806	12 044
SA	25	24	86	117	173	327	609	4 694	6 055
WA	39	23	107	142	182	338	634	4 134	5 600
NT	6	5	12	10	25	33	44	142	278
INDIGENEOUS FEMALES									
NSW	14	—	10	10	18	29	31	81	195
Qld	9	7	10	8	23	34	40	106	237
SA	4	—	—	—	11	10	5	14	48
WA	14	5	6	10	11	21	21	46	134
NT	6	4	7	13	34	32	21	56	173
NON-INDIGENEOUS FEMALES									
NSW	156	70	102	173	357	757	1 536	18 693	21 844
Qld	87	47	68	112	239	417	809	8 747	10 526
SA	32	12	40	51	98	200	357	4 983	5 773
WA	29	28	39	62	103	215	375	4 308	5 159
NT	4	—	4	4	5	10	23	101	153

— 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) Not stated Indigenous origin deaths 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.

AGE AT DEATH

*continued***9.5** AGE AT DEATH(a), Indigenous origin(b)—Proportion—2003

	0	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total(c)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	5.5	2.1	3.4	9.0	12.1	15.5	17.9	34.5	100.0
Qld	7.5	2.7	5.4	9.9	13.0	19.6	14.5	27.4	100.0
SA	—	—	7.9	13.5	14.6	32.6	13.5	18.0	100.0
WA	5.9	2.9	8.8	5.9	16.2	16.7	16.2	26.0	100.0
NT	5.7	1.5	8.8	12.6	19.8	15.6	13.7	22.1	100.0
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES									
NSW	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.8	3.0	5.5	11.0	76.2	100.0
Qld	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.5	5.9	11.9	73.1	100.0
SA	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	5.4	10.1	77.5	100.0
WA	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.5	3.3	6.0	11.3	73.8	100.0
NT	2.2	1.8	4.3	3.6	9.0	11.9	15.8	51.1	100.0
INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	7.2	1.0	5.1	5.1	9.2	14.9	15.9	41.5	100.0
Qld	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.4	9.7	14.3	16.9	44.7	100.0
SA	8.3	2.1	2.1	4.2	22.9	20.8	10.4	29.2	100.0
WA	10.4	3.7	4.5	7.5	8.2	15.7	15.7	34.3	100.0
NT	3.5	2.3	4.0	7.5	19.7	18.5	12.1	32.4	100.0
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES									
NSW	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.5	7.0	85.6	100.0
Qld	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3	4.0	7.7	83.1	100.0
SA	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	3.5	6.2	86.3	100.0
WA	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	7.3	83.5	100.0
NT	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.6	3.3	6.5	15.0	66.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Not stated Indigenous origin deaths 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.

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 to older age groups will result in observed median age at death being underestimated.

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

In 2003, the median age at death of an Indigenous male ranged between 46–57 years (of the selected states and territories presented in table 9.6) and the median age at death of an Indigenous female ranged between 50–62 years. In contrast, the median age at death for non-Indigenous males and females ranged between 66–78 years and 75–83 years respectively.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH
continued

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

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT
INDIGENOUS MALES (b)					
1998	50.3	46.9	44.0	45.0	45.5
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
NON-INDIGENOUS MALES					
1998	74.7	74.4	75.6	74.1	56.3
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
INDIGENOUS FEMALES (b)					
1998	58.0	59.3	50.5	57.0	49.7
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
NON-INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
1998	81.0	80.6	82.1	81.1	68.0
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

- (a) Not stated Indigenous origin deaths 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 9.7 presents Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) which are calculated from infant deaths and births registered during the specific periods. IMRs for Indigenous people are almost twice the rates for total persons.

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

	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	NT
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
INDIGENOUS MALES					
1998–2000	11.9	15.8	8.4	18.8	20.9
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
INDIGENOUS FEMALES					
1998–2000	11.7	9.0	7.2	14.9	22.1
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
INDIGENOUS PERSONS					
1998–2000	11.8	12.5	7.8	16.9	21.5
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
TOTAL PERSONS					
1998–2000	5.1	6.1	4.3	4.7	11.9
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

- (a) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.
- (b) Not stated Indigenous origin deaths have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous births and infant deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
RATES

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

The rates for the years beyond 1996–2001 are not calculated due to the lack of reliable death registration data.

INDIGENOUS LIFE
EXPECTANCY

The latest available expectancies of life at birth for the Indigenous population are for the period 1996–2001 (see tables 9.8 to 9.12). At the national level, experimental Indigenous life expectancy at birth for 1996–2001 is estimated at 59.4 years for males and 64.8 years for females. This is well below the 77.8 years and 82.8 years for total males and females respectively, for the 2001–2003 period.

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

	MALES				FEMALES			
	$lx(b)$	$qx(c)$	$Lx(d)$	$e^x(e)$	$lx(b)$	$qx(c)$	$Lx(d)$	$e^x(e)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	years
0	100 000	0.01069	99 059	60.0	100 000	0.00903	99 205	65.1
1–4	98 931	0.00389	394 869	59.6	99 097	0.00247	395 841	64.7
5–9	98 546	0.00313	491 871	55.9	98 852	0.00202	493 709	60.8
10–14	98 238	0.00207	490 812	51.0	98 652	0.00131	493 007	56.0
15–19	98 035	0.01174	487 636	46.1	98 523	0.00640	491 212	51.0
20–24	96 884	0.01590	480 834	41.7	97 892	0.00789	487 600	46.3
25–29	95 344	0.02802	470 452	37.3	97 120	0.01226	482 855	41.7
30–34	92 672	0.03524	455 385	33.3	95 929	0.01801	475 459	37.2
35–39	89 406	0.04173	437 827	29.4	94 201	0.02106	466 250	32.8
40–44	85 675	0.04941	418 275	25.6	92 217	0.03135	454 312	28.5
45–49	81 442	0.07123	393 436	21.8	89 326	0.04803	436 575	24.3
50–54	75 641	0.10329	359 548	18.2	85 036	0.07362	410 441	20.4
55–59	67 828	0.14925	314 805	15.0	78 776	0.11391	372 826	16.8
60–64	57 705	0.20421	259 516	12.2	69 803	0.17816	318 804	13.6
65–69	45 921	0.27584	198 097	9.7	57 367	0.23585	253 184	11.0
70–74	33 254	0.39800	132 930	7.5	43 837	0.31745	184 900	8.6
75–79	20 019	0.51836	72 551	5.7	29 921	0.44932	115 112	6.5
80–84	9 642	0.64271	31 066	4.4	16 477	0.60023	55 787	4.8
85 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***9.9** ABRIDGED EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES,
Queensland—1996–2001

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

- (a) l_x — number of persons at exact age x .
 (b) q_x — proportion dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.
 (c) L_x — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.
 (d) $e^{\circ}x$ — expectation of life at exact age x .

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) l_x — number of persons at exact age x .
 (b) q_x — proportion dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.
 (c) L_x — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.
 (d) $e^{\circ}x$ — expectation of life at exact age x .

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

	MALES				FEMALES			
	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^{\circ}x(d)$	$l_x(a)$	$q_x(b)$	$L_x(c)$	$e^{\circ}x(d)$
	no.	rate	no.	years	no.	rate	no.	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) l_x — number of persons at exact age x .(b) q_x — proportion dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$.(c) L_x — number of person years lived within the age interval x to $x+1$.(d) $e^{\circ}x$ — expectation of life at exact age x .

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The registration of deaths is the responsibility of the 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 of delays in registration, 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

<i>Year</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>%</i>
1992	94.3	1998	96.0
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

3 For deaths data, cell values less than three have been randomly allocated a value of zero or three to assist in the preservation of confidentiality of information, with the exception of tables 5.1 and 5.2.

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 3.7 shows the number of deaths cross-classified by state or territory of usual residence and state or territory of registration.

6 In 2003 there were 336 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

<i>State/territory of registration</i>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
New South Wales	130	120	145	127	114	139	100
Victoria	55	49	64	55	51	50	48
Queensland	98	91	90	110	107	92	109
South Australia	16	21	14	17	12	18	19
Western Australia	55	61	50	41	50	47	44
Tasmania	4	4	7	7	11	—	10
Northern Territory	11	17	16	17	18	13	6
Australian Capital Territory	6	8	4	3	6	—	—
Australia	375	371	390	377	369	363	336

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EXCLUSIONS

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

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

THE EFFECT OF THE 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 as was the case for many of the Australians killed in the Bali bombing.

11 As deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside of Australia are not within the scope of the collection most of the Australian victims of the Bali bombing have been excluded from these statistics. Only eight victims of the bombing died after arrival or en route to Australia and have been included in 2002 statistics. The 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).

International comparison

13 After the attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 the National Center for Health Statistics in the United States of America assigned preliminary codes within the ICD-10 classification for deaths by terrorism. To classify a death as terrorist-related in the United States of America, it is necessary for the incident to be designated as such by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

14 The ABS has not adopted the terrorism codes but has coded these deaths using the standard ICD-10 classification and coding rules. If the terrorism codes were to be used and the Bali bombing was classified as a terrorist-related incident these deaths would have been classified as U01.2 Terrorism involving other explosives and fragments.

INDIGENOUS DEATHS

Coverage of Indigenous deaths

15 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.

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

17 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.

18 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.

19 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.

20 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

21 For deaths registered in 1999, the 10th revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was introduced for the coding of causes of death. Deaths registered in 1997 and 1998 have since been coded to ICD-10. Causes of death descriptions and corresponding codes used in this publication relate to particular causes or groups of causes as classified in ICD-10. The introduction of ICD-10 has broken the underlying cause of death series, particularly at the more detailed level of classification. For information on the differences between ICD-9 and ICD-10, please refer to *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

22 Deaths registered prior to 1997 are coded on the 9th version of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). For cause of death tables, new time series tables have been constructed commencing from 1997 on ICD-10.

CAUSES OF DEATH *continued*

23 The time series summary table (table 5.1) includes causes of death data. Data prior to 1997 is coded to ICD-9 and is not directly comparable with later years presented in the table. The pre-1997 data in this table relates to:

- Malignant neoplasms (140–208)
- Ischaemic heart diseases (410–414)
- Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions (including asthma, emphysema and bronchitis (490–496)
- Accidents (E800–E949)

24 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.

25 ICD-10 allows for the coding of AIDS and AIDS-related deaths (B20-B24). As ICD-9 did not directly accommodate the coding of AIDS and AIDS-related deaths, cases where AIDS was the underlying cause were coded to ICD-9 deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (279.1), from 1988 to 1995. In 1996, ABS adopted ICD-9 Clinically Modified (CM) for coding of AIDS and AIDS-related deaths. Hence, for 1996, all AIDS-related deaths (i.e. deaths where AIDS was mentioned in any place on the death certificate) were coded to HIV infection (042–044). For all years where ICD-9 has been used, all AIDS-related deaths have been reported as ICD-9 CM HIV infection (042–044).

26 All data in this publication refer to AIDS-related deaths rather than only those deaths where AIDS is the underlying cause. Hence in table 5.1 and 5.2, AIDS-related deaths differ from the data provided for all other causes in that table since for all other causes, only data for underlying cause are given.

LIFE TABLES

27 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.

28 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 2001–2003 data.

29 A life table may be complete or abridged, depending on the age interval used in the compilation. Complete life tables such as those for 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.

30 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.

31 To construct a life table, data on population, deaths and births are needed. Mortality rates are smoothed to avoid fluctuations in the data. The life tables presented in this publication contain four columns of interrelated information. These functions are:

- q_x — the mortality rate. The probability of dying between exact ages x and $x+1$. All other functions of the life table are derived from q_x ;
- l_x — the number of survivors at exact age x ;
- L_x — the number of person-years lived within the age interval x and $x+1$; and
- e^0_x — life expectancy. The average remaining lifetime (in years) for persons who survive to an exact age x .

Australian life tables

32 The 2001–2003 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. Life tables for the states and territories are produced on the same principles as these tables and for the years 1994–1996 to 1999–2001 these are available in the *Demography, State publications* (cat. nos. 3311.1–8). State life tables for 2000–2002 are available on request and tables for 2001–2003 can be purchased on AusStats (see paragraph 47).

Small area life tables

33 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.

34 Essentially, the technique 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

35 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.

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

37 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

38 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 Explanatory Note 47).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 40** Other ABS publications which may be of interest to users include:
- AusStats* — electronic data (see Explanatory Note 47)
 - 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 2002–2101*, cat. no. 3222.0 — issued irregularly
 - Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3231.0 — issued irregularly
 - The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, cat. no. 4704.0 — issued bi-annually.
- 41** A compendium of all demographic data for each state and territory has been released in state or territory specific electronic products, *Demography, State* (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.
- 42** From 1994 detailed state and territory data for deaths and causes of death are available in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0). Due to a delay in the processing of 2003 cause of death data, *Causes of Deaths, Australia 2003* will be released in February 2005. A web-based release, *Causes of Death, Australia 2003* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001) has been released in the meantime.
- 43** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0).
- 44** 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>> and accessing Themes, Demography.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

- 45** 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.
- 46** For additional mortality articles written by the ABS, please see the list in Appendix 2.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

AVAILABLE *continued*

47 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;

- 3105.0.65.001 Australian Historical Population Statistics
 - 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 (l_x), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
 - Table 51 Number of person years lived at age x , $x+1$ (L_x), Females, Australia, 1881 onwards
 - Table 52 Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$ (q_x), 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 (l_x), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
 - Table 55 Number of person years lived at age x , $x+1$ (L_x), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
 - Table 56 Probability of dying between exact age x and exact age $x+1$ (q_x), Males, Australia, 1881 onwards
- 3302.0.55.001 Life tables, Australia, 2001–2003
- 3302.1.55.001 Life tables, New South Wales, 2001–2003
- 3302.2.55.001 Life tables, Victoria, 2001–2003
- 3302.3.55.001 Life tables, Queensland, 2001–2003
- 3302.4.55.001 Life tables, South Australia, 2001–2003
- 3302.5.55.001 Life tables, Western Australia, 2001–2003
- 3302.6.55.001 Life tables, Tasmania, 2001–2003
- 3302.7.55.001 Life tables, Northern Territory, 2001–2003
- 3302.8.55.001 Life tables, Australian Capital Territory, 2001–2003
- 3303.0 Causes of death, Australia
 - Underlying cause of death by sex, Age at death, State of usual residence and ICD-10 for 2001 (data cube)

ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- AIHW Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- ASDR age-specific death rate
- 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 mortality rate
ISDR	indirect standardised death rate
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision

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 mid-point of the year (30 June). Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.
Country of birth	The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Crude death rate	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
Death	Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
Estimated resident population	<p>The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.</p> <p>The ERP is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.</p>
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 information form.
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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or of at least 22 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected prior to 1997. ■ A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or of at least 20 weeks gestation, if birthweight was unavailable) who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat. Applies to data collected from 1997 onwards.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. ■ The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
Standardised mortality ratio	<p>The ratio of the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the (SMR) number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population (see also—Standardised death rate, The indirect method).</p>
State or territory of registration	<p>State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory in which the event was registered.</p>
State or territory and Statistical local area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection); or ■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Year of occurrence	<p>Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the death occurred.</p>
Year of registration	<p>Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the death was registered.</p>

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