

Appendix A Technical notes

Statistical methods

The principal statistical method used in this work is indirect age standardisation, discussed below. Age standardisation has been employed to adjust for differences in the age and sex structure of the populations in each area; this is important because rates of death increase with age and are higher for males than for females.

The indirect method of age standardisation yields a standardised mortality ratio (SMR), the ratio of the number of observed deaths to the number that would be expected if Major Cities age-specific rates applied to the populations in each area.

Confidence intervals for SMRs have been calculated on the basis of the number of observed deaths using the square-root transform described in Breslow and Day (1987:70–1).

Throughout the report, confidence intervals are calculated at the 95% level of confidence. Reported statistics are taken to be significantly different if 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. In the text, rates described as ‘significantly different’ can be taken to be statistically significantly different at the 95% level. The small size of the population in Remote and Very Remote areas restricts the amount of data available to calculate rates; the level of uncertainty associated with rates calculated for these areas is certainly greater than for areas with large populations (such as Major Cities). Consequently, confidence intervals have been calculated and accompany presented rates so that the level of uncertainty associated with rates is clearly expressed. These confidence intervals do not describe the uncertainty associated with potential bias, for example, the uncertainty in identification of Indigenous Australian deaths. ‘Excess’ deaths have been expressed as the difference between the number of deaths observed and the number expected (Armitage & Berry 1987:403–5).

Age standardisation

Each population has its own characteristics. For example, Indigenous Australian populations tend to have proportionally larger numbers of children and smaller numbers of older people than non-Indigenous Australian populations. Similarly, there are differences between metropolitan, rural and remote populations in the age structure and in the proportion of the population who are male and female living in each area. Comparison of crude death rates (that is, the total number of deaths divided by the total population) may simply reflect the different age and sex structures of populations rather than any difference in the likelihood of death.

It is usual for the Institute to report rates that have been directly age standardised to the Australian population as it was in 2001. This involves applying the rates of disease or death for each sex and age group in the population of interest, to the number of people in the whole Australian population in 2001; the total number is then expressed as a rate. This approach works well when the population of interest is large, but works less well with small populations, especially if the disease or cause of death is relatively rare. In such situations it is better to use indirect rather than direct age standardisation.

For this report, the indirect method of standardisation has been used because several of the populations of interest are small and the numbers of deaths in these areas for some diseases are also relatively small. This method involves the following steps:

1. calculation of age-specific rates for the standard population (that is, the total and non-Indigenous Australian Major Cities population)
2. calculation of the number of deaths expected to occur, if the standard age-specific rates applied to the population in each area
3. comparison of the total number of deaths observed in the population of each area to the number expected (that is, the ratio of observed to expected deaths).

Standard rates

In this report, the annual death rate for each five-year age group of males and females from Major Cities in the period 2002–04 has been used as the standard. People who live in Major Cities of Australia have the lowest death rates and so are a useful standard population for this report. National age-specific rates were not used because this would entail comparison of mortality, not with the lowest rates in Australia, but with an average rate for Australians. This would have made comparisons between areas more difficult and it is potentially less meaningful than comparison with the most advantaged population group in the country (rather than with an ‘average’).

In describing mortality for Indigenous Australian and non-Indigenous Australian populations, it has been necessary to use the annual death rate for each five-year age group of non-Indigenous Australian males and females from Major Cities in the period 2002–04 as the standard. This second standard has been used for evaluating differences in mortality for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians for several reasons:

- It was felt more logical to compare mortality for non-Indigenous Australians in each area with that for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities. Use of this standard ensures that SMRs in Major Cities will always be equal to ‘one’, making comparison between the other areas and Major Cities easier. Use of this standard also reflects a logical comparison: that Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, irrespective of where they live, should reasonably expect to experience the same level of mortality as their Major Cities counterparts.
- Comparison with the ‘best’ rates in Australia (that is, those of non-Indigenous Australians from Major Cities) was thought to be potentially more useful than comparison with ‘average’ rates (that is, those of all people from Major Cities).
- Use of only one standard immediately encourages readers to subtract numbers of observed and expected deaths for the non-Indigenous Australian population from the total population to yield the number of observed and expected Indigenous Australian deaths in each area. Because of data quality issues pertaining to identification of Indigenous Australian deaths, we believe the results of such subtraction are likely to yield misleading results (see page 329); use of two different (but very similar) standards discourages such subtraction.

So, two standards have been used in this report:

- When describing mortality differentials for the total (Indigenous Australian plus non-Indigenous Australian) populations, age-specific death rates for the total populations of males and females living in Major Cities in 2002–04 have been used (separately) as the standard.

- When describing mortality differentials for the Indigenous Australian and the non-Indigenous Australian populations, age-specific death rates for the non-Indigenous Australian populations of males and females living in Major Cities in 2002–04 have been used (separately) as the standard.

The difference between the age-specific rates for each of these groups is small, because, proportionally, there are very few Indigenous Australians living in Major Cities (1%).

Use of these standards allows comparison of the observed number of deaths with the number expected if the lowest rates of death experienced by the largest proportion of the Australian population (those living in Major Cities) were to also be experienced by Indigenous Australians and by other people who live in regional and remote areas.

Expression of the ratio as a rate

Because the ratio of the observed to expected deaths is exactly the same as the ratio of the 'indirect age-standardised rates' in each area to that in Major Cities, the difference between the mortality in one area and that in Major Cities can be expressed either as:

- one rate is 'so many times as high as another', or
- there are 'so many times more deaths than expected'.

For example, if 100 deaths were observed in an area, and only 50 were expected, then there were two times as many deaths as expected, or, the death rate in the area was two times that in Major Cities.

Statistical significance

Because of the influence of chance and natural variation, calculated rates will vary a little from year to year. What may appear to be a slightly higher rate in one year, may be the same (or a slightly lower) rate a year later. To assist in determining whether calculated rates are meaningfully different from one another, confidence intervals have been provided where possible. Where confidence intervals overlap, the rates are assumed to be not significantly different, but where they miss each other completely, the differences are considered to be statistically significant. In addition, data for the three years 2002–04 have been aggregated throughout these analyses: the larger numbers increase our ability to calculate a more statistically stable rate.

Where there are exactly as many deaths as expected, the ratio or SMR will be 'one'.

In tables presented in this report, ratios of observed to expected deaths that are significantly greater than 'one' are in bold print and accompanied by an asterisk. This indicates that the difference exhibited in the years 2002–04 is likely to be a real difference that will be reflected in analyses of data from other years (unless there are other relevant changes that affect death rates).

Frequently the difference between the number of observed and expected deaths is not statistically significant (that is, the difference could have occurred by chance, and may not be due to any real difference in the death rates of the two populations). This can be due to the fact that there is little difference in the numbers of observed and expected deaths, or because the numbers of observed and expected deaths are so small as to make it next to impossible to distinguish a statistically significant difference.

In a number of places, ratios of observed to expected deaths that are not significantly different from 'one' have been included (and identified as such) in tables. However, all such non-significant figures should be treated cautiously.

Some graphs and tables show large fluctuations over time or between age groups. Many of the differences are not significant, the fluctuation a result of rates being influenced by chance events (in relatively small populations). Additionally, 'random' events can have a substantial impact on reported rates in small populations, particularly when the cause of death is usually uncommon.

Cause of deaths

In this report, mortality is described for all causes combined, as well as for a range of specific causes. These causes are similar, but not identical, to those reported in the previous edition of this report (AIHW 2003).

Unless otherwise stated, the cause of death reported is the underlying cause of death. Causes of death were classified using the International Classification of Diseases, version 10 (ICD-10).

For deaths described as due to injury or poisoning, the cause reported is the external cause (such as suicide or motor vehicle accident), rather than the nature of the injury, although the term 'injury' has been often used.

The ICD-10 codes used in this report are listed in Appendix B.

Indigenous Australian data quality issues

Of the issues to be considered when attempting to understand the health of regional and remote populations, Indigenous Australian health is the most critical. However, identification of Indigenous Australians in data collections is frequently poor.

Overall, identification of Indigenous Australian deaths in Australia is estimated to be no better than 60% (ABS 2005). Identification of Indigenous Australians in the National Mortality database for the period 2002–04 is estimated to be more reliable in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory than in the other jurisdictions (ABS 2004; ABS 2005); identification is estimated at between 60% and almost 100%.

It is likely that identification of Indigenous Australian deaths is more accurate in areas where Indigenous Australians make up a larger proportion of the population, and less accurate where they are a small minority. It is therefore possible that identification of Indigenous Australian deaths in Very Remote areas (where Indigenous Australians constitute 45% of the population) is very good, but this hypothesis has not yet been rigorously tested. Reasons for assuming that identification is likely to be better in more remote areas include:

- The deceased (or their family) may be more likely to be known by the person completing certification.
- The importance of Indigenous Australian health issues and of the need for accurate identification may be appreciated in remote areas where there are more Indigenous people living in the area.

- Identification of Indigenous Australians in hospital morbidity data collections has been shown to be better in areas with higher proportions of Indigenous Australians in catchment areas (ABS & AIHW 1999; AIHW 2005b).
- The ABS has found better coverage of the Indigenous Australian population in deaths data for the states or territories with more remote areas such as Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory (ABS 2000).
- Mathematical modelling strongly suggests that similar accuracy in the identification of Indigenous Australian deaths at each level of remoteness is highly unlikely (AIHW 2003).
- Indigenous Australians may be more comfortable in identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in areas where they represent a relatively high proportion of the population in these areas such as in Remote and Very Remote areas.

Therefore, we conclude that there are likely to be different rates of identification by Indigenous Australians by region, and hence regional data for Indigenous Australians have not been presented in this report.

If Indigenous Australians in the mortality database are under-identified, then non-Indigenous Australians will be over-identified and consequently over-represented (as a consequence of some Indigenous Australians being incorrectly counted as non-Indigenous Australian and not stated Indigenous status). At a national level, this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the calculation of rates for non-Indigenous Australians. The effect on calculated rates for Major Cities and regional areas is also likely to be small.

Data issues affecting comparison with previously published data

There are a number of data issues that complicate comparison with previously published data. Briefly these can be grouped under the following headings:

- changes in ABS population estimates
- differences in the identification of Indigenous Australians across geography and over time
- records with missing geographic information
- changes in the age structure of available population data.

Calculation of death rates used to compare mortality in each of the areas relies on the availability of counts of both deaths and population.

Population data for intercensal years (for example, 2002, 2003 and 2004) are estimates based on the latest available information (for example, 1996 and 2001 Census). Population estimates for any particular year will therefore change slightly over time as they are updated on the basis of information from each successive census.

The last time mortality was compared across Remoteness Areas in this series of reports (AIHW 2003), ABS estimates of the regional populations in 1997–99 were based on extrapolation from the previous (1991 and 1996) census data.

Population data used in the analysis of 2002–04 mortality data in this report are based on extrapolation from 1996 and 2001 census population estimates. Future revisions of mortality for this period are likely to utilise population estimates updated in light of data from the 2006 census.

Currently available ABS population data for 1997–99 are based on interpolation between the 1996 census and the 2001 census, and is slightly different from the population data used in the previous report (AIHW 2003).

So as to compare mortality for 2002–04 with that for the previous reporting period, 1997–99 rates have been recalculated for this report, based on the more recent population data. Consequently, inter-regional comparisons of SMRs and the number of ‘excess’ deaths for 1997–99 are slightly different from those published previously in AIHW 2003.

Comparison of Indigenous Australian mortality over time was not possible, because of a likely increase in the propensity to identify as Indigenous Australian. The analysis was not conducted because any increase in calculated death rate may simply have reflected greater propensity to identify rather than any actual increase in the rate of death. For the same reasons, changes in mortality for non-Indigenous Australians were also not calculated.

Because of changes made to the coding of remoteness category in the data set between 2001 and 2005, and insufficient information about area of residence for the deceased, about 1,600 deaths from the 1997–99 period, or about 0.4% of all mortality records for the period, have been lost from this reanalysis of the 1997–99 data.

Finally, there has been a change in the age structure of the Indigenous Australian population data which affects the standardisation process. Previously, the oldest age group described in the Indigenous Australian population data was the ‘75 years and over’ category; in the most recently available data, the oldest age group is now ‘85 years and older’.

A further issue relates to coding of the causes of death described in this report. For a number of the more specific causes of death described in this report, the ICD-10 codes used to define cause of death are slightly different from those used in the previous edition of this report. Also, some previously reported causes have not been reported in this edition, and some new causes previously not reported have been included in this latest analysis.

Appendix B ICD-10 codes

Cause of death data have been reported using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10).

Table B1: ICD-10 chapter and cause codes

Chapter and cause	ICD-10
Neoplasms	C00–D48
Lung cancer	C33, C34
Colorectal cancer	C18–C21
Breast cancer	C50
Cervical cancer	C53
Prostate cancer	C61
Melanoma	C43
'Other' neoplasms	C00–D48 (excluding above)
Circulatory diseases	I00–I99
Ischaemic heart disease	I20–I25
Cerebrovascular disease	I60–I69
'Other' circulatory disease	I00–I99 (excluding above)
Respiratory diseases	J00–J99
Pneumonia and influenza	J10–J18
Asthma	J45–J46
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	J41–J44
'Other' respiratory disease	J00–J99 (excluding above)
Diseases of the digestive system	K00–K93
Liver diseases	K70–K93
'Other diseases'	K00–K93 (excluding above)
Injury (External causes)	V01–Y98
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (MVTA)	V09.2, V02–V04 (.1–.9), V12–V14 (.3–.9) V19 (.4–.6), V20–V28 (.3–.9), V29 (.4–.9) V30–V39 (.4–.9), V40–V49 (.4–.9), V50–V59 (.4–.9), V60–V69 (.4–.9) V70–V79 (.4–.9), V80 (.3–.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83–V86 (.0–.3), V87 (.0–.8), V89.2
All other land transport accidents	V01.0–V89.9, excluding codes in MVTA above
Suicide	X60–X84
Falls	W00–W19
Interpersonal violence	X85–Y09
'Other' injury/poisoning	V00–Y98 (excluding above)
Other causes	All codes excluding those above
Diabetes	E10–E14
Renal failure	N17–N19
'Other' causes (n.e.c.)	All other codes

Appendix C Population tables

Table C1: Population distribution in each ASGC Remoteness Area, persons, 2001

	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Australia
	'000					
Males	6,344	1,995	1,025	172	95	9,631
Females	6,527	2,030	989	153	83	9,783
Persons	12,871	4,026	2,014	324	179	19,413

Source: AIHW population database based on SLA resident estimates compiled by ABS.

Table C2: Percentage of the population in each ASGC Remoteness Area who are Indigenous Australians, by state/territory, 2001

	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Australia
	Per cent Indigenous Australian					
NSW	1.0	3.0	5.0	16.0	29.0	2.0
Vic	—	1.0	2.0	1.0	..	1.0
Qld	2.0	2.0	6.0	12.0	36.0	3.0
WA	2.0	2.0	5.0	12.0	39.0	3.0
SA	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	30.0	2.0
Tas	..	3.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	4.0
ACT	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	1.0
NT	..	..	10.0	24.0	74.0	29.0
Australia	1.0	2.0	5.0	12.0	45.0	2.0

Note: In those jurisdictions where the Remoteness Area was not represented .. indicates not applicable.

Source: AIHW population database based on SLA resident estimates compiled by ABS.

Table C3: Distribution of non-Indigenous Australian and Indigenous Australian populations, by state/territory and ASGC Remoteness Area, 2001

	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Australia
	'000					
NSW						
Non-Indigenous	4,640	1,305	457	33	5	6,440
Indigenous	57	44	26	6	2	135
Persons	4,696	1,349	483	39	8	6,575
Vic						
Non-Indigenous	3,514	1,008	248	6	..	4,777
Indigenous	14	10	4	<1	..	28
Persons	3,528	1,018	253	6	..	4,805
Qld						
Non-Indigenous	1,869	916	604	81	34	3,503
Indigenous	31	23	41	12	19	126
Persons	1,900	939	645	92	53	3,629
WA						
Non-Indigenous	1,321	227	176	80	30	1,835
Indigenous	21	5	10	11	19	66
Persons	1,343	232	186	91	49	1,901
SA						
Non-Indigenous	1,073	185	173	44	10	1,486
Indigenous	12	2	6	1	4	26
Persons	1,085	187	179	46	15	1,512
Tas						
Non-Indigenous	..	291	153	8	2	454
Indigenous	..	9	8	<1	<1	17
Persons	..	300	161	8	3	472
ACT						
Non-Indigenous	315	<1	..	..	..	315
Indigenous	4	<1	..	..	..	4
Persons	319	<1	..	..	..	319
NT						
Non-Indigenous	..	..	96	32	13	141
Indigenous	..	..	11	10	36	57
Persons	..	..	107	42	49	198
Australia						
Non-Indigenous	12,732	3,933	1,908	284	98	18,955
Indigenous	138	93	106	40	81	458
Persons	12,871	4,026	2,014	324	179	19,413

Note: In those jurisdictions where the Remoteness Area was not represented .. indicates not applicable.

Source: AIHW population database based on SLA resident estimates compiled by ABS.

Appendix D Coastal/inland SLAs

Table D1: SLAs considered coastal under the classification used in this report

SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code
New South Wales					
Ballina (A)	10250	Great Lakes (A)	13400	Penrith (C)	16350
Baulkham Hills (A)	10500	Greater Taree (A)	13350	Port Stephens (A)	16400
Bega Valley (A)	10550	Hastings (A) - pt B	13754	Pristine Waters (A) Nymboida	16421
Bellingen (A)	10600	Hastings (A) Part A	13751	Pristine Waters (A) Ulmara	16422
Byron (A)	11350	Hornsby (A)	14000	Richmond Valley (A) bal.	16612
Camden (A)	11450	Kempsey (A)	14350	Richmond Valley (A) Casino	16611
Campbelltown (A)	11500	Kiama (A)	14400	Shellharbour (C)	16900
Cessnock (C)	11720	Kyogle (A)	14550	Shoalhaven (C) Pt A Nowra	16951
Coffs Harbour (C) Pt A	11801	Lismore (C) Pt A	14851	Sutherland Shire (A) East	17151
Coffs Harbour (C) Pt B	11804	Lake Macquarie (C)	14650	Shoalhaven (C) Pt B	16952
Copmanhurst (A)	12250	Lismore (C) Pt B	14854	Sutherland Shire (A) West	17152
Dungog (A)	12700	Liverpool (C)	14900	Tweed (A) Pt A	17551
Eurobodalla (A)	12750	Lord Howe island (A)	18859	Tweed (A) Pt B	17552
Gloucester (A)	13050	Macleay (A)	15000	Wollongong (C)	18450
Gosford (C)	13100	Maitland (C)	15050	Wyong (A)	18550
Grafton (C)	13200	Nambucca (A)	15700		
Victoria					
Bass Coast (S) Bal.	20744	Geelong	22753	South Barwon Inner	22756
Bass Coast (S) Phillip Island	20741	Geelong West	22754	South Gippsland (S) Central	26171
Bass Strait Islands	28649	Glenelg (S) - Portland	22413	South Gippsland (S) East	26174
Bellarine - Inner	22751	Glenelg (S) – Heywood	22411	Surf Coast (S) East	26493
Cardinia (S) South	21454	Greater Geelong (C) Pt B)	22757	Surf Coast (S) West	26495
Casey (C) – South	21618	Greater Geelong (C) Pt C	22758	Warnambool (C)	26730
Colac-Otway (S) South	21755	Mornington Peninsula (S) East	25341	Wellington (S) Alberton	26811
Corangamite (S) South	21832	Mornington Peninsula (S) South	25344	Wellington (S) Rosedale	26814
Corio Inner	22752	Mornington Peninsula (S) West	25345	Wellington (S) Sale	26815
E Gippsland (S) — Bairnsdale	22111	Moyne (S) - South	25496	Wyndham (C) North	27261
E Gippsland (S) Orbost	22113	Newtown	22755	Wyndham (C) West	27267
E Gippsland (S) South West	22115	Queenscliffe (B)	26080	Wyndham (C) - South	27264
French Island	28529				

(continued)

Table D1 (continued): SLAs considered coastal under the classification used in this report

SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code
Queensland					
Aitkenville	37001	Cranbrook	37007	Morayfield	32018
Aurukun (S)	30250	Currajong	37012	Moreton Island	31394
Bowen (S)	30950	Deception Bay	32016	Mornington (S)	35250
Bribie Island	32002	Douglas	37014	Mount Morgan (S)	35350
Broadsound (S)	31700	Douglas (S)	32800	Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	37033
Bundaberg (C)	31810	Fitzroy (S) Pt A	33151	Mudgeeraba	33565
Burdekin (S)	31900	Fitzroy (S) Pt B	33154	Mundingburra	37034
Burke (S)	31950	Garbutt	37015	Murray	37038
Burnett (S) Pt A	31981	Gladstone (C)	33350	Noosa (S) bal.	35758
Burnett (S) Pt B	31984	Gold Coast (C) bal. in BSD	33496	Noosa (S) Noosa-Noosaville	35752
Burpengary-Narangba	32005	Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	33542	Noosa (S) Sunshine-Peregian	35755
Caboolture (S) bal. in BSD	32023	Gulliver	37018	Noosa (S) Tewantin	35756
Caboolture (S) Central	32008	Heatley	37023	North Ward-Castle Hill	37041
Caboolture (S) East	32013	Hermit Park	37026	Oonooba –Idalia-Cluden	37044
Caboolture (S) Pt B	32031	Hervey Bay (C) Pt A	33751	Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	37047
Cairns (C) Barron	32062	Hervey Bay (C) Pt B	33754	Pimlico	37051
Cairns (C) Central suburbs	32065	Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm Island	33801	Pine Rivers (S) bal.	35988
Cairns (C) City	32066	Hinchinbrook (S) Palm Island	33804	Railway estate	37054
Cairns (C) Mt Whitfield	32068	Hyde Park-Mysterton	37027	Redland (S) bal.	36283
Cairns (C) Northern suburbs	32072	Isis (S)	34000	Redland Bay	36265
Cairns (C) Pt B	32078	Johnstone (S)	34150	Rockhampton (C)	36350
Cairns (C) Trinity	32074	Kelso	36801	Rosslea	37058
Cairns (C) western suburbs	32076	Kirwan	36804	Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	37062
Calliope (S) Pt A	32101	Livingstone (S)	34550	Sarina (S)	36550
Calliope (S) Pt B	32104	Mackay (C) Pt A	34762	Sheldon— Mt Cotton	36267
Caloundra (C) hinterland	32136	Mackay (C) Pt B	34765	South Townsville	37065
Caloundra (C) Rail corridor	32138	Magnetic Island	37031	Stuart-Roseneath	37068
Caloundra (S) Caloundra N	32132	Maroochy (S) bal.	34918	Thuringowa (C) Pt A bal.	36807
Caloundra (S) Caloundra S	32133	Maroochy (S) bal. in S C'st SSD	34917	Thuringowa (C) Pt B	36831
Caloundra (S) Kawana	32135	Maroochy (S) Buderim	34902	Tiaro (S)	36850
Cardwell (S)	32200	Maroochy (S) Coastal North	34905	Torres (S)	36950
Carpentaria (S)	32250	Maroochy (S) Maroochydore	34907	Townsville (C) Pt B	37084
City	37003	Maroochy (S) Mooloolaba	34911	Unincorp. islands	9999

(continued)

Table D1 (continued): SLAs considered coastal under the classification used in this report

SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code
Cook (S) excl Weipa	32501	Maroochy (S) Nambour	34914	Vincent	37071
Cook (S) Weipa only	32504	Maryborough (C)	34950	West End	37074
Cooloola (S) excl. Gympie	32532	Mirani (S)	35050	Whitsunday (S)	37330
Cooloola (S) Gympie	32535	Miriam Vale (S)	35100	Wulguru	37078
Coomera-Cedar Creek	33532				
Western Australia					
Albany (C) bal.	50084	Dardanup (S) Pt B	52664	Mandurah (C)	55110
Albany (C) Central	50081	Denmark (S)	52730	Manjimup (S)	55180
Armadale (C)	50210	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	52800	Murray (S)	56230
Ashburton (S)	50250	Esperance (S)	53290	Nannup (S)	56300
Augusta Margaret River (S)	50280	Exmouth (S)	53360	Northampton (S)	56790
Broome (S)	50980	Geraldton (C)	53500	Port Headland (T)	57280
Bunbury (C)	51190	Gingin (S)	53570	Ravensthorpe (S)	57420
Busselton (S)	51260	Greenough (S) Pt A	53851	Rockingham (C)	57490
Capel (S) Pt A	51401	Greenough (S) Pt B	53854	Roebourne (S)	57560
Capel (S) Pt B	51404	Harvey (S) Pt A	53991	Serpentine Jarrahdale (S)	57700
Carnamah (S)	51470	Harvey (S) Pt B	53994	Shark Bay (S)	57770
Carnarvon (S)	51540	Irwin (S)	54060	Swan (C)	58050
Chapman Valley (S)	51610	Jerramungup (S)	54130	Wanneroo (C) North East	58761
Chittering (S)	51680	Joondalup (C) North	54171	Wanneroo (C) North West	58764
Cockburn (C)	51820	Joondalup (C) South	54174	Wanneroo (C) South	58767
Coorow (S)	52030	Kalamunda (S)	54200	Waroona (S)	58820
Dandaragan (S)	52590	Kwinana (T)	54830	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	59520
Dardanup (S) Pt A	52661				
South Australia					
Adelaide Hills (DC) Central	40121	Mallala (DC)	43920	The Coorong (DC)	47800
Adelaide Hills (DC) Ranges	40124	Mount Gambier (C)	44620	Tumby Bay (DC)	47910
Alexandrina (DC) Coastal	40221	Mount Remarkable (DC)	44830	Unincorp Lincoln	49179
Barunga West (DC)	40430	Onkaparinga (C) Hills	45342	Unincorp Murray Mallee	49109
Ceduna (DC)	41010	Onkaparinga (C) South Coast	45346	Unincorp West Coast	49249
Cleve (DC)	41190	Playford (C) Hills	45684	Unincorp Whyalla	49389
Copper Coast (DC)	41560	Playford (C) west	45686	Unincorp Yorke	48969
Elliston (DC)	41750	Playford (C) west central	45688	Victor Harbour (DC)	48050
Franklin Harbour (DC)	41960	Port Augusta (C)	46090	Wakefield (DC)	48130
Grant (DC)	42250	Port Pirie C Dists (M) bal.	46454	Wattle Range (DC) West	48344
Kangaroo Island (DC)	42750	Port Pirie C Dists (M) City	46451	Whyalla (C)	48540
Lacepede (DC)	43360	Robe (DC)	46860	Yankalilla (DC)	48750
Port Lincoln (C)	46300	Salisbury (C)Bal	47148	Yorke Peninsula (DC) North	48831
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	43710	Streaky Bay (DC)	47490	Yorke Peninsula (DC) South	48834

(continued)

Table D1 (continued): SLAs considered coastal under the classification used in this report

SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code	SLA name	SLA code
Tasmania					
Break O'Day (M)	60210	Georgetown (M) Pt B	62212	Launceston (C) Pt B	64012
Brighton (M)	60410	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	62410	Launceston (C) Pt C	64013
Burnie (C) Pt A	60611	Glenorchy (C)	62610	Meander Valley (M) Pt A	64211
Burnie (C) Pt B	60612	Hobart (C) Inner	62811	Northern Midlands (M) Pt A	64611
Central Coast (M) Pt A	60811	Hobart (C) Remainder	62812	Sorell (M) Pt A	64811
Central Coast (M) Pt B	60812	Huon Valley (M)	63010	Sorell (M) Pt B	64812
Circular Head (M)	61210	Kentish (M)	63210	Tasman (M)	65210
Clarence (C)	61410	King Island	63410	Waratah/Wynyard (M) Pt A	65411
Derwent Valley (M) Pt A	61511	Kingborough (M) Pt A	63611	Waratah/Wynyard (M) Pt B	65412
Devonport (C)	61610	Kingborough (M) Pt B	63612	West Coast (M)	65610
Dorset (M)	61810	Latrobe (M) Pt A	63811	West Tamar (M) Pt A	65811
Flinders Island	62010	Latrobe (M) Pt B	63812	West Tamar (M) Pt B	65812
Georgetown (M) Pt A	62211	Launceston (C) Inner	64011		
Northern Territory					
Alawa	71004	Groote Eylandt	71609	Narrows	71084
Anula	71008	Gulf	71809	Nhulunbuy	72409
Bakewell	72802	Jabiru	72000	Nightcliff	71088
Bathurst Melville	70609	Jingili	71034	Palmerston (C) Bal	72824
Brinkin	71014	Karama	71038	Parap	71094
City Inner	71018	Larrakeyah	71044	Rapid Creek	71098
City Remainder	71138	Leanyer	71048	South Alligator	73309
Coconut Grove	71024	Lee Point Leanyer Swamp	71052	Stuart Park	71104
Coormalie	70700	Litchfield (S) Pt A	72304	The Gardens	71108
Cox Finnis	70759	Litchfield (S) Pt B	72308	Tiwi	71114
Daley	70809	Ludmilla	71054	Wagaman	71118
Driver	72804	Malak	71058	Wanguri	71124
Durack	72806	Marrara	71064	West Arnhem	74809
East Arm	71169	Millner	71068	Winnellie	71128
East Arnhem bal.	71209	Moil	71074	Woodroffe	72818
Fannie Bay	71028	Moulden	72814	Wulagi	71134
Gray	72808	Nakara	71078		
Other areas					
Christmas island	92009	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	93009	Jervis Bay Territory	91009

Notes

1. SLAs are 2001 SLAs (i.e. as defined in the 2001 ASGC).
2. Parts of some coastal SLAs are also defined as Major Cities.
3. bal. indicates balance of region.
4. unicorp. means unincorporated.