

Appendix 1: Data issues

ABS data

Data sources

Deaths data are from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) mortality unit record data collection, 1997–2005. Population data were obtained from the ABS.

Selection criteria

This report is intended to describe the population incidence of injuries in Australia that resulted in death. This section describes the criteria that were used to select records to achieve this purpose.

Period

This report is restricted to deaths that occurred in the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

Injury

Community injury is the main subject of this report and includes deaths which have a UCoD code in the external cause range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code in the injury diagnosis range S00–T75, T79. Other injuries occur in the context of surgical and medical care, where they are often referred to as complications. These injuries are referred to as *Complications of surgical and medical care* and include deaths which have an UCoD code in the external cause range Y40–Y84, Y88 or any MCoD code in the injury diagnosis range T80–T88.

Multiple causes of death

Until the end of 1996, the ABS coded only one cause for each death. This is the Underlying Cause (UCoD) which the Bureau defines as being 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death' (in keeping with WHO rules). The Underlying Cause is derived from information on the death certificate according to rules that form part of the *International Classification of Diseases*.

Beginning with deaths registered in 1997, other morbid conditions, diseases and injuries entered on the death certificate were also coded as Multiple Causes of Death (MCoDs). Up to 20 MCoDs may be recorded for each death, with one of the MCoDs being a duplicate of the UCoD for that death.

Where they are assigned, MCoD codes can provide additional information about deaths where the UCoD was an External Cause (injury or poisoning). MCoDs also make it possible to identify an additional subset of deaths, namely those where the UCoD was not an External Cause, but where one or more External Causes have been specified on the death certificate as having contributed to the death.

Ascertainment of cases: year of registration or year of death

NISU receives mortality unit record data from the ABS in annual files, each containing records for all deaths *registered* in a particular calendar year, using information known to the ABS by a cut-off date, normally some time towards the end of the following calendar year.

Some time always passes between the date on which a death occurs and the date on which it is registered. Hence, a file containing records for all deaths *registered* during a given period (e.g. calendar year 2002) will include the deaths that occurred in that period and had been registered by the end of the period, and will not include deaths that occurred in the period but were registered later.

Our investigations focused on deaths occurring during each 12 months to 30 June for recent years, and sought to gauge the proportion that had been registered by 31 December of the same year. While most injury deaths that occurred during a financial year will have been registered by the following 31 December, some will not have been. We have estimated the extent of late reporting of injury deaths by calculating the proportion of injury deaths registered by several periods after the end of the financial year in which they occurred (Table A1.1). More than 99% had been registered within 6 months, but a small number of cases are registered later, sometimes by many years.

Table A1.1: Proportion of injury deaths registered within specified intervals after the financial year in which they occurred

Deaths that occurred within the period 1997–98 to 2003–04	Overall percentage	Range
Registered within same financial year as they occurred	84.6	84.2–85.4
Registered within 6 months after financial year in which they occurred	99.6	99.4–99.7
Registered within 12 months after financial year in which they occurred	99.8	99.7–99.8
Registered within 18 months after financial year in which they occurred	99.9	99.9–100

These findings suggest that date-of-death reporting, including deaths registered by 6 months after a year of occurrence, will result in less than one per cent under ascertainment. The expected extent of late registration can be checked when future datasets become available, when cause counts can be revised. Historical patterns of late registration can, if desired, be used as the basis for adjustment of latest-year data.

Although there was some variation between major categories of external causes of injury with respect to the proportion of cases registered within 6 months after the year of occurrence, this variation was minimal (Table A1.2).

Table A1.2: Deaths registered within six months of the end of the financial year during which they occurred, by major category of injury, for the period 1997–98 to 2003–04

Major category of injury	Proportion registered within 6 months of the end of the financial year during which they occurred*	Range
Transportation	99.5	99.3% to 99.7%
Drowning	97.2	96.8% to 97.7%
Poisoning, pharmaceuticals	99.4	99.1% to 99.6%
Poisoning, other substances	99.3	97.9% to 100%
Falls	99.9	99.8% to 100%
Fires/burns/scalds	99.2	96.4% to 100%
Suicide	99.5	99.2% to 99.7%
Homicide	97.5	95.8% to 99.3%
Other unintentional injury	99.5	99.2% to 100%
Complications of care	99.9	99.7% to 100%

* Of all that had been registered by 31 December 2004.

Undetermined intent

The ICD-10 code range Y10–Y34 is provided to allow coding of deaths which, after investigation by relevant authorities, remain undetermined as to the role of human intent. Cases in this code range are often treated as suicides for statistical purposes, except for child cases, which may be homicides (Walker et al. 2008). The number of deaths in Australia coded to this range has varied between 51 (2000) and 135 (1998 and 2006) per year (Harrison et al. 2009). Of 77 deaths in 2004 coded as Undetermined intent in ABS data, 24 (31%) met a definition of Intentional self-harm based on data in NCIS as at early 2008 (Table 7.2, Harrison et al. 2009). This group warrants further investigation, though it was not large enough in the study period, to have a major influence. In this report, Undetermined intent cases were included in Section 2.1 of this report, but not elsewhere. A much higher number in 2007 reflects a change in the use of this code range.

Coroners' data

Requested data

In order to make comparisons between the numbers of deaths for various external causes recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and numbers of deaths estimated by the National Coroners Information System (NCIS), a NCIS data extract was requested. This extract, in the form of an Excel file, included all NCIS records where the date of death was 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2006. Since some NCIS records lack date of death, the file also included records where date of death was missing and date of notification was 1 January 2004 to 30 July 2006. The extra month at the end of inclusion was to allow for delay between death and notification. All fields that the NCIS was able to supply were requested other than fields related to the persons name. Attached text documents were also not requested.

Processing of data

The requested Excel file was then uploaded into the SPSS Version 14.0 software. Using this SPSS file, a series a variables were then created in order to estimate the number of deaths for various external causes. Variables which were created included:

- Age group – records were divided into age groups on the basis of the age at death and age unit information contained within the unit record data.
- Financial year of death – This was initially assigned based on the date of death, and if this was not available, the incident date. If date of death or incident date were not available, then the date of death was assigned based on combinations of case state, case year, state sequence and case status.
- Major group based on ABS UCoD Code – Each record was assigned to a major external cause group based upon the ABS Underlying Cause of Death (UCoD) Code present in the record. If this field was blank, the Major group variable was set to zero.

Assignment to major external cause groups using NCIS data

Each record was assigned to a major external cause group using all available data in NCIS. This process was done in several stages, each using a particular range of NCIS variables and a particular method, as detailed below. Major NCIS variables utilised included:

- Intent at completion
- Case type at completion
- Case status
- Primary and secondary mechanism
- Primary and secondary object
- Incident location
- Activity level
- Cause of Death text

For a small proportion of cases, the ABS Underlying Cause of Death Code contained within NCIS, in conjunction with other NCIS variables, was used as the basis for assignment of cases to various external groups.

At each level, records in the pool which were eligible for processing, were assessed in terms of two sets of criteria: The first were inclusive criteria, the presence of which favours assignment of the cases as belonging to a particular external cause group, e.g. Suicide. The second were exclusive criteria, the presence of which favours assignment of the case as being due to a cause of death other than a particular external cause e.g. not suicide. For the purposes of this report, cases were only included in analyses if death occurred in the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and excluded if death occurred in a country other than Australia.

For chapters in this report relating to external cause groups where misclassification was a significant problem (i.e. *Transport*, *Suicide* and *Homicide*), descriptive analyses were based primarily upon data obtained from NCIS. However, since NCIS data was only available from 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2006, trends data in these chapters were based upon data supplied by the ABS. A detailed method of assignment is outlined for each of these groups below. For all other chapters, descriptive analyses were based upon data supplied by the ABS.

Since misclassification is also a significant problem in relation to *Poisoning*, a detailed method of assignment for this group is also included below. However, due to the fact that a significant number of poisoning-related deaths were certified by a doctor, descriptive analyses for this chapter were based primarily upon data obtained from the ABS.

The NCIS-based estimates presented in this report were produced using an extract from the NCIS database as it was early in 2008. Some injury deaths that occurred in 2004–05 still had Open status at the date of the extraction, and limited information was available to us on many of these cases. Reanalysis when these cases have Closed status might result in different assignment of these cases.

Transport

Table A1.3 below details the method of assignment for all transport-related deaths using NCIS variables. It should be noted that the exclusion criteria apply across all stages for this group.

Table A1.3: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for assignment of cases as transport-related deaths using NCIS variables

Stage	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
1. Intent on Completion & Primary mechanism	Intent on completion = 1, 3, 4 & Primary Mechanism = 1.01	Underlying Cause of Death code = A00 to R94
2. Intent on Completion & Secondary mechanisms	Intent on completion = 1 & Mechanism (Secondary1 or Secondary2) = 1.01	or Primary mechanism = 8 (Exposure to weather, natural disaster, or other force of nature)
3. Activity level	ActivityLevel2 = 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 8.1 or 8.2	or
4. String searches (confirmed by manual review of records)	(CaseStatus = 'O' & presence in extract of text strings 'traffic', 'vehicle', 'mva', 'motorcycle', 'bicycle' or 'road') or (CaseStatus = 'C' & Primary Mechanism = 1.01 & presence in extract of text strings 'traffic', 'vehicle', 'mva', 'motorcycle', 'bicycle' or 'road')	Presence in extract of text string 'flood'
5. ABS Underlying Cause of Death Code	Underlying Cause of Death Code V00 to V99 & (Major Group in NCIS = unintentional or undefined)	

Motor Vehicle Transport

Table A1.4 below details the method of assignment for all motor vehicle transport-related deaths using NCIS variables. Since these cases were drawn from the set of cases assigned as transport cases in Table A1.3 above, no exclusion criteria were required.

Table A1.4: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for assignment of cases as motor vehicle transport-related deaths using NCIS variables

Stage	Criteria for inclusion
1. Incident location	Incident location = 6
2. String searches (confirmed by manual review of records)	Presence in extract of text strings 'traffic', 'vehicle', 'mva', or 'road')
3. Underlying Cause of Death Code	Underlying Cause of Death Code is Motor Vehicle Accident & (Major Group in NCIS = unintentional or undefined) or (Incident location = 7.4, 12.2 or 98.2)

Poisoning

Table A1.5 below details the method of assignment for all poisoning-related deaths using NCIS variables.

Table A1.5: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for assignment of cases as poisoning-related deaths using NCIS variables

Stage	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
1. Intent on Completion & Primary mechanism	Intent on completion = 1 & Primary mechanism = 6 & Case type at completion = 2	Presence in extract of text strings 'mesothelioma' or 'asbestos'
2. Intent on Completion & Secondary mechanisms	Intent on Completion = 1 & MechanismLevel1 (Secondary1 or Secondary2) = 6 & Case type at completion = 2 & Primary Mechanism = '4.01.6' or '5.01.4'	Presence in extract of text strings 'mesothelioma' or 'asbestos'
3. String searches (confirmed by manual review of records)	Presence in extract of text strings 'overdose', 'poison', 'toxicity', 'drug' or 'inhalation' & (Intent on completion = 1 or undefined) & (Case type at completion = 2 or undefined) & Primary Mechanism = '4.01.6' or '5.01.4' or undefined)	Presence in extract of text strings 'mesothelioma' or 'asbestos' & ActivityLevel2 ~= 98.1
4. Intent on Completion & Primary mechanism	(Intent on Completion = 1 or undefined) & Primary mechanism1 = 6 & (Case type at completion = 2 or undefined)	Presence in extract of text strings 'mesothelioma' or 'asbestos' & ActivityLevel2 ~= 98.1
5. Underlying Cause of Death Code	Underlying Cause of Death Code X40 to X49 & Intent on Completion = 1 & Case type at completion = 2 & Primary mechanism = 6, 4.01.6 or 5.01.4	Presence in extract of text strings 'mesothelioma' or 'asbestos'

Suicide

Table A1.6 below details the method of assignment for all suicides using NCIS variables. This is similar to the approach used in a recent analysis of suicide deaths in 2004 (Table 5.2, Harrison et al. 2009).

Table A1.6: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for assignment of cases as suicides using NCIS variables

Stage	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
1. Intent on Completion	Intent on Completion = 2	
2. Other NCIS variables	CaseStatus= 'O' & (ActivityLevel2 = 98.1 or Intent on Notification = 2)	ActivityLevel2 = 98.3 or Intent on Completion = 3 (assault/homicide) ActivityLevel2 = 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 8.1, 8.2 (transport) Cast Type at completion = 1 and Mechanism (Primary, Secondary1 or Secondary2 = 1.05 (unintentional fall) Intent on completion = 999 and Case Type at completion = 2 (unlikely to be known)
3. String searches (confirmed by manual review of records)	Presence in extract of text strings 'suicid', 'self-harm', 'self harm', 'hanging', 'self-inflict' or 'self inflict'	(Intent on completion = 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 999) or (Case type at completion = 1,3, or 999)
4. Underlying Cause of Death Code	Underlying Cause of Death Code X60 to X84	(Intent on completion = 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 999) or (Case type at completion = 1,3, or 999)

Homicide

Table A1.7 below details the method of assignment for all homicides using NCIS variables.

Table A1.7: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for assignment of cases as homicides using NCIS variables

Stage	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
1. Intent on Completion	Intent on Completion = 3, 4, 5	Case state = 5 & Underlying Cause of Death Code V00–V99
2. Activity level	ActivityLevel2 = 98.3 or Intent on Notification = 3	Case type at completion = 1 or Intent on completion = 999
3. String searches (confirmed by manual review of records)	Presence in extract of text string 'assault'	Case type at completion = 1 or Intent on completion = 999
4. Underlying Cause of Death Code	Underlying Cause of Death Code X85 to Y09, Y35, Y36, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1 & Intent on completion = 3, 4, 5 or undefined	Case type at completion = 1

Other data sources

Data on road deaths compiled by the Federal Government were available from the road safety statistics section of the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government (DITRDLG) at <[www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/publications/publications_list.aspx?mode= Road](http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/publications/publications_list.aspx?mode=Road)> . Data on homicides were available from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) at <www.aic.gov.au/about_aic/research_programs/nmp/0001.aspx>.

Cause code aggregations

NISU statistical publications have traditionally made use of standard aggregations of the ICD-9 External Cause (E-code) classification. With the introduction of ICD-10 at the beginning of 1999, a map was developed by NISU in order to arrive at an equivalent set of standard aggregations under the new classification scheme (Kreisfeld & Harrison 2005)

Years of potential life lost

This report has applied the method used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for calculating years of potential life lost (YPLL) with one change. The ABS estimated YPLL for ages 1–75 years, inclusive. We have calculated YPLL for ages 0–74 years, inclusive. The methodology is described in the following extract from the ABS publication 3303.0 *Causes of Death Australia 1999*.

Estimates of YPLL were calculated for deaths of persons aged 0–74 years (*i.e.* <75 years) years based on the assumption that deaths occurring at these ages are untimely. A number of variables are used in these calculations, as described below.

YPLL is derived from:

$$YPLL = \sum_x (D_x (74 - A_x))$$

Where:

A_x = adjusted age at death. As age at death is only available in completed years, the midpoint of the reported age was chosen (e.g. age at death 34 years was adjusted to 34.5).

D_x = registered number of deaths at age x due to a particular cause of death.

Mean YPLL (<75 years) per case was calculated using as the denominator all deaths in the group of interest, irrespective of age at death.

Age adjustment

Most all-ages rates have been adjusted for age to allow comparison of injury risk free from the distortion introduced by one population having a different age distribution to another. Direct standardisation was employed, using the Australian population in 2001 as the standard (ABS 2003) (Table A2). Where crude rates or age-specific rates are reported, this is noted.

Confidence intervals

Nearly all deaths are believed to be included in the sources used for this report, so sampling errors do not apply to these data. However, the time periods used to group the cases (e.g. calendar years) are arbitrary. Use of another period (e.g. April to March) would result in different rates, especially where case numbers are small. The 95% confidence intervals of these rates are based on a Poisson assumption about the number of cases in a time period. Chance variation alone would be expected to lead to a rate outside the 95% confidence interval on 5% of occasions. Confidence intervals were calculated using the methods described by Anderson and Rosenberg (Anderson & Rosenberg 1998). Asymmetrical confidence intervals were calculated for case numbers up to 100. Symmetrical intervals, based on a normal approximation, were calculated where case numbers exceed 100.

Data quality

The reliability of information about cause of death depends on the reliability of ICD codes provided by the ABS. This depends largely on the adequacy of the information provided to the ABS through Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and originating from coroners and medical practitioners. Little published information is available on the quality of the data resulting from this process, particularly as it applies to injury deaths. Centralisation of mortality coding in the Brisbane office of the ABS since the mid 1990s has reduced the potential for variation due to local differences in coding practice. However, factors affecting information recording, provision, or coding could affect data in different ways for different jurisdictions, periods or population groups. Hence, apparent differences should be interpreted with caution.

Refer to Section 1.2 for a description of the problem of under-identification of at least some specific types external cause of injury death and consequent over-assignment of cases to certain other categories.

Suppression of small cell counts in data tables

Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality and because values based on very small numbers are sometimes difficult to interpret.

Appendix 2: Summary data tables

Table A2.1: Counts, age-specific rates and male to female rate ratio of deaths by 5-year age groups for males, females, and persons for community injury, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons		M:F rate ratio
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	
0–4	81	12.5	58	9.4	139	11.0	1.3
5–9	28	4.1	13	2.0	41	3.1	2.0
10–14	31	4.3	24	3.5	55	4.0	1.2
15–19	278	39.4	93	13.9	371	27.0	2.8
20–24	440	60.9	111	16.2	551	39.2	3.8
25–29	479	69.7	100	14.8	579	42.5	4.7
30–34	536	71.0	111	14.6	647	42.6	4.9
35–39	426	58.3	140	19.0	566	38.5	3.1
40–44	454	59.1	146	18.9	600	38.9	3.1
45–49	421	58.5	123	16.9	544	37.6	3.5
50–54	348	52.6	120	17.9	468	35.2	2.9
55–59	287	46.6	121	19.9	408	33.3	2.3
60–64	247	52.9	113	24.7	360	38.9	2.1
65–69	225	59.9	111	28.9	336	44.2	2.1
70–74	270	89.6	139	42.5	409	65.0	2.1
75–79	380	152.1	304	100.7	684	123.9	1.5
80–84	464	293.2	505	215.7	969	247.0	1.4
85 plus	701	720.7	1,347	650.7	2,048	673.1	1.1
All ages^(b)	6,096	63.9	3,719	30.3	9,775	46.7	2.1

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code was in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Age was not reported for one case.

Table A2.2: Counts, age-specific rates and male to female rate ratio of deaths by 5-year age groups for males, females, and persons for complications of surgical and medical care, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons		M:F rate ratio
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	
0–4	11	1.7	10	1.6	21	1.7	1.0
5–9	..	..	..	..	7	0.5	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	6	0.4	..
15–19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	..	..	..	..	9	0.6	0.8
25–29	7	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
30–34	6	0.8	7	0.9	13	0.9	0.9
35–39	11	1.5	14	1.9	25	1.7	0.8
40–44	11	1.4	8	1.0	19	1.2	1.4
45–49	26	3.6	18	2.5	44	3.0	1.5
50–54	41	6.2	17	2.5	58	4.4	2.4
55–59	58	9.4	38	6.2	96	7.8	1.5
60–64	73	15.6	41	8.9	114	12.3	1.7
65–69	94	25.0	54	14.1	148	19.5	1.8
70–74	113	37.5	81	24.7	194	30.9	1.5
75–79	205	82.1	130	43.0	335	60.7	1.9
80–84	175	110.6	150	64.1	325	82.8	1.7
85 plus	152	156.3	229	110.6	381	125.2	1.4
All ages	995	10.7	814	6.7	1,809	8.5	1.6

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range Y40–Y84, Y88 or any MCoD code was in the range T80–T88 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.3: Community injury deaths – counts and age-specific rates for males, females and persons by 5-year age groups for states and territories, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	NEW SOUTH WALES												VICTORIA											
	Males				Females				Persons				Males				Females				Persons			
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates		
0–4	19	8.7	25	12.2	44	10.4	12	7.7	7	4.7	19	6.2												
5–9	11	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.9				
10–14	9	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3.7	..	..										
15–19	76	32.8	26	11.8	102	22.6	44	26.0	23	14.2	67	20.2												
20–24	121	51.6	31	13.9	152	33.2	100	56.1	22	12.8	122	34.8												
25–29	133	57.7	25	11.0	158	34.5	114	66.0	20	11.7	134	39.0												
30–34	171	67.1	42	16.3	213	41.6	124	65.8	32	16.4	156	40.7												
35–39	119	49.4	47	19.4	166	34.4	88	47.8	32	16.9	120	32.2												
40–44	137	53.2	42	16.4	179	34.9	103	54.9	40	20.9	143	37.7												
45–49	139	58.2	45	18.7	184	38.4	87	49.4	23	12.8	110	30.9												
50–54	109	49.8	34	15.5	143	32.6	83	52.0	37	22.5	120	37.0												
55–59	89	43.6	34	16.9	123	30.3	64	43.3	27	18.0	91	30.6												
60–64	78	49.7	35	22.7	113	36.3	54	47.9	26	23.1	80	35.5												
65–69	72	56.3	33	25.1	105	40.5	59	63.9	29	29.9	88	46.5												
70–74	99	94.9	57	50.0	156	71.4	62	81.7	41	48.7	103	64.3												
75–79	122	139.8	115	108.2	237	122.4	98	154.3	64	81.6	162	114.2												
80–84	138	247.9	188	227.4	326	235.6	131	325.4	130	214.1	261	258.5												
85+	234	687.9	469	643.1	703	657.3	188	758.8	338	630.2	526	670.9												
Total^(b)	1,876	58.3	1,256	29.9	3,132	43.9	1,419	60.2	900	28.9	2,319	43.9												

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code was in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.3 (continued): Community injury deaths – counts and age-specific rates for males, females and persons by 5-year age groups for states and territories, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	QUEENSLAND						WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	24	18.5	11	8.9	35	13.8	9	14.1	4	6.6	13	10.5
5–9	..	..	..	..	6	2.2	..	..	..	..	6	4.5
10–14	8	5.5	8	5.8	16	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	66	46.8	21	15.7	87	31.6	39	53.0	10	14.3	49	34.2
20–24	88	61.0	25	18.4	113	40.3	50	68.9	10	14.6	60	42.6
25–29	115	86.6	21	16.1	136	51.7	46	67.6	17	25.8	63	47.1
30–34	108	73.8	14	9.5	122	41.5	43	57.6	7	9.6	50	33.8
35–39	100	71.4	26	18.2	126	44.5	41	55.3	11	14.9	52	35.2
40–44	93	62.8	28	18.5	121	40.5	35	45.0	11	14.2	46	29.6
45–49	83	59.8	17	12.1	100	35.8	42	57.0	15	20.3	57	38.6
50–54	74	57.5	27	20.9	101	39.2	30	44.2	11	16.3	41	30.3
55–59	68	55.6	29	24.4	97	40.2	24	39.0	11	18.7	35	29.1
60–64	59	63.6	22	24.7	81	44.5	22	48.7	12	27.7	34	38.4
65–69	50	69.1	24	34.0	74	51.8	24	67.4	12	33.6	36	50.4
70–74	44	79.1	19	32.9	63	55.6	31	113.5	8	27.2	39	68.7
75–79	81	181.7	58	111.7	139	144.0	39	180.0	27	105.5	66	139.7
80–84	100	355.7	82	205.9	182	267.9	43	321.5	49	253.0	92	281.0
85+	134	761.6	249	711.5	383	728.3	63	765.2	136	770.9	199	769.1
Total^(b)	1,299	71.2	683	31.2	1,982	50.9	590	65.0	353	31.8	943	48.3

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code was in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.3 (continued): Community injury deaths – counts and age-specific rates for males, females and persons by 5-year age groups for states and territories, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	TASMANIA											
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA						TASMANIA					
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	
0–4	6	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
5–9	..	..	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	8	7.9	..	0	0.0	..	..
15–19	28	53.1	7	14.0	35	34.1	10	57.3	..	..	..
20–24	39	73.5	14	28.2	53	51.6	20	127.1	..	..	..
25–29	43	88.4	7	15.4	50	53.1	9	67.6	..	..	..
30–34	53	99.9	9	17.3	62	59.0	13	87.7	..	..	..
35–39	36	66.2	13	24.2	49	45.3	19	121.2	..	..	..
40–44	53	90.8	8	13.7	61	52.2	19	105.8	9	48.1	76.4	
45–49	39	70.1	10	17.7	49	43.6	10	55.9	6	33.1	44.4	
50–54	29	56.0	8	15.0	37	35.2	13	77.6	..	..	..
55–59	21	42.8	10	20.0	31	31.3	13	82.4	..	..	..
60–64	22	59.5	11	29.5	33	44.5	7	56.0	..	..	..
65–69	8	26.3	9	27.9	17	27.1	..	..	..	6	29.3
70–74	18	70.6	7	24.7	25	46.4	13	161.5	..	..	..
75–79	30	132.4	24	86.1	54	106.8	7	107.0	12	154.1	132.6	
80–84	32	219.9	32	144.2	64	174.2	14	344.8	13	209.0	262.6	
85+	56	622.6	96	485.8	152	528.6	17	706.3	36	657.7	672.5	
Total^(b)	520	68.9	274	27.2	794	47.6	193	84.3	110	36.7	60.0	

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code was in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.3 (continued): Community injury deaths – counts and age-specific rates for males, females and persons by 5-year age groups for states and territories, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	NORTHERN TERRITORY											
	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						NORTHERN TERRITORY					
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	..	..	..	..	6	66.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	0	0.0	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	..	..	0	0.0	11	142.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	9	62.1	0	0.0	13	147.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
25–29	..	..	..	..	14	160.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–34	9	70.2	0	0.0	15	160.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
35–39	..	..	0	0.0	19	216.0	..	75.1	6	75.1	25	148.9
40–44	8	65.9	..	..	6	68.9	..	92.9	7	92.9	13	80.0
45–49	7	61.2	..	..	14	192.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
50–54	..	..	..	..	8	118.2	..	0.0	0	0.0	8	63.2
55–59	..	..	..	..	8	40.0	..	..	..	..	7	71.6
60–64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	94.0
65–69	..	..	..	..	6	62.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
70–74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0	0.0	..	..
75–79	..	..	..	..	7	113.0	..	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80–84	..	..	8	303.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85+	7	733.8	21	964.9	28	894.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total^(b)	75	53.5	51	32.7	126	43.7	124	126.1	52	64.4	176	97.2

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where the UCoD Code was in the range V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or any MCoD code was in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD–10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.4: Community injury deaths – case counts and rates for major causes for males, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Transportation V01–V99		Falls W00–W19, X59 plus MCoD fracture code		Drowning W65–W74, (T75.1 and V01–X59)		Poisoning (drugs) X40–X44, (T36–T50 and V01–X59)		Poisoning (other substances) X45–X49, (T51–T65 and V01–X59)	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
	0–4	23	3.5	13	2.0	11	1.7
5–9	13	1.9	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	16	2.2	0	0.0	..	..	0	0.0	0	0.0
15–19	153	21.6	8	1.1	8	1.1	8	1.1	..	..
20–24	189	26.2	10	1.4	15	2.1	31	4.3	10	1.4
25–29	131	19.0	8	1.2	16	2.3	83	12.1	26	3.8
30–34	114	15.1	11	1.5	15	2.0	91	12.1	25	3.3
35–39	98	13.3	8	1.1	11	1.5	60	8.2	19	2.6
40–44	91	11.8	13	1.7	16	2.1	67	8.7	31	4.0
45–49	96	13.3	18	2.5	11	1.5	62	8.6	27	3.8
50–54	66	9.9	22	3.3	9	1.4	37	5.6	15	2.3
55–59	71	11.6	26	4.2	10	1.6	26	4.2	12	1.9
60–64	52	11.2	37	7.9	12	2.6	13	2.8	13	2.8
65–69	47	12.7	36	9.6	11	2.9	10	2.7	7	1.9
70–74	44	14.7	79	26.2	6	2.0	..	..	7	2.3
75–79	45	18.2	161	64.4	..	..	..	..	6	2.4
80–84	43	27.6	245	154.8	..	..	..	..	8	5.1
85+	28	30.1	467	480.2	..	..	6	6.2	..	..
All ages^(b)	1,320	13.2	1,151	13.7	174	1.7	509	5.1	227	2.3

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any MCoD was an external cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.4 (continued): Community injury deaths—case counts and rates for major causes for males, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Smoke, fire and flames, heat and hot substances X00–X19, (T20–T32 and V01–X59)		Other unintentional W20–W64, W75–W99, X20– X39, X50–X59, Y85, Y86, Y89.9		Suicide X60–X84, Y87.0		Homicide X85–Y09, Y35–Y36, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	13	2.0	20	3.1	0	0.0	10	1.5
5–9	..	..	8	1.2	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	0	0.0	10	1.4	7	1.0	..	..
15–19	7	1.0	39	5.5	83	11.7	..	..
20–24	..	..	56	7.8	169	23.5	11	1.5
25–29	..	..	63	9.2	205	29.7	16	2.3
30–34	6	0.8	73	9.7	243	32.1	17	2.2
35–39	6	0.8	54	7.4	180	24.5	22	3.0
40–44	..	..	68	8.9	205	26.7	25	3.3
45–49	6	0.8	46	6.4	186	25.7	8	1.1
50–54	9	1.4	59	8.9	156	23.5	6	0.9
55–59	6	1.0	64	10.4	95	15.5	8	1.3
60–64	6	1.3	52	11.1	85	18.3	..	..
65–69	..	..	69	18.4	51	13.8	..	..
70–74	8	2.7	75	24.9	57	19.0	..	..
75–79	6	2.4	114	45.6	52	21.1	..	..
80–84	6	3.8	122	77.1	38	24.4	..	..
85+	..	..	170	174.8	31	33.3	..	..
All ages^(b)	103	1.0	1,162	12.4	1,843	18.5	148	1.5

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any Multiple Cause of Death was an External Cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.5: Community injury deaths – case counts and rates for major causes for females, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Transportation		Falls		Drowning		Poisoning (drugs)		Poisoning (other substances)	
	V01–V99		W00–W19, X59 plus MCoD fracture code		W65–W74, (T75.1 and V01–X59)		X40–X44, (T36–T50 and V01–X59)		X45–X49, (T51–T65 and V01–X59)	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	15	2.4	..	..	10	1.6	0	0.0	..	..
5–9	6	0.9	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	11	1.6	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
15–19	54	8.0	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
20–24	40	5.8	..	..	7	1.0	16	2.3	..	..
25–29	28	4.1	..	..	..	..	13	1.9	..	..
30–34	25	3.3	..	..	..	..	19	2.5	7	0.9
35–39	30	4.0	..	..	..	..	23	3.1	6	0.8
40–44	29	3.7	7	0.9	..	..	45	5.8	15	1.9
45–49	21	2.9	8	1.1	..	..	26	3.6	..	..
50–54	29	4.3	6	0.9	..	..	22	3.3	..	..
55–59	32	5.3	17	2.8	..	..	12	2.0	8	1.3
60–64	26	5.7	15	3.3	6	1.3	12	2.6	6	1.3
65–69	19	5.0	32	8.3	..	..	6	1.6	..	..
70–74	27	8.3	48	14.7	..	..	..	..	0	0.0
75–79	23	7.7	177	58.6	..	..	12	4.0	..	..
80–84	34	14.7	350	149.5	..	..	14	6.0	..	..
85+	22	10.9	1,050	507.3	..	..	16	7.7	9	4.3
All ages^(b)	471	4.5	1,730	12.5	62	0.6	239	2.2	80	0.7

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any MCoD was an external cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.5 (continued): Community injury deaths—case counts and rates for major causes for females Australia, 2004–05^(a)

Age-group (Years)	Smoke, fire and flames, heat and hot substances X00–X19, (T20–T32 and V01–X59)		Other unintentional W20–W64, W75–W99, X20– X39, X50–X59, Y85, Y86, Y89.9		Suicide X60–X84, Y87.0		Homicide X85–Y09, Y35–Y36, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	7	1.1	24	3.9	0	0.0	8	1.3
5–9	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	..	..	14	2.1	30	4.4	..	..
20–24	..	..	15	2.2	34	4.9	6	0.9
25–29	..	..	7	1.0	43	6.3	7	1.0
30–34	0	0.0	..	..	50	6.5	10	1.3
35–39	..	..	18	2.4	49	6.6	12	1.6
40–44	..	..	18	2.3	53	6.8	8	1.0
45–49	..	..	14	1.9	55	7.5	..	..
50–54	..	..	20	3.0	44	6.6	..	..
55–59	..	..	20	3.3	37	6.1	..	..
60–64	..	..	27	5.9	26	5.7	..	..
65–69	..	..	31	8.1	21	5.5	..	..
70–74	..	..	43	13.1	14	4.3	0	0.0
75–79	..	..	67	22.2	18	6.0	..	..
80–84	7	3.0	93	39.7	9	3.9	..	..
85+	10	4.8	240	115.9	6	3.0	0	0.0
All ages^(b)	53	0.5	661	5.4	494	4.8	72	0.7

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any MCoD was an external cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.6: Community injury deaths – case counts and rates for major causes for persons, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Transportation		Falls		Drowning		Poisoning (drugs)		Poisoning (other substances)	
	V01–V99		W00–W19, X59 plus MCoD fracture code		W65–W74, (T75.1 and V01–X59)		X40–X44, (T36–T50 and V01–X59)		X45–X49, (T51–T65 and V01–X59)	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	38	3.0	..	..	23	1.8	..	..	15	1.2
5–9	19	1.4	..	..	8	0.6	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	27	1.9	..	..	8	0.6	0	0.0	..	..
15–19	207	15.0	10	0.7	10	0.7	8	0.6	..	..
20–24	229	16.2	14	1.0	22	1.6	47	3.3	11	0.8
25–29	159	11.6	10	0.7	18	1.3	96	7.1	29	2.1
30–34	140	9.1	15	1.0	19	1.3	110	7.3	32	2.1
35–39	128	8.7	11	0.7	12	0.8	83	5.7	25	1.7
40–44	120	7.8	20	1.3	18	1.2	112	7.3	46	3.0
45–49	117	8.0	26	1.8	14	1.0	88	6.1	32	2.2
50–54	95	7.1	28	2.1	12	0.9	59	4.4	18	1.4
55–59	103	8.5	43	3.5	11	0.9	38	3.1	20	1.6
60–64	78	8.4	52	5.6	18	1.9	25	2.7	19	2.1
65–69	66	8.8	68	9.0	14	1.8	16	2.1	10	1.3
70–74	71	11.3	127	20.2	8	1.3	7	1.1	7	1.1
75–79	68	12.5	338	61.2	9	1.6	15	2.7	11	2.0
80–84	77	19.9	595	151.6	8	2.0	19	4.8	10	2.5
85+	50	17.0	1,517	498.6	..	..	22	7.2	12	3.9
All ages^(b)	1,792	8.8	2,881	13.1	236	1.2	748	3.7	307	1.5

(continued)

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any MCoD was an external cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

Table A2.6 (continued): Community injury deaths – case counts and rates for major causes for persons, Australia 2004–05^(a)

Age group (years)	Smoke, fire and flames, heat and hot substances X00–X19, (T20–T32 and V01–X59)		Other unintentional W20–W64, W75–W99, X20– X39, X50–X59, Y85, Y86, Y89.9		Suicide X60–X84, Y87.0		Homicide X85–Y09, Y35–Y36, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1	
	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates	Case counts	Rates
0–4	20	1.6	44	3.5	0	0.0	18	1.4
5–9	6	0.5	11	0.8	0	0.0	..	..
10–14	..	..	13	0.9	12	0.9	..	..
15–19	8	0.6	53	3.9	113	8.2	8	0.6
20–24	6	0.4	71	5.0	203	14.4	17	1.2
25–29	..	..	70	5.1	248	18.1	23	1.7
30–34	6	0.4	77	5.1	293	19.2	27	1.8
35–39	7	0.5	72	4.9	229	15.5	34	2.3
40–44	8	0.5	86	5.6	258	16.7	33	2.1
45–49	7	0.5	60	4.1	241	16.6	11	0.8
50–54	10	0.8	79	5.9	200	15.0	9	0.7
55–59	8	0.7	84	6.9	132	10.8	12	1.0
60–64	9	1.0	79	8.5	111	12.0	6	0.6
65–69	8	1.1	100	13.2	72	9.6	..	..
70–74	10	1.6	118	18.8	71	11.3	..	..
75–79	11	2.0	181	32.8	70	12.8	..	..
80–84	13	3.3	215	54.8	47	12.1	..	..
85+	14	4.6	410	134.8	37	12.6	..	..
All ages^(b)	156	0.8	1,823	8.7	2337	11.5	220	1.1

(a) Deaths occurring in 2004–05 where any MCoD was an external cause code in the range V00–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89 or a Diagnosis code in the range S00–T75, T79 (ICD-10). Data in this table are as reported in ABS data and have not been adjusted for misclassification.

(b) Total rates are age-standardised rates, while the others in this table are age-specific.

.. Cell counts in tables that are 5 cases or fewer have been suppressed, as have rates derived from them, to protect confidentiality.

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