

7 Injury and poisoning

Chapter highlights

Injury was responsible for about 6% of all deaths, and about 18% and 26% of excess deaths in regional and remote areas respectively.

Over half (54%) of all injury deaths and 70% of all injury excess deaths outside Major Cities are as a result of MVTA (48% of excess deaths) and suicide (21% of excess deaths).

MVTA contributes about 10% of total excess deaths in regional and remote areas, while suicide and 'other injuries' contribute about 4% and 6% of total excess deaths in regional and remote areas respectively. As such, these are substantial contributors to overall higher rates of death outside Major Cities.

Most of the excess deaths were amongst males and also amongst people aged 25–44 years, 15–24 years and 45–64 years.

Indigenous Australians had injury death rates that were four times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs increase with remoteness; they were 1.3, 1.5, 1.7 and 3.1 in Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas respectively.

For non-Indigenous people, SMRs were 1.3, 1.4, 1.4 and 1.8 in Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas respectively.

Death rates appear to be declining in Major Cities and regional areas, and for males in remote areas (with little or no clear change for males in Very Remote areas or for females in remote areas generally).

This chapter discusses mortality due to the broad category of injury and poisoning (ICD-10 chapter 20, codes V01–Y98). It then provides further analysis of types of injury within this broad category. The injuries included are:

1. suicide
2. interpersonal violence (IPV)
3. falls
4. motor vehicle accidents (MVA)
5. other land transport accidents (other LTA)
6. other injuries.

These were chosen either because they are frequent causes of death (as in the case of motor vehicle accidents and suicide) or because they exhibit substantial inter-regional variation (interpersonal violence and other land transport accidents). Occupational injuries were not listed separately because they cannot be reliably identified using ICD-10 codes and because of the difficulty identifying the size of the population in each occupation. 'Other' injuries (which include a wide range of external causes including drowning, burns, falls and electrocution) sometimes account for a substantial proportion of 'excess' deaths, and deserve further investigation.

Farm accidents are hard to define using the data (for example, they can be included under motor vehicle accidents, falls etc.), and the denominator population can be hard to define, making calculation of rates difficult or impossible.

On average during the period, injury and poisoning were responsible for 7,845 deaths annually – this is 5.9% of all deaths. Two-thirds (67%) were male; 59% were in Major Cities, 36% in regional areas and 4% in remote areas.

Overall death rates due to injury and poisoning for Indigenous Australians were four times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates for males in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 1.3 and 1.5 times those in Major Cities, while death rates for females in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 1.2 and 1.3 times those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates were 1.4 and 1.6 times those in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 1,816 and 998 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 68% were male.

Annually there were 380 and 308 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 18% and 19% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About two-thirds (76%) of the ‘excess’ were male. In regional areas, excess deaths occur in all life stages. For both males and females the excess is mainly concentrated amongst the 15–24, 24–44 and 45–64 year age groups, with contribution also from those older than 75 years. There are also excess deaths among infants and children.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 96 fewer deaths of males and 46 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for decreasing death rates for males and females (the decrease being faster for males in Outer Regional areas than in Major Cities).

Between 1997–99 and 2002–04, the number of excess deaths in regional areas tended to decrease (as estimated using 2002–04 Major Cities rates as the standard). For example, in 1997–99 there were 423 more deaths of Inner Regional males annually than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied; in 2002–04, this number had decreased to 286 more deaths than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied.

Death rates¹⁸ appeared not to decrease between the previous (1997–99) and the more recent (2002–04) reporting periods (for example, SMRs for Inner Regional males were 1.5 in 1997–99, and became 1.3 in 2002–04 compared with 1.00 for Major Cities males in 2002–04).

However, the relative differences¹⁹ between Major Cities and regional areas appear to remain relatively unchanged.

In remote areas:

Death rates in remote areas were 1.7 and 3.1 times those in Major Cities.

¹⁸ As expressed by SMRs calculated for both periods using Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002–04 as the standard.

¹⁹ As expressed by SMRs calculated for each period using Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in each period as the standard.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in remote areas were 1.9 and 3.5 times those in Major Cities.

Death rates for non-Indigenous Australians from Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.4 and 1.8 times those in Major Cities. For people younger than 65 years, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.5 and 1.9 times those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 173 and 162 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 76% were male.

Annually there were 72 and 110 ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 26% and 26% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. About four-fifths (79%) of the ‘excess’ were male. In remote areas, excess deaths occur in all life stages. For males the excess is supplied mainly by the 15–24, 25–44 and 45–64 year age groups, while for females, the 15–24 and 25–64 year age groups supply most of the excess deaths.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 10 fewer deaths of males and 3 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) for males and females is for decreasing death rates, except for males in Very Remote areas where there appears to have been little change.

Between 1997–99 and 2002–04, the number of excess deaths in remote areas decreased slightly (as estimated using 2002–04 Major Cities rates as the standard). For example, in 1997–99 there were 101 more deaths of Remote area people annually than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied; in 2002–04, this number had decreased to 72 more deaths than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied.

Death rates²⁰ appeared mainly to decline in remote areas between the previous (1997–99) and the more recent (2002–04) reporting periods (for example, SMRs for Remote area males were 2.1 in 1997–99, and became 1.8 in 2002–04 compared with 1.0 for Major Cities males in 2002–04).

However, the relative differences²¹ between Major Cities and Remote areas appear to have remained steady or decreased slightly, while death rates in Very Remote areas tend to have increased relative to those in Major Cities. For example, the SMRs for Remote and Very Remote area males were 1.8 and 2.4 in 1997–99 (compared with 1.0 for Major Cities males in 1997–99), and 1.8 and 3.2 in 2002–04 (compared with 1.0 for Major Cities males in 2002–04).

While suicide and ‘other injuries’ were the main contributors to the overall numbers of injury deaths, the main contributor to excess deaths was motor vehicle traffic accidents.

²⁰ As expressed by SMRs calculated for both periods using Major Cities age-and sex- specific rates in 2002–04 as the standard.

²¹ As expressed by SMRs calculated for each period using Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in each period as the standard.

Table 7.1: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths, by type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Suicide	1,029	388	224	44	36	314	103	40	6	5
IPV ^(a)	87	30	18	6	8	46	13	9	3	4
Falls	255	74	36	5	3	243	74	35	3	1
MVTA ^(b)	539	317	171	32	38	197	126	68	12	13
Other LTA ^(c)	53	34	24	7	5	19	8	5	1	0
Other injuries	1,034	380	231	36	34	746	270	137	18	13
All injuries	2,998	1,222	704	130	125	1,565	594	294	43	37
Excess deaths										
Suicide	0	77	66	18	22	0	7	-5	0	1
IPV ^(a)	0	4	5	3	7	0	-1	2	2	4
Falls	0	-15	-5	0	1	0	-6	0	-1	0
MVTA ^(b)	0	154	90	18	31	0	64	40	8	11
Other LTA ^(c)	0	18	16	6	4	0	2	2	1	0
Other injuries	0	48	69	12	21	0	29	29	5	8
All injuries	0	286	240	57	86	0	94	68	15	24

(a) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(b) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

Table 7.2: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths for persons aged 64 years and under, by type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Suicide	885	333	194	39	34	267	90	37	6	5
IPV ^(a)	82	27	17	6	8	41	12	9	3	4
Falls	81	24	14	3	3	24	6	4	1	0
MVTA ^(b)	462	278	148	29	38	136	98	54	10	12
Other LTA ^(c)	47	26	19	6	5	14	6	4	1	0
Other injuries	660	221	148	28	28	250	91	52	8	10
All injuries	2,217	910	540	110	116	733	304	159	29	31
Excess deaths										
Suicide	0	77	62	16	21	0	11	-2	0	2
IPV ^(a)	0	3	5	4	7	0	0	3	2	4
Falls	0	-1	1	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0
MVTA ^(b)	0	144	80	17	31	0	57	35	7	10
Other LTA ^(c)	0	12	12	5	4	0	2	2	1	0
Other injuries	0	28	49	10	18	0	15	15	3	7
All injuries	0	263	208	53	83	0	84	52	13	22

(a) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(b) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

Table 7.3: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of non-Indigenous Australians, by type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Suicide	967	363	204	33	10	295	96	35	4	2
IPV ^(a)	80	25	15	2	1	42	11	7	1	0
Falls	247	71	35	3	2	238	72	35	2	0
MVTA ^(b)	512	301	161	26	15	185	121	60	7	2
Other LTA ^(c)	49	32	22	5	2	18	7	4	1	0
Other injuries	982	361	206	27	18	714	255	123	12	4
All injuries	2,838	1,153	644	96	48	1,493	562	263	26	9
Excess deaths										
Suicide	0	73	61	11	1	0	6	-7	-2	0
IPV ^(a)	0	2	4	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
Falls	0	-15	-4	-1	0	0	-7	1	-1	0
MVTA ^(b)	0	148	86	15	11	0	63	34	4	1
Other LTA ^(c)	0	17	15	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other injuries	0	48	56	6	10	0	25	22	1	1
All injuries	0	273	217	34	24	0	87	52	2	1

(a) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(b) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

Table 7.4: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of non-Indigenous Australians aged 64 years and under, by type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Suicide	829	311	175	28	8	250	83	31	4	1
IPV ^(a)	75	23	14	2	1	38	10	7	0	0
Falls	77	23	13	2	1	22	6	3	0	0
MVTA ^(b)	436	262	139	23	15	126	94	46	6	2
Other LTA ^(c)	44	25	17	4	2	13	5	3	1	0
Other injuries	618	207	128	19	13	235	82	42	4	2
All injuries	2,079	852	486	78	41	685	281	132	16	6
Excess deaths										
Suicide	0	73	55	9	0	0	9	-4	-1	0
IPV ^(a)	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Falls	0	0	2	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0
MVTA ^(b)	0	138	77	14	11	0	57	29	4	1
Other LTA ^(c)	0	12	11	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other injuries	0	28	38	5	7	0	12	9	0	1
All injuries	0	252	186	30	21	0	77	37	2	1

(a) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(b) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

Table 7.5 Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of Indigenous Australians in Qld, WA, SA and NT, by type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males		Females	
	Total population	0-64 years	Total population	0-64 years
Deaths				
Suicide	58	58	13	13
IPV ^(a)	13	13	9	9
Falls	3	3	2	1
MVTA ^(b)	40	39	23	22
Other LTA ^(c)	6	5	1	1
Other injuries	45	41	26	19
All injuries	165	159	74	65
Excess deaths				
Suicide	44	43	10	10
IPV ^(a)	12	12	8	8
Falls	3	2	2	1
MVTA ^(b)	30	30	20	19
Other LTA ^(c)	5	5	1	1
Other injuries	32	30	19	15
All injuries	123	121	58	52

(a) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(b) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

Note: Deaths and excess deaths in this table refer to annual deaths in Qld, WA, SA and NT, whose population of 274,000 Indigenous Australians is 60% of the national Indigenous Australian population of 458,000. If death rates in the other states and territories were comparable to those in Qld, WA, SA and NT the numbers of deaths and excess deaths nationally may be approximately 1.7 times greater than that indicated for Qld, WA, SA and NT in this table.

Table 7.6: Average annual number of deaths due to each type of injury, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males		Females		Total
	Regional	Remote	Regional	Remote	
Per cent					Number
Other injuries	32.0	27.0	46.0	39.0	1,119
Suicide	32.0	31.0	16.0	14.0	846
MVTA ^(a)	25.0	27.0	22.0	31.0	777
Falls	6.0	3.0	12.0	5.0	231
IPV ^(b)	2.0	5.0	2.0	9.0	91
Other LTA ^(c)	3.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	84
All injuries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,149

(a) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(b) IPV is interpersonal violence

(c) LTA is land transport accident.

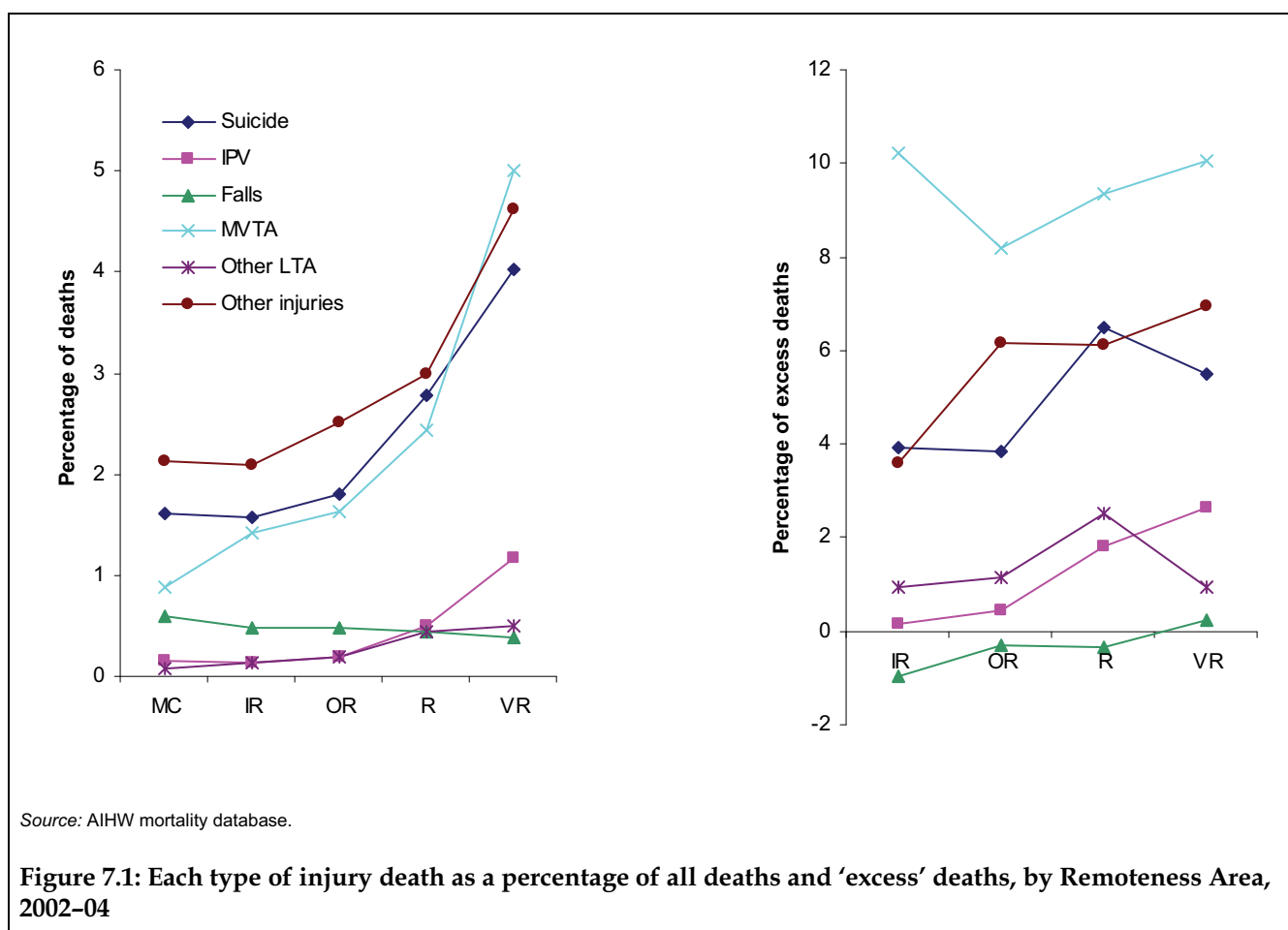
Table 7.7: Average annual number of 'excess' deaths due to each type of injury, 2002-04

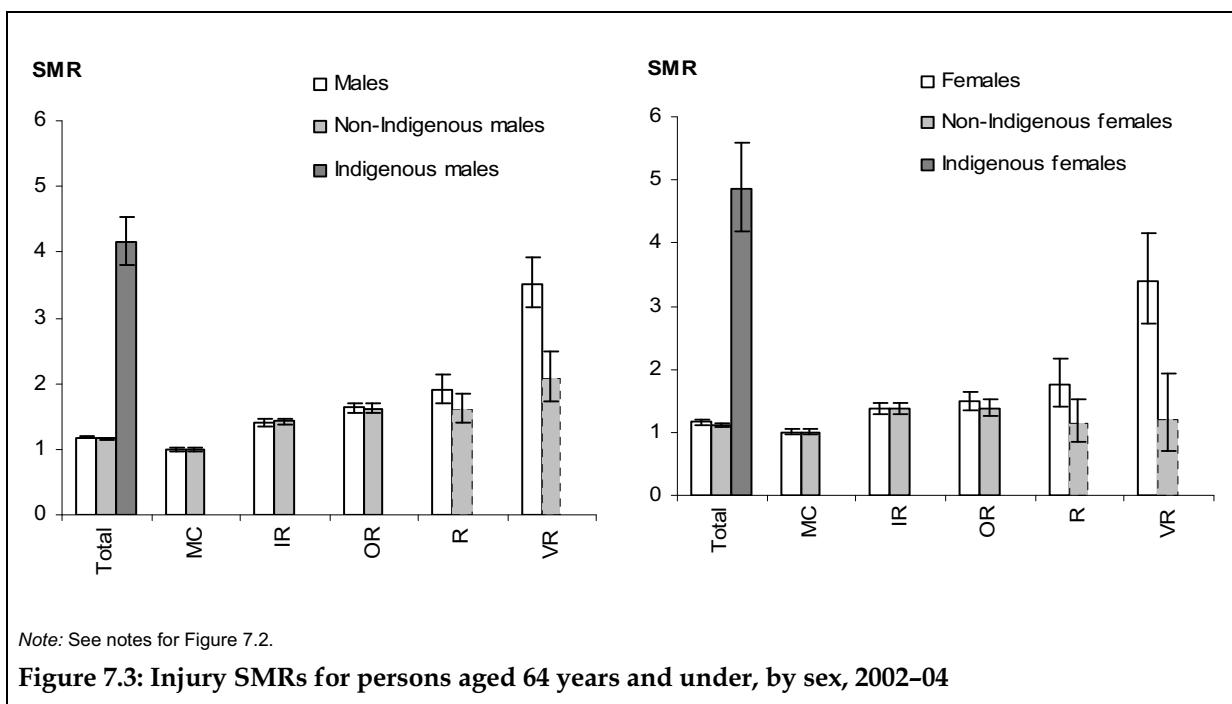
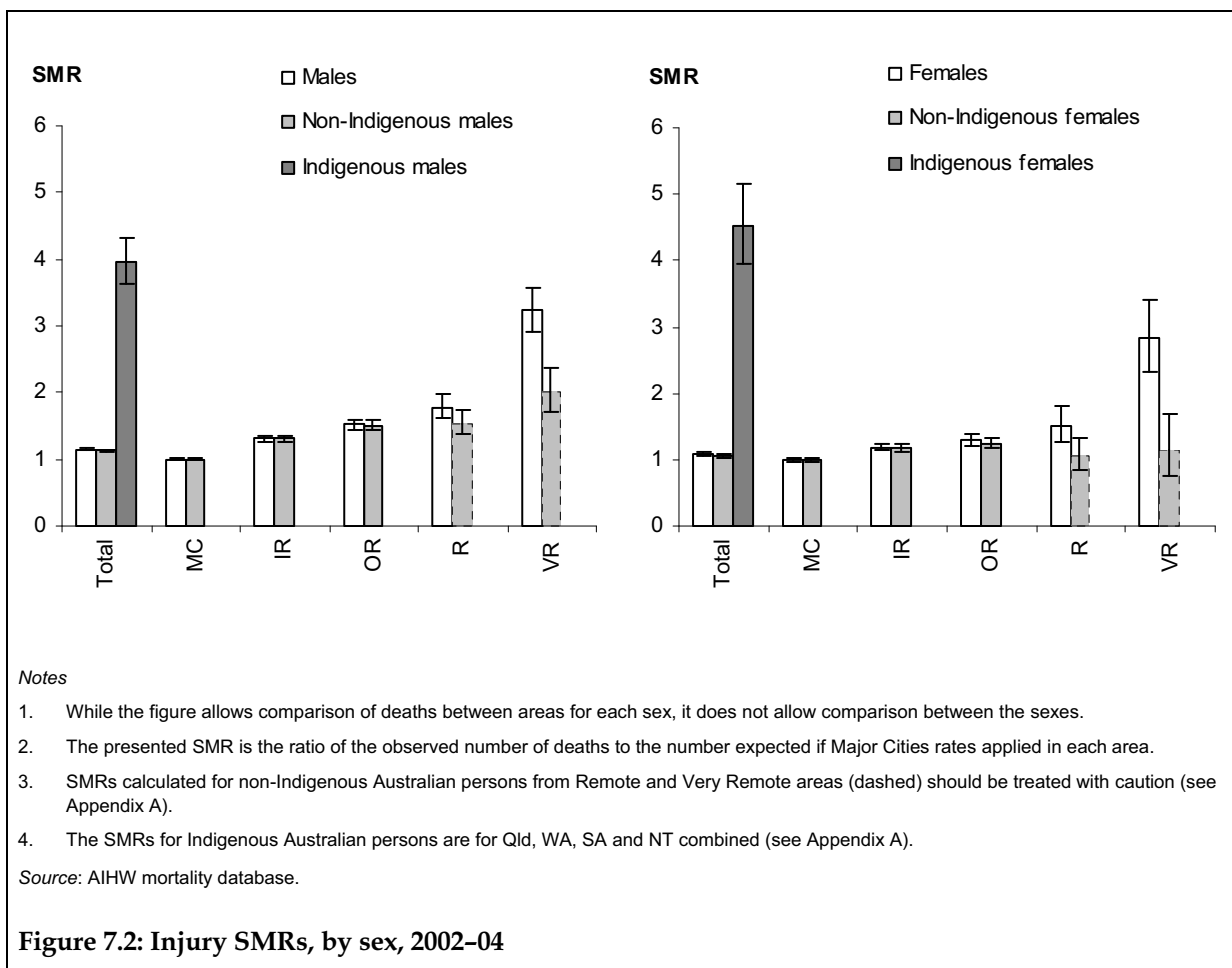
Cause of death	Males		Females		Total
	Regional	Remote	Regional	Remote	
	Per cent				Number
Other injuries	46.0	34.0	64.0	49.0	416
Suicide	22.0	23.0	36.0	49.0	221
MVTA ^(a)	27.0	28.0	1.0	3.0	186
Falls	6.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	49
IPV ^(b)	2.0	7.0	1.0	15.0	26
Other LTA ^(c)	-4.0	1.0	-4.0	-3.0	-26
All injuries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	870

(a) MVTA is motor vehicle traffic accident.

(b) IPV is interpersonal violence.

(c) LTA is land transport accident.





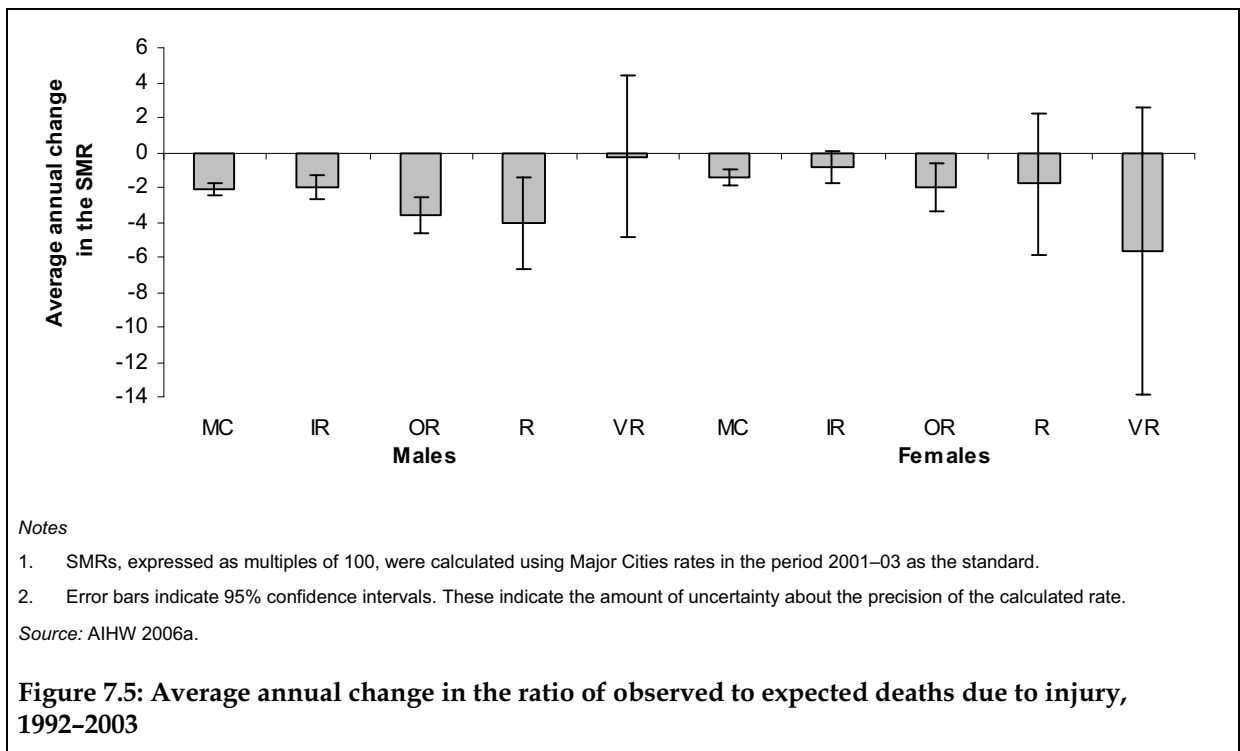
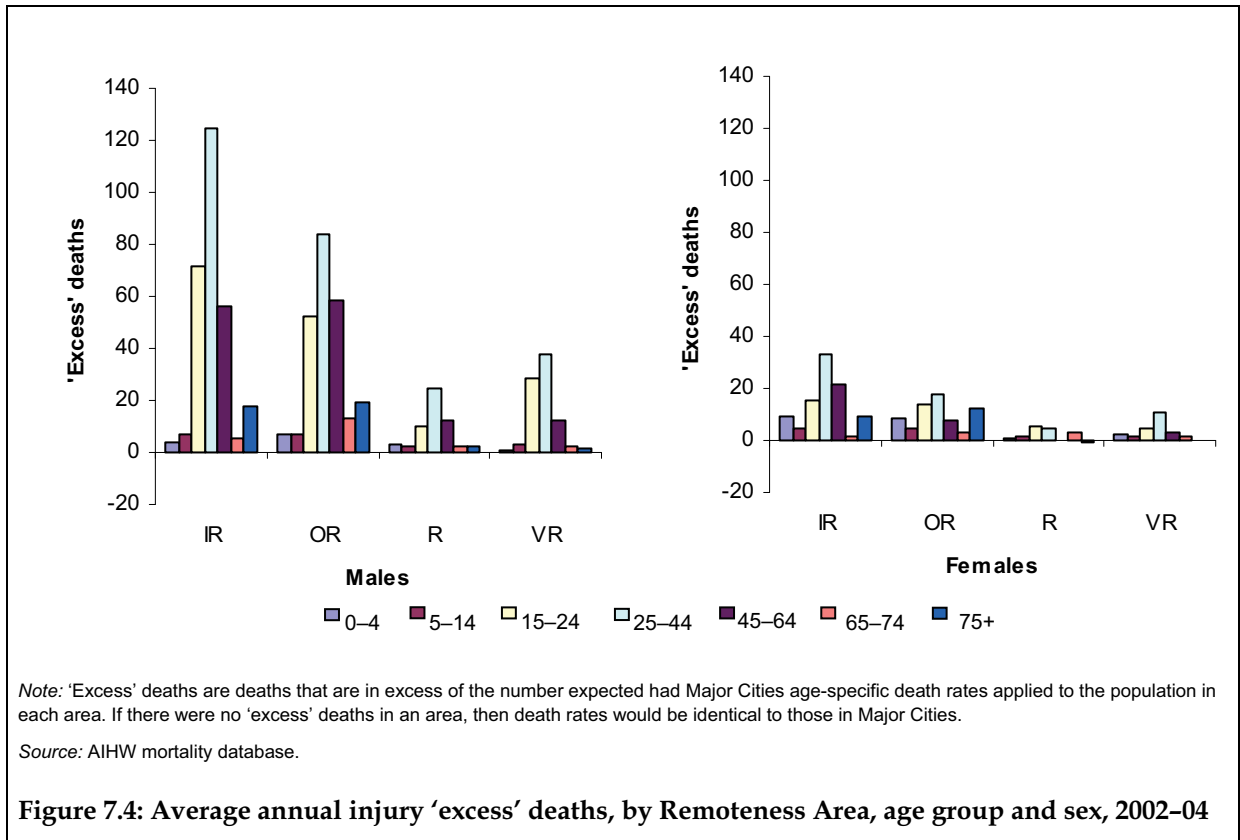


Table 7.8: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to injury, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			
2002-04																		
0-4	9	1.35	*2.11	*3.54	2.29	7	*2.07	*2.99	1.89	*5.83	8	*1.64	*2.47	*2.87	*3.74			
5-14	4	*1.53	*2.06	*2.83	*6.27	3	*1.64	*2.25	*3.33	*4.11	3	*1.57	*2.13	*3.01	*5.48			
15-24	43	*1.63	*1.96	*2.16	*5.62	14	*1.44	*1.83	*3.21	*3.73	29	*1.59	*1.93	*2.39	*5.21			
25-44	55	*1.42	*1.53	*1.84	*3.18	15	*1.38	*1.41	*1.67	*3.60	35	*1.41	*1.51	*1.80	*3.26			
45-64	41	*1.26	*1.54	*1.74	*2.53	16	*1.26	*1.20	1.03	*2.15	28	*1.26	*1.45	*1.57	*2.44			
65-74	56	1.06	*1.30	1.45	*2.00	26	1.04	1.18	*2.33	*3.11	40	1.05	*1.27	*1.70	*2.30			
75+	181	*1.09	*1.22	1.20	1.37	150	1.04	*1.12	0.91	1.08	162	*1.06	*1.17	1.06	1.24			
Total	46	*1.31	*1.52	*1.78	*3.24	23	*1.19	*1.30	*1.51	*2.82	35	*1.26	*1.45	*1.71	*3.13			
Total <65	38	*1.41	*1.63	*1.91	*3.52	13	*1.38	*1.49	*1.76	*3.39	26	*1.40	*1.59	*1.88	*3.49			
1997-99																		
Total	54	*1.28	*1.44	*1.79	*2.43	24	*1.20	*1.30	*1.57	*2.55	39	*1.25	*1.40	*1.73	*2.46			
Total <65	48	*1.34	*1.51	*1.87	*2.57	15	*1.28	*1.31	*1.68	*3.04	32	*1.33	*1.46	*1.83	*2.67			
Total†	*1.19	*1.50	*1.70	*2.13	*2.97	*1.11	*1.32	*1.43	*1.77	*3.00	*1.16	*1.44	*1.62	*2.03	*2.97			
Total <65†	*1.22	*1.62	*1.82	*2.26	*3.19	*1.20	*1.52	*1.56	*2.00	*3.73	*1.21	*1.60	*1.76	*2.20	*3.30			

(continued)

Table 7.8 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to injury, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males				Females				Persons						
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Average annual number of excess deaths															
2002-04															
0-4	0	4	7	3	1	0	9	9	1	3	0	13	16	4	3
5-14	0	7	7	2	3	0	5	5	1	1	0	12	11	3	5
15-24	0	71	52	10	28	0	16	14	5	5	0	87	66	16	33
25-44	0	125	84	25	38	0	33	17	5	11	0	158	101	30	48
45-64	0	56	58	13	12	0	21	8	0	3	0	77	66	13	15
65-74	0	5	13	2	2	0	2	3	3	2	0	7	17	5	4
75+	0	17	19	2	1	0	9	12	-1	0	0	26	32	1	2
Excess total	0	286	240	57	86	0	94	68	15	24	0	380	308	72	110
Deaths total	2,998	1,222	704	130	125	1,565	594	294	43	37	4,563	1,816	998	173	162
Excess <65	0	263	208	53	83	0	84	52	13	22	0	347	260	65	105
Deaths <65	2,217	910	540	110	116	733	304	159	29	31	2,951	1,215	698	140	147
1997-99															
Excess total	0	275	230	68	66	0	91	65	17	22	0	367	296	85	87
Excess total†	518	423	308	81	74	149	134	87	20	24	666	557	395	101	98
Deaths total	3,292	1,271	751	153	112	1,509	556	286	47	36	4,801	1,827	1,037	200	147
Excess <65	0	257	205	63	64	0	69	38	14	22	0	325	243	76	86
Excess <65†	463	384	274	75	72	137	107	58	17	24	600	491	332	92	96
Deaths <65	2,607	1,005	610	135	105	822	311	162	33	33	3,429	1,316	771	168	138

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.9: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to injury, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	
	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	
2002-04																			
0-4	8	1.31	*1.89	*3.29	0.84	*4.06	6	*2.15	*2.40	1.85	*5.20	7	*1.66	*2.10	*2.70	2.62	*4.17		
5-14	4	*1.53	*2.12	*2.73	*6.50	*3.93	3	*1.59	*1.79	1.65	*6.37	3	*1.55	*1.99	*2.31	*6.45	*3.92		
15-24	40	*1.68	*2.02	*1.93	*3.24	*4.52	13	*1.53	*1.63	1.50	0.81	27	*1.65	*1.93	*1.84	*2.79	*4.83		
25-44	52	*1.43	*1.51	*1.48	*1.88	*4.25	14	*1.35	*1.32	1.00	0.95	33	*1.41	*1.47	*1.39	*1.71	*4.51		
45-64	39	*1.27	*1.55	*1.53	*1.76	*3.34	15	*1.24	*1.22	1.03	0.72	27	*1.26	*1.46	*1.41	*1.53	*3.25		
65-74	54	1.05	*1.30	1.46	1.92	*3.00	25	1.04	1.19	1.40	0.42	39	1.05	*1.26	1.44	1.55	*4.67		
75+	177	1.08	*1.22	1.20	1.60	0.92	145	1.04	*1.13	0.88	1.18	158	*1.06	*1.17	1.04	1.41	1.22		
Total	44	*1.31	*1.51	*1.54	*2.01	*3.96	23	*1.18	*1.25	1.06	1.14	33	*1.27	*1.42	*1.41	*1.80	*4.12		
Total <65	36	*1.42	*1.62	*1.61	*2.08	*4.16	12	*1.38	*1.39	1.14	1.20	24	*1.41	*1.56	*1.51	*1.90	*4.34		
1997-99																			
Total	52	*1.29	*1.42	*1.61	*1.73	*3.62	24	*1.21	*1.25	*1.26	1.12	38	*1.26	*1.37	*1.51	*1.59	*3.77		
Total <65	46	*1.36	*1.48	*1.65	*1.79	*3.71	15	*1.29	*1.21	1.22	1.28	31	*1.34	*1.42	*1.56	*1.70	*3.90		
Total†	*1.22	*1.54	*1.71	*1.97	*2.15	n.p.	*1.10	*1.21	*1.27	*1.33	1.22	*1.18	*1.42	*1.56	*1.79	*1.92	n.p.		
Total <65†	*1.27	*1.75	*1.91	*2.13	*2.33	n.p.	*1.24	*1.55	*1.46	*1.48	1.56	*1.27	*1.70	*1.80	*1.99	*2.17	n.p.		

(continued)

Table 7.9 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to injury for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	3	5	2	0	5	0	9	5	1	1	4	0	12	10	3	1	8	
5-14	0	6	6	1	1	4	0	4	3	0	1	2	0	11	9	2	2	6	
15-24	0	70	48	6	6	35	0	17	9	1	0	15	0	87	57	7	6	50	
25-44	0	117	72	12	9	64	0	28	12	0	0	25	0	145	84	12	9	89	
45-64	0	56	55	8	4	14	0	19	8	0	0	5	0	74	63	8	4	19	
65-74	0	4	12	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	6	16	3	1	7	
75+	0	16	19	2	2	0	0	9	12	-1	0	1	0	25	31	1	2	1	
Excess total	0	273	217	34	24	123	0	87	52	2	1	58	0	360	269	35	25	181	
Deaths total	2,838	1,153	644	96	48	165	1,493	562	263	26	9	74	4,331	1,715	907	122	57	239	
Excess <65	0	252	186	30	21	121	0	77	37	2	1	52	0	329	223	32	22	173	
Deaths <65	2,079	852	486	78	41	159	685	281	132	16	6	65	2,764	1,133	618	94	46	225	
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	274	207	46	21	119	0	93	52	7	1	52	0	367	259	52	22	171	
Excess total†	576	428	288	60	27	n.p.	136	94	56	8	2	n.p.	711	522	343	68	29	n.p.	
Deaths total	3,169	1,227	695	121	51	164	1,467	542	262	33	9	69	4,636	1,769	957	154	60	233	
Excess <65	0	254	179	41	20	118	0	68	24	4	2	50	0	321	203	45	22	168	
Excess <65†	535	414	263	55	26	n.p.	155	107	44	7	3	n.p.	691	521	307	62	29	n.p.	
Deaths <65	2,497	964	554	104	46	161	796	300	139	21	8	65	3,293	1,264	693	125	54	226	

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.1 Suicide

Highlights

Suicide was responsible for less than 2% of all deaths, and for 4% and 6% of all excess deaths in regional and remote areas, respectively.

Death rates for males were about three times higher than those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about four times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities, driving much of the higher suicide mortality for the population in Very Remote areas.

For males, SMRs increase with remoteness, rising from 1.3 in Inner Regional areas to 2.6 in Very Remote areas.

For females, SMRs in regional and remote areas are indistinguishable from those in Major Cities.

For non-Indigenous Australian males in regional and remote areas, SMRs were 1.3 to 1.5, with excess particularly amongst 15–24, 25–44 and 45–64 year olds.

Since 1992, death rates have declined in most areas, but have risen in Very Remote areas.

Suicide (ICD-10 codes X60–X84), or self-inflicted intentional death, is a concern because it is largely avoidable and affects people in a wide range of age groups (not just the older age groups). It is sometimes associated with mental illness, such as depression, but there is a range of other reasons why people may decide to take their own lives. It is likely that the incidence of suicide is under-reported, because it is sometimes difficult to know whether a death from injury was intentional or accidental.

On average during the period, suicide was responsible for 2,210 deaths annually – this is 1.7% of all deaths. Four-fifths (79%) were male; 61% were in Major Cities, 34% in regional areas and 4% in remote areas.

Overall suicide death rates for Indigenous Australians were about four times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates were 20–30% higher than in Major Cities. For males rates were 25–40% higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates were 25–35% (for males, 30–50%) higher than in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 491 and 264 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 81% were male.

Annually there were 84 and 61 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, this is 4% and 4% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About two-thirds (99%) of the ‘excess’ were male. The bulk of the excess was among 15–64 year old males, particularly among 25–44 year olds.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 119 fewer deaths of males and 17 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for decreasing death rates for males, increasing rates for females in Inner Regional areas and no change for females in Outer Regional areas.

In remote areas:

Death rates for males in Remote and Very Remote areas were about 1.7 and 2.6 times as high as in Major Cities. For females, rates in remote areas appeared similar to those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, the pattern was identical to that for ‘all ages’.

Death rates for Remote area non-Indigenous Australian males were 1.5 times those in Major Cities (slightly lower than for ‘all people’), while rates for non-Indigenous Australian males in Very Remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities. Death rates for non-Indigenous Australian females in Remote and Very Remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

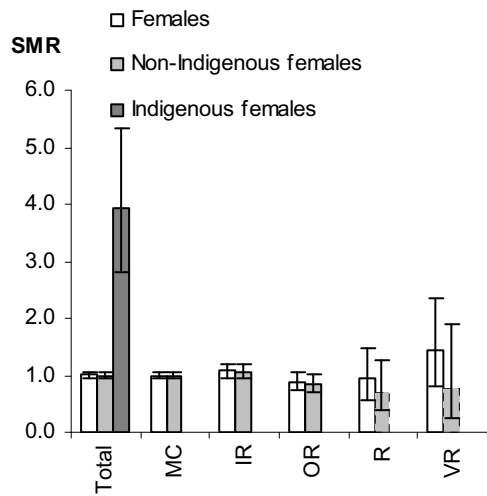
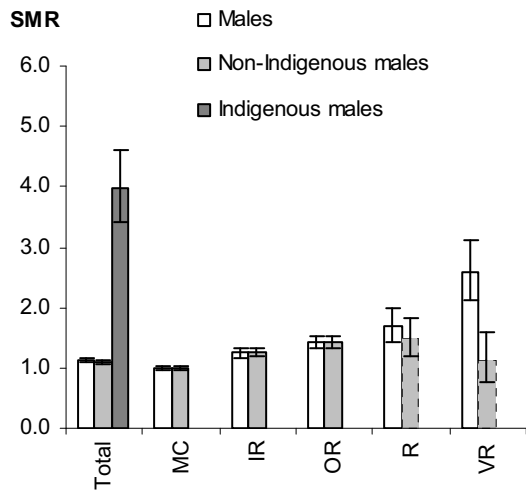
Annually there are 50 and 41 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 90% were male.

Annually there were 17 and 24 ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 6% and 6% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. Only one of these excess deaths in remote areas was female. The bulk of the excess for males was in the 25–64 year age groups in Remote areas, and in the 15–44 year age groups in Very Remote areas.

A very large proportion of the excess suicide deaths of males in remote areas were young (15–44 year old) Indigenous Australian men.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there was one less death of males and one less death of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for increasing death rates for remote area males and for no significant change (or a weak trend to increase) for remote area females.

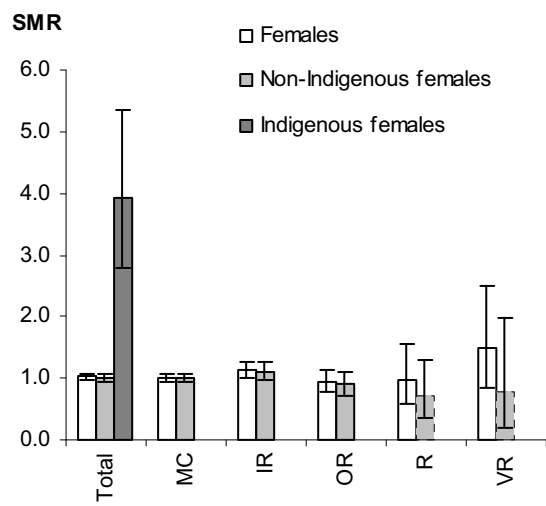
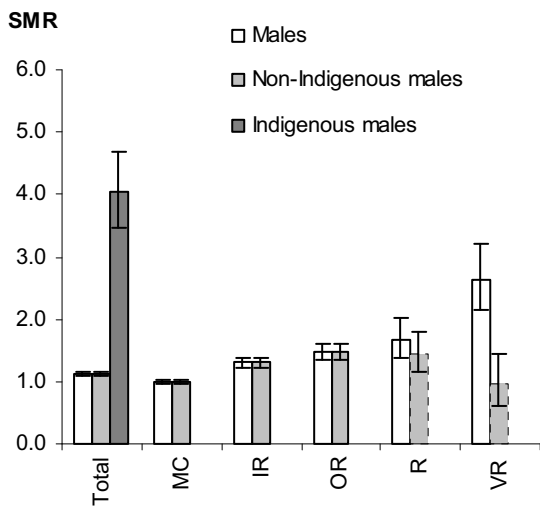


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 7.6: Suicide SMRs, by sex, 2002-04



Note: See notes for Figure 7.6.

Figure 7.7: Suicide SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002-04

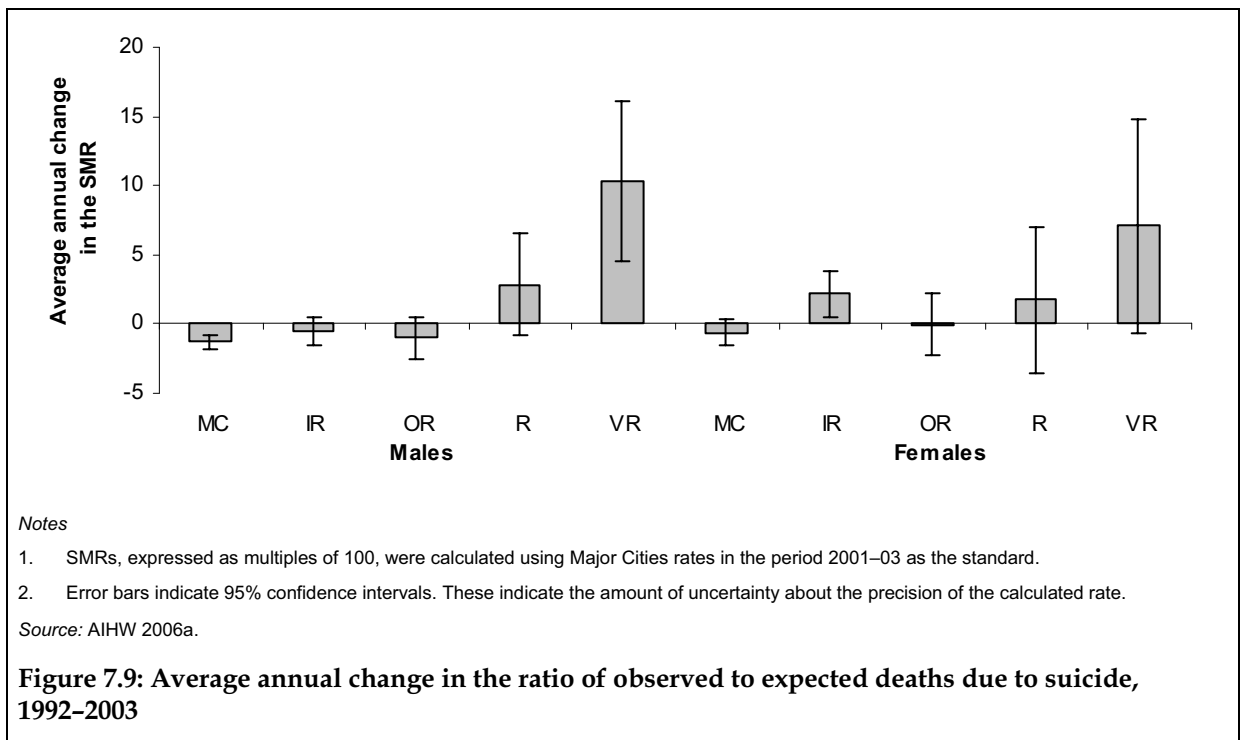
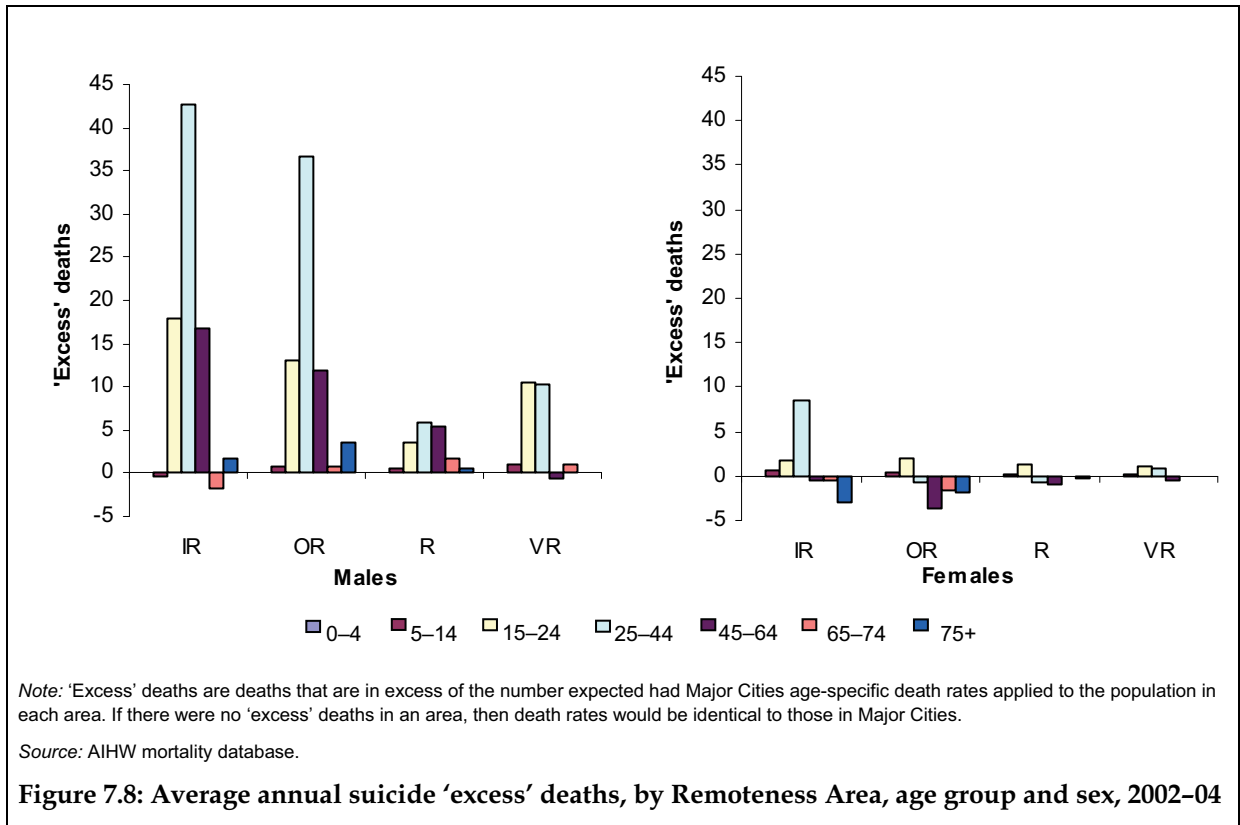


Table 7.10: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to suicide, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons									
	MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR					
	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	VR	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	VR	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	VR	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	VR		
2002-04																						
0-4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.70	2.57	7.78	23.92	0	2.18	2.22	2.96	6.75	6.75	2.43	5.83	0	1.31	2.43	5.83	17.01	5.83	17.01	5.83	17.01
15-24	14	*1.50	*1.76	*2.29	*6.32	4	1.19	1.46	*2.87	3.09	3.09	*1.70	*2.40	9	*1.44	*1.70	*2.40	*5.69	*2.40	*5.69	*2.40	*5.69
25-44	24	*1.33	*1.53	*1.46	*2.37	7	*1.23	0.96	0.80	1.50	1.50	*1.41	*1.33	15	*1.31	*1.41	*1.33	*2.21	*1.33	*2.21	*1.33	*2.21
45-64	17	*1.19	*1.26	*1.77	0.85	6	0.98	0.76	0.57	0.55	0.55	1.14	*1.50	12	*1.13	1.14	*1.50	0.78	*1.50	0.78	*1.50	0.78
65-74	19	0.94	1.05	1.94	2.42	5	0.94	0.55	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.95	1.78	11	0.94	0.95	1.78	2.17	1.78	2.17	1.78	2.17
75+	22	1.07	1.32	1.42	1.04	5	0.67	0.48	0.27	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.17	12	0.97	1.11	1.17	0.83	1.17	0.83	1.17	0.83
Total	16	*1.25	*1.42	*1.68	*2.58	5	1.08	0.88	0.94	1.43	1.43	*1.30	*1.53	10	*1.21	*1.30	*1.53	*2.35	*1.53	*2.35	*1.53	*2.35
Total <65	15	*1.30	*1.47	*1.68	*2.64	5	*1.13	0.95	0.97	1.50	1.50	*1.35	*1.53	10	*1.26	*1.35	*1.53	*2.41	*1.53	*2.41	*1.53	*2.41
1997-99																						
Total	21	*1.27	*1.28	*1.49	*1.65	6	1.03	0.97	0.87	1.15	1.15	*1.22	*1.37	12	*1.22	*1.22	*1.37	*1.56	*1.37	*1.56	*1.37	*1.56
Total <65	20	*1.32	*1.28	*1.50	*1.69	6	1.07	0.99	0.90	1.14	1.14	*1.26	*1.38	12	*1.26	*1.22	*1.38	*1.58	*1.38	*1.58	*1.38	*1.58
Total†	*1.28	*1.60	*1.62	*1.89	*2.15	*1.17	*1.19	1.12	1.01	1.38	1.38	*1.51	*1.71	*1.25	*1.50	*1.51	*1.71	*2.00	*1.71	*2.00	*1.71	*2.00
Total <65†	*1.27	*1.65	*1.61	*1.89	*2.19	*1.16	*1.22	1.13	1.03	1.36	1.36	*1.51	*1.72	*1.25	*1.55	*1.51	*1.72	*2.03	*1.72	*2.03	*1.72	*2.03

(continued)

Table 7.10 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to suicide, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																		
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
15-24	0	18	13	4	11	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	20	15	5	12	12
25-44	0	43	37	6	10	0	0	9	-1	-1	1	0	0	51	36	5	11	11
45-64	0	17	12	6	-1	0	0	-1	-4	-1	0	0	0	16	8	5	-1	-1
65-74	0	-2	1	2	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	2	1	1
75+	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0	0	0
Excess total	0	77	66	18	22	0	0	7	-5	0	1	0	0	84	61	17	24	24
Deaths total	1,029	388	224	44	36	314	103	40	40	6	5	1,343	491	264	50	41	41	41
Excess <65	0	77	62	16	21	0	11	-2	-2	0	2	0	88	60	15	23	23	23
Deaths <65	885	333	194	39	34	267	90	37	37	6	5	1,152	424	231	45	39	39	39
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	101	57	17	12	0	3	-2	-2	-1	1	0	104	55	16	13	13	13
Excess total†	276	178	98	24	16	53	17	6	6	0	1	328	196	103	24	18	18	18
Deaths total	1,270	475	256	51	30	357	109	51	51	7	5	1,627	584	307	58	35	35	35
Excess <65	0	100	49	15	12	0	6	0	0	-1	1	0	106	48	15	12	12	12
Excess <65†	240	165	84	22	16	43	17	5	5	0	1	283	182	89	22	17	17	17
Deaths <65	1,112	417	221	46	29	306	95	45	45	7	4	1,418	512	265	53	33	33	33

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.11: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to suicide, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.83	3.22	11.10	0.00	*12.25	0	1.67	1.19	0.00	0.00	*15.43	0	1.21	2.31	6.19	0.00	*13.66
15-24	13	*1.55	*1.71	1.68	0.68	*6.24	3	1.22	0.96	1.28	0.87	*5.76	8	*1.48	*1.56	1.61	0.71	*6.73
25-44	23	*1.33	*1.53	1.24	1.12	*3.85	6	*1.22	0.97	0.68	0.73	*2.97	14	*1.31	*1.41	1.13	1.05	*3.65
45-64	17	*1.19	*1.27	*1.63	0.78	1.80	6	0.97	0.80	0.64	0.83	0.00	11	*1.13	1.15	1.40	0.79	1.80
65-74	18	0.92	1.09	*2.16	*3.26	1.63	5	0.96	0.57	1.09	1.49	0.00	11	0.93	0.99	*1.96	*2.98	1.63
75+	22	1.07	*1.38	1.24	1.37	0.00	5	0.70	0.51	0.29	0.00	0.00	12	0.97	1.16	1.03	1.11	0.00
Total	15	*1.25	*1.42	*1.48	1.11	*3.97	4	1.06	0.84	0.71	0.78	*3.92	10	*1.21	*1.29	*1.33	1.05	*3.96
Total <65	14	*1.31	*1.46	*1.44	0.96	*4.04	4	1.12	0.90	0.72	0.77	*3.92	9	*1.26	*1.34	*1.29	0.93	*4.02
1997-99																		
Total	20	*1.27	*1.26	*1.30	1.07	*3.34	6	1.05	0.91	0.82	0.85	*2.64	13	*1.22	*1.18	*1.21	1.03	*3.20
Total <65	20	*1.32	*1.25	*1.29	1.03	*3.34	6	1.09	0.91	0.83	0.76	*2.64	13	*1.27	*1.18	*1.21	0.99	*3.20
Total†	*1.36	*1.78	*1.76	*1.85	*1.54	n.p.	*1.27	*1.43	*1.24	1.15	1.21	n.p.	*1.34	*1.70	*1.65	*1.72	*1.48	n.p.
Total <65†	*1.38	*1.92	*1.82	*1.89	*1.51	n.p.	*1.28	*1.54	*1.30	1.20	1.11	n.p.	*1.36	*1.84	*1.71	*1.76	*1.44	n.p.

(continued)

Table 7.11 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to suicide, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
15-24	0	17	11	1	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	19	10	2	0	20	20
25-44	0	40	33	3	1	24	0	7	-1	-1	0	5	0	47	32	2	0	29	29
45-64	0	16	11	4	-1	2	0	-1	-3	-1	0	0	0	15	9	3	-1	2	2
65-74	0	-2	1	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	0	2	1	0	0
75+	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0
Excess total	0	73	61	11	1	44	0	6	-7	-2	0	10	0	78	54	9	1	54	54
Deaths total	967	363	204	33	10	58	295	96	35	4	2	13	1,262	459	239	37	11	72	72
Excess <65	0	73	55	9	0	43	0	9	-4	-1	0	10	0	82	52	7	-1	53	53
Deaths <65	829	311	175	28	8	58	250	83	31	4	1	13	1,079	394	206	32	9	71	71
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	98	48	9	1	39	0	5	-5	-1	0	7	0	103	44	8	0	46	46
Excess total†	328	200	102	18	5	n.p.	74	32	9	1	0	n.p.	402	232	111	19	5	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths total	1,231	458	236	40	13	56	349	107	45	6	2	11	1,580	565	281	45	15	67	67
Excess <65	0	97	40	8	0	39	0	7	-4	-1	-1	7	0	104	36	7	0	46	46
Excess <65†	295	192	90	17	4	n.p.	66	33	9	1	0	n.p.	360	225	99	18	4	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths <65	1,076	401	201	35	12	56	298	93	39	5	2	11	1,374	494	240	41	13	67	67

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.2 Interpersonal violence

Highlights

Interpersonal violence was responsible for 0.2% of all deaths, and 1% and 2–3% of all excess deaths, respectively, in regional and remote areas.

Death rates for males are about the same as those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about 10 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities, driving much of the higher interpersonal violence mortality for the population in Very Remote areas.

For males, SMRs increase with remoteness, rising from 1.0 in Inner Regional areas and 1.4 in Outer Regional areas to 6.5 in Very Remote areas.

For females, SMRs increase with remoteness, rising from close to 1.0 in regional areas to 7.4 in Very Remote areas.

For non-Indigenous Australian males and females in regional and remote areas, SMRs were not significantly different from 1.0.

Since 1992, death rates have tended to decline in all areas.

Interpersonal violence (ICD-10 codes X85–Y09) includes the killing of one person by another in an act of homicide (which includes situations in which the intent may, or may not, have been to kill the person).

On average during the period, interpersonal violence was responsible for 244 deaths annually – this is 0.2% of all deaths. Two-thirds (66%) were male; 60% were in Major Cities, 31% in regional areas and 10% in remote areas.

Overall interpersonal violence death rates for Indigenous Australians were 10 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional areas were similar and in Outer Regional areas were 35% higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Inner Regional areas were similar and in Outer Regional areas were 1.4 times those in Major Cities.

For non-Indigenous Australians, rates in regional areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 42 and 27 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 70% were male.

Annually there were 2 and 7 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is less than 1% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. Almost all of the ‘excess’ deaths were male. The bulk of the excess deaths were among 24–44 year olds in Inner Regional areas and 25–64 year olds in Outer Regional areas.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 6 fewer deaths of males and 5 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for little change for males in Inner Regional areas, a decline for males in Outer Regional areas and the suggestion of a decline for females in regional areas generally.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 2.6 and 6.8 times those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 2.6 and 7.0 times those in Major Cities.

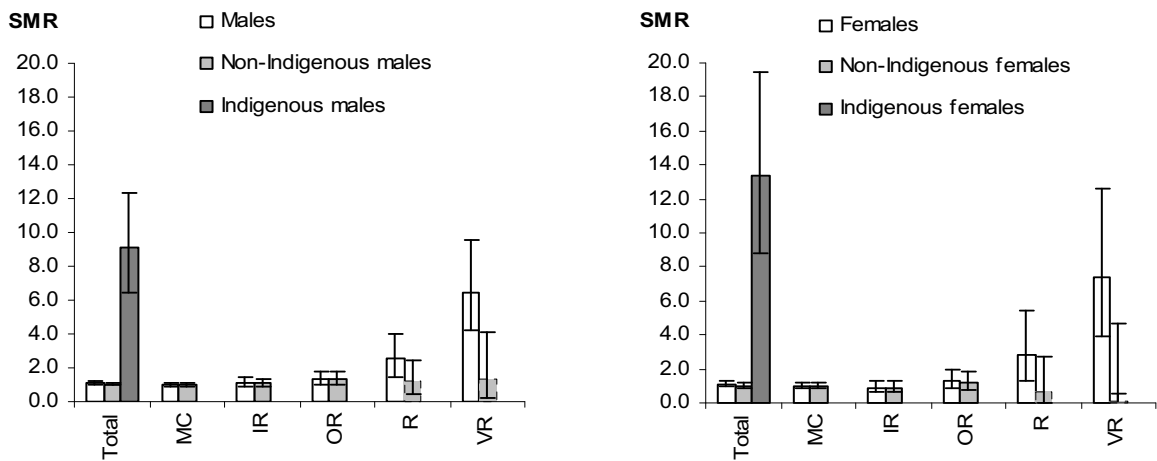
Death rates for remote area non-Indigenous Australians were not significantly different from those in Major Cities. The implication is that higher death rates in remote areas reflects the substantial presence of Indigenous Australians in these areas coupled with higher rates of death for Indigenous Australians overall.

Annually there are 9 and 13 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 64% were male.

Annually there were 5 and 11 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 2% and 3% of all 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. The bulk of the 'excess' deaths was in the 15–24 year olds and especially in the 25–44 year olds.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 2 fewer deaths of males and 5 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

In the 12-year period 1992–2003 (AIHW 2006a) there was little change in mortality for remote area males, but a decline for females (at least in Very Remote areas).

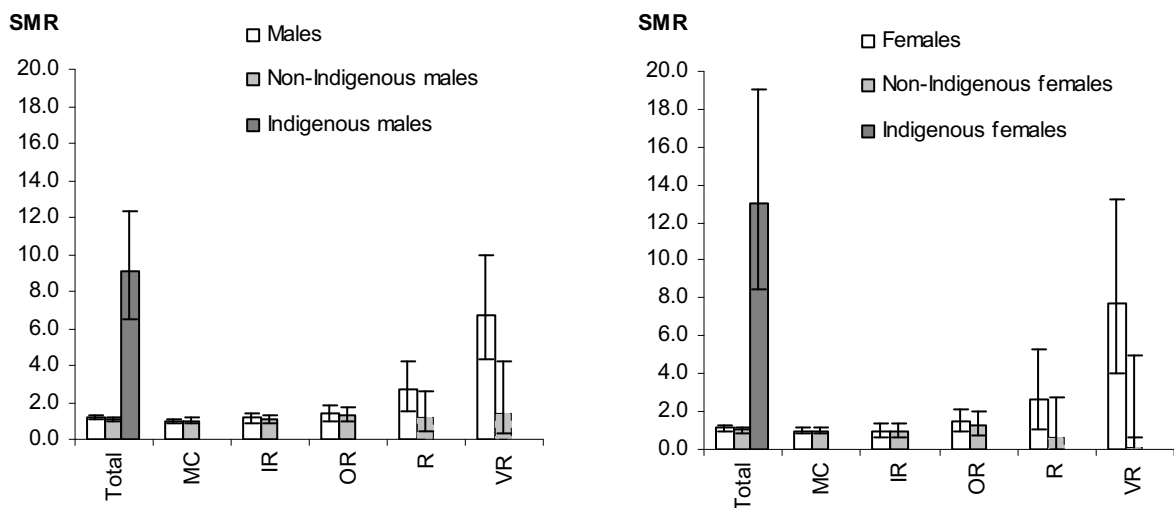


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 7.10: Interpersonal violence SMRs, by sex, 2002-04



Note: See notes for Figure 7.10.

Figure 7.11: Interpersonal violence SMRs for people aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002-04

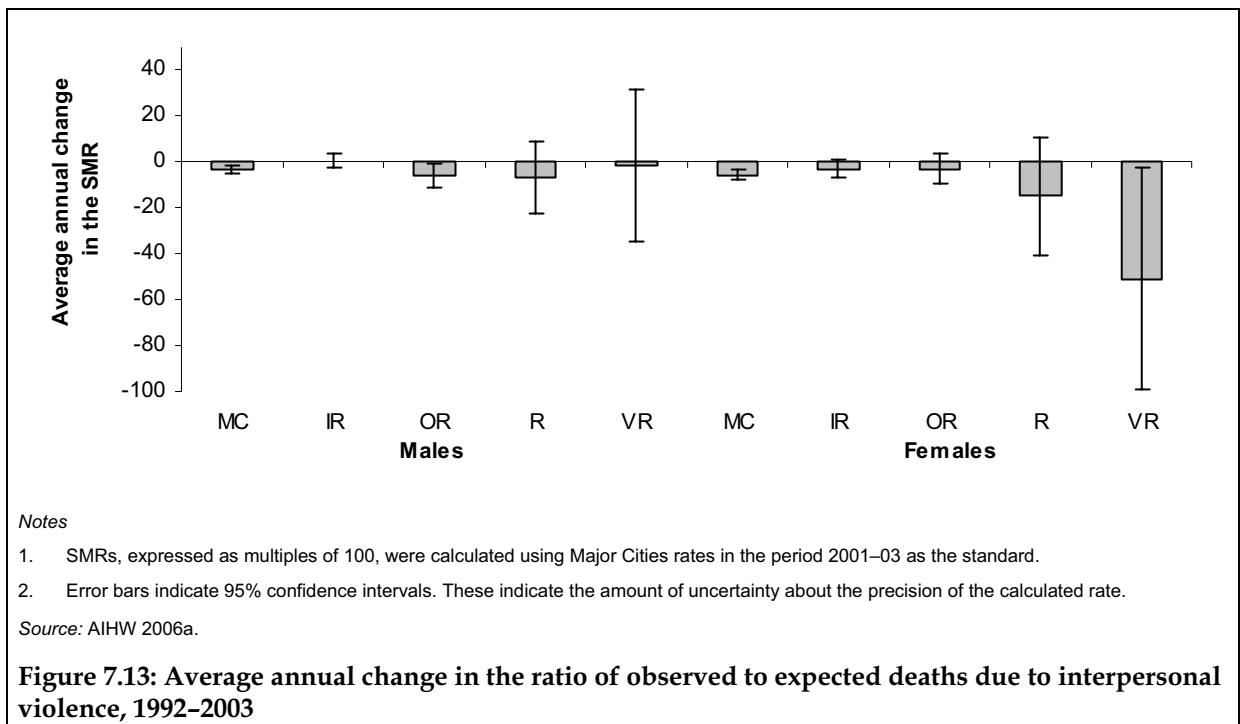
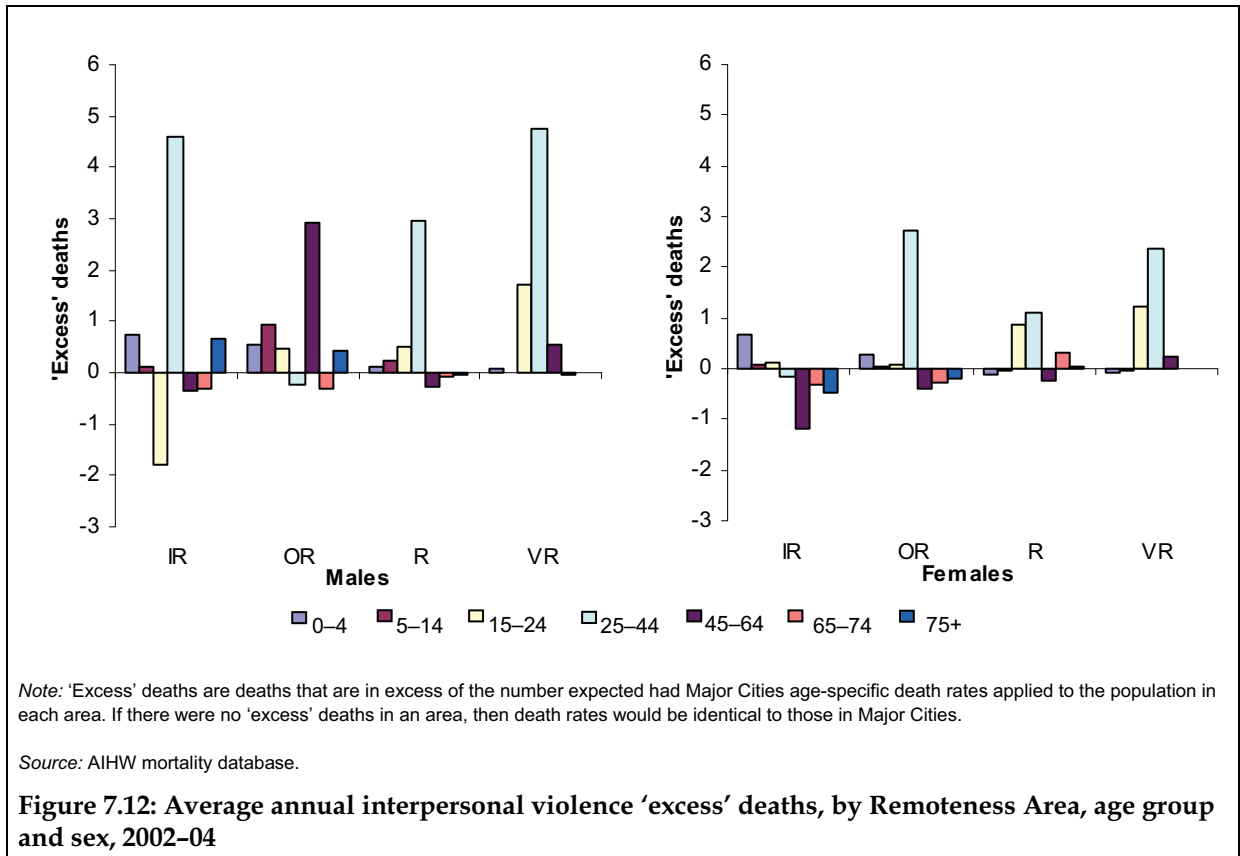


Table 7.12 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to interpersonal disease, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																		
2002-04																		
0-4	0	1	1	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	
5-14	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	
15-24	0	-2	0	0	2		0	0	0	1	1		0	-2	1	1	3	
25-44	0	5	0	3	5		0	0	3	1	2		0	4	2	4	7	
45-64	0	0	3	0	1		0	-1	0	0	0		0	-2	3	-1	1	
65-74	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	-1	-1	0	0	
75+	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Excess total	0	4	5	3	7		0	-1	2	2	4		0	2	7	5	11	
Deaths total	87	30	18	6	8		46	13	9	3	4		134	42	27	9	13	
Excess <65	0	3	5	4	7		0	0	3	2	4		0	3	7	5	11	
Deaths <65	82	27	17	6	8		41	12	9	3	4		124	39	26	8	13	
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	-8	1	3	6		0	-1	1	3	7		0	-9	1	6	13	
Excess total†	37	4	7	4	7		11	2	2	3	7		48	5	9	7	14	
Deaths total	133	32	22	7	9		63	17	10	5	7		197	49	32	11	16	
Excess <65	0	-8	-1	3	6		0	0	0	3	7		0	-8	-1	6	13	
Excess <65†	34	2	5	4	7		6	2	1	3	7		40	4	6	7	14	
Deaths <65	126	29	19	7	9		55	16	8	4	7		181	45	28	11	16	

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.13: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to interpersonal violence for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	
2002-04																			
0-4	1	0.48	0.72	0.00	0.00	4.79	1	1.74	1.07	0.14	0.00	2.11	1	1.14	0.90	0.07	0.00	3.37	
5-14	0	1.53	6.73	16.06	0.00	11.35	0	1.16	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.26	2.78	4.64	0.00	11.35	
15-24	2	0.63	1.11	1.89	2.94	*5.23	1	0.89	0.35	0.12	0.00	*18.74	1	0.70	0.91	1.45	2.24	*9.08	
25-44	2	*1.44	0.93	1.51	1.83	*13.05	1	0.94	*2.08	1.29	0.21	*15.43	1	1.29	1.28	1.45	1.40	*13.74	
45-64	1	0.89	*1.97	0.00	0.00	*6.07	1	0.70	0.59	0.00	0.00	*13.02	1	0.83	1.54	0.00	0.00	*7.72	
65-74	1	0.77	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.65	0.06	0.00	0.00	45.86	1	0.73	0.41	0.00	0.00	45.86	
75+	0	2.26	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.53	0.57	2.05	0.00	0.00	1	1.11	1.38	1.27	0.00	0.00	
Total	1	1.08	1.30	1.17	1.38	*9.08	1	0.91	1.17	0.67	0.10	*13.33	1	1.02	1.26	1.01	1.01	*10.42	
Total <65	1	1.07	1.32	1.24	1.44	*9.08	1	0.96	1.27	0.62	0.10	*12.98	1	1.03	1.30	1.05	1.06	*10.30	
1997-99																			
Total	2	*0.77	0.92	1.35	2.18	*6.32	1	0.92	0.72	1.49	2.41	*12.65	2	*0.82	0.86	1.39	*2.24	*8.47	
Total <65	2	*0.74	0.84	1.38	2.25	*6.32	1	1.00	0.62	1.20	2.58	*12.65	2	*0.82	*0.78	1.33	*2.34	*8.47	
Total†	*1.63	*1.65	*2.00	*3.06	*5.06	n.p.	*1.46	*1.77	1.40	*2.96	4.89	n.p.	*1.57	*1.69	*1.79	*3.03	*5.01	n.p.	
Total <65†	*1.66	*1.68	*1.94	*3.28	*5.41	n.p.	*1.44	*2.04	1.27	2.49	*5.40	n.p.	*1.58	*1.80	*1.72	*3.04	*5.41	n.p.	

(continued)

Table 7.13 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to interpersonal violence for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons								
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																					
2002-04																					
0-4	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15-24	0	-2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-2	0	0	0	0	5
25-44	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	1	0	0	12
45-64	0	-1	3	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-2	2	-1	0	0	1
65-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
75+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excess total	0	2	4	0	0	12	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	20
Deaths total	80	25	15	2	1	13	42	11	7	1	0	9	122	37	22	3	1	22	3	1	22
Excess <65	0	1	3	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	20
Deaths <65	75	23	14	2	1	13	38	10	7	0	0	9	113	34	21	3	1	22	3	1	22
1997-99																					
Excess total	0	-9	-2	1	2	11	0	-2	-2	1	1	12	0	-10	-4	2	2	23			23
Excess total†	49	11	9	3	2	n.p.	20	7	2	1	1	n.p.	69	19	11	4	3	n.p.			n.p.
Deaths total	127	29	18	4	3	13	62	17	6	2	1	13	189	45	24	6	4	26			26
Excess <65	0	-9	-3	1	2	11	0	0	-3	0	1	12	0	-9	-6	1	2	23			23
Excess <65†	47	10	7	3	2	n.p.	16	8	1	1	1	n.p.	64	18	8	4	3	n.p.			n.p.
Deaths <65	119	26	15	4	3	13	54	16	5	1	1	13	173	41	20	6	4	26			26

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.3 Falls

Highlights

Falls were responsible for 0.6% of all deaths.

There were fewer deaths than expected in regional areas, and about as many as expected in remote areas.

Death rates for males were about the same as those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about five times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs in regional and remote areas tended to be lower than or close to 1.0.

For non-Indigenous Australians, SMRs also tended to be lower than or close to 1.0.

Accidental falls are defined here by the ICD-10 codes W00–W19.

On average during the period, falls were responsible for 737 deaths annually – this is 0.6% of all deaths. Half (51%) were male; 68% were in Major Cities, 30% in regional areas and 2% in remote areas.

Overall fall-related death rates for Indigenous Australians were 4.5 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates for males were about 0.9 times those in Major Cities, while for females, rates in regional areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 148 and 72 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 50% were male.

Annually there were 22 and 5 fewer deaths than expected in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 24 more deaths of males and 39 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

In remote areas:

Death rates in remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

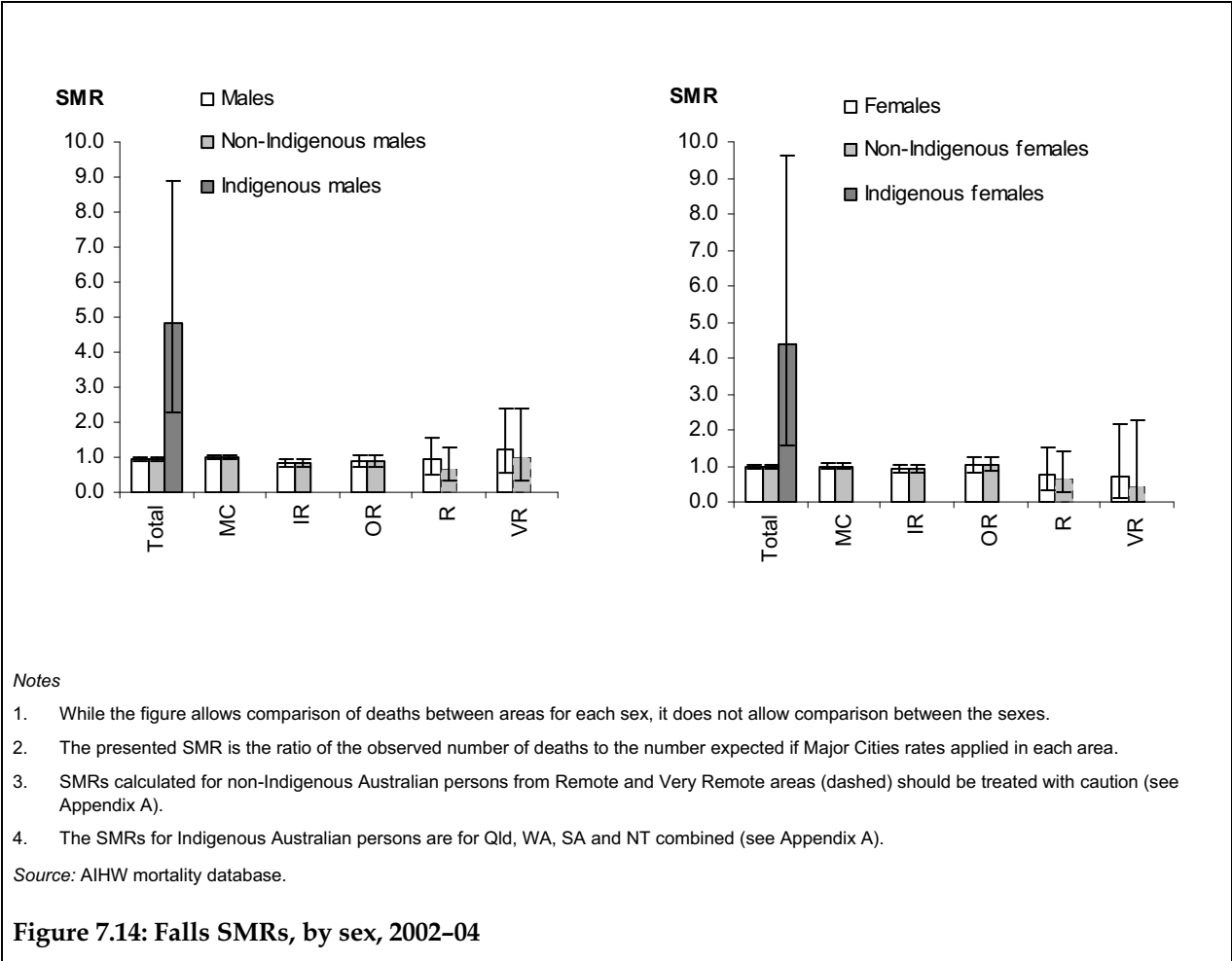
For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Remote areas were elevated, but not significantly higher than in Major Cities, while in Very Remote areas, rates were 2.3 times those in Major Cities.

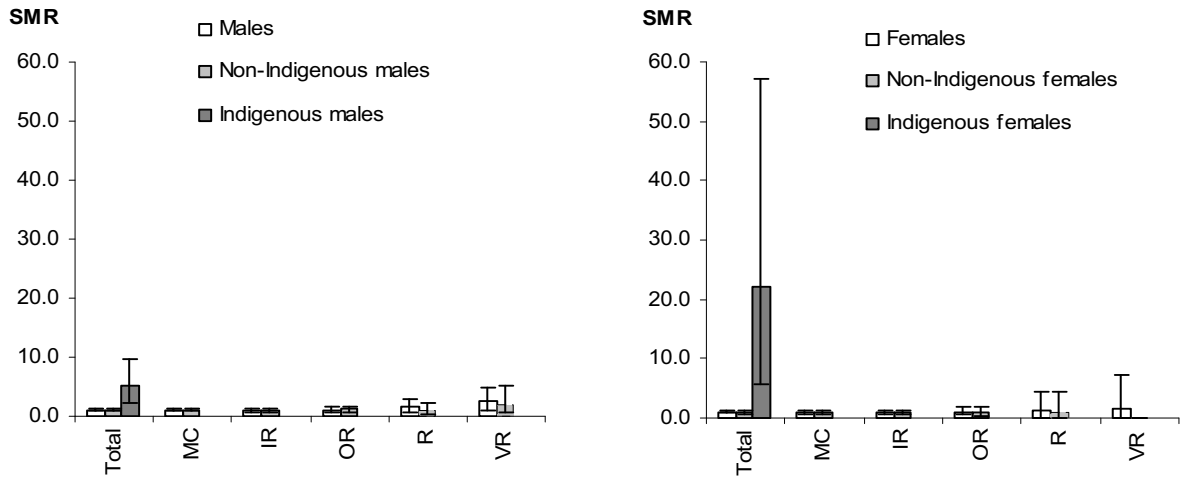
Death rates for remote area non-Indigenous Australians were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 8 and 4 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 67% were male.

Annually there were -1 and 0 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. There was a very small excess amongst 25-64 year olds, however, this was negated by fewer deaths than expected amongst those 75 years or older.

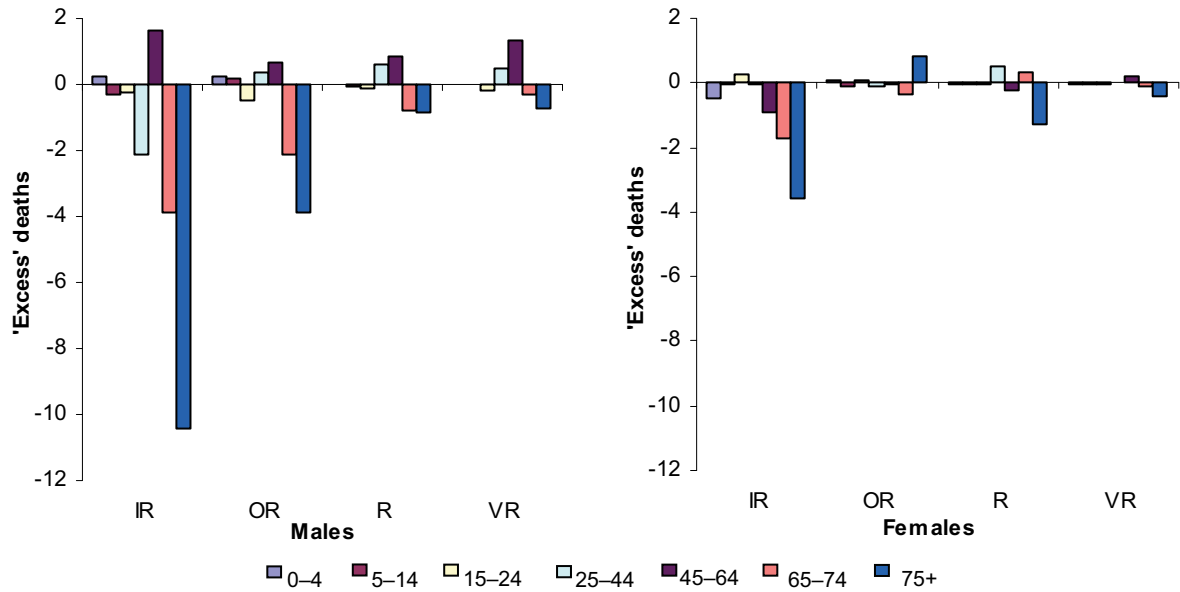
Compared with the previous reporting period (1997-99), there was 1 less male death and the same number of female deaths annually in 2002-04.





Note: See notes for Figure 7.14.

Figure 7.15: Falls SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002–04



Note: 'Excess' deaths are deaths that are in excess of the number expected had Major Cities age-specific death rates applied to the population in each area. If there were no 'excess' deaths in an area, then death rates would be identical to those in Major Cities.

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 7.16: Average annual falls 'excess' deaths, by Remoteness Area, age group and sex, 2002–04

Table 7.14: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to falls, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC		OR		R		MC		OR		R		MC		OR		R	
	Rate	VR	IR	OR	VR	Ratio	Rate	VR	IR	OR	VR	Ratio	Rate	VR	IR	OR	VR	Ratio
2002-04																		
0-4	0	3.47	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.05	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.08	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.95	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	1	0.93	0.71	0.44	0.06	0.00	0	1.52	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.01	0.80	0.38	0.05	0.05
25-44	2	0.74	1.08	1.73	2.07	0.00	0	0.97	0.90	4.65	1.42	0.00	1	0.78	1.05	2.15	1.98	1.98
45-64	2	1.12	1.10	1.86	*3.81	0.00	1	0.80	0.99	0.10	2.70	0.00	2	1.04	1.08	1.47	*3.58	*3.58
65-74	9	0.72	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.00	5	0.77	0.89	1.88	0.13	0.00	7	*0.74	0.75	0.62	0.04	0.04
75+	45	*0.79	0.83	0.66	0.19	0.00	42	0.95	1.03	0.51	0.49	0.00	43	*0.88	0.94	0.58	0.33	0.33
Total	4	*0.83	0.88	0.94	1.25	0.00	4	0.92	1.01	0.76	0.69	0.00	4	*0.87	0.94	0.87	1.05	1.05
Total <65	1	0.97	1.08	1.60	*2.44	0.00	0	0.84	0.99	1.19	1.54	0.00	1	0.94	1.06	1.52	*2.26	*2.26
1997-99																		
Total	3	0.87	1.11	1.39	1.70	0.00	2	1.19	*1.30	1.84	2.02	0.00	2	0.99	*1.18	*1.53	1.79	1.79
Total <65	1	0.80	*1.40	*2.14	2.26	0.00	0	0.80	0.57	0.91	4.81	0.00	1	0.80	1.25	*1.93	*2.66	*2.66
Total†	*0.86	*0.75	0.95	1.19	1.45	0.00	*0.70	*0.84	0.92	1.32	1.49	0.00	*0.79	0.94	0.94	1.24	1.46	1.46
Total <65†	0.89	*0.72	1.27	*1.90	1.98	0.00	1.01	0.81	0.57	0.89	4.59	0.00	*0.74	1.16	1.74	1.74	*2.36	*2.36

(continued)

Table 7.14 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to falls, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Average annual number of excess deaths																	
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25-44	0	-2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	1	1	
45-64	0	2	1	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
65-74	0	-4	-2	-1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-2	0	0	
75+	0	-10	-4	-1	-1	0	-4	1	1	-1	0	0	0	-14	-3	-2	-1	
Excess total	0	-15	-5	0	1	0	-6	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-22	-5	-1	0	
Deaths total	255	74	36	5	3	243	74	35	35	3	1	498	148	148	72	8	4	
Excess <65	0	-1	1	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	1	2	
Deaths <65	81	24	14	3	3	24	6	4	4	1	0	105	31	31	17	4	3	
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	-8	3	2	1	0	7	5	5	2	1	0	-1	8	3	2	2	
Excess total†	-30	-18	-2	1	1	-52	-9	-2	-2	1	0	-83	-27	-4	2	1	1	
Deaths total	180	53	33	6	3	122	47	23	23	3	1	302	99	56	9	5	5	
Excess <65	0	-5	5	2	1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	1	0	-6	4	2	2	2	
Excess <65†	-9	-7	4	2	1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-9	-8	3	2	2	2	
Deaths <65	76	19	17	4	2	17	4	2	2	0	1	93	23	19	5	3	3	

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.15: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to falls, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate
2002-04																		
0-4	0	1.42	3.66	0.00	0.00	22.85	0	0.06	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.34	2.07	0.00	0.00	22.85
5-14	0	0.08	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.97	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.64	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	1	0.99	0.82	0.57	0.14	0.00	0	1.55	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.07	0.91	0.50	0.12	0.00
25-44	1	0.78	1.10	0.64	2.17	3.08	0	0.98	0.94	3.38	0.00	17.02	1	0.81	1.07	1.04	1.88	*3.68
45-64	2	1.16	1.18	1.27	2.44	*9.36	1	0.79	0.92	0.12	0.00	*24.53	2	1.06	1.12	1.03	1.99	*12.74
65-74	9	*0.69	0.65	0.06	0.00	3.27	5	0.78	0.90	2.00	0.20	0.00	7	*0.72	0.73	0.66	0.06	3.27
75+	44	*0.78	0.83	0.71	0.25	0.00	41	0.94	1.05	0.44	0.57	1.68	42	*0.87	0.95	0.57	0.40	1.68
Total	4	*0.82	0.89	0.69	1.01	*4.82	4	0.92	1.03	0.67	0.43	*4.38	4	*0.87	0.95	0.68	0.81	*4.64
Total <65	1	1.00	1.13	0.94	2.06	*5.08	0	0.86	0.99	0.93	0.00	*22.09	1	0.96	1.10	0.94	1.70	*6.66
1997-99																		
Total	3	0.87	1.12	1.25	1.63	*5.32	2	*1.20	*1.31	1.77	0.91	*7.41	2	1.00	*1.19	1.42	1.43	*5.88
Total <65	1	0.79	*1.39	1.84	1.89	*5.32	0	0.83	0.61	0.90	0.00	*15.77	1	0.79	1.25	1.69	1.63	*6.38
Total†	*0.84	*0.66	0.86	1.05	1.44	<i>n.p.</i>	*0.60	*0.54	*0.60	0.83	0.43	<i>n.p.</i>	*0.72	*0.60	*0.73	0.95	1.03	<i>n.p.</i>
Total <65†	1.04	1.10	*1.95	*2.56	2.61	<i>n.p.</i>	0.96	0.64	0.47	0.70	0.00	<i>n.p.</i>	1.02	0.97	*1.54	*2.08	2.03	<i>n.p.</i>

(continued)

Table 7.15 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to falls, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons								
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																					
2002-04																					
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	-2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45-64	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
65-74	0	-4	-2	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0
75+	0	-11	-4	-1	-1	0	0	-4	1	-1	0	0	-15	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-1	0
Excess total	0	-15	-4	-1	0	3	0	-7	1	-1	2	0	-22	-3	-3	0	0	-3	0	0	4
Deaths total	247	71	35	3	2	3	238	72	35	2	0	2	485	143	70	6	2	1	0	1	4
Excess <65	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deaths <65	77	23	13	2	1	3	22	6	3	0	0	0	30	17	2	2	1	1	0	1	4
1997-99																					
Excess total	0	-8	3	1	1	3	0	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	5
Excess total†	-33	-27	-5	0	1	n.p.	-80	-38	-15	-1	-1	n.p.	-113	-65	-20	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.
Deaths total	175	52	32	5	2	4	119	46	22	3	0	2	294	97	55	8	3	3	3	3	6
Excess <65	0	-5	5	2	1	3	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-6	4	2	1	4	2	1	4
Excess <65†	3	2	8	2	1	n.p.	-1	-2	-2	0	0	n.p.	2	-1	6	2	1	6	2	1	n.p.
Deaths <65	73	18	16	3	1	4	17	4	2	0	0	1	90	22	18	4	1	4	4	1	5

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.4 Motor vehicle traffic accidents

Highlights

Motor vehicle traffic accidents were responsible for 1.2% of all deaths, and for about 10% of all excess deaths in regional and remote areas.

Death rates for males are about two to three times those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about five times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

For males and females, SMRs in regional areas are about 2–2.4, rising to 5.4 in Very Remote areas (SMRs for non-Indigenous Australians were similar to these, except in Very Remote areas, where the SMR was 3.0). SMRs were high in all age groups.

Since 1992, death rates have declined in all areas.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents include accidents that occur on public roads and that involve a motor vehicle. For example, a car occupant, pedestrian or cyclist struck by a motor vehicle on a public road would be included, as would a car occupant killed in a collision with a train. However, a car occupant killed in an off-road accident or a cyclist killed after falling off a bicycle are not included. Motor vehicles include motorcycles, cars, vans and utilities, trucks and buses.

The ICD-10 codes used are too complicated to list here—see Appendix B, where they are listed.

On average during the period, motor vehicle traffic accidents were responsible for 1,551 deaths annually—this is 1.2% of all deaths. Three-quarters (72%) were male; 49% were in Major Cities, 45% in regional areas and 6% in remote areas.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents however, are responsible for about 10% of all the extra deaths in regional and remote areas that raise overall death rates in those areas.

Overall motor vehicle traffic accident death rates for Indigenous Australians were five times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 2.0 and 2.2 times those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 2.2 and 2.3 times those in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 443 and 239 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 72% were male.

Annually there were 219 and 129 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 10% and 8% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About three-quarters (72%) of the ‘excess’ deaths were male. The excess was spread amongst the broad 15–64 year age group.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 11 fewer deaths of males and 24 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for decreasing death rates.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 2.5 and 5.4 times those in Major Cities. The pattern was similar for 0–64 year olds.

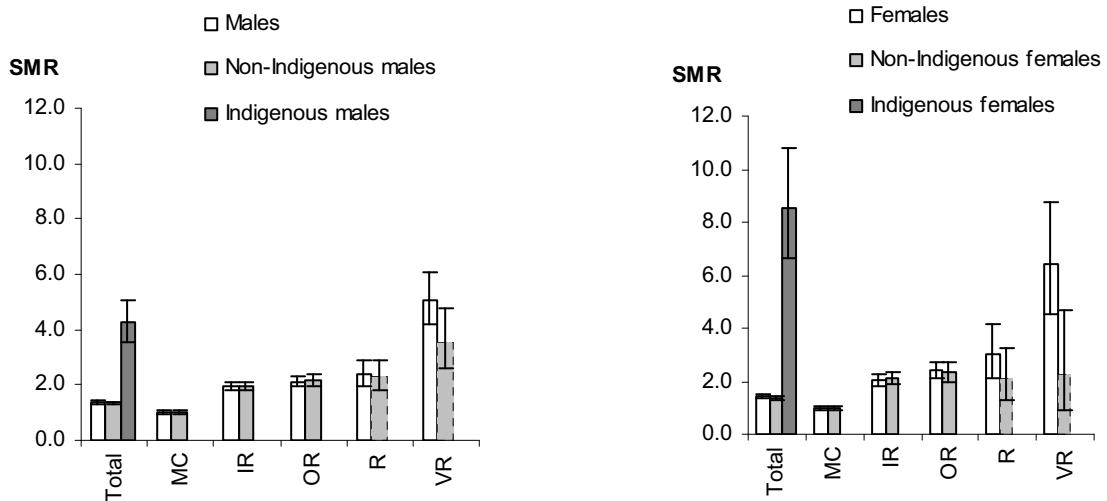
Death rates for remote area non-Indigenous Australians were lower than for the total population in remote areas, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas being 2.3 and 3.3 times those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 43 and 52 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 74% were male.

Annually there were 26 and 42 ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 9% and 10% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. Three-quarters (74%) of these were male. In Remote areas, the bulk of the excess deaths were in the 15–65 year age group; in Very Remote areas the bulk was in the 15–44 year age groups.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 4 fewer deaths of males and 2 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

In the 12-year period 1992–2003 (AIHW 2006a) death rates appear to have declined, but the declines are not significantly different from zero.

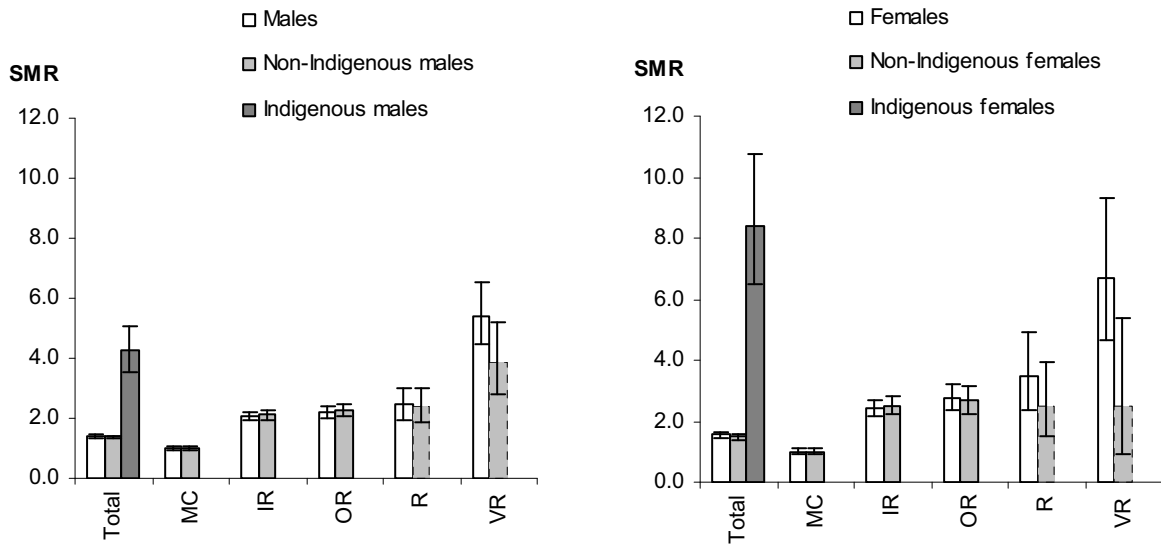


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 7.17: Motor vehicle traffic accident SMRs, by sex, 2002–04



Note: See notes for Figure 7.17.

Figure 7.18: Motor vehicle traffic accident SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002–04

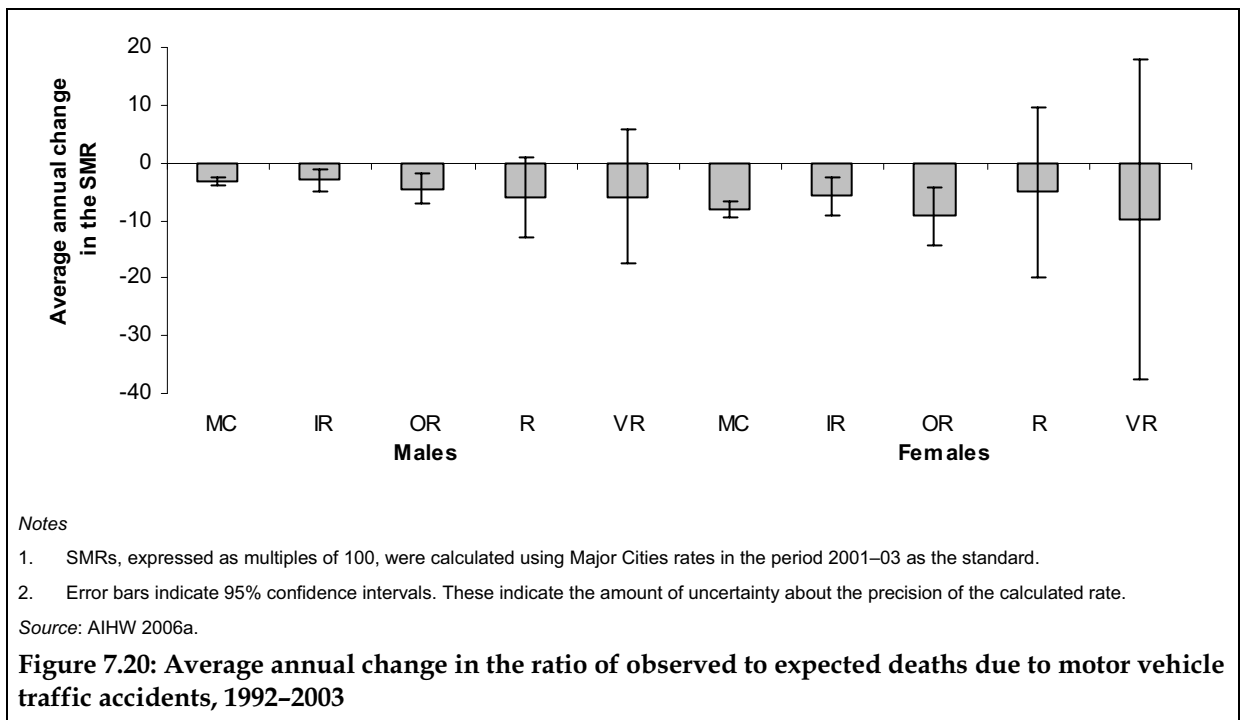
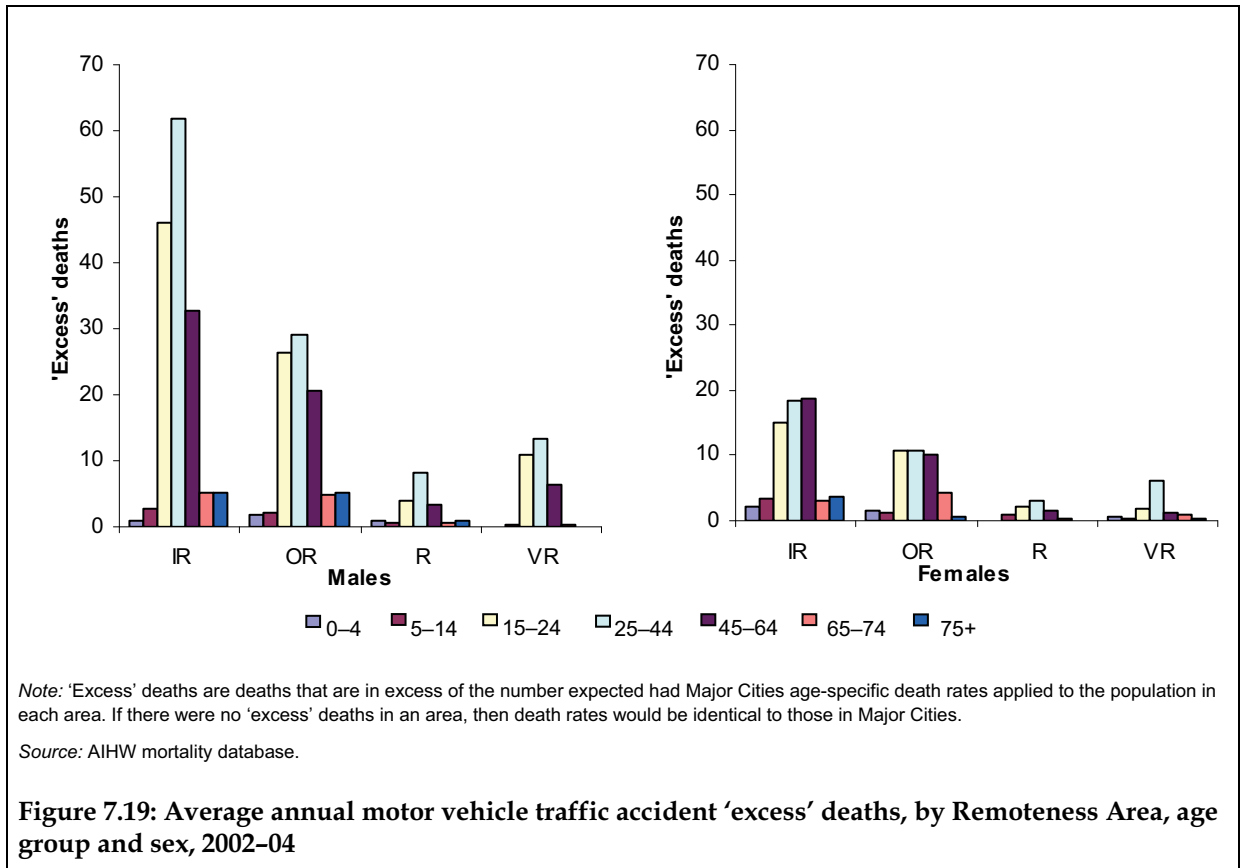


Table 7.16 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to motor vehicle traffic accidents, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males				Females				Persons						
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Average annual number of excess deaths															
2002-04															
0-4	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	0
5-14	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	6	3	1	0
15-24	0	46	26	4	11	0	15	11	2	2	0	61	37	6	13
25-44	0	62	29	8	13	0	18	11	3	6	0	80	40	11	19
45-64	0	33	21	3	6	0	19	10	2	1	0	51	31	5	8
65-74	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	8	9	1	1
75+	0	5	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	9	6	1	0
Excess total	0	154	90	18	31	0	64	40	8	11	0	219	129	26	42
Deaths total	539	317	171	32	38	197	126	68	12	13	736	443	239	43	52
Excess <65	0	144	80	17	31	0	57	35	7	10	0	202	115	24	41
Deaths <65	462	278	148	29	38	136	98	54	10	12	599	376	202	39	49
1997-99															
Excess total	0	129	96	24	26	0	59	38	8	7	0	188	134	32	33
Excess total†	65	150	106	26	27	84	84	51	10	8	149	234	156	35	34
Deaths total	602	309	190	40	34	267	140	78	13	10	869	449	267	53	44
Excess <65	0	121	89	22	25	0	51	33	7	7	0	173	123	29	32
Excess <65†	36	131	95	23	26	70	72	44	9	8	105	203	139	32	34
Deaths <65	507	266	167	36	33	194	109	62	12	10	701	375	229	48	43

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.17: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to motor vehicle traffic accidents, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males										Females										Persons																	
	Non-Indigenous					Indigenous					Non-Indigenous					Indigenous					Non-Indigenous					Indigenous												
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR								
2002-04																																						
0-4	2	1.57	*3.04	5.98	0.96	1.18	1	*2.75	2.55	1.01	0.00	*11.67	1	*2.01	*2.86	4.18	0.61	*5.14																				
5-14	2	1.50	*1.96	2.17	0.00	1.97	1	*2.29	2.06	1.84	5.87	5.67	1	*1.75	*1.99	2.07	1.85	2.52																				
15-24	15	*2.19	*2.50	*2.25	*4.80	*4.23	5	*2.28	*2.59	2.25	1.47	*4.67	10	*2.21	*2.52	*2.25	*4.17	*4.34																				
25-44	9	*2.19	*2.08	*2.52	*3.66	*4.56	2	*2.74	*2.81	2.63	3.63	*14.12	6	*2.29	*2.20	*2.54	*3.66	*6.18																				
45-64	6	*2.02	*2.29	*2.08	*4.02	*5.69	2	*2.59	*2.84	*3.04	1.52	*10.02	4	*2.17	*2.43	*2.30	*3.51	*6.69																				
65-74	7	*1.40	*1.74	1.29	1.65	3.94	4	1.46	*2.44	0.64	0.00	*10.86	6	*1.43	*1.99	1.08	1.16	*6.85																				
75+	15	*1.32	*1.63	2.01	0.28	5.19	8	1.26	1.08	1.10	2.73	0.00	11	*1.30	*1.40	1.65	1.14	5.19																				
Total	8	*1.97	*2.16	*2.30	*3.57	*4.24	3	*2.10	*2.32	*2.10	2.29	*8.53	5	*2.00	*2.20	*2.25	*3.32	*5.20																				
Total <65	8	*2.11	*2.26	*2.39	*3.88	*4.24	2	*2.51	*2.69	*2.51	2.47	*8.42	5	*2.20	*2.36	*2.42	*3.63	*5.16																				
1997-99																																						
Total	10	*1.75	*2.02	*2.38	*2.56	*4.27	4	*1.74	*1.92	*1.82	1.14	*5.48	7	*1.75	*1.99	*2.23	*2.23	*4.60																				
Total <65	9	*1.88	*2.16	*2.40	*2.68	*4.21	3	*1.93	*2.10	*1.83	1.35	*5.47	6	*1.89	*2.14	*2.25	*2.38	*4.55																				
Total†	*1.21	*2.36	*2.70	*3.17	*3.41	n.p.	*1.50	*2.56	*2.83	*2.70	1.69	n.p.	*1.29	*2.41	*2.74	*3.05	*3.04	n.p.																				
Total <65†	*1.17	*2.51	*2.87	*3.18	*3.55	n.p.	*1.56	*2.77	*3.05	*2.69	1.99	n.p.	*1.26	*2.58	*2.92	*3.07	*3.23	n.p.																				

(continued)

Table 7.17 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to motor vehicle traffic accidents for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	2	
5-14	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	6	4	1	0	1	
15-24	0	46	27	3	4	12	0	16	9	1	0	5	0	62	35	4	4	17	
25-44	0	57	27	7	5	13	0	18	9	1	1	10	0	75	36	8	6	22	
45-64	0	31	20	2	3	4	0	17	9	1	0	2	0	48	29	4	3	7	
65-74	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	2	
75+	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	
Excess total	0	148	86	15	11	30	0	63	34	4	1	20	0	211	120	18	13	51	
Deaths total	512	301	161	26	15	40	185	121	60	7	2	23	697	422	221	33	18	63	
Excess <65	0	138	77	14	11	30	0	57	29	4	1	19	0	194	107	17	12	49	
Deaths <65	436	262	139	23	15	39	126	94	46	6	2	22	563	356	185	29	17	60	
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	129	89	19	8	32	0	58	34	4	0	16	0	187	123	23	8	48	
Excess total†	100	173	111	22	10	n.p.	86	83	46	6	1	n.p.	186	256	157	28	10	n.p.	
Deaths total	581	301	177	32	14	41	257	136	71	9	2	20	838	437	247	41	15	61	
Excess <65	0	121	83	16	8	31	0	50	29	3	0	16	0	172	112	20	8	47	
Excess <65†	73	156	101	19	9	n.p.	67	67	37	5	1	n.p.	140	223	138	24	10	n.p.	
Deaths <65	487	259	155	28	13	40	186	105	56	7	2	19	673	364	210	36	15	60	

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.5 Other land transport accidents

Highlights

Other land transport accidents were responsible for 0.1% of all deaths, and for about 1% of all excess deaths in regional and remote areas (and 3% of excess deaths in Remote areas).

Death rates for males were several times those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about eight times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

For males, SMRs in regional areas were about 1.9–2.6, rising to 6.4 in Very Remote areas. For females, rates in all areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities. The same inter-regional pattern applied also to non-Indigenous Australian males and females.

Since 1997, death rates have tended to decline in regional areas but have risen for males in remote areas.

This group includes all land transport accidents that were off-road or did not involve a motor vehicle. The most commonly occurring causes included in this group were pedestrians injured by a range of motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles (37%), off-road motorcyclists (14%) and pedal cyclists (4%), occupants of cars involved in non-traffic accidents (11%), drivers or occupants of all-terrain vehicles (5%) and agricultural vehicles (10%), and occupants of trains (3%). Injuries involving ridden animals accounted for about 1% of these deaths.

ICD-10 codes are V01.0–V89.9 but exclude those for motor vehicle traffic accidents (see previous section and Appendix B).

On average during the period, other land transport accidents were responsible for 158 deaths annually – this is 0.1% of all deaths. Four-fifths (79%) were male; 46% were in Major Cities, 45% in regional areas and 9% in remote areas.

Overall rates of death due to other land transport accidents for Indigenous Australians were about eight times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 1.9 and 2.6 times those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, death rates were 1.8 and 2.4 times those in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 42 and 28 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; most (83%) were male.

Annually there were 19 and 17 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 1% and 1% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. Most (94%) of the ‘excess’ deaths were male, with contributions from all age groups.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 10 fewer deaths annually in 2002–04.

The seven-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for decreasing or stable death rates.

In remote areas:

Death rates for the total population and for 0–64 year olds in remote areas were five times those in Major Cities.

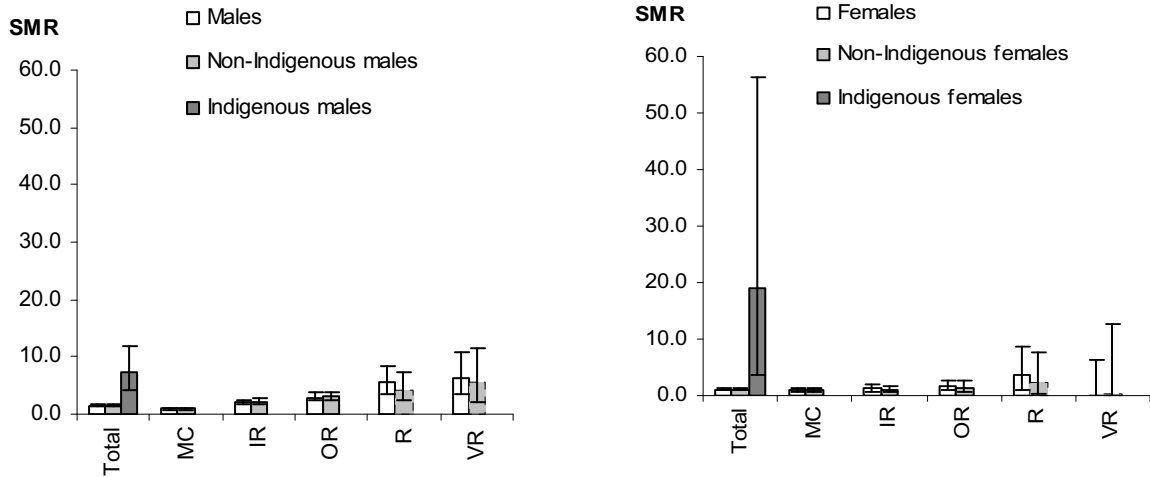
Death rates for non-Indigenous Australians from Remote and Very Remote areas were about four times those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 9 and 5 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; most (86%) were male.

Annually there were 7 and 4 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; most were male and from all age groups under 75 years (with 25–44 year olds contributing most of the excess). These 'excess' deaths were, respectively, 3% and 1% of all excess deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 2 more deaths annually in 2002–04.

The seven-year trend (AIHW 2006a) for males is for increasing death rates.

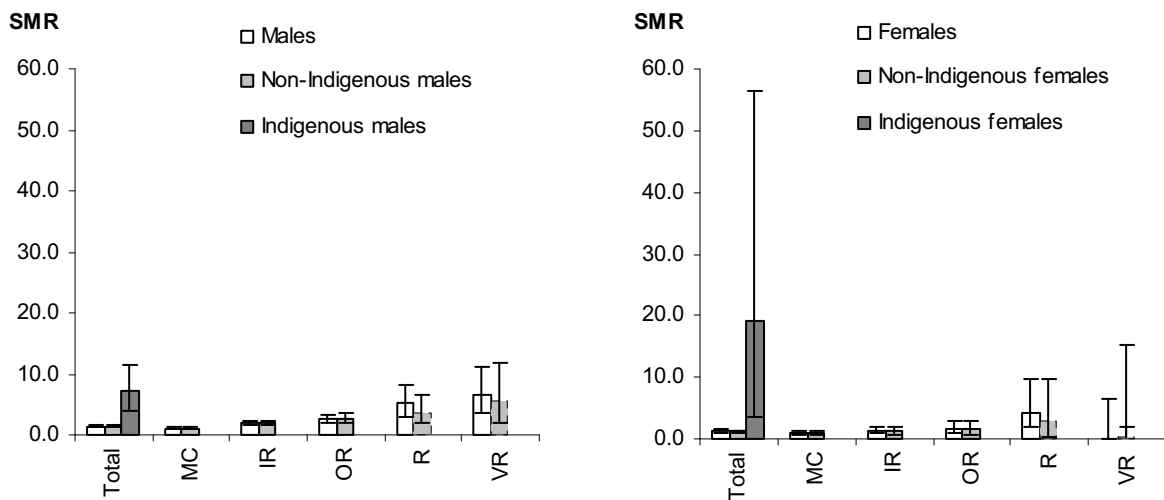


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 7.21: Other land transport accident SMRs, by sex, 2002–04



Note: See notes for Figure 7.21.

Figure 7.22: Other land transport accident SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002–04

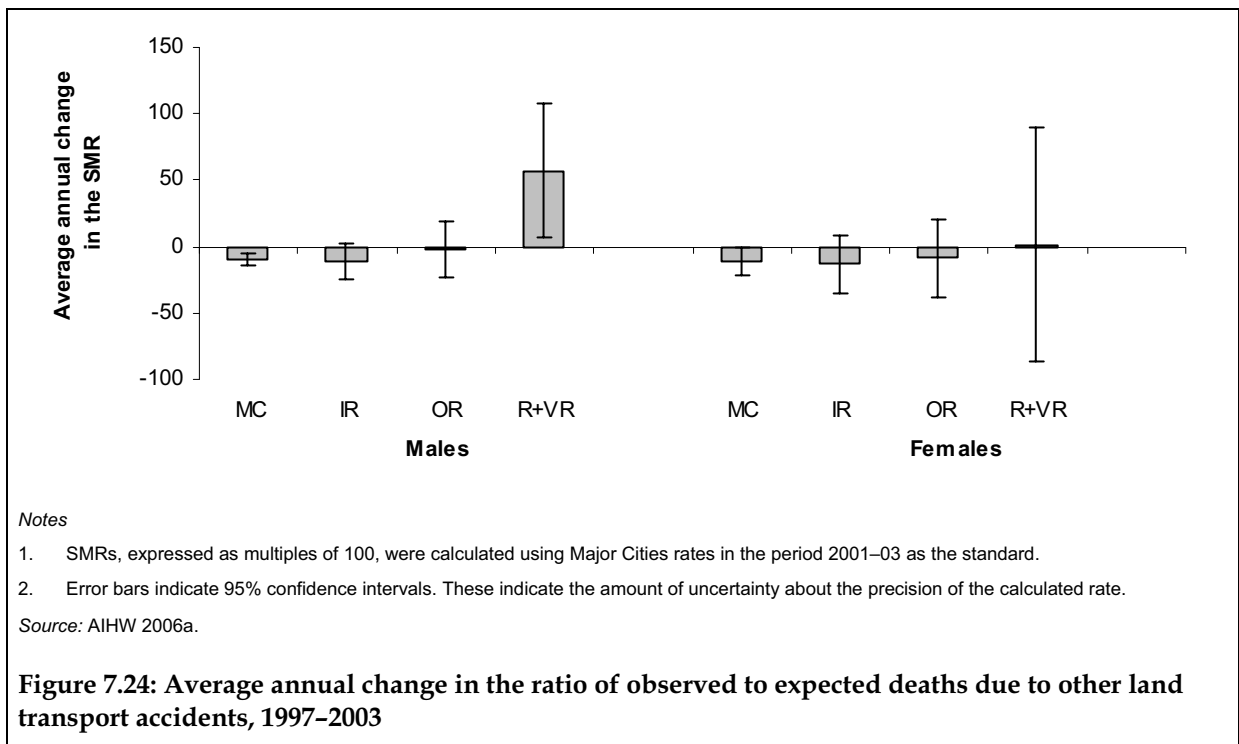
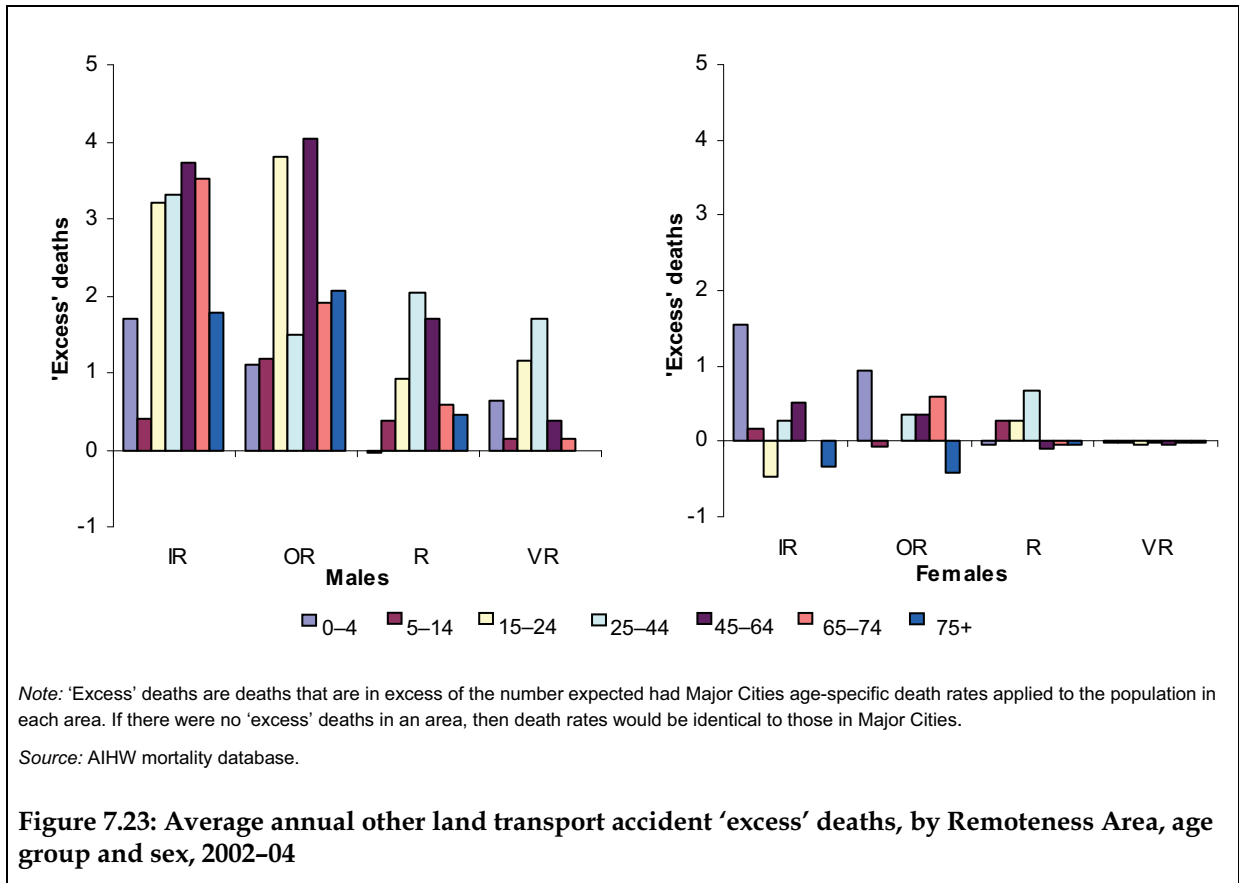


Table 7.18: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other land traffic accidents, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			
2002-04																		
0-4	0	*3.78	4.43	0.33	17.38	0	*4.24	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	*3.98	*4.57	0.19	9.83		
5-14	0	1.36	*3.11	5.03	3.45	0	1.27	0.76	6.63	0.00	0.00	0	1.33	2.29	5.58	2.26		
15-24	1	*1.89	*3.21	4.42	7.19	0	0.41	1.00	6.36	0.00	0.00	1	*1.62	*2.83	*4.74	6.06		
25-44	1	*1.67	1.56	*5.06	*6.85	0	1.31	1.85	10.51	0.70	0.00	1	*1.62	1.60	*5.74	*6.12		
45-64	1	*2.03	*3.20	*6.96	3.67	0	1.30	1.46	0.05	0.00	0.00	1	*1.80	*2.68	*5.05	2.69		
65-74	1	*3.64	*3.96	8.20	5.49	0	1.00	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	*2.70	*3.58	5.64	3.80		
75+	1	*2.87	*5.90	10.41	0.06	1	0.67	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.74	*2.95	5.58	0.03		
Total	1	*2.09	*2.92	*5.50	*6.42	0	1.27	1.61	3.50	0.13	0.13	1	*1.86	*2.58	*5.03	*5.06		
Total <65	1	*1.89	*2.64	*5.13	*6.62	0	1.45	1.74	*4.32	0.15	0.15	1	*1.78	*2.43	*4.96	*5.30		
1997-99																		
Total	1	*1.96	*2.35	*3.26	*3.10	0	1.49	1.37	2.83	3.81	3.81	1	*1.85	*2.14	*3.17	*3.23		
Total <65	1	*1.95	*2.31	*3.08	*3.29	0	*1.85	1.62	3.41	4.46	4.46	1	*1.93	*2.19	*3.14	*3.48		
Total†	*1.56	*3.10	*3.67	*4.96	*4.81	*1.46	*2.09	*1.93	3.93	5.36	5.36	*1.54	*2.85	*3.26	*4.74	*4.91		
Total <65†	*1.47	*2.89	*3.41	*4.52	*4.98	1.38	*2.41	*2.15	*4.58	6.16	6.16	*1.46	*2.79	*3.16	*4.53	*5.19		

(continued)

Table 7.18 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other land traffic accidents, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males					Females					Persons				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Average annual number of excess deaths															
2002-04															
0-4	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
5-14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
15-24	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1
25-44	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	3	2
45-64	0	4	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0
65-74	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0
75+	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Excess total	0	18	16	6	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	19	17	7	4
Deaths total	53	34	24	7	5	19	8	5	1	0	72	42	28	9	5
Excess <65	0	12	12	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	14	13	6	4
Deaths <65	47	26	19	6	5	14	6	4	1	0	61	33	22	8	5
1997-99															
Excess total	0	20	15	4	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	23	16	5	3
Excess total†	25	28	19	5	3	6	5	2	1	1	32	33	21	6	3
Deaths total	70	42	26	6	3	20	9	4	1	1	90	51	30	7	4
Excess <65	0	17	13	3	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	21	14	4	3
Excess <65†	20	23	16	4	3	4	4	2	1	1	24	27	17	5	3
Deaths <65	61	35	22	5	3	14	8	3	1	1	75	43	26	6	4

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.19: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other land traffic accidents, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	
2002-04																			
0-4	0	*3.89	3.69	0.41	0.00	7.95	0	3.32	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	*3.65	*3.90	0.24	0.00	7.95	
5-14	0	1.74	3.44	5.50	0.39	6.52	0	1.30	0.82	8.13	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	2.38	6.56	0.23	6.52	
15-24	1	*2.04	*3.59	4.08	8.67	3.30	0	0.42	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	*1.72	*3.11	3.38	7.47	3.30	
25-44	1	*1.61	1.64	3.32	*6.42	*10.91	0	1.50	1.25	7.51	1.36	*19.02	1	*1.59	1.59	*3.81	*5.90	*12.51	
45-64	1	*2.01	*3.01	4.14	3.56	*13.12	0	1.00	1.54	0.06	0.00	0.00	0	*1.70	*2.58	3.05	2.70	*13.12	
65-74	1	*4.04	*4.44	9.58	7.80	47.08	0	1.01	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	*2.89	*3.88	6.39	5.46	47.08	
75+	1	*2.87	*5.94	10.92	0.07	0.00	1	0.67	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.74	*2.97	5.85	0.04	0.00	
Total	1	*2.17	*3.01	*4.33	*5.50	*7.45	0	1.13	1.50	2.22	0.26	*19.02	1	*1.88	*2.61	*3.84	*4.44	*8.20	
Total <65	1	*1.94	*2.68	*3.67	*5.57	*7.08	0	1.26	1.59	2.83	0.31	*19.02	0	*1.78	*2.43	*3.49	*4.60	*7.85	
1997-99																			
Total	1	*1.95	*2.36	*2.93	*3.94	*3.02	0	*1.53	1.33	3.23	4.25	*17.64	1	*1.86	*2.14	*2.98	*3.99	*3.80	
Total <65	1	*1.93	*2.31	*2.66	*4.22	*3.02	0	*1.92	1.57	4.00	5.25	*17.64	1	*1.93	*2.18	*2.88	*4.37	*3.80	
Total†	*1.51	*2.41	*2.91	*3.61	*4.90	n.p.	1.23	*1.53	1.34	3.34	4.61	n.p.	*1.43	*2.17	*2.51	*3.55	*4.85	n.p.	
Total <65†	*1.48	*2.52	*3.00	*3.40	*5.42	n.p.	1.14	*1.85	1.54	4.13	5.73	n.p.	*1.41	*2.37	*2.67	*3.55	*5.47	n.p.	

(continued)

Table 7.19 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other land traffic accidents, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
5-14	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
15-24	0	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	1	1
25-44	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	3
45-64	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	1
65-74	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
75+	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Excess total	0	17	15	4	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	18	16	4	2	6	6
Deaths total	49	32	22	5	2	6	18	7	4	1	0	0	1	67	39	26	6	2	7
Excess <65	0	12	11	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	12	3	2	6	6
Deaths <65	44	25	17	4	2	5	13	5	3	1	1	0	1	57	30	20	4	2	6
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	20	14	3	2	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	23	15	4	2	3
Excess total†	23	23	16	3	2	n.p.	4	3	1	1	1	0	n.p.	27	17	4	2	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths total	69	40	25	5	2	3	20	9	4	1	1	1	1	89	49	29	6	3	4
Excess <65	0	16	12	2	2	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	20	13	3	2	3
Excess <65†	20	20	14	3	2	n.p.	2	3	1	1	1	0	n.p.	21	24	15	4	2	n.p.
Deaths <65	60	34	21	4	2	3	13	8	3	1	1	1	1	73	41	24	5	3	4

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

7.6 Other injuries and poisoning

Highlights

Other injuries and poisoning were responsible for 2% of all deaths, and for about 5% and 6% of all excess deaths in regional and remote areas respectively.

Death rates for males were about 1.5 times those for females.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about four times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs rose from about 1.15 in Inner Regional areas, to 1.5 and 2.5 in Remote and Very Remote areas. Non-Indigenous Australians showed a similar pattern, but with rates in remote areas elevated, but lower than for the total population, and for females not significantly different from 1.0.

Much of the excess death appeared to occur among relatively young people (including children). In Outer Regional and Very Remote areas, there were excess deaths in all age groups.

Since 1992, death rates for males have declined, particularly in Outer Regional and remote areas. There also appear to have been declines for females, but they are not statistically significant.

This group includes all injuries and poisonings not already described in this report (that is, not including suicide, interpersonal violence, falls or land transport accidents). Some of the specific causes of death included in this group are drowning, burns, electrocution, accidental poisonings and medical and surgical misadventure.

ICD-10 codes used here are V01–Y98, minus those specific causes of injury-related death described earlier in this section (for example, suicide, falls, etc.).

On average during the period, other injuries and poisoning were responsible for 2,957 deaths annually – this is 2.2% of all deaths. Two-thirds (60%) were male; 61% were in Major Cities, 35% in regional areas and 3% in remote areas.

Overall death rates for Indigenous Australians were about four times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 15% and 35% higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year old males, death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 15% and 45% higher than in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there are 650 and 367 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 60% were male.

Annually there were 77 and 98 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 4% and 6% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About two-thirds (67%) of the ‘excess’ were male. The bulk of the excess appears to be clustered around two age groups, 25–44 and 75+.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 24 more deaths of males and 54 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for decreasing death rates for males, particularly in Outer Regional areas. A decline is possible, but less clear, for females.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.5 and 2.6 times as high as in Major Cities.

Death rates for 0–64 year olds in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.5 and 2.9 times as high as in Major Cities.

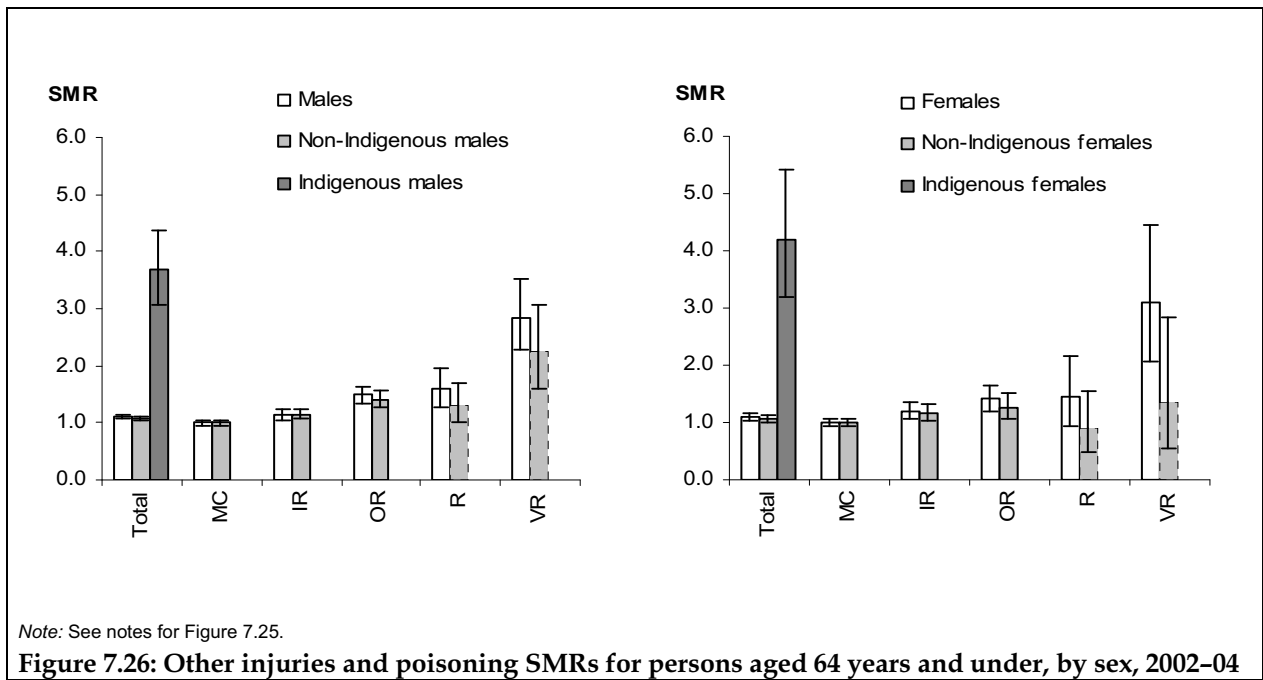
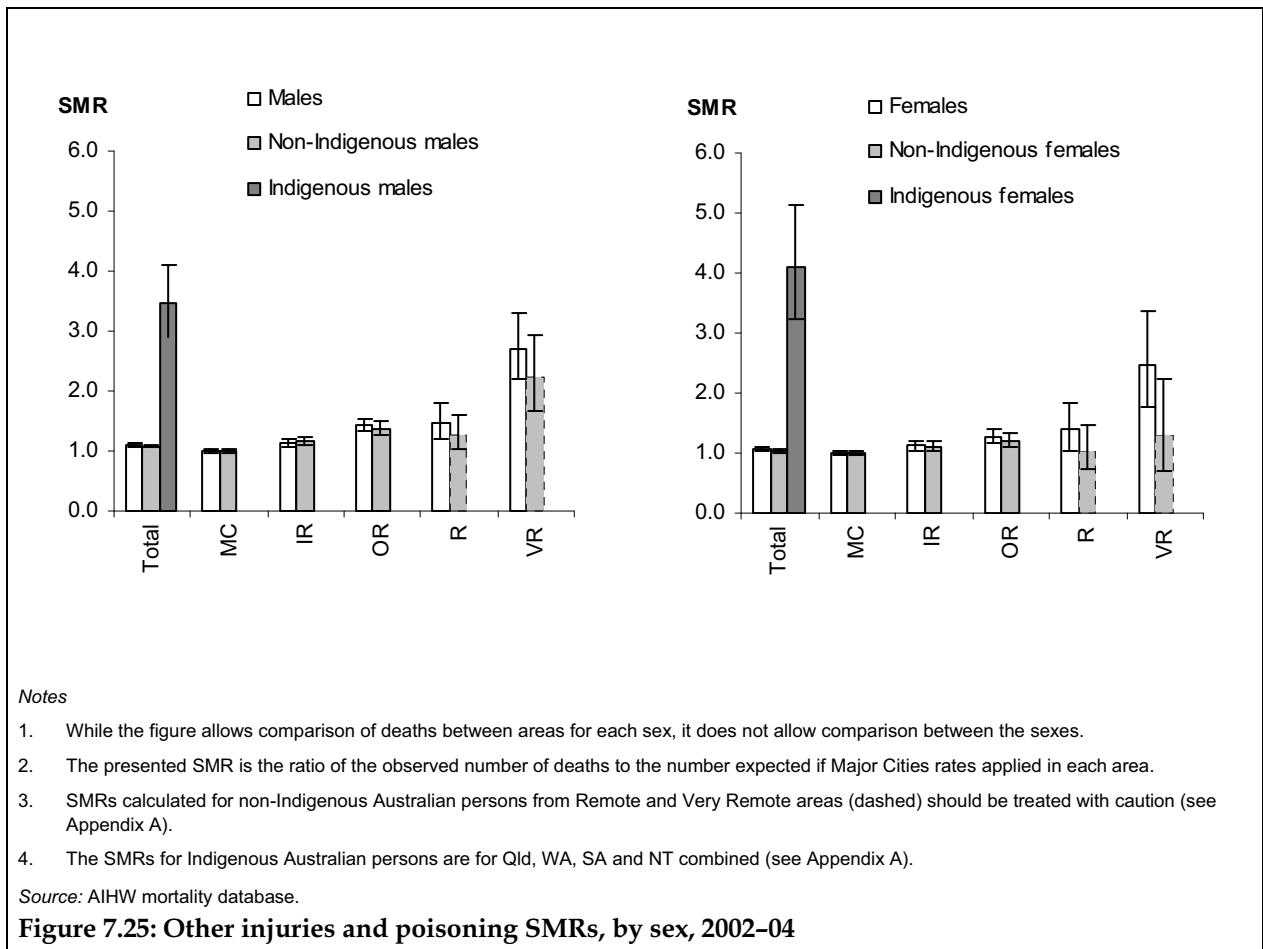
Death rates for non-Indigenous Australian males from Remote and Very Remote areas; were 1.3 and 2.2 times those in Major Cities, rates for females from these areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 54 and 47 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 69% were male.

Annually there were 17 and 29 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 6% and 7% of all 'excess' deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. This excess was contributed by all age groups, but particularly by the 15–44 year olds.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 6 fewer deaths of males and 2 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for robust decreases in mortality for males and an apparent decrease for females (although the trend for females is less clear).



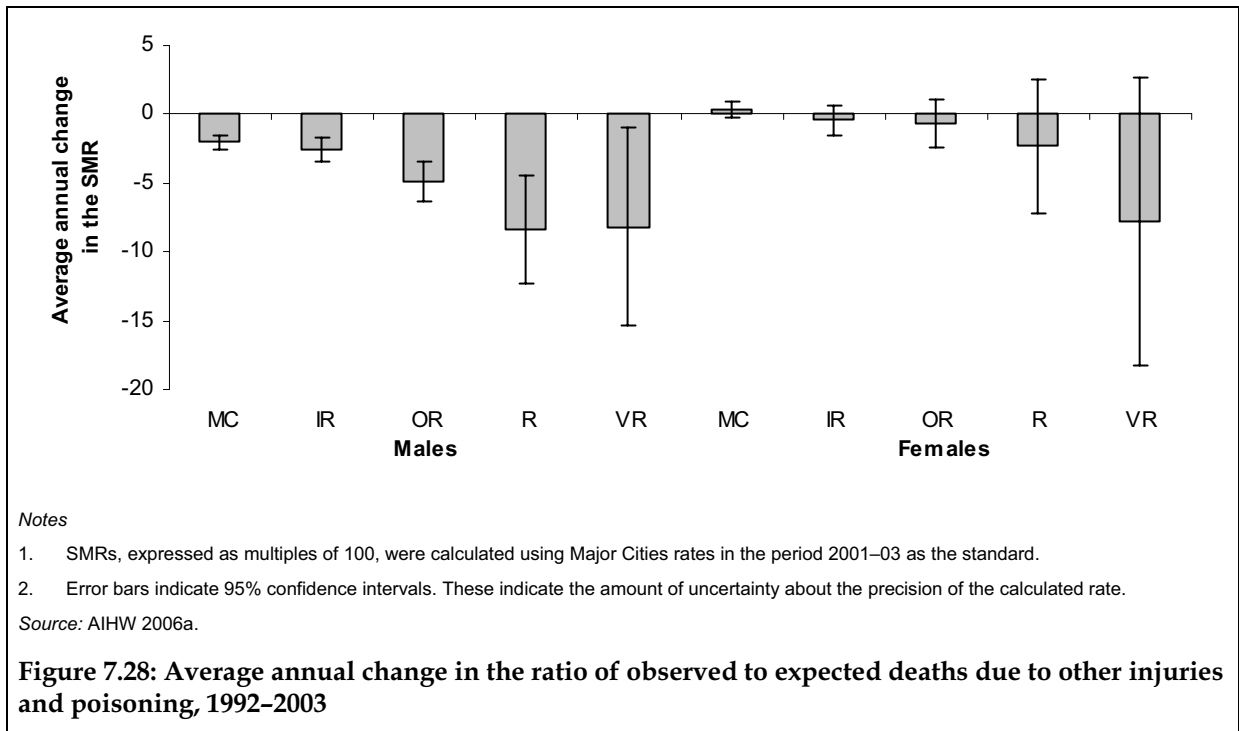
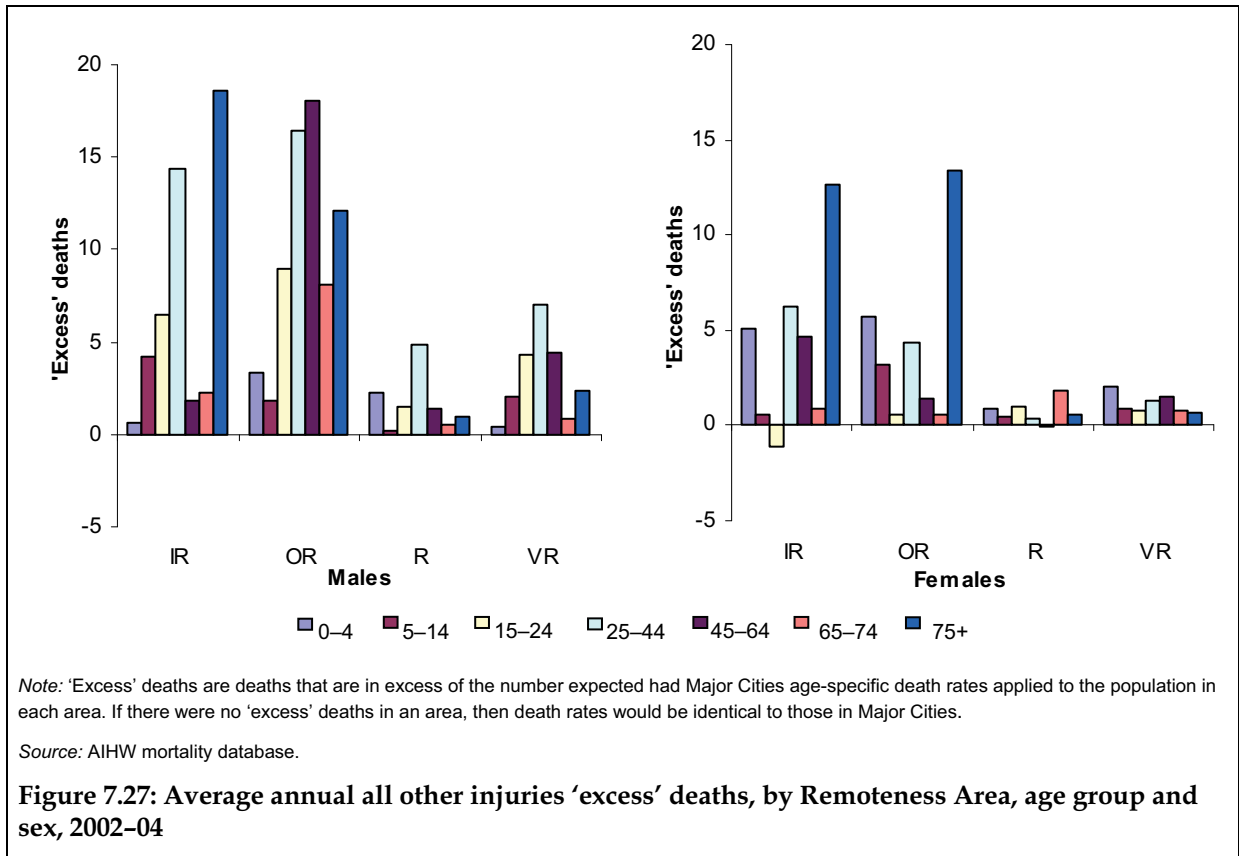


Table 7.20 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other injuries and poisoning, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																		
2002-04																		
0-4	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	2	0	0	6	9	3	2	
5-14	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	5	5	1	3	
15-24	0	6	9	1	4	0	0	-1	1	1	1	1	0	5	10	3	5	
25-44	0	14	16	5	7	0	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	21	21	5	8	
45-64	0	2	18	1	4	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	6	19	1	6	
65-74	0	2	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	9	2	2	
75+	0	19	12	1	2	0	0	13	13	1	1	1	0	31	25	2	3	
Excess total	0	48	69	12	21	0	0	29	29	5	8	5	0	77	98	17	29	
Deaths total	1,034	380	231	36	34	746	270	270	137	18	13	13	1,781	650	367	54	47	
Excess <65	0	28	49	10	18	0	15	15	15	3	7	7	0	43	64	13	25	
Deaths <65	660	221	148	28	28	250	91	91	52	8	10	10	911	312	200	36	38	
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	41	59	18	18	0	20	20	22	5	6	6	0	62	81	22	24	
Excess total†	146	81	81	22	21	51	36	36	29	6	7	7	197	117	110	27	28	
Deaths total	1,037	362	225	44	32	679	233	233	120	17	12	12	1,715	594	345	61	43	
Excess <65	0	31	50	16	17	0	9	9	5	4	6	6	0	40	55	20	24	
Excess <65†	143	70	71	20	20	18	14	14	8	4	7	7	162	84	79	24	27	
Deaths <65	725	240	163	37	29	236	79	79	41	10	9	9	960	319	204	46	38	

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 7.21: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other injuries and poisoning, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	
2002-04																			
0-4	5	1.12	1.53	*3.27	1.01	*4.18	4	*2.16	*2.58	2.87	*8.92	*3.71	4	*1.53	*1.94	*3.12	4.05	*3.99	
5-14	1	*1.82	1.55	0.69	*20.61	*4.69	1	1.10	2.27	1.04	*13.09	*6.05	1	*1.54	*1.83	0.82	*17.63	*5.22	
15-24	8	1.25	*1.76	1.63	*4.22	*3.11	3	0.90	1.13	1.12	0.05	*5.67	6	1.16	*1.61	1.51	*3.36	*3.81	
25-44	16	*1.17	*1.26	1.20	1.65	*3.64	5	1.11	1.12	0.47	0.42	*3.71	10	*1.16	*1.22	1.03	1.40	*3.66	
45-64	13	1.06	*1.51	1.20	1.95	*3.89	5	1.16	1.14	0.98	0.50	*3.82	9	1.09	*1.41	1.15	1.62	*3.86	
65-74	18	1.10	*1.53	1.23	1.47	*3.98	11	1.02	1.02	1.68	0.25	*12.14	15	1.07	*1.35	1.38	1.11	*7.40	
75+	94	*1.17	*1.24	1.20	*2.51	1.41	90	1.09	*1.21	1.09	1.40	1.97	92	*1.12	*1.23	1.14	*1.98	1.71	
Total	15	*1.15	*1.37	*1.28	*2.24	*3.47	11	*1.11	*1.22	1.05	1.31	*4.10	13	*1.13	*1.31	1.20	*1.96	*3.68	
Total <65	11	*1.15	*1.42	1.31	*2.24	*3.67	4	*1.17	*1.26	0.90	1.37	*4.19	7	*1.16	*1.38	1.21	*2.04	*3.82	
1997-99																			
Total	16	*1.15	*1.35	*1.55	*1.93	*3.71	11	*1.10	*1.21	1.10	1.05	*3.96	13	*1.13	*1.29	*1.40	*1.69	*3.78	
Total <65	13	*1.17	*1.42	*1.64	*2.12	*3.75	4	1.11	1.05	1.09	1.44	*4.50	8	*1.15	*1.33	*1.51	*1.98	*3.94	
Total†	*1.12	*1.15	*1.35	*1.56	*1.95	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.05	1.04	*1.13	1.03	0.97	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.09	*1.10	*1.27	*1.38	*1.67	<i>n.p.</i>	
Total <65†	*1.17	*1.17	*1.41	*1.65	*2.14	<i>n.p.</i>	1.04	0.98	0.93	0.97	1.28	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.13	*1.12	*1.28	*1.48	*1.95	<i>n.p.</i>	

(continued)

Table 7.21 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other injuries and poisoning, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	5	3	1	1	2	0	6	5	2	1	5	
5-14	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	3	
15-24	0	5	7	1	2	4	0	-1	0	0	0	4	0	5	8	1	2	8	
25-44	0	14	11	1	2	16	0	3	2	-1	0	6	0	18	13	0	2	21	
45-64	0	4	17	1	2	5	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	8	18	1	2	8	
65-74	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	8	1	0	5	
75+	0	17	11	1	2	0	0	13	13	0	1	1	0	30	24	1	3	2	
Excess total	0	48	56	6	10	32	0	25	22	1	1	19	0	73	78	6	11	51	
Deaths total	982	361	206	27	18	45	714	255	123	12	4	26	1,697	616	329	39	22	70	
Excess <65	0	28	38	5	7	30	0	12	9	0	1	15	0	40	46	4	8	45	
Deaths <65	618	207	128	19	13	41	235	82	42	4	2	19	854	289	170	23	16	61	
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	44	53	13	8	35	0	21	19	1	0	16	0	65	73	14	8	51	
Excess total†	108	46	54	13	8	n.p.	34	8	13	0	0	n.p.	142	54	67	13	8	n.p.	
Deaths total	987	348	207	36	17	48	660	226	113	12	3	22	1647	574	320	48	20	69	
Excess <65	0	33	43	11	8	33	0	7	2	0	1	15	0	40	44	12	9	48	
Excess <65†	99	33	43	11	8	n.p.	8	-1	-3	0	1	n.p.	107	32	40	11	9	n.p.	
Deaths <65	681	228	146	29	15	45	228	75	35	6	3	19	909	302	181	34	18	64	

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.