



MONASH University
Injury Research Institute

Victorian Injury
Surveillance Unit

INJURY DEATHS VICTORIA 2010-2012

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Services

Summary of injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

All ages

- In the three-year period 2010-2012, 6,194 Victorians died as a result of injury. Sixty-seven percent of these deaths were unintentional (n=4,156), 28% were intentional (n=1,729: suicide=1,585 & homicide=144) and the remaining 5% were classified as undetermined intent (n=309).
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 37.2 per 100,000 population.
- Males were overrepresented accounting for 57.9% of unintentional injury deaths, 75.9% of intentional injury deaths and 63.4% of undetermined intent injury deaths.
- Three causes: falls (32.8%), suicide (25.6%) and transport (15.7%) accounted for almost three-quarters of injury deaths.

Children (0-14 years)

- In the period 2010-2012, 98 Victorian children died as a result of injury. More than three-quarters of these deaths were unintentional (79.6%), 14.3% were intentional (n=14: suicide=7 & homicide=7) and 6.1% were of undetermined intent.
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 3.2 per 100,000 children.
- Boys were overrepresented among all injury (70.4%) and unintentional injury deaths (76.9%).
- Children aged 0-4 years accounted for a slightly higher proportion (44.9%) of unintentional child injury deaths than 5-9 or 10-14 year olds whereas children aged 10-14 years accounted for 57.1% of intentional child injury deaths.
- The leading causes of child injury death were transport (41.8%, mainly involving pedestrians and car occupants) and drowning (20.4%).

Adolescents and young adults (15-24 years)

- In the period 2010-2012, 567 Victorian adolescents and young adults died as a result of injury. More than half of these deaths were unintentional (54.3%), 39.3% were intentional (n=223: suicide=207 & homicide=16) and the remaining 6.3% were classified as undetermined intent.
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 24.6 per 100,000 adolescents and young adults.

- Males were overrepresented, accounting for 77.6% of unintentional, 70.9% of intentional and 63.9% of undetermined intent injury deaths.
- Transport and suicide incidents accounted for around 40% of the injury deaths (n=225, 39.7% and n=207, 36.5%, respectively), and unintentional poisoning (7.9%).

Adults (25-64 years)

- In the period 2010-2012, 2,766 Victorian adults died as a result of injury. A similar proportion of these deaths were unintentional (46.3%), and intentional (45.3%) (n=1,253: suicide=1,140 & homicide=113) and the remaining 8.4% were classified as undetermined intent.
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 31.0 per 100,000 adults.
- Males were overrepresented accounting for approximately three-quarters of unintentional (74.9%) and intentional injury deaths (76.8%) and 65.1% of undetermined intent injury deaths.
- Suicide accounted for 41.2% of injury deaths (most commonly by hanging). Other common causes of injury death were unintentional poisoning (19.7%) and transport incidents (17.7%, most commonly car occupants).

Older adults (65+ years)

- In the period 2010-2012, 2,763 Victorian older adults died as a result of injury. Ninety percent of these deaths were unintentional (n=2,489), 8.7% were intentional (n=239: suicide=231 & homicide=8) and 1.3% were classified as undetermined intent (n=35).
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 118.0 per 100,000 older adults.
- Females were slightly overrepresented in unintentional injury deaths (53.8%, n=1,340) while males accounted for more than three-quarters of intentional injury deaths (77.4%, n=185).
- Falls accounted for over two-thirds of injury deaths among older persons (69.9%, n=1,931), followed by suicide (8.4%, n=231) and transport incidents (7.9%, n=219). A high proportion of the fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=828, 42.9%) but of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=1,103), more than three-quarters were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (77.8%, n=858).

Introduction

This E-bulletin provides a detailed overview of Victorian injury deaths in the three year period 2010-2012: the latest available cause of death data held by the Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU).

The last VISU E-bulletin that covered injury deaths contained data up to and including 2006. This current edition shows trends in injury deaths for the period 2007-2012, although the focus is the latest 3 year period. VISU advises that the data presented in this E-bulletin should not be compared with that presented in the previous edition, because different data collection processes have been used (see below).

Methods

Data source

Data have been extracted from the VISU-held Cause of Death (COD) dataset supplied by the Australian Coordinating Registry (ACR) and based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) cause of death data.

Data selection

Inclusions:

- Main section: deaths recorded for Victorian residents with a reference year of 2010-2012, coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases 10th revision (ICD-10).
- Trends section: deaths recorded for Victorian residents with a reference year of 2007-2012.
- Deaths must have an ICD-10 underlying cause of death code in the range V00–Y84 (unintentional, intentional and undetermined intent injury deaths).

Exclusions:

- Deaths resulting from medical causes (adverse events and medical misadventure) were then excluded for final analysis (an ICD-10 code in the range Y40–Y84).

State of residence rather than registration was chosen considering population rates were to be calculated (see Appendix 2 Table 24 for the influence of this on the data selected). Reference year rather than year of death was chosen to be consistent with ABS publications of COD data (see Appendix 2 Table 25 for the influence of this on the data selected).

Data issues

To improve the quality of ICD coding the ABS introduced a revisions process for all coroner certified deaths registered after

1 January 2006. The process means data are preliminary when published for the first time, revised when published the following year and final when published two years after initial publication. For more detailed information regarding the ABS causes of death coding and revisions processes, readers are directed to the ABS website and in particular: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3303.0Technical+Note12012>

As a result of the revisions process, the current release of data from the ACR contains final data for the period 2006 to 2010, revised data for 2011, and preliminary data for 2012. Data for the 2006 reference year has not been included in this E-bulletin because the revisions process was different to that of the 2007-2012 reference years.

Data for main analysis covers the 3-year period 2010-2012 and as a result of the revisions process, the numbers for 2011 and 2012 are subject to revision and will likely change in future E-bulletin editions. Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but trend figures have been provided to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths. The following symbols have been used throughout this report to distinguish between the data at different stages of the revisions process:

- Frequency (final) (◆);
- Frequency (revised) (◇);
- Frequency (preliminary) (◇).
- Rate (final) (●);
- Rate (revised) (⊕); and
- Rate (preliminary) (○)

The age groups used in this E-bulletin (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) have been selected to match those in the *National Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Plan: 2004 - 2014* (NIPSP Plan).

Statistical analysis

Rates per 100,000 population have been calculated for all years. Age standardisation of the rates was considered unnecessary for the purpose of this report, as the shifts in the Victorian age distribution over the period 2007-2012 were minor (Appendix 2, Figure 26). Age-group specific rates are presented throughout this report. Where direct comparisons between groups were made, differences in rate were tested using chi-square tests (results not shown); P-values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

All ages

An overview of injury deaths in Victoria over the 3-year period 2010-2012 is provided in Appendix 1 (Table 22). Previous editions of the E-bulletin have focused on only the most recent available one year of data but due to the preliminary nature of the 2012 data held by VISU, the latest 3 years of data will be presented in this E-bulletin. Any differences between these three years as presented in Table 22 (Appendix 1) should be interpreted with caution: these can be indicative of an underlying trend in injury deaths, an artefact of the step-wise data revisions process, or both. The pattern of injury does not differ substantially between years that are final, revised or preliminary, with around two-thirds of deaths being unintentional in each of the years, around 20% intentional and around 5% undetermined intent (chi-square test $p=0.06$). Overall, males accounted for approximately two-thirds of injury deaths (63.2%, $n=3,915$). More than one quarter of injury deaths were due to suicide (25.6%): 1,585 Victorians died by suicide in the period 2010-2012.

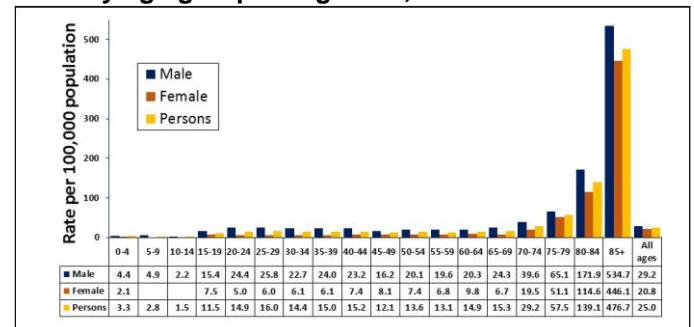
Overall, there were 6,194 injury deaths recorded for Victoria over the period 2010-2012: an average annual rate of 37.2 deaths per 100,000 Victorians (Table 1).

- All intents annual injury death rates were highest in older adults (118.0 per 100,000 older adults) and lowest in children (3.2 per 100,000 children).
- The all ages unintentional annual injury death rate was 25.0 per 100,000 Victorians; rates were highest in older adults (106.3 per 100,000 older adults) and lowest in children (2.6 per 100,000 children).
- The all ages intentional annual injury death rate was 10.4 per 100,000 Victorians (comprising a 9.5/100,000 suicide rate and a 0.9/100,000 homicide rate). Intentional death rates were highest in adults (14.0 per 100,000 adults) and lowest in children (0.5 per 100,000 children). Suicide and homicide rates also followed this age pattern.
- The all ages undetermined intent annual injury death rate was 1.9 per 100,000 Victorians and rates were highest in adults (2.6 per 100,000 adults).

Over the period 2010-2012, the male average annual age-specific *unintentional injury death rate* was higher than the female rate in all 5-year age groups. Overall, rates rose after childhood, were fairly stable to age 65 years before increasing dramatically and peaking in the oldest adults (Figure 1).

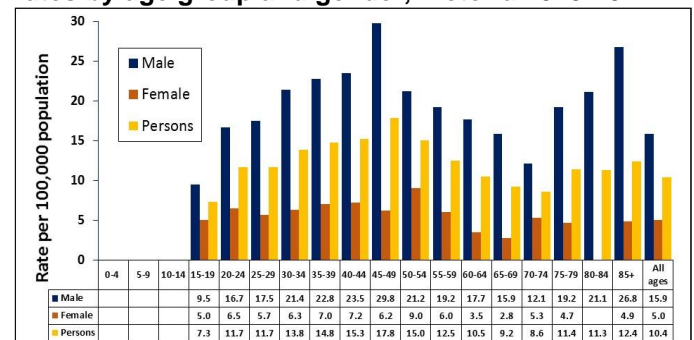
Over the period 2010-2012, the male average annual age-specific *intentional injury death rate* was higher than the female rate in all 5-year age groups. Age-specific intentional injury death rates were lowest in children (suppressed in figure) and were highest in adults aged 45-49 and 85+ years (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Average annual unintentional injury death rates by age group and gender, Victoria 2010-2012



Note: Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed.

Figure 2: Average annual intentional injury death rates by age group and gender, Victoria 2010-2012



Note: Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed.

Table 1: Frequency and average annual rates of injury deaths by intent and broad age groups, Victoria 2010-2012

	Children (0-14 years)		Adolescents and young adults (15-24 years)		Adults (25-64 years)		Older adults (65+ years)		All ages	
	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000
Unintentional	78	2.6	308	13.4	1,281	14.3	2,489	106.3	4,156	25.0
Intentional	14	0.5	223	9.7	1,253	14.0	239	10.2	1,729	10.4
Suicide	7	*	207	9.0	1,140	12.8	231	9.9	1,585	9.5
Homicide	7	*	16	0.7	113	1.3	8	*	144	0.9
Undetermined intent	6	*	36	1.6	232	2.6	35	1.5	309	1.9
Total	98	3.2	567	24.6	2,766	31.0	2,763	118.0	6,194	37.2

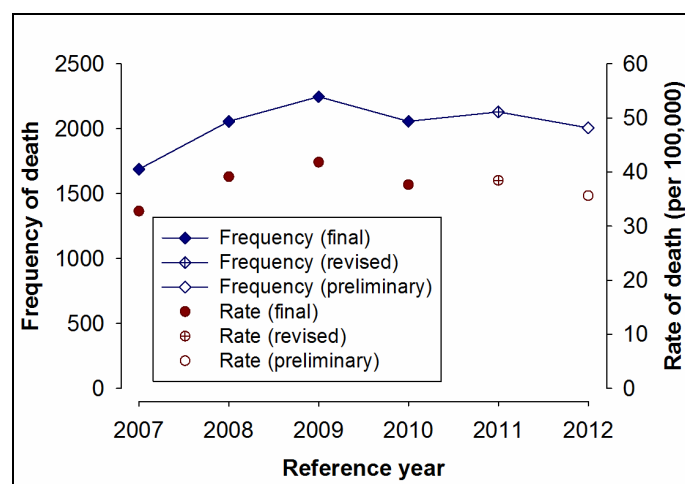
Note: Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with an “**”.

Trend in injury deaths (2007-2012)

Data presented for the years 2011 and 2012 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths.

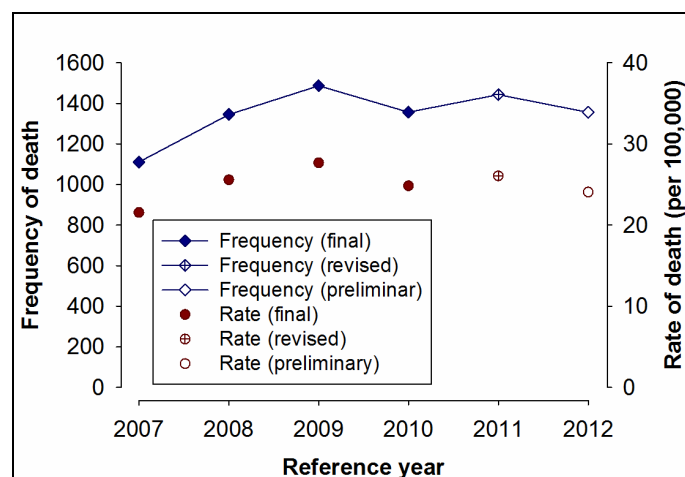
All intents injury deaths

Figure 3: Trend in frequency and annual rate of all injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



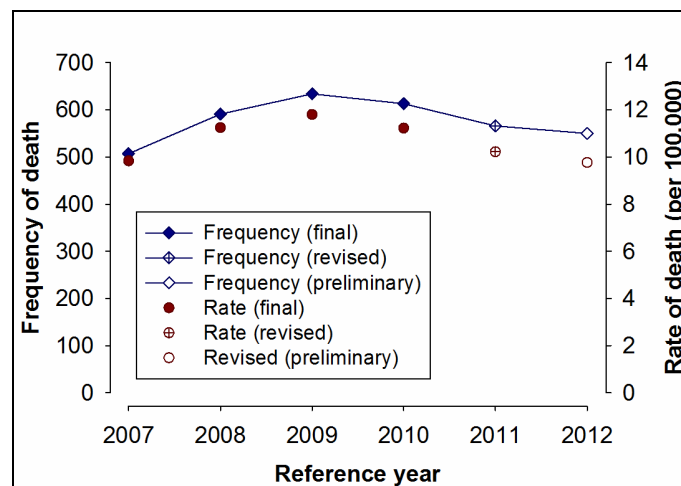
Unintentional injury deaths

Figure 4: Trend in frequency and annual rate of unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



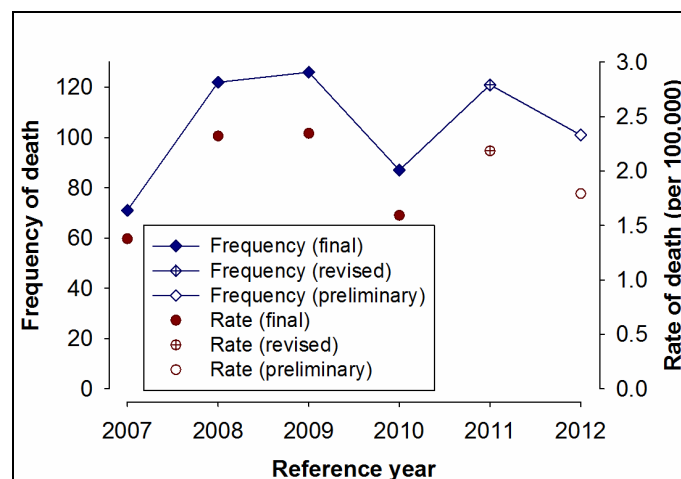
Intentional injury deaths

Figure 5: Trend in frequency and annual rate of intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Undetermined intent injury deaths

Figure 6: Trend in frequency and annual rate of undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Pattern of injury deaths (2010-2012)

Gender distribution

- Males were overrepresented accounting for 57.9% of unintentional injury deaths (n=2,407), 75.9% of intentional injury deaths (n=1,312) and 63.4% of undetermined intent injury deaths in Victoria over the period 2010-2012 (Table 2).
- The average annual male injury death rate was 1.8 times higher than the female death rate (47.6/100,000 vs. 27.1/100,000). Men's higher death rates were observed in deaths of unintentional, intentional and undetermined intent (by 1.4 times, 3.2 times and 1.8 times, respectively) (Table 2).

Age distribution

- Persons aged 65 years and older had the highest annual all injury (118.0/100,000) and unintentional injury death rates (106.3/100,000) whereas children aged 0-14 years had the lowest (3.2 and 2.6/100,000, respectively) (Table 3).
- Adults aged 25-64 years had the highest intentional (14.0/100,000) and undetermined intent annual injury death rates (2.6/100,000) and children aged 0-14 years had the lowest (Table 3).

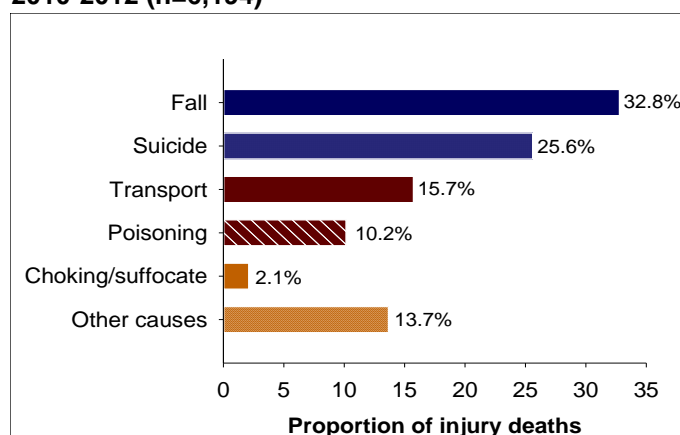
Place of injury occurrence

- According to ICD coding rules, transport injury deaths do not require coding of place of occurrence (15.7% of all injury deaths, n=974).
- Of the remaining 5,220 non-transport related injury deaths, half occurred at home (50.4% n=2,629) and a further 18.1% occurred in residential institutions (n=947) (Figure 7).

Leading causes of injury deaths

- Figure 7 shows the leading causes of injury deaths. Falls (32.8%, n=2,030), suicide (25.6%, n=1,585) and transport (15.7%, n=974) accounted for almost three-quarters of all injury deaths. Other common causes of death were unintentional poisoning (10.2%, n=629) and choking/suffocation (2.1%, n=130).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 7: Leading causes of injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012 (n=6,194)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" and "undetermined intent" were included in the "other causes" category regardless of the number of deaths.

Table 2: Frequency and average annual rate of injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
Male	2,407	57.9	29.2	1,312	75.9	15.9	196	63.4	2.4	3,915	63.2	47.6
Female	1,749	42.1	20.8	417	24.1	5.0	113	36.6	1.3	2,279	36.8	27.1
All	4,156	100.0	25.0	1,729	100.0	10.4	309	100.0	1.9	6,194	100.0	37.2

Table 3: Frequency and average annual rate of injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
0-14 years	78	1.9	2.6	14	0.8	0.5	6	1.9	*	98	1.6	3.2
15-24 years	308	7.4	13.4	223	12.9	9.7	36	11.7	1.6	567	9.2	24.6
25-64 years	1,281	30.8	14.3	1,253	72.5	14.0	232	75.1	2.6	2,766	44.7	31.0
65+ years	2,489	59.9	106.3	239	13.8	10.2	35	11.3	1.5	2,763	44.6	118.0
All ages	4,156	100.0	25.0	1,729	100.0	10.4	309	100.0	1.9	6,194	100.0	37.2

Note: Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with an "*".

Leading causes in more detail

- A high proportion of fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=848, 41.8%). Of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=1,182), three-quarters were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (74.8%, n=884). (Table 4)

Table 4: Unintentional fall injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
At same level from slipping, tripping, stumbling	884	43.5
Involving bed	74	3.6
On and from stairs and steps	52	2.6
Other fall on same level	43	2.1
Involving chair	35	1.7
On and from ladder	31	1.5
Involving wheelchair	20	1.0
From, out of or through building or structure	18	0.9
Other fall from one level to another	10	0.5
Involving other furniture	5	0.2
Other specified fall	10	0.5
Unspecified fall	848	41.8
All falls	2,030	100.0

- Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=892, 56.3%), followed by poisoning by pharmaceuticals (n=199, 12.6%) or another substance (n=132, 8.3%). (Table 5)

Table 5: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Hanging, strangulation & suffocation	892	56.3
Poisoning- pharmaceuticals	199	12.6
Poisoning other substances	132	8.3
Jumping or lying before moving object	98	6.2
Firearms	95	6.0
Jumping from a high place	62	3.9
Sharp object	37	2.3
Drowning & submersion	24	1.5
Crashing of motor-vehicle	23	1.5
Smoke, fire & flames	18	1.1
Other specified means	5	0.3
All suicide deaths	1,585	100.0

- Transport deaths mostly involved car occupants (n=519, 53.3%), pedestrians (n=178, 18.3%) or motorcycle riders (n=143, 14.7%). (Table 6).

Table 6: Unintentional transport deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Car occupant injured in transport accident	519	53.3
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	178	18.3
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	143	14.7
Other land transport accident	39	4.0
Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident	28	2.9
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	22	2.3
Water transport accident	18	1.8
Air and space transport accident	17	1.7
Occupant of pick-up truck or van	5	0.5
Other specified transport accident	5	0.5
All transport deaths	974	100.0

- Narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) were the most common specific agents involved in unintentional poisoning deaths (n=153, 24.3%) (Table 7).

Table 7: Unintentional poisoning deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Narcotics & psychodysleptics {hallucinogens} not elsewhere classified	153	24.3
Alcohol	56	8.9
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism & psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	29	4.6
Other gases & vapours	6	1.0
Other & unspecified chemicals & noxious substances	*	*
Other specified poisonings	*	*
Other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological subs	376	59.8
All poisonings	629	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

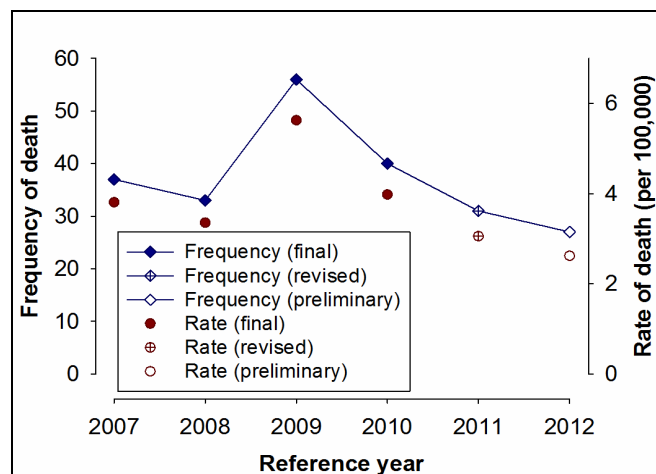
Children (0-14 years)

Trend in injury deaths (2007-2012)

Data presented for the years 2011 and 2012 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian child injury deaths. Trend figures are presented for all injury and unintentional injury deaths only due to there being less than five intentional and undetermined intent deaths among children for most years of the six year period.

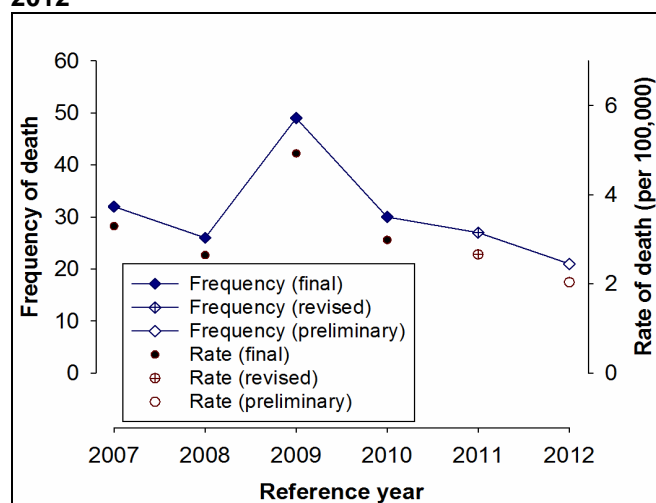
All intents injury deaths

Figure 8: Trend in frequency and annual rate of child injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Unintentional injury deaths

Figure 9: Trend in frequency and annual rate of child unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Pattern of injury deaths (2010-2012)

In the period 2010-2012, 98 Victorian children died as a result of injury. More than three-quarters of these deaths were unintentional (79.6%, n=78), 14.3% were intentional (n=14: suicide=7 & homicide=7) and 6.1% were of undetermined intent (n=6) (Table 8).

Gender distribution

- Boys were overrepresented among all injury (70.4%) and unintentional injury deaths (76.9%) (Table 8).
- The annual all injury and unintentional injury death rates were also higher for boys than girls (4.4 & 3.8/100,000 respectively vs. 2.0 & 1.2/100,000 respectively) (Table 8).

Age distribution

- Children aged 0-4 years accounted for slightly more unintentional child injury deaths than 5-9 or 10-14 year olds (n=35, 44.9%). Children aged 10-14 years accounted for 57.1% of child intentional injury deaths (n=8) (Table 9).
- Unintentional annual injury death rates were highest in children aged 0-4 years (3.3 per 100,000) (Table 9).

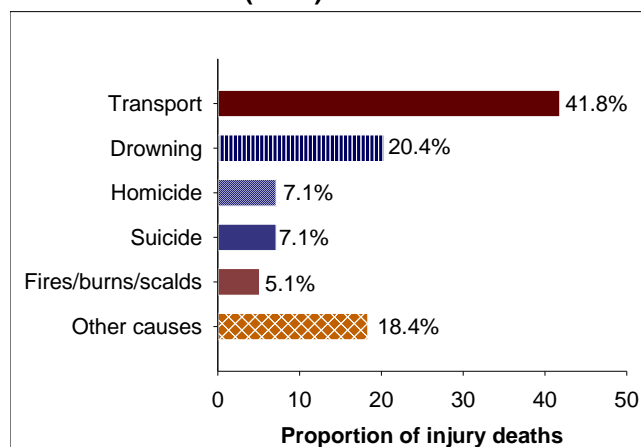
Place of injury occurrence

- According to ICD coding rules, transport injury deaths do not require coding of place of occurrence of the injury (n=41).
- Of the remaining 57 non-transport related injury deaths, two-thirds of incidents occurred at home (66.7%, n=38) (Figure 10).

Leading causes of child injury deaths

- Figure 10 shows the leading causes of child injury deaths. Transport accounted for 41.8% of injury deaths (n=41), followed by drowning (20.4%, n=20).
- Child transport deaths mainly involved pedestrians (n=21) and car occupants (n=13).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 10: Leading causes of child injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012 (n=98)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" and "undetermined intent" were included in the "other causes" category regardless of the number of deaths.

Table 8: Frequency and average annual rate of child injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional				Intentional				Undetermined intent				All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000
Male	60	76.9	3.8		7	50.0	*		*	*	*		69	70.4	4.4
Female	18	23.1	1.2		7	50.0	*		*	*	*		29	29.6	2.0
All	78	100.0	2.6		14	100.0	0.5		6	100.0	*		98	100.0	3.2

Note: Frequency less than 5 and rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with an “*”.

Table 9: Frequency and average annual rate of child injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional				Intentional				Undetermined intent				All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000		n	%	Rate per 100,000
0-4 years	35	44.9	3.3		*	*	*		*	*	*		42	42.9	4.0
5-9 years	28	35.9	2.8		*	*	*		0	0.0	0		32	32.7	3.2
10-14 years	15	19.2	1.5		8	57.1	*		*	*	*		24	24.5	2.4
0-14 years	78	100.0	2.6		14	100.0	0.5		6	100.0	*		98	100.0	3.2

Note: Frequency less than 5 and rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with an “*”.

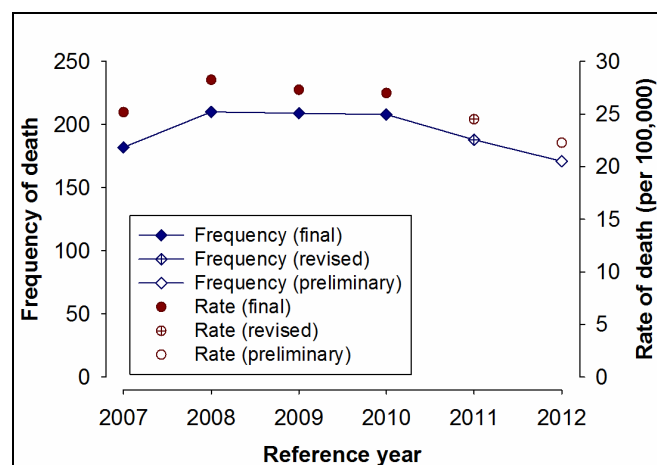
Adolescents and young adults (15-24 years)

Trend in injury deaths (2007-2012)

Data presented for the years 2011 and 2012 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths among adolescents and young adults.

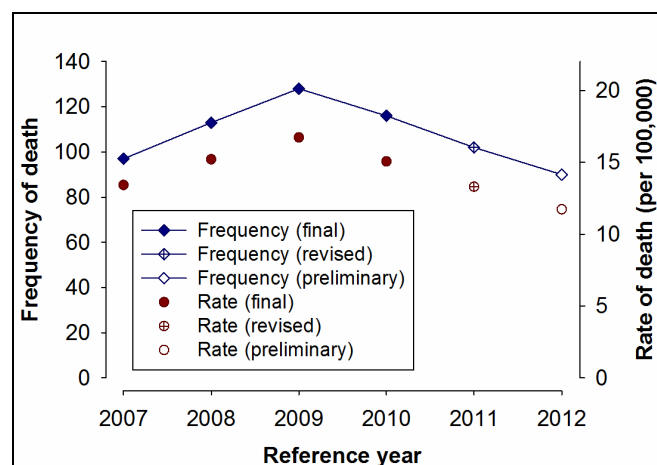
All intents injury deaths

Figure 11: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



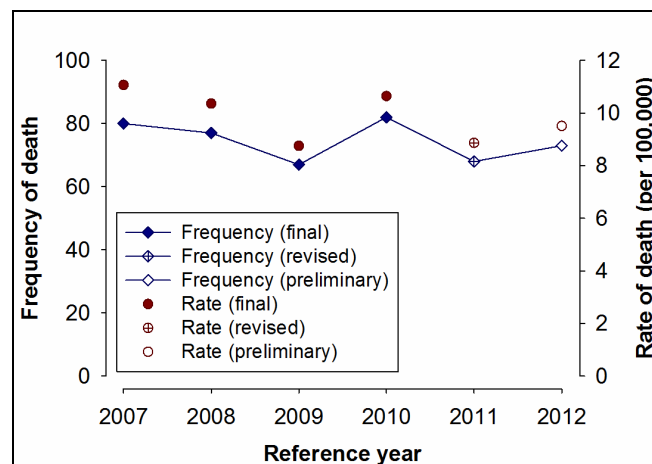
Unintentional injury deaths

Figure 12: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



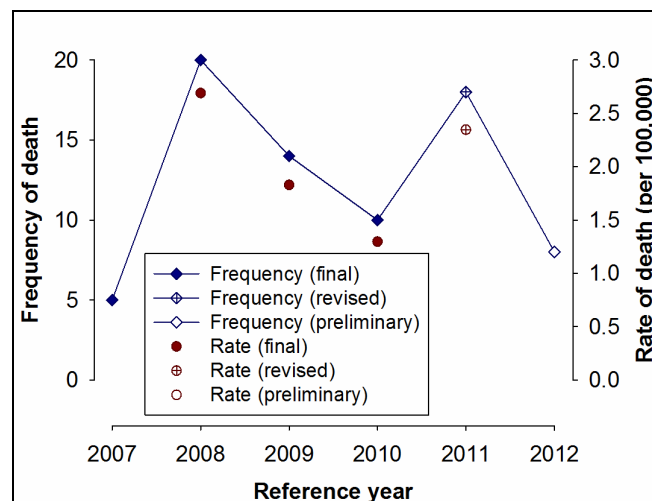
Intentional injury deaths

Figure 13: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Undetermined intent injury deaths

Figure 14: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Note: Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed

Pattern of injury deaths (2010-2012)

In the period 2010-2012, 567 Victorian adolescents and young adults died as a result of injury. More than half of these deaths were unintentional (54.3%, n=308), 39.3% were intentional (n=223: suicide=207 & homicide=16) and the remaining 6.3% were classified as undetermined intent (n=36) (Table 10).

Gender distribution

- Males were overrepresented, accounting for 77.6% of unintentional (n=239), 70.9% of intentional (n=158) and 63.9% of undetermined intent (n=23) injury deaths among adolescents and young adults (Table 10).
- The adolescent and young adult unintentional and intentional annual injury death rates were also higher for males than females (20.2 & 13.4/100,000 respectively vs. 6.1 & 5.8/100,000 respectively) (Table 10).

Age distribution

- The unintentional and intentional annual injury death rates were higher among persons aged 20-24 years than persons aged 15-19 years (14.9 & 11.7/100,000 respectively vs. 11.5 & 7.3/100,000 respectively) (Table 11).

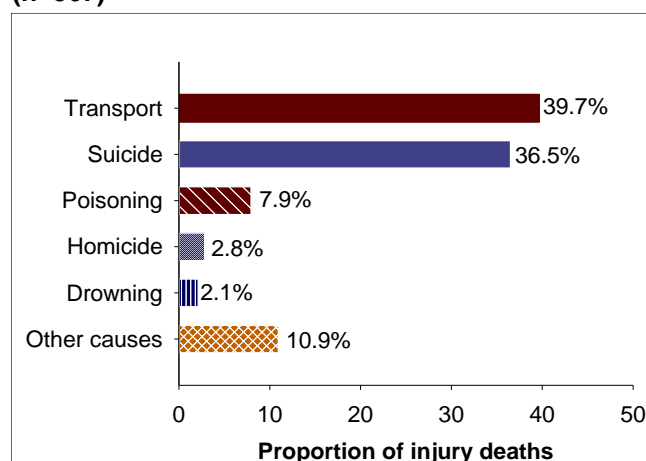
Place of injury occurrence

- According to ICD coding rules, transport injury deaths do not require coding of the place of occurrence of the injury (n=225).
- Of the remaining 342 non-transport related injury deaths, 56.1% of incidents occurred in the home (n=192), 8.7% occurred on the road/street/highway (n=30) and 3.5% in trades and services areas (n=12) (Figure 15).

Leading causes of adolescent and young adult injury deaths

- Figure 15 shows the leading causes of adolescent and young adult injury death. Transport incidents and suicide each accounted for around 40% of the injury deaths (n=225, 39.7% and n=207, 36.5%, respectively).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 15: Leading causes of adolescent and young adult injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012 (n=567)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" and "undetermined intent" were included in the "other causes" category regardless of the number of deaths.

Table 10: Frequency and average annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
Male	239	77.6	20.2	158	70.9	13.4	23	63.9	1.9	420	74.1	35.6
Female	69	22.4	6.1	65	29.1	5.8	13	36.1	1.2	147	25.9	13.1
All	308	100.0	13.4	223	100.0	9.7	36	100.0	1.6	567	100.0	24.6

Table 11: Frequency and average annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
15-19 years	123	39.9	11.5	78	35.0	7.3	14	38.9	1.3	215	37.9	20.1
20-24 years	185	60.1	14.9	145	65.0	11.7	22	61.1	1.8	352	62.1	28.4
15-24 years	308	100.0	13.4	223	100.0	9.7	36	100.0	1.6	567	100.0	24.6

Leading causes in more detail

- Transport deaths mostly involved car occupants (n=167, 74.2%), motorcycle riders (n=29, 12.9%) and pedestrians (n=18, 8.0%) (Table 12).

Table 12: Unintentional transport injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Car occupant injured in transport accident	167	74.2
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	29	12.9
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	18	8.0
Other land transport accident	5	2.2
Water transport accident	*	*
Air and space transport accident	*	*
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	*	*
All transport	225	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

- Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=128, 61.8%) (Table 13).

Table 13: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Hanging, strangulation & suffocation	128	61.8
Jumping or lying before moving object	29	14.0
Jumping from a high place	13	6.3
Poisoning other substances	12	5.8
Poisoning- pharmaceuticals	11	5.3
Firearms	6	2.9
Crashing of motor-vehicle	6	2.9
Drowning & submersion	*	*
Smoke, fire & flames	*	*
All suicide	207	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

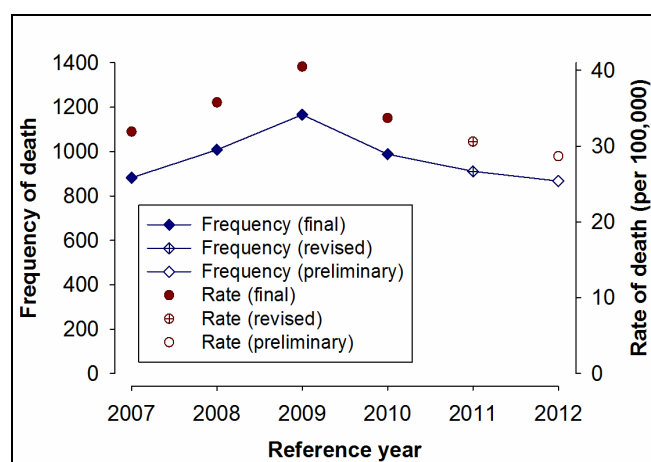
Adults (25-64 years)

Trend in injury deaths (2007-2012)

Data presented for the years 2011 and 2012 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian adult injury deaths.

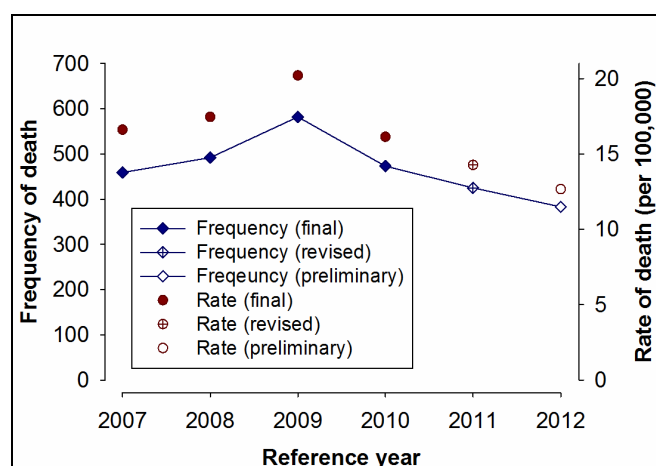
All intents injury deaths

Figure 16: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



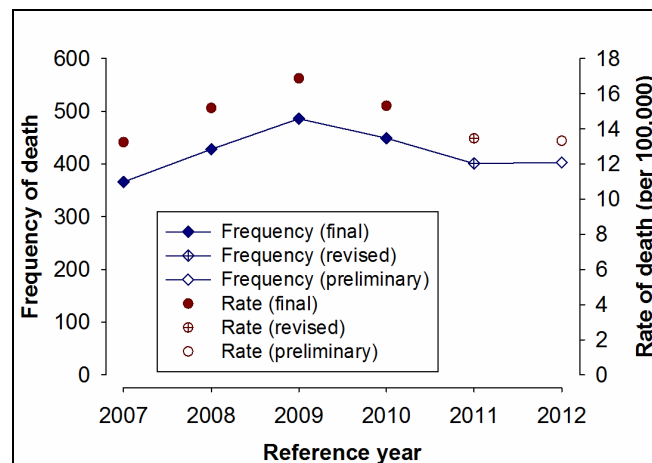
Unintentional injury deaths

Figure 17: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



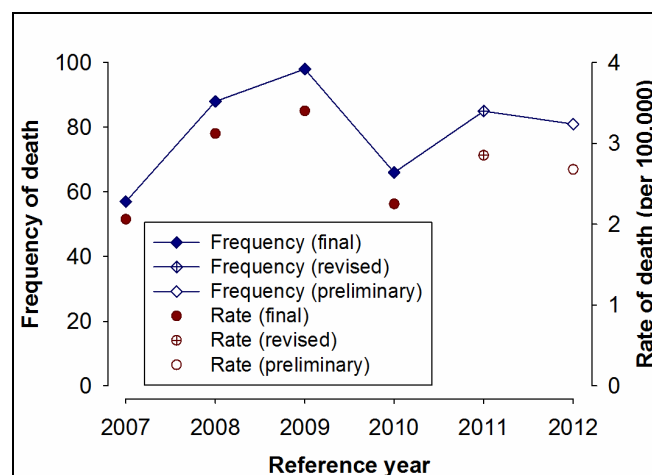
Intentional injury deaths

Figure 18: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Undetermined intent injury deaths

Figure 19: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Pattern of injury deaths (2010-2012)

In the period 2010-2012, 2,766 Victorian adults died as a result of injury. A similar proportion of these deaths were unintentional (46.3%, n=1,281) and intentional (45.3%, n=1,253; suicide=1,140 & homicide=113); and the remaining 8.4% were classified as undetermined intent (n=232) (Table 14).

Gender distribution

- Males were overrepresented in adult injury deaths, accounting for around three-quarters of unintentional (74.9%, n=959) and intentional injury deaths (76.8%, n=962) (Table 14).
- The unintentional and intentional injury annual death rates were higher for males compared with females (21.7 & 21.8/100,000 vs. 7.1 & 6.4/100,000) (Table 14).

Age distribution

- Average annual rates were fairly evenly spread across the adult age groups for both unintentional injury and intentional injury deaths (Table 15); there was a slight non-statistically significant reduction in rate with increasing age.

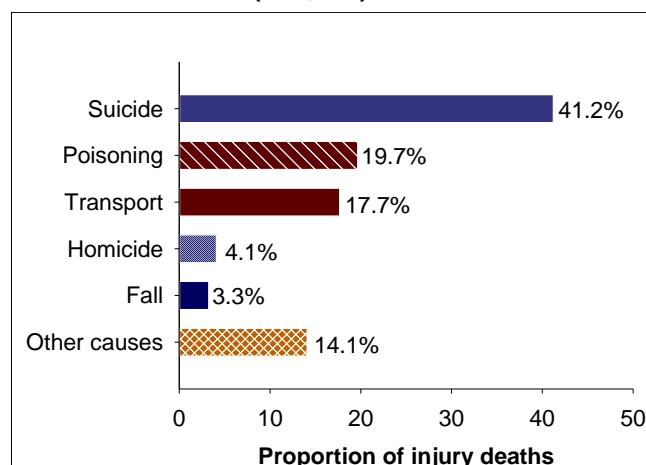
Place of injury occurrence

- According to ICD coding rules, transport injury deaths do not require coding of place of occurrence of the injury (n=489).
- Of the remaining 2,277 non-transport related injury deaths, two-thirds of incidents occurred at home (66.5% n=1,515), 5.8% occurred on the road/street/highway (n=134) and 4.4% in trades and services areas (n=101) (Figure 20).

Leading causes of adult injury deaths

- Figure 20 shows the leading causes of adult injury death. Suicide accounted for 41.2% of injury deaths (n=1,140), followed by unintentional poisoning (19.7%, n=544) and transport (17.7%, n=489).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 20: Leading causes of adult injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012 (n=2,766)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" and "undetermined intent" were included in the "other causes" category regardless of the number of deaths.

Table 14: Frequency and average annual rate of adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	Rate per 100,000	%	n	Rate per 100,000	%	n	Rate per 100,000	%	n	Rate per 100,000	%
Male	959	21.7	74.9	962	21.8	76.8	151	3.4	65.1	2,072	46.9	74.9
Female	322	7.1	25.1	291	6.4	23.2	81	1.8	34.9	694	15.4	25.1
All	1,281	14.3	100.0	1,253	14.0	100.0	232	2.6	100.0	2,766	31.0	100.0

Table 15: Frequency and average annual rate of adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
25-29 years	204	15.9	16.0	149	11.9	11.7	27	11.6	2.1	380	13.7	29.8
30-34 years	170	13.3	14.4	163	13.0	13.8	37	15.9	3.1	370	13.4	31.4
35-39 years	178	13.9	15.0	176	14.0	14.8	33	14.2	2.8	387	14.0	32.6
40-44 years	182	14.2	15.2	183	14.6	15.3	38	16.4	3.2	403	14.6	33.6
45-49 years	138	10.8	12.1	203	16.2	17.8	31	13.4	2.7	372	13.4	32.7
50-54 years	149	11.6	13.6	164	13.1	15.0	34	14.7	3.1	347	12.5	31.8
55-59 years	128	10.0	13.1	122	9.7	12.5	16	6.9	1.6	266	9.6	27.2
60-64 years	132	10.3	14.9	93	7.4	10.5	16	6.9	1.8	241	8.7	27.2
25-64 years	1,281	100.0	14.3	1,253	100.0	14.0	232	100.0	2.6	2,766	100.0	31.0

Leading causes in more detail

- Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=656) among adults, followed by poisoning with pharmaceutical substances (n=151) and non-pharmaceutical substances (n=105) (Table 16).

Table 16: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Hanging, strangulation & suffocation	656	57.5
Poisoning- pharmaceuticals	151	13.2
Poisoning- other substances	105	9.2
Jumping or lying before moving object	56	4.9
Firearms	52	4.6
Jumping from a high place	47	4.1
Sharp object	26	2.3
Smoke, fire & flames	15	1.3
Crashing of motor-vehicle	15	1.3
Drowning & submersion	*	*
Other specified means	*	*
All suicide	1,140	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

- Narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) were the most common specific agents involved in unintentional poisoning deaths among adults (n=140) (Table 17).

Table 17: Unintentional poisoning deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Narcotics & psychodysleptics {hallucinogens} not elsewhere classified	140	25.7
Alcohol	47	8.6
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism & psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	24	4.4
Other gases & vapours	*	*
Other & unspecified chemicals & noxious substances	*	*
Pesticides	*	*
Other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological subs	327	60.1
All poisoning	544	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

- Transport deaths among adults mostly involved car occupants (n=224), motorcycle riders (n=102) and pedestrians (n=73) (Table 18).

Table 18: Unintentional transport deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Car occupant injured in transport accident	224	45.8
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	102	20.9
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	73	14.9
Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident	19	3.9
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	19	3.9
Water transport accident	12	2.5
Air and space transport accident	10	2.0
Occupant of pick-up truck or van	5	1.0
Occupant of three-wheeled motor vehicle	*	*
Bus occupant injured in transport accident	*	*
Other land transport accident	21	4.3
All transport	489	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”.

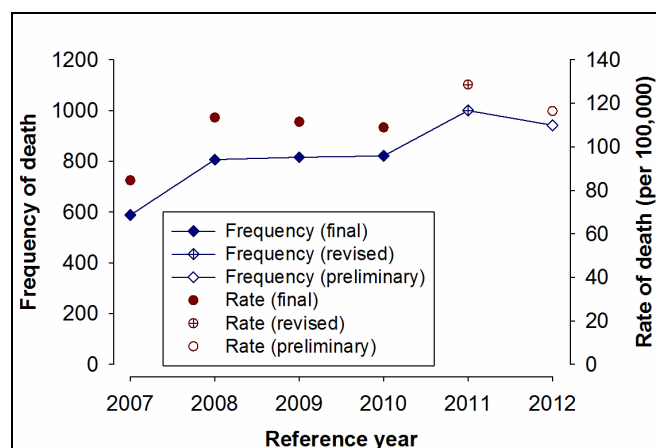
Older adults (65 years+)

Trend in injury deaths (2007-2012)

Data presented for the years 2011 and 2012 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, trend analysis has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths among older adults.

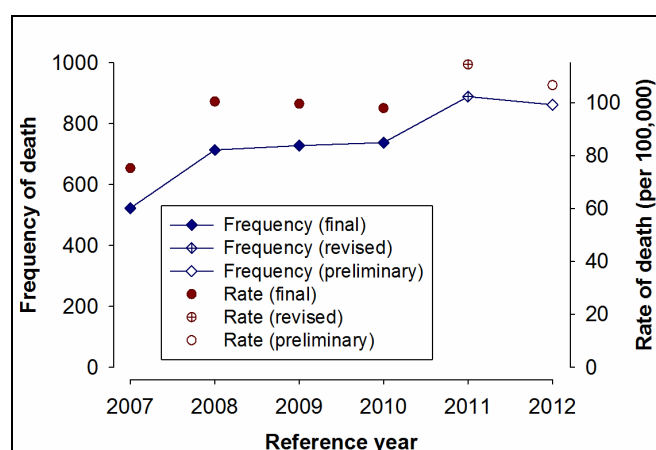
All intents injury deaths

Figure 21: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



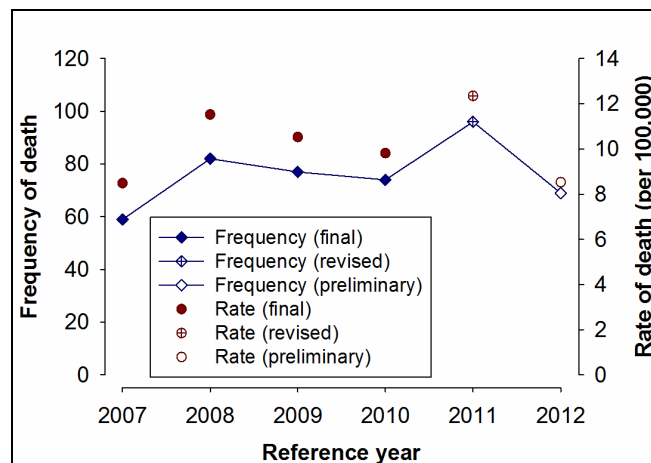
Unintentional injury deaths

Figure 22: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



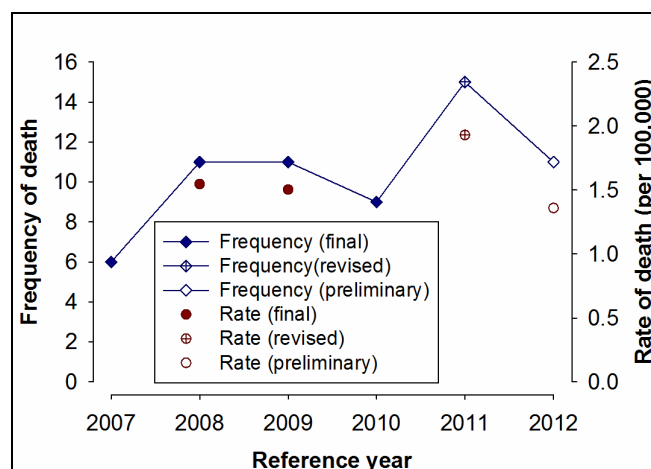
Intentional injury deaths

Figure 23: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Undetermined intent injury deaths

Figure 24: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2012



Pattern of injury deaths (2010-2012)

In the period 2010-2012, 2,763 Victorian older adults died as a result of injury. Ninety percent of these deaths were unintentional (n=2,489), 8.7% were intentional (n=239: suicide=231 & homicide=8) and 1.3% were classified as undetermined intent (n=35) (Table 19).

Gender distribution

- Females were slightly overrepresented in unintentional injury deaths (53.8%, n=1,340) while males accounted for more than three-quarters of intentional injury deaths (77.4%, n=185) (Table 19).
- The unintentional injury annual death rate was very similar for males and females (108.0 and 105.0/100,000 respectively) (Table 19).
- The all injury and intentional injury annual death rates were higher for males (127.2/100,000 and 17.4/100,000) than females (110.4/100,000 and 4.2/100,000) (Table 19).

Age distribution

- Unintentional injury annual death rates increased as age increased with the highest rates observed in persons aged 85 years and older (476.7/100,000) (Table 20).
- Intentional injury annual death rates were more consistent across the older adult age groups (Table 20).

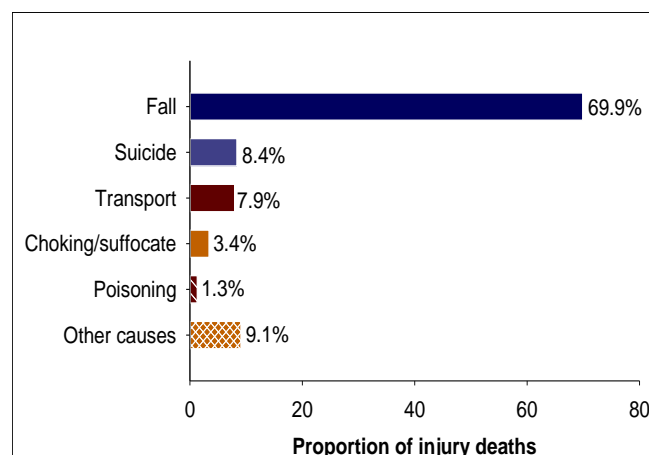
Place of injury occurrence

- According to ICD coding rules, transport injury deaths do not require coding of place of occurrence of the injury (n=219).
- Of the remaining 2,544 non-transport related injury deaths, around one-third of incidents occurred at residential institutions (35.7%, n=907) and a further one-third occurred at home (34.8%, n=885) (Figure 25).

Leading causes of older adult injury deaths

- Figure 25 shows the 5 leading causes of older adult injury deaths. Falls account for over two-thirds of injury deaths (69.9%, n=1,931), followed by suicide (8.4%, n=231), transport incidents (7.9%, n=219), choking/suffocation (3.4%, n=94), and poisoning (1.3%, n=37).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 25: Leading causes of older adult injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012 (n=2,763)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" and "undetermined intent" were included in the "other causes" category regardless of the number of deaths.

Table 19: Frequency and average annual rate of older adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
Male	1,149	46.2	108.0	185	77.4	17.4	20	57.1	1.9	1,354	49.0	127.2
Female	1,340	53.8	105.0	54	22.6	4.2	15	42.9	1.2	1,409	51.0	110.4
All	2,489	100.0	106.3	239	100.0	10.2	35	100.0	1.5	2,763	100.0	118.0

Table 20: Frequency and average annual rate of older adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2010-2012

	Unintentional			Intentional			Undetermined intent			All		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
65-69 years	108	4.3	15.3	65	27.2	9.2	9	25.7	*	182	6.6	25.8
70-74 years	160	6.4	29.2	47	19.7	8.6	8	22.9	*	215	7.8	39.3
75-79 years	248	10.0	57.5	49	20.5	11.4	7	20.0	*	304	11.0	70.5
80-84 years	479	19.2	139.1	39	16.3	11.3	*	*	*	526	19.0	152.7
85+ years	1,494	60.0	476.7	39	16.3	12.4	*	*	*	1,536	55.6	490.1
65+ years	2,489	100.0	106.3	239	100.0	10.2	35	100.0	1.5	2,763	100.0	118.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 and rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with an "*".

Leading cause in more detail

- A high proportion of fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=828, 42.9%) (Table 21). Of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=1,103), more than three-quarters were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (77.8%, n=858).

Table 21: Unintentional fall deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

Detailed cause	n	%
Same level from slipping, tripping, stumbling	858	44.4
Involving bed	72	3.7
On and from stairs and steps	43	2.2
Other fall on same level	38	2.0
Involving chair	34	1.8
On and from ladder	22	1.1
Involving wheelchair	19	1.0
From, out of or through building or structure	7	0.4
Involving other furniture	5	0.3
Other fall from one level to another	*	*
On same level - collision with or pushing by another person	*	*
While being carried or supported by other persons	*	*
Unspecified fall	828	42.9
All falls	1,931	100.0

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “”.*

Appendix 1:

Table 22: Overview of injury deaths, Victoria 2010-2012

		2010 ⁽¹⁾		2011 ⁽²⁾		2012 ⁽³⁾		TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
ALL		2,057	100.0	2,130	100.0	2,007	100.0	6,194	100.0
Age group	0-14 years	40	1.9	31	1.5	27	1.3	98	1.6
	15-24 years	208	10.1	188	8.8	171	8.5	567	9.2
	25-64 years	988	48.0	911	42.8	867	43.2	2,766	44.7
	65+ years	821	39.9	1,000	46.9	942	46.9	2,763	44.6
Sex	Male	1,361	66.2	1,337	62.8	1,217	60.6	3,915	63.2
	Female	696	33.8	793	37.2	790	39.4	2,279	36.8
Cause	UNINTENTIONAL	1,357	66.0	1,443	67.7	1,356	67.6	4,156	67.1
	Fall	591	28.7	716	33.6	723	36.0	2,030	32.8
	Transport	341	16.6	337	15.8	296	14.7	974	15.7
	Poisoning	235	11.4	224	10.5	170	8.5	629	10.2
	Choking/suffocate	46	2.2	47	2.2	37	1.8	130	2.1
	Drowning	37	1.8	24	1.1	29	1.4	90	1.5
	Fires/burns/scalds	18	0.9	12	0.6	13	0.6	43	0.7
	Hit/struck/crush	12	0.6	17	0.8	9	0.4	38	0.6
	Natural/environmental/animals	10	0.5	14	0.7	8	0.4	32	0.5
	Other specified unintentional	21	1.0	11	0.5	13	0.6	45	0.7
	Unspecified unintentional	46	2.2	41	1.9	58	2.9	145	2.3
	INTENTIONAL	613	29.8	566	26.6	550	27.4	1,729	27.9
	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	558	27.1	525	24.6	502	25.0	1,585	25.6
	Assault (homicide)	55	2.7	41	1.9	48	2.4	144	2.3
	UNDETERMINED INTENT	87	4.2	121	5.7	101	5.0	309	5.0
	Event of undetermined intent	87	4.2	121	5.7	101	5.0	309	5.0

Notes: data for each year is at a different stage of the ABS revisions process: (1) Final, (2) Revised & (3) Preliminary

Ranking of causes of injury death by age groups

Table 23: Ranking of causes of injury deaths (all ages), Victoria 2010-2012

Rank	Age groups (years)																	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
1	transport 18 42.9%	transport 16 50.0%	transport 7 29.2%	transport 96 44.7%	self-inflicted 134 38.1%	self-inflicted 131 34.5%	self-inflicted 145 39.2%	self-inflicted 164 42.4%	self-inflicted 162 40.2%	self-inflicted 193 51.9%	self-inflicted 145 41.8%	self-inflicted 116 43.6%	self-inflicted 84 34.9%	self-inflicted 61 33.5%	fall 88 40.9%	fall 168 55.3%	fall 372 70.7%	fall 1258 81.9%
2	drowning 10 23.8%	drowning 7 21.9%	self-inflicted 7 29.2%	self-inflicted 73 34.0%	transport 129 36.6%	transport 94 24.7%	poisoning 97 26.2%	poisoning 99 25.6%	poisoning 93 23.1%	poisoning 73 19.6%	transport 64 18.4%	transport 53 19.9%	transport 63 26.1%	fall 45 24.7%	self-inflicted 44 20.5%	self-inflicted 48 15.8%	transport 45 8.6%	unspec. unintentional 92 6.0%
3	oth./undet. Int. 5 11.9%	inflicted by other * *	drowning * *	oth./undet. Int. 14 6.5%	poisoning 34 9.7%	poisoning 83 21.8%	transport 55 14.9%	transport 55 14.2%	transport 63 15.6%	transport 42 11.3%	poisoning 53 15.3%	poisoning 31 11.7%	fall 30 12.4%	transport 41 22.5%	transport 38 17.7%	transport 42 13.8%	self-inflicted 39 7.4%	transport 53 3.5%
4	fires/burns/scalds * *	poisoning * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	poisoning 11 5.1%	oth./undet. Int. 22 6.3%	oth./undet. Int. 27 7.1%	oth./undet. Int. 37 10.0%	oth./undet. Int. 33 8.5%	oth./undet. Int. 38 9.4%	oth./undet. Int. 31 8.3%	oth./undet. Int. 34 9.8%	fall 18 6.8%	oth./undet. Int. 16 6.6%	oth./undet. Int. 9 4.9%	choking/suffoc. 8 3.7%	choking/suffoc. 18 5.9%	unspec. unintentional 20 3.8%	choking/suffoc. 46 3.0%
5	hit/struck/crush * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	choking/suffoc. * *	inflicted by other 5 2.3%	inflicted by other 11 3.1%	inflicted by other 18 4.7%	inflicted by other 18 4.9%	inflicted by other 12 3.1%	inflicted by other 21 5.2%	inflicted by other 10 2.7%	inflicted by other 19 5.5%	oth./undet. Int. 16 6.0%	poisoning 15 6.2%	poisoning 7 3.8%	oth./undet. Int. 8 3.7%	unspec. unintentional 8 2.6%	choking/suffoc. 18 3.4%	self-inflicted 39 2.5%
6	inflicted by other * *	choking/suffoc. * *	other unintentional * *	drowning * *	drowning 8 2.3%	drowning 10 2.6%	drowning 7 1.9%	fall 5 1.3%	fall 7 1.7%	fall 8 2.2%	fall 16 4.6%	drowning 6 2.3%	choking/suffoc. 9 3.7%	choking/suffoc. 7 3.3%	poisoning 7 3.3%	oth./undet. Int. 7 2.3%	oth./undet. Int. 7 1.5%	poisoning 14 0.9%
7	poisoning * *	hit/struck/crush * *	inflicted by other * *	fall * *	fall 6 1.7%	fall 5 1.3%	choking/suffoc. * *	drowning * *	fires/burns/scalds 15 1.5%	choking/suffoc. * *	drowning 6 1.7%	hit/struck/crush 6 2.3%	inflicted by other 9 3.7%	inflicted by other * *	unspec. unintentional 6 2.8%	poisoning * *	poisoning 5 1.0%	fires/burns/scalds 10 0.7%
8	nat./envir./animals * *		oth./undet. Int. * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	hit/struck/crush * *	hit/struck/crush * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	choking/suffoc. 6 1.5%	drowning * *	choking/suffoc. * *	inflicted by other 6 2.3%	drowning 5 2.1%	drowning * *	nat./envir./animals 5 2.3%	fires/burns/scalds * *	nat./envir./animals 5 1.0%	nat./envir./animals 8 0.5%
9	choking/suffoc. * *			hit/struck/crush * *	machinery * *	explosions/firearms * *	machinery * *	other unintentional * *	drowning * *	nat./envir./animals * *	nat./envir./animals * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	unspec. unintentional 5 2.1%	unspec. unintentional * *	inflicted by other * *	drowning * *	drowning * *	hit/struck/crush 6 0.4%
10				other unintentional * *	other unintentional * *	other unintentional * *	fall * *	choking/suffoc. * *	hit/struck/crush * *	hit/struck/crush * *	hit/struck/crush * *	unspec. unintentional * *	nat./envir./animals * *	other unintentional * *	drowning * *	nat./envir./animals * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	drowning * *
11				choking/suffoc. * *	nat./envir./animals * *	unspec. unintentional * *	hit/struck/crush * *	hit/struck/crush * *	nat./envir./animals * *	unspec. unintentional * *	explosion s/firearm * *	nat./envir./animals * *	hit/struck/crush * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	machinery * *	foreign body * *	hit/struck/crush * *	other unintentional * *
12				explosions/firearms * *	choking/suffoc. * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	cutting/piercing * *	cutting/piercing * *	machinery * *	explosion s/firearm * *	unspec. unintentional * *	other unintentional * *	explosions/firearms * *	nat./envir./animals * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	inflicted by other * *	cutting/piercing * *	oth./undet. Int. * *
13				unspec. unintentional * *		machinery * *	explosions/firearms * *	unspec. unintentional * *		other unintentional * *		choking/suffoc. * *	fires/burns/scalds * *	hit/struck/crush * *	cutting/piercing * *		other unintentional * *	foreign body * *
14						cutting/piercing * *						cutting/piercing * *			explosions/firearms * *			
15															other unintentional * *			explosion s/firearms 8 0.1%
16																		cutting/piercing * *
17																		foreign body * *
All	42	32	24	215	352	380	370	387	403	372	347	266	241	182	215	304	526	1536
																		6194

Note: oth./undet.Int.= other or undetermined intent; nat./envir./ animals= natural/environmental/animals; choking/suffoc.= choking/suffocate; other unintentional.= other specified unintentional; oth./undet.Int.=; unspec.unintent.= unspecified unintentional;

Appendix 2:

Table 24: Death by state of residence vs deaths by state of death registration, 2010-2012

State of residence	Registration State								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
NSW	7,450	72	97	13	17	*	*	66	7,724
VIC	80	6,035	31	23	9	*	8	*	6,194
QLD	104	26	5,487	*	13	0	10	*	5,649
SA	9	15	7	1,989	8	*	*	0	2,036
WA	14	6	*	*	3,161	*	*	*	3,197
TAS	*	6	*	0	*	681	0	0	698
NT	*	0	5	*	*	0	434	0	451
ACT	37	5	*	0	*	0	*	311	*
OTHER AUS TERRITORIES	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*
Total	7,699	6,165	5,637	2,042	3,219	698	467	383	26,310

Note: (1) Excludes medical injury and late effects

(2) Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”

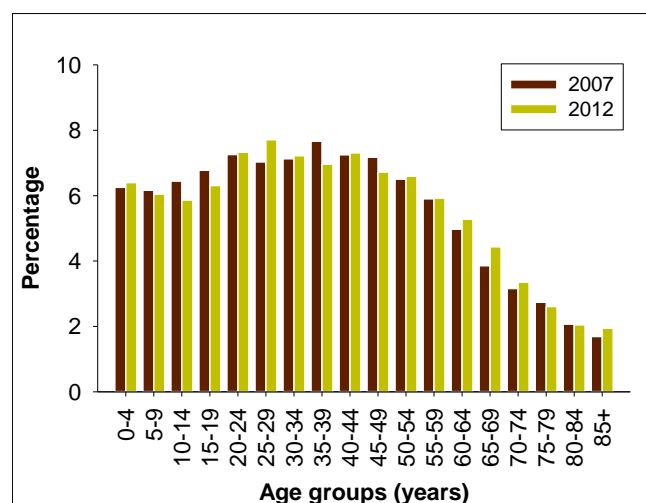
Table 25: Reference year of death vs actual year of death for Victorian Residents

Death year	Reference Year						Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
<2005	16	5	*	5	*	*	32
2005	11	*	0	*	0	*	18
2006	123	*	*	0	0	0	127
2007	1,539	352	7	*	0	0	1,900
2008	0	1,695	330	*	*	*	2,033
2009	0	0	1,906	321	21	*	2,250
2010	0	0	0	1,724	289	*	2,015
2011	0	0	0	0	1,814	252	2,066
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	1,747
Total	1,689	2,058	2,247	2,057	2,130	2,007	12,188

Note: (1) Excludes medical injury and late effects

(2) Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an “*”

Figure 26: Histogram of age distribution of the resident population of Victoria, 2007-2012



Source: ABS March 2015; catalogue no: 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics; TABLE 52 - Estimated Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Victoria