



MONASH
University

INJURY DEATHS VICTORIA 2013 – 2015

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SUMMARY OF INJURY DEATHS, VICTORIA 2013 – 2015

ALL AGES

- In the three-year period 2013-2015, 7092 Victorians died as a result of injury. Seventy percent of these deaths were unintentional (69.8%, n=4949), 27.7% were intentional (n=1962: suicide=1819 & homicide=143) and the remaining 2.6% were classified as undetermined intent (n=181).
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 40.5 per 100,000 population
- Males were overrepresented accounting for 56.0% of unintentional injury deaths, 75.4% of intentional injury deaths and 69.6% of undetermined intent injury deaths.
- Three causes: falls (35.4%), suicide (25.6%) and transport (12.8%) combined accounted for approximately three quarters of injury deaths (73.9%).

CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS)

- In the period 2013-2015, 85 Victorian children died as a result of injury. More than 80% of these deaths were unintentional (n=69, 81.2%) and 18.8% were intentional (n=16).
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 2.6 per 100,000 children.
- Boys were overrepresented among all injury (57.6%) and unintentional injury deaths (56.5%).
- Children aged 0-4 years accounted for a slightly higher proportion (43.5%) of unintentional child injury deaths than 5-9 or 10-14 year olds. Children aged 0-4 years and 10-14 years each accounted for half of all intentional child injury deaths (each n=8).
- The leading causes of child injury death were transport (38.8%, mainly as pedestrians and car occupants) and drowning (12.9%).

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS (15-24 YEARS)

- In the period 2013-2015, 482 Victorian adolescents and young adults died as a result of injury. Less than half of these deaths were unintentional (45.4%, n=219), half were intentional (49.6%, n=239) and the remaining 4.9% were classified as undetermined intent.
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 20.6 per 100,000 adolescents and young adults.
- Males were overrepresented, accounting for 77.2% of unintentional and 74.5% of intentional injury deaths.
- Suicide (45.6%) and transport incidents (29.7%) were the leading causes of injury deaths among adolescents and young adults (n=220 and n=143, respectively).

ADULTS (25-64 YEARS)

- In the period 2013-2015, 3034 Victorian adults died as a result of injury. A similar proportion of these deaths were unintentional (49.3%, n=1497) and intentional (46.1%, n=1399: suicide=1305 & homicide=94) and the remaining 4.5% were classified as undetermined intent.
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 32.4 per 100,000 adults.
- Males were overrepresented accounting for approximately three-quarters of unintentional (75.4%) and intentional injury deaths (75.3%) and 69.6% of undetermined intent injury deaths.
- Suicide accounted for 43.0% of injury deaths (most commonly by hanging). Other common causes of injury death were unintentional poisoning (24.6%) and transport incidents (15.5%, most commonly car occupants).

OLDER ADULTS (65+ YEARS)

- In the period 2013-2015, 3491 Victorian older adults died as a result of injury. Ninety-one percent of these deaths were unintentional (n=3164), 8.8% were intentional (n=308: suicide=288 & homicide=20) and 0.5% were classified as undetermined intent (n=19).
- The overall average annual injury death rate was 134.7 per 100,000 older adults.
- Females were slightly overrepresented in unintentional injury deaths (54.7%, n=1730) while males accounted for more than three-quarters of intentional injury deaths (76.9%, n=237).
- Falls accounted for over two-thirds of injury deaths among older persons (68.8%, n=2401), followed by suicide (8.2%, n=288) and transport incidents (7.6%, n=264). A very high proportion of the fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=1852, 77.1%) but of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=549), approximately 60% were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (59.9%, n=329).

INTRODUCTION

This E-bulletin provides a detailed overview of Victorian injury deaths in the three year period 2013-2015: the latest available cause of death data held by the Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU). The E-bulletin shows trends in injury deaths for the period 2007-2015, although the focus is the latest three year period.

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 2013-2015, 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 2007-2015.
- 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) have been excluded (ICD-10 codes in the range Y40–Y84).
- Child deaths occurring over the 3 year period 2013- 2015 coded as 'undetermined intent' were removed from the entire analysis for reasons of confidentiality (n=1-4 deaths over the 3 year period). Child 'undetermined intent' deaths were also excluded for the period 2007-2012.







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 2012, revised data for 2013, and preliminary data for 2014 to 2015. Data for the 2006 reference year has not been included in this E-bulletin because the revisions process was different to that of the 2007-2015 reference years.

Data for main analysis covers the 3-year period 2013-2015 and as a result of the revisions process, the numbers for all three years are subject to revision and will likely change in future Ebulletin editions. Consequently, just six of the years presented in trend figures are final and statistical analysis of trends has not been conducted. However, 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)		Rate (final)
	Frequency (revised)		Rate (revised)
	Frequency (preliminary)		Rate (preliminary)

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

For data covering the period 2007 to 2012, place of occurrence of injury deaths was derived using the 4th digit of the ICD-10 code assigned to the underlying cause of death field. From 2013 data onwards place of occurrence has been coded directly from the comments in the reports relating to the coroners' investigation. Due to this inconsistency in data collection between these time periods, place of occurrence of injury deaths is not included in this E-bulletin.

Statistical analysis

Age specific rates per 100,000 population have been calculated for all years. The denominators used for calculating rates were June population estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (Source: 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics. TABLE 52. Estimated Resident Population by Single Year Of Age, Victoria). 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 2007-2015 were minor (Appendix 2, Figure 26). Age-group specific rates are presented throughout this report. Where direct comparisons between groups are 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 2013-2015 is provided in Appendix 1 (Table 22). Previous Ebulletin editions have focused on only the most recent available one year of data, but due to the preliminary nature of the 2014 & 2015 data held by VISU, the latest three 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. However, overall injury intent proportions did not differ significantly between the year that is final (2013) and the two that are preliminary (2014 & 2015), with more than two-thirds of deaths being unintentional in both final and preliminary periods (69.9% in 2013 and 69.7% over 2014-2015); more than a quarter being intentional (27.8% in 2013 and 27.6% over 2014-2015); and less than 3% coded as undetermined (2.2% in 2013 and 2.7% over 2014-2015). Overall, males accounted for over sixty percent of injury deaths (61.7%, n=4376). Approximately one quarter of injury deaths were due to suicide (25.6%): 1819 Victorians died by suicide in the period 2013-2015.

Overall, there were 7092 injury deaths recorded for Victoria over the period 2013-2015: an average annual rate of 40.5 deaths per 100,000 Victorians (Table 1).

- All intents annual injury death rates were highest in older adults (134.7 per 100,000 older adults) and lowest in children (2.6 per 100,000 children).
- The all ages unintentional annual injury death rate was 28.3 per 100,000 Victorians; rates were highest in older adults (122.1 per 100,000 older adults) and lowest in children (2.1 per 100,000 children).
- The all ages intentional annual injury death rate was 11.2 per 100,000 Victorians (comprising a 10.4/100,000 suicide rate and a 0.8/100,000 homicide rate). Intentional death rates were highest in adults (14.9 per 100,000 adults) and lowest in children (0.5 per 100,000 children). Both suicide and homicide rates followed this age pattern.
- The all ages undetermined intent annual injury death rate was 1.0 per 100,000 Victorians and rates were highest in adults (1.5 per 100,000 adults).

Over the period 2013-2015, the male average annual agespecific unintentional injury death rate was higher than the female rate in all 5-year age groups except 0-4 years. Overall, rates rose after childhood, were fairly stable to age 65 years before increasing dramatically and peaking in the oldest adults

(Figure 1)

Table 1: Frequency and average annual rates of injury deaths by intent and broad age groups, Victoria 2013-2015

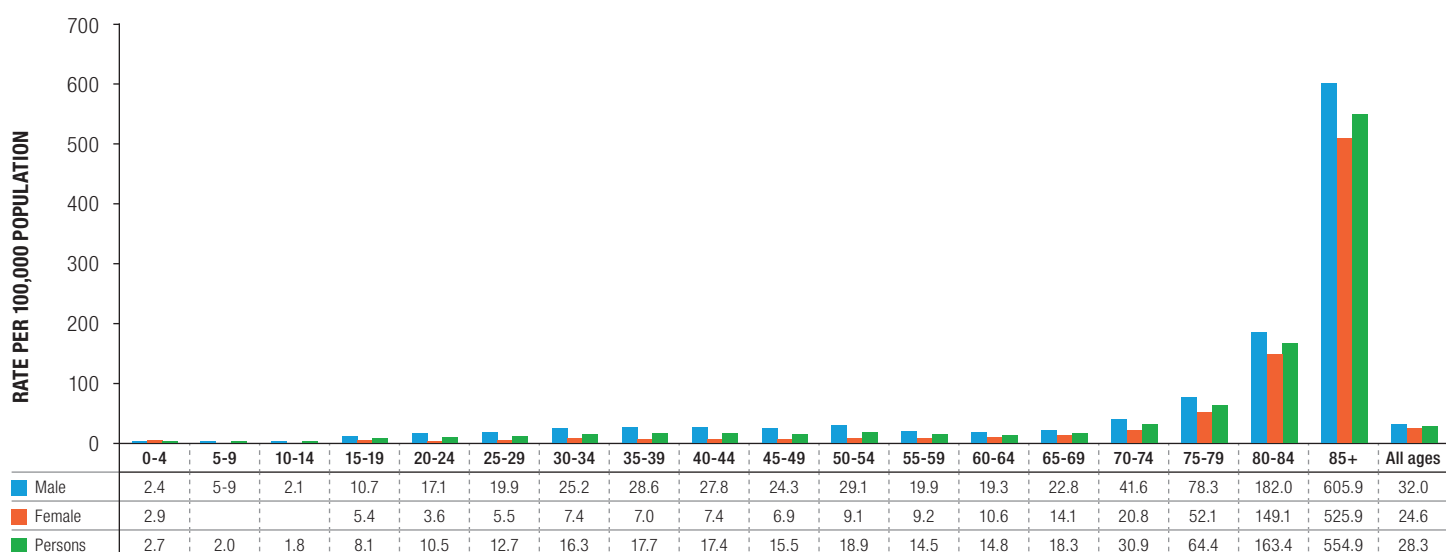
	CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS)		ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS (15-24 YEARS)		ADULTS (25-64 YEARS)		OLDER ADULTS (65+ YEARS)		ALL AGES	
	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000
Unintentional	69	2.1	219	9.4	1,497	16.0	3,164	122.1	4,949	28.3
Intentional	16	0.5	239	10.2	1,399	14.9	308	11.9	1,962	11.2
<i>Suicide</i>	6	**	220	9.4	1,305	13.9	288	11.1	1,819	10.4
<i>Homicide</i>	10	0.3	19	0.8	94	1.0	20	0.8	143	0.8
Undetermined intent	NA	NA	24	1.0	138	1.5	19	0.7	181	1.0
Total	85	2.6	482	20.6	3,034	32.4	3,491	134.7	7,092	40.5

Note: (1) Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed with "**".

NA = Child deaths coded to 'undetermined intent' were deleted from the entire analysis (see methods section)

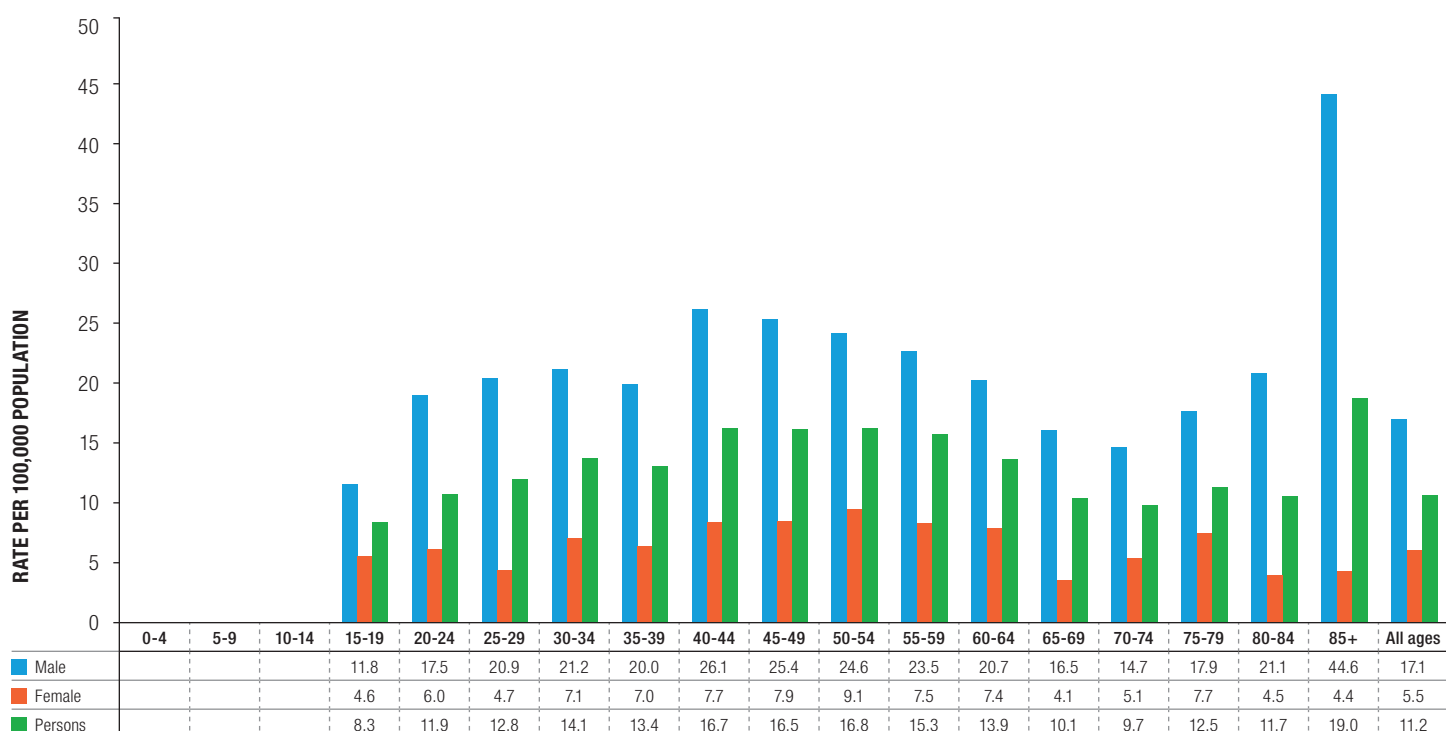
Over the period 2013-2015, the male average annual age-specific intentional injury death rate was higher than the female rate in all 5-year age bands. Age-specific intentional injury death rates were lowest in children (suppressed in figure) and were highest in adults aged 85+ years (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Average annual unintentional injury death rates by age group and gender, Victoria 2013-2015



Note: (I) Age groups are in years.
(II) Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed.

Figure 2: Average annual intentional injury death rates by age group and gender, Victoria 2013-2015



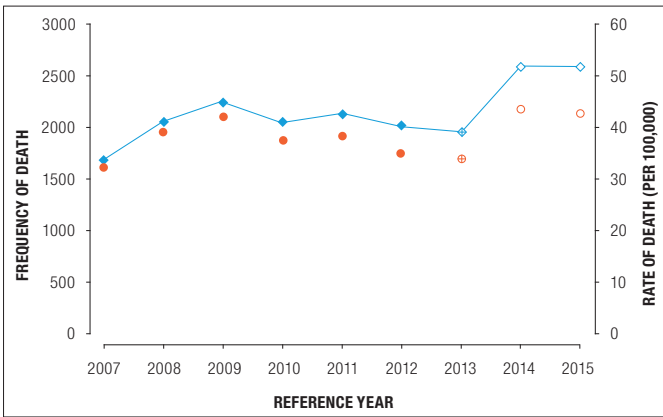
Note: (I) Age groups are in years.
(II) Rates based on frequency less than 10 have been suppressed.

TREND IN INJURY DEATHS (2007-2015)

Data presented for the years 2013-2015 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, statistical analysis of trends has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths.

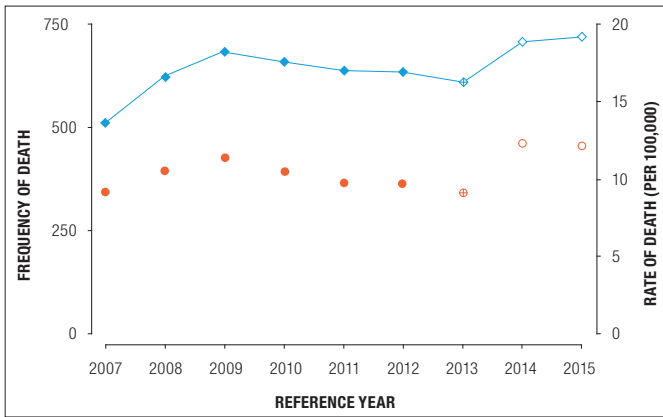
ALL INTENTS INJURY DEATHS

Figure 3: Trend in frequency and annual rate of all injury deaths, Victoria 2007-15



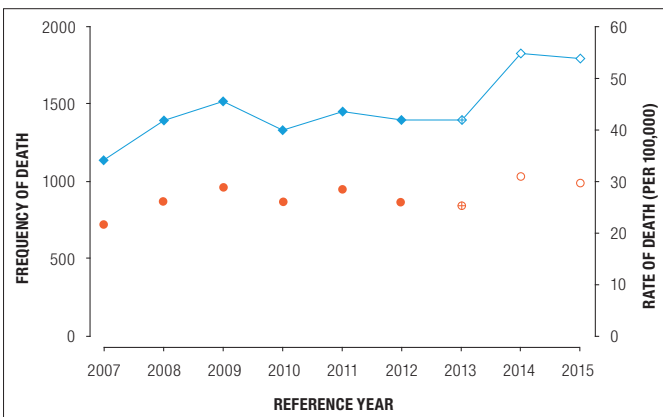
INTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 5: Trend in frequency and annual rate of intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-15



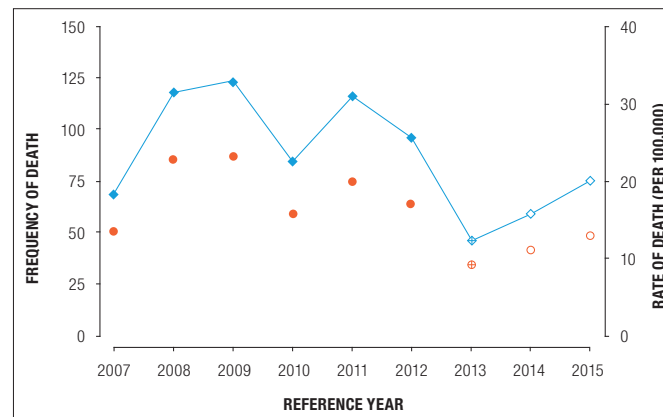
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 4: Trend in frequency and annual rate of unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-15



UNDETERMINED INTENT INJURY DEATHS

Figure 6: Trend in frequency and annual rate of undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-15



KEY

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ◆ | Frequency (final) | ● | Rate (final) |
| ◆ | Frequency (revised) | ⊕ | Rate (revised) |
| ◆ | Frequency (preliminary) | ○ | Rate (preliminary) |

PATTERN OF INJURY DEATHS (2013-2015)

Gender distribution

- Males were overrepresented accounting for 56.0% of unintentional injury deaths (n=2771), 75.4% of intentional injury deaths (n=1479) and 69.6% of undetermined intent injury deaths (n=126) in Victoria over the period 2013-2015 (Table 2).
- The average annual male injury death rate was 1.6 times higher than the female death rate (50.5/100,000 vs. 30.7/100,000). Men's higher death rates were observed in unintentional, intentional and undetermined intent deaths (by 1.3 times, 3.1 times and 2.3 times, respectively) (Table 2).

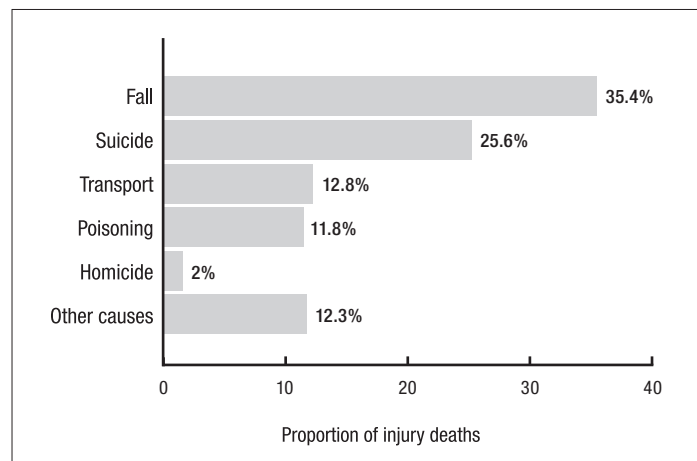
Age distribution

- Persons aged 65 years and older had the highest annual all injury (134.7/100,000) and unintentional injury death rates (122.1/100,000) whereas children aged 0-14 years had the lowest (2.6 and 2.1/100,000, respectively) (Table 3).
- Adults aged 25-64 years had the highest intentional (14.9/100,000) and undetermined intent annual injury death rates (1.5/100,000) and children aged 0-14 years had the lowest intentional annual injury death rate (0.5/100,000) (Table 3).

Leading causes of injury deaths

- Figure 7 shows the leading causes of injury deaths. Falls (35.4%, n=2511), suicide (25.6%, n=1819) and transport (12.8%, n=911) accounted for approximately three-quarters of all injury deaths and unintentional poisoning for a further 11.8% (n=839).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 7: Leading causes of injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015 (n=7092)



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

Table 2: Frequency and average annual rate of injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	2,771	56.0	32.0	1,479	75.4	17.1	126	69.6	1.5	4,376	61.7	50.5
Female	2,178	44.0	24.6	483	24.6	5.5	55	30.4	0.6	2,716	38.3	30.7
All	4,949	100.0	28.3	1,962	100.0	11.2	181	100.0	1.0	7,092	100.0	40.5

Table 3: Frequency and average annual rate of injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	69	1.4	2.1	16	0.8	0.5	NA	NA	NA	85	1.2	2.6
15-24 years	219	4.4	9.4	239	12.2	10.2	24	13.3	1.0	482	6.8	20.6
25-64 years	1,497	30.2	16.0	1,399	71.3	14.9	138	76.2	1.5	3,034	42.8	32.4
65+ years	3,164	63.9	122.1	308	15.7	11.9	19	10.5	0.7	3,491	49.2	134.7
All	4,949	100.0	28.3	1,962	100.0	11.2	181	100.0	1.0	7,092	100.0	40.5

Note: NA child deaths coded to 'undetermined intent' were deleted from the entire analysis (see methods section)

LEADING CAUSES IN MORE DETAIL

A high proportion of fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=1910, 76.1%). Of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=601), most were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (56.9%, n=342). (Table 4)

Table 4: Unintentional fall injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
At same level from slipping, tripping, stumbling	342	13.6
Involving bed	61	2.4
On and from stairs and steps	52	2.1
Involving chair	45	1.8
On and from ladder	29	1.2
From, out of or through building or structure	15	0.6
Involving wheelchair	12	0.5
Involving other furniture	7	0.3
Other fall from one level to another	7	0.3
Other specified fall	31	1.2
Unspecified fall	1,910	76.1
All falls	2,511	100

Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=975, 53.6%), followed by poisoning by pharmaceuticals (n=253, 13.9%) or another substance (n=151, 8.3%). (Table 5)

Table 5: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	975	53.6
Poisoning – pharmaceuticals	253	13.9
Poisoning other substances	151	8.3
Jumping or lying before moving object	124	6.8
Firearms	105	5.8
Jumping from a high place	62	3.4
Sharp object	47	2.6
Drowning and submersion	31	1.7
Smoke, fire and flames	30	1.6
Crashing of motor-vehicle	26	1.4
Other specified means	9	0.5
Unspecified means	6	0.3
All suicide deaths	1,819	100

Unintentional transport deaths mostly involved car occupants (n=479, 52.6%), pedestrians (n=157, 17.2%) or motorcycle riders (n=125, 13.7%). (Table 6).

Table 6: Unintentional transport deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Car occupant injured in transport accident	479	52.6
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	157	17.2
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	125	13.7
Other land transport accident	56	6.1
Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident	30	3.3
Air and space transport accident	20	2.2
Water transport accident	17	1.9
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	14	1.5
Other specified transport accident	13	1.4
All transport deaths	911	100

Narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) were the most common specific agents involved in unintentional poisoning deaths (n=192, 22.9%) (Table 7).

Table 7: Unintentional poisoning deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Narcotics and psychodysleptics {hallucinogens} not elsewhere classified	192	22.9
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	75	8.9
Alcohol	45	5.4
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics & antirheumatics	11	1.3
Other specified poisonings	10	1.2
Other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological subs	506	60.3
All poisonings	839	100

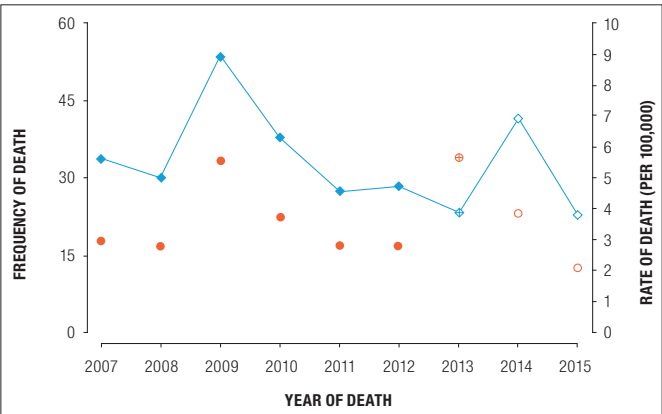
CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS)

TREND IN INJURY DEATHS (2007-2015)

Data presented for the years 2013-2015 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, statistical analysis of trends 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 deaths among children for most years of the nine year period. (Note: undetermined intent child deaths have been excluded from the entire analysis for reasons of confidentiality)

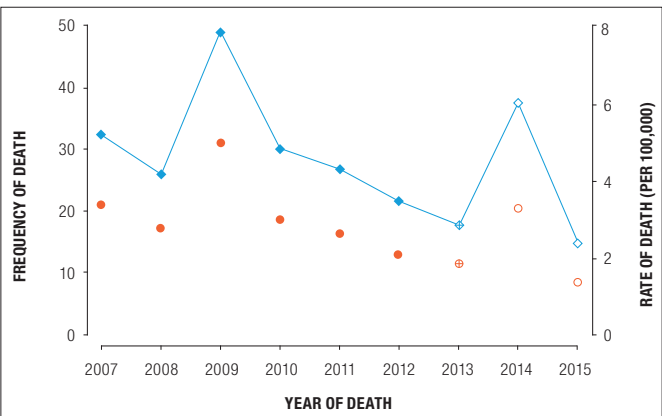
ALL INTENTS INJURY DEATHS

Figure 8: Trend in frequency and annual rate of child injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 9: Trend in frequency and annual rate of child unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007 - 2015



KEY

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ◆ Frequency (final) | ● Rate (final) |
| ◆ Frequency (revised) | ⊕ Rate (revised) |
| ◆ Frequency (preliminary) | ○ Rate (preliminary) |

PATTERN OF INJURY DEATHS (2013-2015)

In the period 2013-2015, 85 Victorian children died as a result of injury. More than 80% of these deaths were unintentional (81.2%, n=69) (Table 8).

Gender distribution

- Boys were overrepresented among all injury (57.6%), unintentional (56.5%) and intentional injury deaths (62.5%) (Table 8).
- The annual all injury and unintentional injury death rates were also higher for boys than girls (3.0 & 2.4/100,000 respectively vs. 2.3 & 1.9/100,000 respectively) (Table 8).

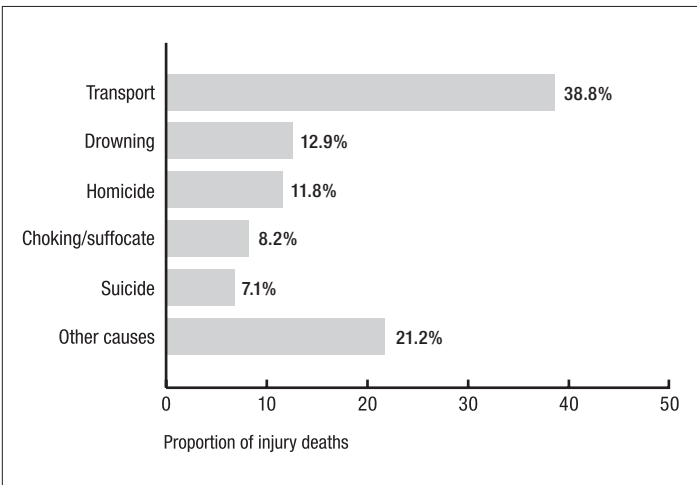
Age distribution

- Children aged 0-4 years accounted for 44.7% of child injury deaths (n=38).
- Children aged 0-4 years and 10-14 years each accounted for half of all intentional child injury deaths (each n=8) (Table 9).
- Unintentional annual injury death rates were highest in children aged 0-4 years (2.7 per 100,000) (Table 9).

Leading causes of child injury deaths

- Figure 10 shows the leading causes of child injury deaths. Transport accounted for 38.8% of injury deaths (n=33), followed by drowning (12.9%, n=11).
- Child transport deaths mainly involved car occupants (n=18) and pedestrians (n=8). For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 10: Leading causes of child injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015 (n=85)



Note: The cause categories "other specified unintentional", "unspecified unintentional" were included in the "other causes" category.

Table 8: Frequency and average annual rate of child injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2013-2015

	UNINTENTIONAL			INTENTIONAL			ALL		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
Male	39	56.5	2.4	10	62.5	0.6	49	57.6	3.0
Female	30	43.5	1.9	6	37.5	**	36	42.4	2.3
All	69	100.0	2.1	16	100.0	0.5	85	100.0	2.6

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

* Child deaths coded to 'undetermined intent' were deleted from the entire analysis (see methods section)

Table 9: Frequency and average annual rate of child injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2013- 2015

	UNINTENTIONAL			INTENTIONAL			ALL		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
0-4 years	30	43.5	2.7	8	50	**	38	44.7	3.4
5-9 years	21	30.4	2.0	0	0	0	21	24.7	2.0
10-14 years	18	26.1	1.8	8	50	**	26	30.6	2.6
0-14 years	69	100	2.1	16	100	0.5	85	100	2.6

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

* Child deaths coded to 'undetermined intent' were deleted from the entire analysis (see methods section)

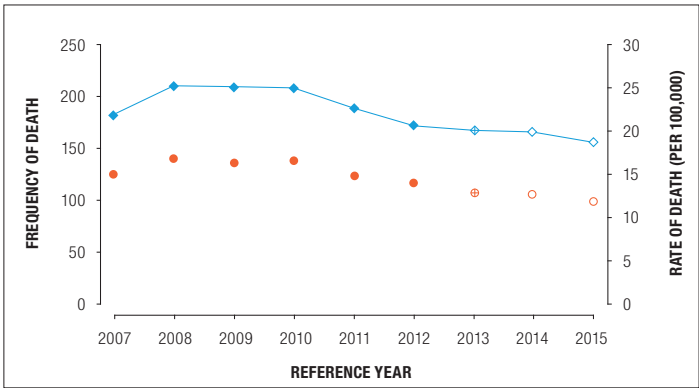
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS (15-24 YEARS)

TREND IN INJURY DEATHS (2007-2015)

Data presented for the years 2013-2015 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, statistical analysis of trends 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.

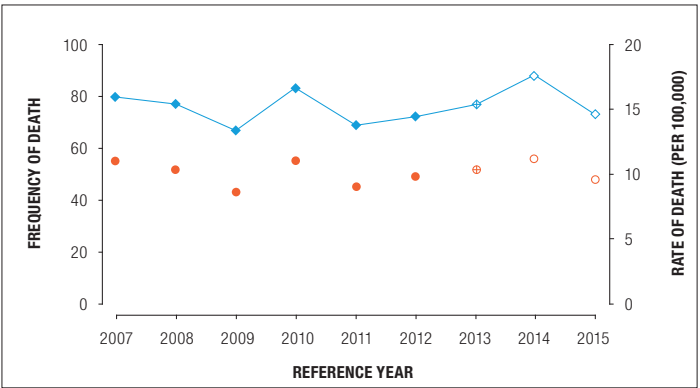
ALL INTENTS INJURY DEATHS

Figure 11: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



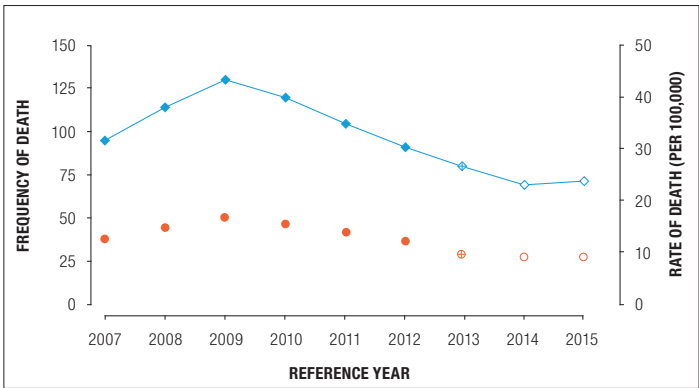
INTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 13: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2013



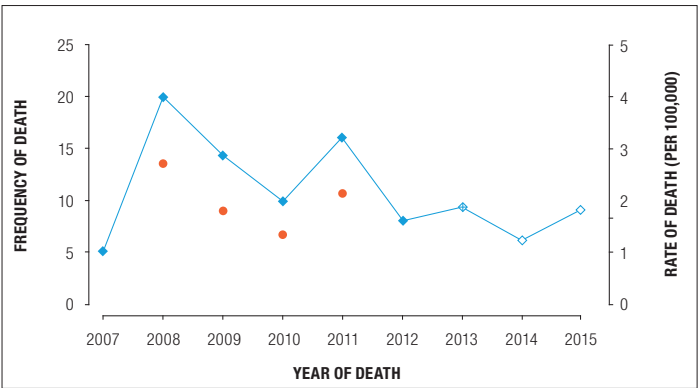
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 12: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



UNDETERMINED INTENT INJURY DEATHS

Figure 14: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adolescent and young adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



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

KEY

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| —◆— | Frequency (final) | ● | Rate (final) |
| —◆— | Frequency (revised) | ⊕ | Rate (revised) |
| —◆— | Frequency (preliminary) | ○ | Rate (preliminary) |

PATTERN OF INJURY DEATHS (2013-2015)

In the period 2013-2015, 482 Victorian adolescents and young adults died as a result of injury. Approximately half of the deaths were intentional (49.6%, n=239), 45.4% were unintentional (n=219) and 4.9% were classified as undetermined intent (n=24) (Table 10).

GENDER DISTRIBUTION

- Males were overrepresented, accounting for 77.2% of unintentional (n=169) and 74.5% of intentional (n=178) 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 (14.1 & 14.9/100,000 respectively vs. 4.4 & 5.4/100,000 respectively) (Table 10).

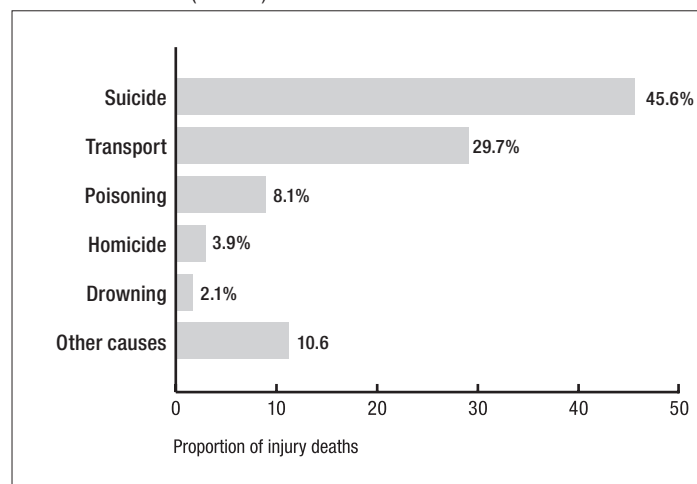
AGE DISTRIBUTION

- The unintentional and intentional annual injury death rates were higher among persons aged 20-24 years than persons aged 15-19 years (10.5 & 11.9/100,000 respectively vs. 8.1 & 8.3/100,000 respectively) (Table 11).

LEADING CAUSES OF ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT INJURY DEATHS

- Figure 15 shows the leading causes of adolescent and young adult injury death. Suicide accounted for 45.6% of injury deaths (n=220), followed by transport incidents (29.7%, n=143) and unintentional poisoning (8.1%, n=39).
- 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 2013-2015 (n=482)



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

Table 10: Frequency and average annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	169	77.2	14.1	178	74.5	14.9	16	66.7	1.3	363	75.3	30.3
Female	50	22.8	4.4	61	25.5	5.4	8	33.3	**	119	24.7	10.4
All	219	100.0	9.4	239	100.0	10.2	24	100.0	1.0	482	100.0	20.6

Table 11: Frequency and average annual rate of adolescent and young adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	87	39.7	8.1	89	37.2	8.3	7	29.2	**	183	38.0	17.0
20-24 years	132	60.3	10.5	150	62.8	11.9	17	70.8	1.3	299	62.0	23.7
15-24 years	219	100.0	9.4	239	100.0	10.2	24	100.0	1.0	482	100.0	20.6

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

LEADING CAUSES IN MORE DETAIL

- Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=122, 55.5%) (Table 12).

Table 12: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Hanging, strangulation & suffocation	122	55.5
Jumping or lying before moving object	33	15.0
Poisoning - pharmaceuticals	15	6.8
Poisoning other substances	13	5.9
Jumping from a high place	12	5.5
Firearms	11	5.0
Crashing of motor-vehicle	8	3.6
Smoke, fire & flames	*	*
Sharp object	*	*
Drowning & submersion	*	*
Other specified	*	*
All suicides	220	100

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an ***.
Other cells may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

- Unintentional transport deaths mostly involved car occupants (n=99, 69.2%), motorcycle riders (n=19, 13.3%) and pedestrians (n=12, 8.4%) (Table 13).

Table 13: Unintentional transport injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Car occupant	99	69.2
Motorcycle rider	19	13.3
Pedestrian	12	8.4
Other land transport	*	*
Air and space transport	*	*
Pedal cyclist	*	*
Water transport	*	*
Occupant of pick-up truck or van	*	*
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	*	*
All transport	143	100

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an ***.
Other cells may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

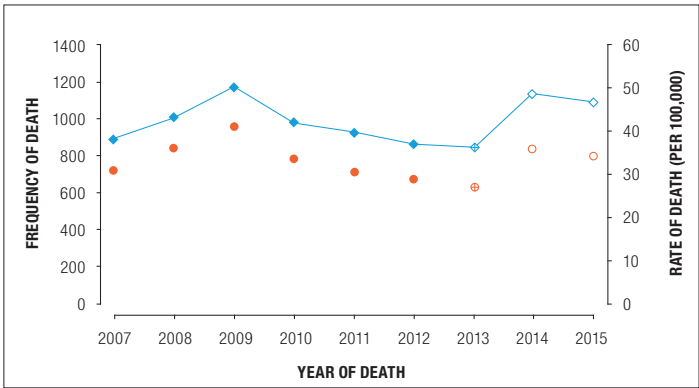
ADULTS (25-64 YEARS)

TREND IN INJURY DEATHS (2007-2015)

Data presented for the years 2013-2015 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, statistical analysis of trends has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian adult injury deaths.

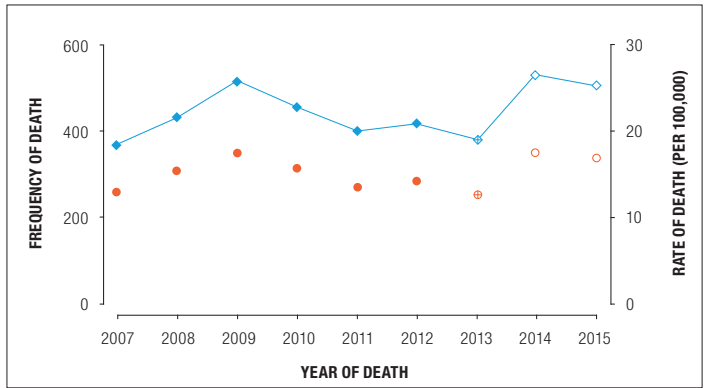
ALL INTENTS INJURY DEATHS

Figure 16: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



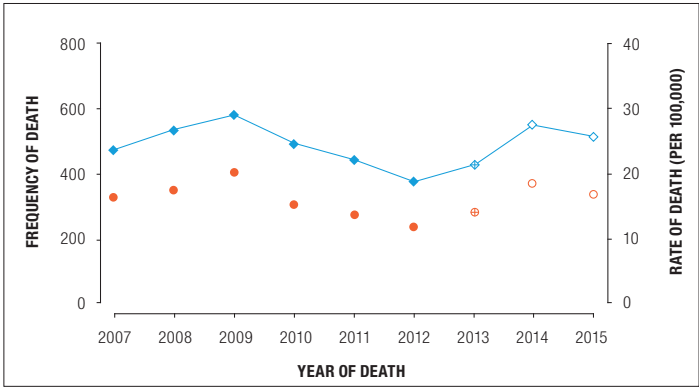
INTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 18: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



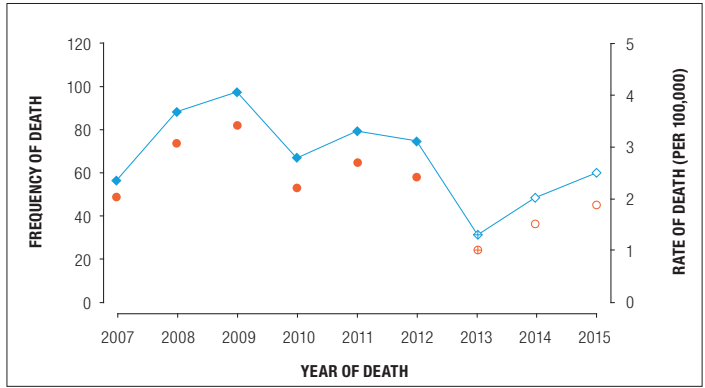
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 17: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



UNDETERMINED INTENT INJURY DEATHS

Figure 19: Trend in frequency and annual rate of adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



KEY

- Frequency (final)
- Frequency (revised)
- Frequency (preliminary)
- Rate (final)
- Rate (revised)
- Rate (preliminary)

PATTERN OF INJURY DEATHS (2013-2015)

In the period 2013-2015, 3034 Victorian adults died as a result of injury. A similar proportion of these deaths were unintentional (49.3%, n=1497) and intentional (46.1%, n=1399: suicide=1305 & homicide=94); the remaining 4.5% were classified as undetermined intent (n=138) (Table 14).

GENDER DISTRIBUTION

- Males were overrepresented in adult injury deaths, accounting for around three quarters of unintentional (75.4%, n=1129) and intentional injury deaths (75.3%, n=1054) (Table 14).
- The unintentional and intentional injury annual death rates were higher for males than females (24.4 & 22.8/100,000 vs. 7.7 & 7.3/100,000, respectively) (Table 14).

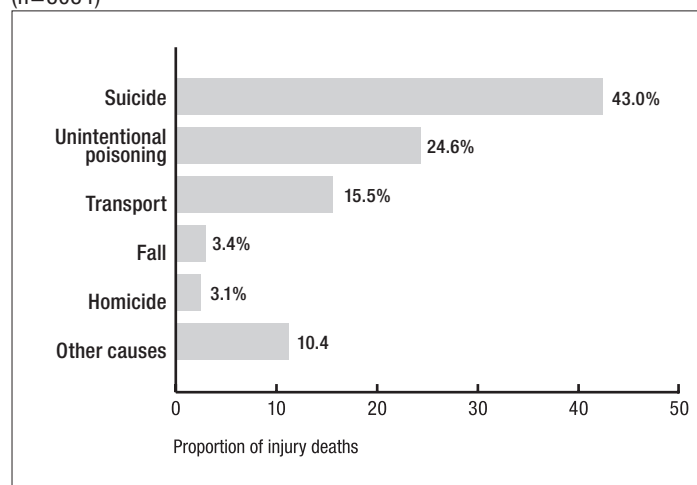
AGE DISTRIBUTION

- Average annual rates were fairly evenly spread across the adult age groups for both unintentional injury and intentional injury deaths (Table 15).

LEADING CAUSES OF ADULT INJURY DEATHS

- Figure 20 shows the leading causes of adult injury death. Suicide accounted for 43.0% of injury deaths (n=1305), followed by unintentional poisoning (24.6%, n=747) and transport (15.5%, n=471).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Figure 20: Leading causes of adult injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015 (n=3034)



Note: The cause categories 'other specified unintentional', 'unspecified unintentional' and 'undetermined intent' were included in the 'other causes' category.

Table 14: Frequency and average annual rate of adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	1,129	75.4	24.4	1,054	75.3	22.8	96	69.6	2.1	2,279	75.1	49.3
Female	368	24.6	7.7	345	24.7	7.3	42	30.4	0.9	755	24.9	15.9
All	1,497	100	16	1,399	100	14.9	138	100	1.5	3,034	100	32.4

Table 15: Frequency and average annual rate of adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	171	11.4	12.7	173	12.4	12.8	17	12.3	1.3	361	11.9	26.8
30-34 years	214	14.3	16.3	186	13.3	14.1	19	13.8	1.4	419	13.8	31.9
35-39 years	211	14.1	17.7	160	11.4	13.4	22	15.9	1.8	393	13.0	33.0
40-44 years	217	14.5	17.4	209	14.9	16.7	20	14.5	1.6	446	14.7	35.7
45-49 years	180	12.0	15.5	192	13.7	16.5	17	12.3	1.5	389	12.8	33.4
50-54 years	216	14.4	18.9	191	13.7	16.8	23	16.7	2.0	430	14.2	37.7
55-59 years	151	10.1	14.5	160	11.4	15.3	10	7.2	1.0	321	10.6	30.7
60-64 years	137	9.2	14.8	128	9.1	13.9	10	7.2	1.1	275	9.1	29.8
25-64 years	1,497	100	16.0	1,399	100	14.9	138	100	1.5	3,034	100	32.4

LEADING CAUSES IN MORE DETAIL

Hanging was the most common method of suicide (n=723) among adults, followed by poisoning with pharmaceutical substances (n=187) and nonpharmaceutical substances (n=114) (Table 16).

Table 16: Suicide deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	723	55.4
Poisoning – pharmaceuticals	187	14.3
Poisoning – other substances	114	8.7
Jumping or lying before moving object	79	6.1
Firearms	57	4.4
Jumping from a high place	46	3.5
Sharp object	31	2.4
Smoke, fire and flames	24	1.8
Drowning and submersion	18	1.4
Crashing of motor-vehicle	17	1.3
Other specified means	*	*
Unspecified means	*	*
All suicide	1,305	100

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an ***.
Other cells may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

Narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) were the most common specific agents involved in unintentional poisoning deaths among adults (n=181) (Table 17).

Table 17: Unintentional poisoning deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Narcotics and psychodysleptics {hallucinogens} not elsewhere classified	181	24.2
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism & psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	62	8.3
Alcohol	40	5.4
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics & antirheumatics	8	1.1
Other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	*	*
Other gases & vapours	*	*
Other & unspecified chemicals & noxious substances	*	*
Other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological subs	449	60.1
All poisoning	747	100

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an ***.
Other cells may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

Unintentional transport deaths among adults mostly involved car occupants (46.7%, n=220), motorcycle riders (21.9%, n=103) and pedestrians (13.0%, n=61) (Table 18).

Table 18: Unintentional transport deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Car occupant injured in transport accident	220	46.7
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	103	21.9
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	61	13.0
Other land transport accident	26	5.5
Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident	17	3.6
Air and space transport accident	15	3.2
Occupant of heavy transport vehicle	13	2.8
Water transport accident	10	2.1
Other specified	6	1.3
All transport	471	100

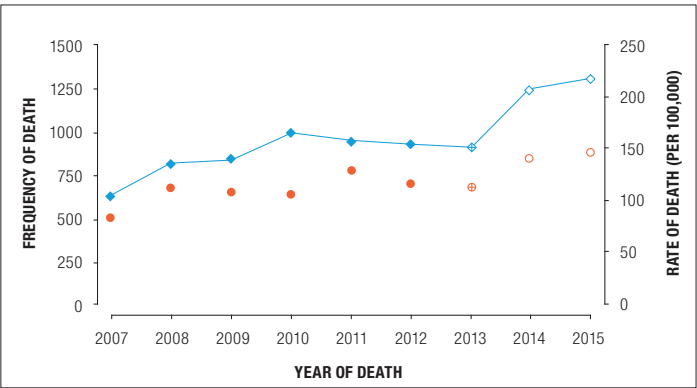
OLDER ADULTS (65 YEARS+)

TREND IN INJURY DEATHS (2007-2015)

Data presented for the years 2013-2015 are not final and subject to revision (see page 2 for more information). Consequently, statistical analysis of trends has not been conducted but figures have been provided here to give an indication of current trends in Victorian injury deaths among older adults.

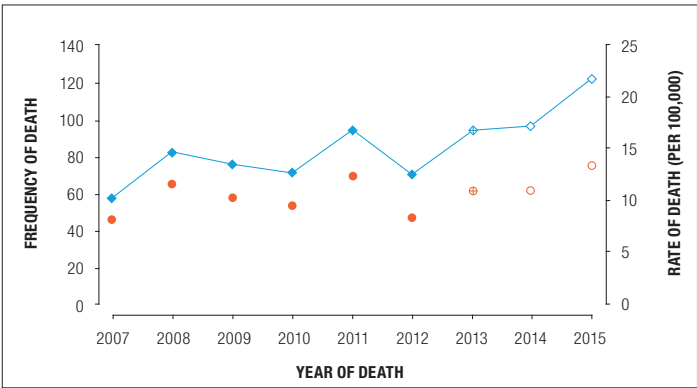
ALL INTENTS INJURY DEATHS

Figure 21: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



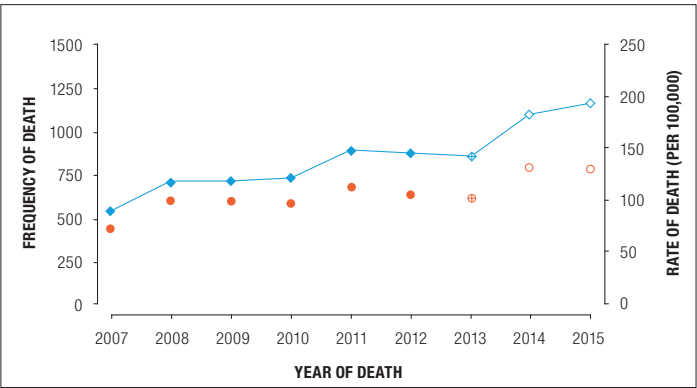
INTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 23: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult intentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



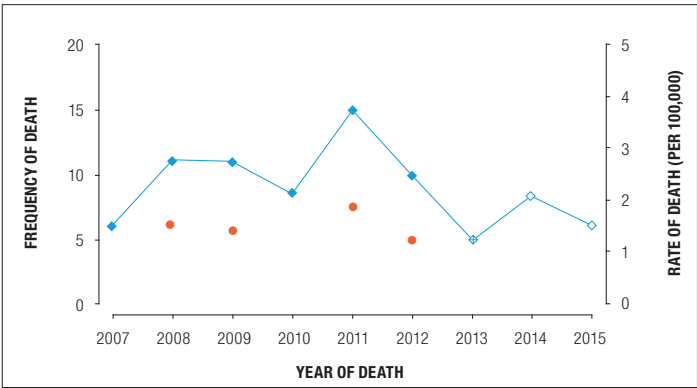
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Figure 22: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult unintentional injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



UNDETERMINED INTENT INJURY DEATHS

Figure 24: Trend in frequency and annual rate of older adult undetermined intent injury deaths, Victoria 2007-2015



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

KEY

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ◆ | Frequency (final) | ● | Rate (final) |
| ◆ | Frequency (revised) | ⊕ | Rate (revised) |
| ◆ | Frequency (preliminary) | ○ | Rate (preliminary) |

PATTERN OF INJURY DEATHS (2013-2015)

In the period 2013-2015, 3491 Victorian older adults died as a result of injury. Ninety-one percent of these deaths were unintentional (90.6%, n=3164), 8.8% were intentional (n=308: suicide=288 & homicide=20) and 0.5% were classified as undetermined intent (n=19) (Table 19).

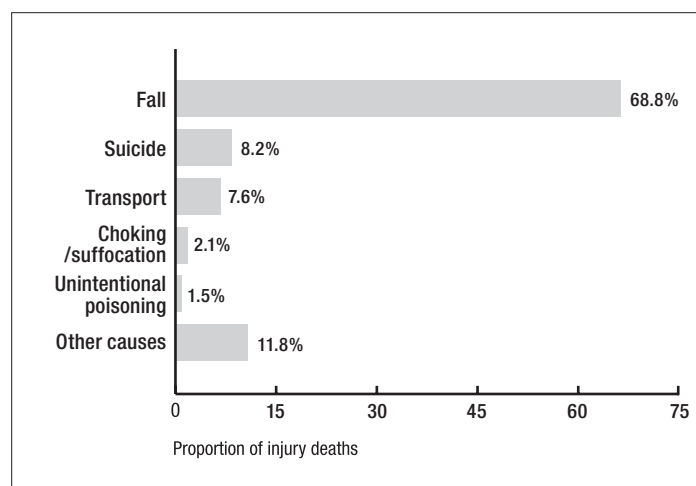
GENDER DISTRIBUTION

- More than half of the unintentional injury deaths (54.7%, n=1730) were among females, while males accounted for more than three-quarters of intentional injury deaths (76.9%, n=237) (Table 19).
- The all injury and unintentional injury annual death rates were similar for males (141.5/100,000 and 120.5/100,000) and females (128.8/100,000 and 123.4/100,000 respectively) (Table 19).
- The intentional injury annual death rates were higher for males (19.9/100,000) compared to females (5.1/100,000) (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 (554.9/100,000) (Table 20).
- Intentional injury annual death rates were fairly consistent across the older adult age groups in the 65- 84 year range but were higher among those aged 85 years and older (19.0/100,000) (Table 20).

Figure 25: Leading causes of older adult injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015 (n=3,491)



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

LEADING CAUSES OF OLDER ADULT INJURY DEATHS

- Figure 25 shows the 5 leading causes of older adult injury deaths. Falls accounted for over two-thirds of injury deaths (68.8%, n=2401), followed by suicide (8.2%, n=288), transport incidents (7.6%, n=264), choking/suffocation (2.1%, n=75), and poisoning (1.5%, n=51).
- For more detail on causes of injury deaths see Appendix 1 Table 23.

Table 19: Frequency and average annual rate of older adult injury deaths by intent and gender, Victoria 2013-2015

	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	1,434	45.3	120.5	237	76.9	19.9	14	73.7	1.2	1,685	48.3	141.5
Female	1,730	54.7	123.4	71	23.1	5.1	5	26.3	**	1,806	51.7	128.8
All	3,164	100	122.1	308	100.0	11.9	19	100	0.7	3,491	100	134.7

Table 20: Frequency and average annual rate of older adult injury deaths by intent and age group, Victoria 2013-2015*

	UNINTENTIONAL			INTENTIONAL			ALL		
	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000	n	%	Rate per 100,000
65-69 years	150	4.7	18.3	83	26.9	10.1	233	6.7	28.5
70-74 years	187	5.9	30.9	59	19.2	9.7	246	7.1	40.6
75-79 years	300	9.5	64.4	58	18.8	12.5	358	10.3	76.9
80-84 years	571	18.0	163.4	41	13.3	11.7	612	17.6	175.1
85+ years	1,956	61.8	554.9	67	21.8	19.0	2,023	58.3	573.9
65+ years	3,164	100	122.1	308	100	11.9	3,472	100	133.9

Note: * undetermined intent deaths (n=19) excluded from this table and from the "ALL" column to maintain confidentiality

LEADING CAUSE IN MORE DETAIL

A high proportion of fall deaths were coded to 'unspecified fall' (n=1852, 77.1%) (Table 21). Of those with a specified fall mechanism (n=549), approximately 60% were falls on the same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling (59.9%, n=329).

Table 21: Unintentional fall deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

DETAILED CAUSE	N	%
Same level from slipping, tripping, stumbling	329	13.7
Involving bed	58	2.4
Involving chair	45	1.9
On and from stairs and steps	43	1.8
On and from ladder	26	1.1
Other fall on same level	19	0.8
Involving wheelchair	11	0.5
Involving other furniture	7	0.3
From, out of or through building or structure	5	0.2
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	1,852	77.1
All falls	2,401	100

Note: Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an '*'.
Other cells may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

APPENDIX 1:

Table 22: Overview of injury deaths, Victoria 2013-2015

		2013 ⁽¹⁾		2014 ⁽²⁾		2015 ⁽²⁾		TOTAL*	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	ALL	1,975	100	2,558	100	2,559	100	7,092	100
Age group	0-14 years	22	1.1	40	1.6	23	0.9	85	1.2
	15-24 years	165	8.4	163	6.4	154	6.0	482	6.8
	25-64 years	832	42.1	1,116	43.6	1,086	42.4	3,034	42.8
	65+ years	956	48.4	1,239	48.4	1,296	50.6	3,491	49.2
Sex	Male	1,195	60.5	1,580	61.8	1,601	62.6	4,376	61.7
	Female	780	39.5	978	38.2	958	37.4	2,716	38.3
Cause	UNINTENTIONAL	1,381	69.9	1,794	70.1	1,774	69.3	4,949	69.8
	fall	674	34.1	893	34.9	944	36.9	2,511	35.4
	transport	274	13.9	333	13.0	304	11.9	911	12.8
	poisoning	250	12.7	297	11.6	292	11.4	839	11.8
	choking/suffocation	28	1.4	47	1.8	34	1.3	109	1.5
	drowning	28	1.4	38	1.5	26	1.0	92	1.3
	fires/burns/scalds	15	0.8	24	0.9	15	0.6	54	0.8
	natural/environmental/animals	10	0.5	30	1.2	5	0.2	45	0.6
	hit/struck/crush	13	0.7	15	0.6	13	0.5	41	0.6
	machinery	8	0.4	*	*	*	*	13	0.2
	cutting/piercing	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	0.1
	explosions/firearms	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	0.1
	foreign body – natural orifice	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	*	*
	overexertion and/or strenuous movements	0	0.0	*	*	0	0.0	*	*
	other specified unintentional	6	0.3	9	0.4	6	0.2	21	0.3
	unspecified unintentional	71	3.6	98	3.8	128	5.0	297	4.2
	INTENTIONAL	550	27.8	702	27.4	710	27.7	1,962	27.7
	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	519	26.3	646	25.2	654	25.5	1,819	25.6
	Assault (homicide)	31	1.6	56	2.2	56	2.2	143	2.0
	UNDETERMINED INTENT	44	2.2	62	2.4	75	2.9	181	2.6
	Event of undetermined intent	44	2.2	62	2.4	75	2.9	181	2.6

Notes: (1) Data for different years are at different stages of the ABS revisions process: (1) Revised & (2) Preliminary.

(2) Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an '*'. Other cells in the same row and/or column may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

(3) Child deaths coded to 'undetermined intent' were deleted from the entire analysis (see methods section)

RANKING OF CAUSES OF INJURY DEATH BY AGE GROUPS Table 23: Ranking of causes of injury deaths (all ages), Victoria 2013-2015

RANK	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)																		
	0-4yrs	5-9yrs	10-14yrs	15-19yrs	20-24yrs	25-29yrs	30-34yrs	35-39yrs	40-44yrs	45-49yrs	50-54yrs	55-59yrs	60-64yrs	65-69yrs	70-74yrs	75-79yrs	80-84yrs	85+ yrs	Overall
1	transport 8 21.1%	transport 13 61.9%	transport 12 46.2%	suicide 85 46.4%	suicide 135 45.2%	suicide 164 45.4%	suicide 165 39.4%	suicide 146 37.2%	suicide 194 43.5%	suicide 182 46.8%	suicide 182 42.3%	suicide 152 47.4%	suicide 120 43.6%	suicide 74 30.5%	fall 93 37.7%	fall 196 54.6%	fall 449 73.2%	fall 1602 79.0%	fall 2511 35.4%
2	drowning 8 21.1%	drowning * *	suicide 6 23.1	transport 63 34.4%	transport 80 26.8%	transport 79 21.9%	poisoning 115 27.4%	poisoning 142 36.1%	poisoning 130 29.1%	poisoning 98 25.2%	poisoning 91 21.2%	poisoning 65 20.2%	transport 46 16.7%	fall 61 25.1%	suicide 58 23.5%	suicide 53 14.8%	transport 49 8.0%	unspec. unintention. 198 9.8%	suicide 1819 25.6%
3	homicide 8 21.1%	choking/suffocation * *	oth. unintent. * *	poisoning 8 4.4%	poisoning 31 10.4%	poisoning 74 20.5%	transport 72 17.2%	transport 46 11.7%	transport 57 12.8%	transport 53 13.6%	transport 72 16.7%	transport 46 14.3%	poisoning 32 11.6%	transport 49 20.2%	transport 51 20.6%	transport 50 13.9%	unspec. unintention. 38 6.2%	suicide 66 3.3%	transport 911 12.8%
4	choking/suffocation 5 13.2%	fires/burns/scalds * *	homicide * *	oth./undet. Int. 7 3.8%	oth./undet. Int. 17 5.7%	oth./undet. Int. 17 4.7%	homicide 21 5.0%	oth./undet. Int. 22 5.6%	oth./undet. Int. 20 4.5%	oth./undet. Int. 17 4.4%	fall 25 5.8%	fall 20 6.2%	fall 28 10.2%	poisoning 17 7.0%	unspec. unintention. 10 4.0%	unspec. unintention. 21 5.8%	suicide 37 6.0%	transport 65 3.2%	poisoning 839 11.8%
5	nat./envir./animals * *	nat./envir./animals * *	poisoning * *	fall * *	homicide 15 5.0%	homicide 9 2.5%	oth/undet. intent 19 4.5%	homicide 14 3.6%	homicide 15 3.4%	fall 10 2.6%	oth./undet. Int. 23 5.3%	oth./undet. Int. 10 3.1%	oth/undet.intent 10 3.6%	oth./undet. Int. 10 4.1%	choking/suffocation 8 3.2%	choking/suffocation 12 3.3%	choking/suffocation 14 2.3%	choking/suffocation 35 1.7%	unspec. unintention. 297 4.2%
6	hit/struck/crush * *		fall * *	homicide * *	drowning 7 2.3%	drowning * *	drowning 8 1.9%	fall 6 1.5%	drowning 8 1.8%	homicide 10 2.6%	homicide 9 2.1%	homicide 8 2.5%	drowning 9 3.3%	homicide 9 3.7%	drowning 6 2.4%	poisoning 7 1.9%	poisoning 6 1.0%	poisoning 15 0.7%	oth/undet. intent 181 2.5%
7	poisoning * *		fires/burns/scalds * *	drowning * *	oth. unintent. * *	hit/struck/crush * *	nat./envir./animals 5 1.2%	drowning 5 1.3%	fall 8 1.8	drowning * *	drowning 7 1.6%	drowning 5 1.6%	unspec. unintention. 9 3.3%	drowning 7 2.9%	poisoning 6 2.4%	fire/ burn /scald 7 1.9%	fire/ burn /scald 5 0.8	nat./envir./animals 12 0.6%	homicide 143 2.0%
8	machinery * *			fire/burns/scalds * *	fall * *	fall * *	hit/struck/crush 5 1.2%	choking/suffocation * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	choking/suffoc. * *	choking/suffoc. 6 1.4%	unspec. unintention. * *	homicide 8 2.9%	unspec. unintention. 7 2.9%	fire/ burn /scald 6 2.4	homicide 5 1.4%	nat./envir./animals 5 0.8	fires/burns/scalds 10 0.5%	choking/suffocation 109 1.5%
9	foreign body * *			hit/struck/crush * *	fire/burns/scalds * *	choking/suffoc. * *	fall * *	hit/struck/crush * *	nat./envir./animals * *	hit/struck/crush * *	nat./envir./animals * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	choking/suffocation * *	choking/suffocation 6 2.5%	nat./envir./animals * *	drowning * *	homicide * *	hit/struck/crush 8 0.4%	drowning 92 1.3%
10	unspec. unintention. * *			unspec. unintention. * *	hit/struck/crush * *	oth. unintent. * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	choking/suffocation * *	unspec. unintention. * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	nat./envir./animals * *	hit/struck/crush * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	machinery * *	nat./envir./animals * *	drowning * *	oth. unintention. 6 0.3%	fires/burns/scalds 54 0.8%
11				choking/suffoc. * *	nat./envir./animals * *	nat./envir./animals * *	choking/suffocation * *	machinery * *	hit/struck/crush * *	nat./envir./animals * *	hit/struck/crush * *	choking/suffocation * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	explosions/firearms * *	cutting/piercing * *	machinery * *	hit/struck/crush * *	oth/undet. intent * *	nat./envir./animals 45 0.6%
12				explosions/firearms * *	choking/suffocation * *	unspec. unintention. * *	machinery * *	cutting/piercing * *	unspec. unintention. * *	fire/ burn /scald * *	oth. unintention. * *	machinery * *	nat./envir./animals * *		hit/struck/crush * *	oth/undet. intent * *	machinery * *	drowning * *	hit/struck/crush 41 0.6%
13					machinery * *		cutting/piercing * *	foreign body * *	overex. & stren move * *	machinery * *	cutting/piercing * *	hit/struck/crush * *	oth. unintention. * *		homicide * *		oth. unintention. * *	machinery * *	other unintention. 21 0.3%
14							explosions/firearms * *		oth. unintention. * *	cutting/piercing * *	explosions/firearms * *	explosions/firearms * *			oth/undet. intent * *		oth/undet. intent * *	explosions/firearms * *	machinery 13 0.2%
15										foreign body * *	unspec. unintention. * *							homicide * *	cutting/piercing 6 0.1%
16																			explosions/firearms 6 0.1%
17																			foreign body * *
18																			overex. & stren move * *
All	38	21	26	183	299	361	419	393	446	389	430	321	275	243	247	359	613	2029	7092

Note: (1) oth./undet.Int.= other or undetermined intent; nat./envir./animals= natural/environmental/animals; choking/suffoc.= choking/suffocate; other unintention.= other specified unintentional; unspec.unintent.= unspecified unintentional;
(2) Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an "**". Other cells in the same row and/or column may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

APPENDIX 2:

Table 24: Death by state of residence vs deaths by state of death registration, 2013-2015

STATE OF RESIDENCE	REGISTRATION STATE								
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total
NSW	8,143	81	120	15	12	*	8	53	8,436
VIC	84	6,935	29	23	9	*	*	*	7,092
QLD	91	22	5,755	5	9	*	7	*	5,891
SA	10	22	6	2,167	*	*	*	0	2,216
WA	6	7	7	6	3,445	*	6	*	3,479
TAS	*	*	*	*	*	767	0	0	781
NT	*	*	*	9	*	0	450	0	467
ACT	24	*	*	0	*	*	*	324	357
Total	8,360	7,076	5,926	2,226	3,482	781	484	384	28,719

Note: (1) Excludes medical injury and late effects.

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

Other cells in the same row and/or column may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

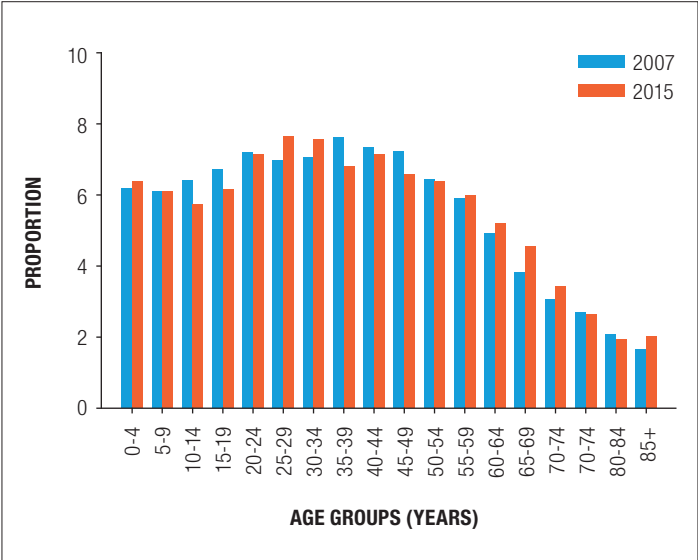
Table 25: Reference year of death vs actual year of death for Victorian Residents

DEATH YEAR	REFERENCE YEAR									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<2005	16	5	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	36
2005	11	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	18
2006	123	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	128
2007	1,539	352	7	*	0	0	*	0	0	1,901
2008	0	1,695	330	*	5	*	0	*	*	2,036
2009	0	0	1,906	321	21	*	*	*	0	2,252
2010	0	0	0	1,724	288	*	*	0	*	2,017
2011	0	0	0	0	1,815	252	7	*	0	2,075
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1,759	334	8	*	2,104
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,628	523	6	2,157
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,024	324	2,348
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,221	2,221
Total	1,689	2,058	2,247	2,057	2,130	2,020	1,975	2,558	2,559	19,293

Note: (1) Excludes medical injury and late effects.

(2) Frequency less than 5 has been suppressed with an ***. Other cells in the same row and/or column may be suppressed in order to maintain confidentiality.

Figure 26: Histogram of age distribution of the resident population of Victoria, 2007-2015



Source: ABS June 2016; catalogue no: 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics; TABLE 52 - Estimated Resident Population by Single Year of Age, Victoria.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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