

### Main Features

#### Registered deaths

	Number	Annual change (%)	
Queensland	27,289	↑	3.7%
Australia	143,473	↑	1.9%

### Commentary

Note: Due to an initiative of the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, total Queensland deaths registered during 2010 includes 374 previously unregistered deaths that occurred between 1992 and 2006, of which 284 were Indigenous. When excluding these additional deaths, the change in Queensland deaths from 2009 to 2010 would be 2.2%, as opposed to the stated 3.7%. Indigenous data presented in this brief have been adjusted to minimise the impact of this registration initiative (see technical note in ABS publication).

- In 2010, there were 27,289 deaths registered in Queensland: 14,356 males (52.6%) and 12,933 females (47.4%). This was an increase of 3.7% on registrations in the previous year (26,316 deaths) (Figure 1). Australia had a 1.9% increase in registered deaths, from 140,760 in 2009 to 143,473 in 2010.
- In 2010, Queensland's standardised death rate remained the same as the 2009 figure, at 5.8 deaths per 1,000 persons. The Australian rate was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 persons in 2010 (Figure 2). The long-term trend has been for declining standardised death rates.
- The infant mortality rate in Queensland remained unchanged from the 2009 figure with 5.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births recorded in 2010. The respective Australian rates were lower, with 4.3 in 2009 and 4.1 in 2010.
- There are significant differences in the median age at death of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations by sex. In Queensland in 2010, the median age at death for Indigenous males was 55.0 years, compared with 77.5 years for non-Indigenous males. Indigenous females had a median age at death of 59.5 years, compared with 83.9 years for their non-Indigenous counterparts.
- In 2010 the number of registered Indigenous deaths (using the adjusted method) for Queensland was 659 persons (Figure 3). The unadjusted registrations figure was 948.
- Both Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast statistical divisions recorded the lowest indirect standardised death rate for Queensland in 2010 (5.2 deaths per 1,000 persons), while North West Statistical Division had the highest rate with 9.8. An indirect standardised death rate is used when study populations are small and age-specific death rates are unreliable or unknown.

Figure 1: Registered deaths, Queensland

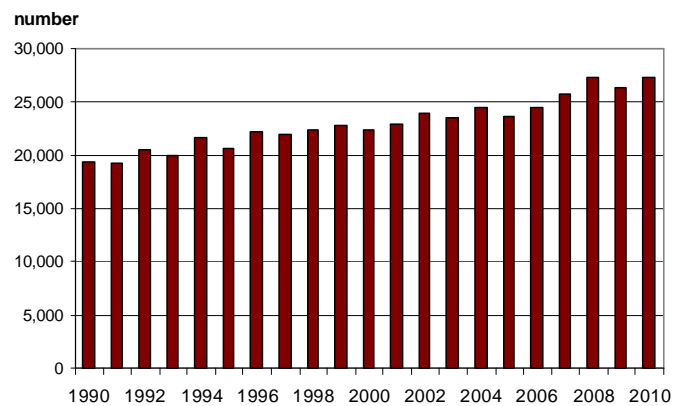


Figure 2: Standardised death rate<sup>1</sup> (per 1,000 population)

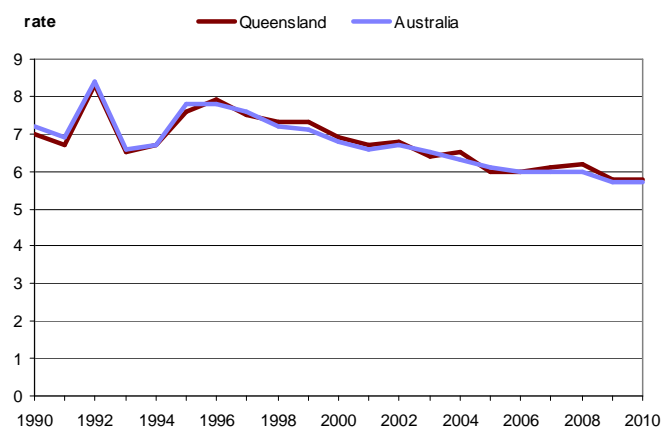
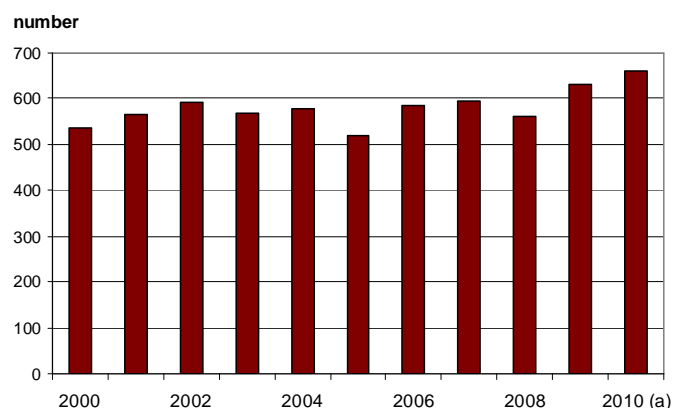


Figure 3: Registered Indigenous deaths, Queensland



(a) 2010 is based on the adjusted figure.

<sup>1</sup> The standardised death rate eliminates the effect of the changing age structure of the population. The standard population used is the Australian population in 2001.