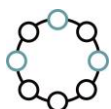




NCIS Annual report

2022–23



National Coronial Information System

Acknowledgment of country

The NCIS Unit acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the Traditional Custodians of the land and acknowledges and pays respect to their Elders, past and present.

National Coronial Information System

GPO Box 123, Melbourne VIC 3001
1300 395 723 (Aus only) | +61 3 9094 2303 (international)
ncis@ncis.org.au
ncis.org.au

Authorisation

This report was prepared by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) Unit and approved by the NCIS Board of Management.

© National Coronial Information System. Reproduction requires written permission from the NCIS.

Acknowledgments

The NCIS is funded by all Australian states and territory Justice Departments, New Zealand Ministry of Justice, the Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care, the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, the Australian Institute of Criminology and Safe Work Australia. Coronial data has been provided by each state and territory Coroner's Office in Australia and New Zealand. Supplementary codes are provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Safe Work Australia, the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registries around Australia, and Health New Zealand. We gratefully acknowledge their support.



Contents

From the Director	1
2022-23 at a glance	2
About us	3
Key achievements	7
Operational report	14
Training and support	29
Financial report	31
Appendix A – NCIS Coronial reports	34
Appendix B – NCIS Data reports	37

FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to present the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) Annual report 2022-23.

This year saw the release of our new four year strategic plan to support our vision of *saving lives through the power of data*. The strategic plan reflects the core work of the NCIS as underpinned by our governance arrangements and aims to demonstrate the ongoing value of the data collection for participating jurisdictions, core funders, and current and potential researchers. The plan establishes four key priority goals aimed at increasing the value of the NCIS: Grow our data collection, maintain data quality, system continuity and modernisation, and support death investigations and research. Progress against the plan was made throughout in 2022-23.

Service delivery by the NCIS Unit continued to be high this year with 59 data reports delivered to coroners and external parties. There has been a significant focus on increased reporting to coronial courts, activities to address data gaps and improved training and support services to approved users. Improvements were made to our website to improve user experience.

The number of active NCIS death investigator users and approved projects has steadily increased over the life of the NCIS demonstrating the value of the data collection. This year we saw the expansion of the NCIS Unit with an additional Access Officer joining on a part-time basis to increase application and project support, and training capacity within the team.

The NCIS remains in a healthy financial position with the NCIS Trust balance being \$747,103 as at 30 June 2023. The increase of \$77,746 from the previous year was driven by a higher income from user pay projects, in particular third party researcher projects.

The NCIS is a unique voluntary data sharing collaboration between the Australian states and territories. I wholeheartedly thank the Australian and New Zealand State and Chief Coroners for their continued data provision and support of the NCIS.

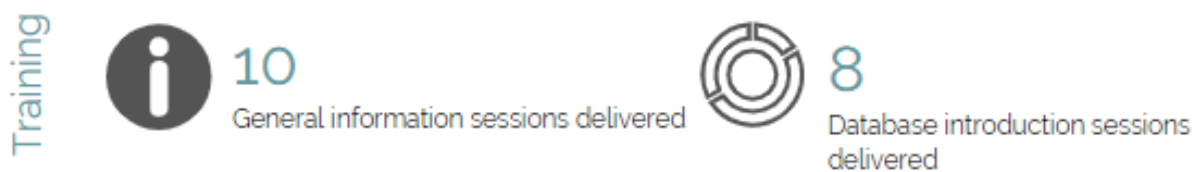
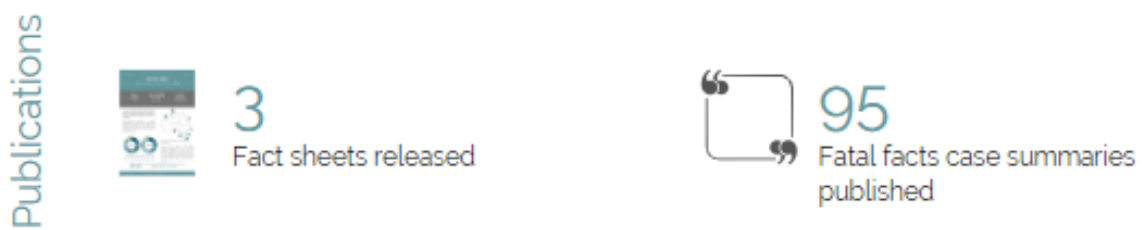
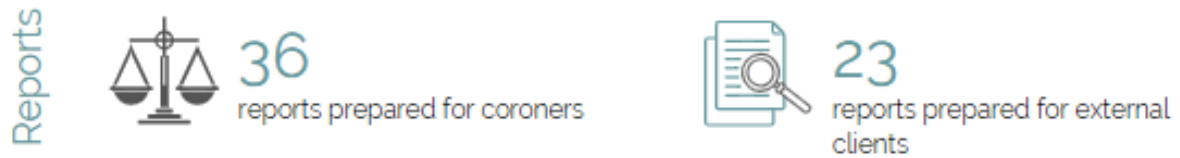
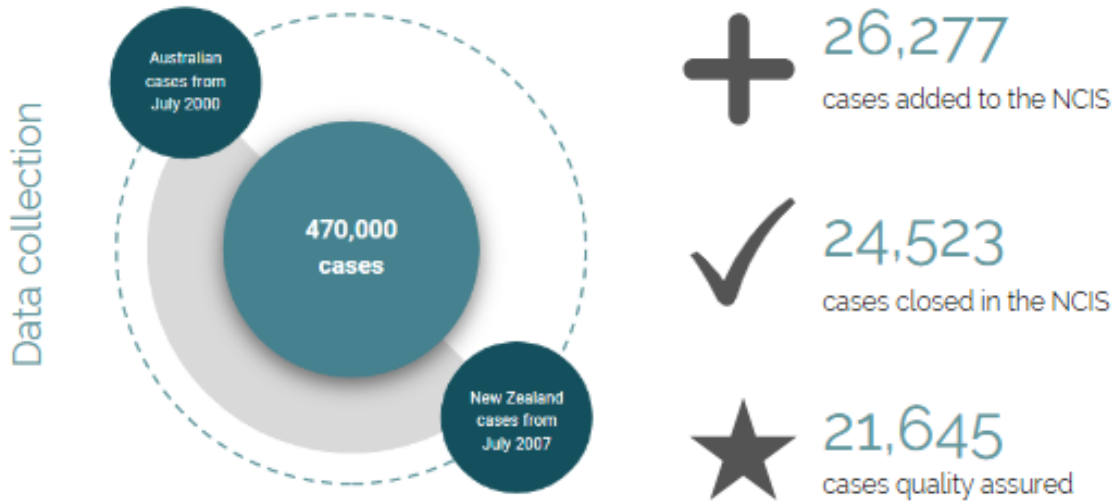
The NCIS is funded by a consortium of Australian state and territory justice departments, the New Zealand justice department and select Australian Government agencies. I thank these agencies for their continued financial support.



Fiona Dowsley

Director, National Coronial Information System

2022-23 AT A GLANCE



ABOUT US

The [National Coronial Information System](#) (NCIS) is a data repository containing information on deaths reported to a coroner in Australia and New Zealand. It is an essential data tool for both coroners and researchers to obtain nationally standardised information about the causes of preventable death and injury.

As a voluntary collaboration between the Australian states and territories, and New Zealand, the NCIS is unique at both a national and international level. The NCIS is leading the way in the provision of data for evidence-based mortality research, given its comprehensive demographic data, medical cause of death and searchable medicolegal documentation.

History

The NCIS was established in 2000 to provide Australia-wide infrastructure to support the collection and management of coronial data. Previously, coronial data were held separately within each jurisdiction, often in paper files and without the ability to easily search, share or access information securely or across jurisdictions. Establishing the NCIS addressed these information access barriers.

Data collection

The collection contains data on *reportable deaths* only. A reportable death is generally a death that: is unexpected or unexplained; is the result of an accident or injury; occurs in care or custody; is healthcare related; or is a case of unknown identity. The Coroners Act within each jurisdiction determines what constitutes a *reportable death* that must be investigated by a coroner.

The NCIS core data set was agreed upon by all participating jurisdictions at the establishment of the NCIS. The NCIS Unit monitors the provision of information from coroners courts against the core data set.

Data collection for all Australian states and territories commenced on 1 July 2000, except Queensland which commenced on 1 January 2001. The collection of New Zealand data commenced on 1 July 2007. Data collection for each participating jurisdiction remains ongoing.

The NCIS holds over 496,000 cases that have been recorded in the system since its establishment. The database contains coded and non-coded data including demographic information about the deceased, contextual information about the nature of the fatality, full-text copies of coronial findings, autopsy and toxicology reports, and police notification of death reports.

Information contained in the NCIS is prepared by, and belongs to, the respective Coroners Court from each of the participating jurisdictions. While the NCIS Unit hosts data and provides other services to the coroners courts of each participating jurisdiction, it does not form part of any coroners court.

Data access

The database is available to coroners to assist investigations and appropriate access is available on application for eligible groups who require coronial data for research or monitoring projects.

The NCIS Unit provides a report service to coroners and their staff to support coronial investigations and assist in case identification.

Data reports presenting aggregate, statistical data can be requested by third parties including researchers, organisations and the media. Release of these reports is subject to the approval of the relevant state or chief coroner and the content of the reports may be made public if approved.

The NCIS publishes a series of fact sheets that are freely available on our website. Fact sheets include statistical information on deaths reported to a coroner and cover specific topics of public interest.

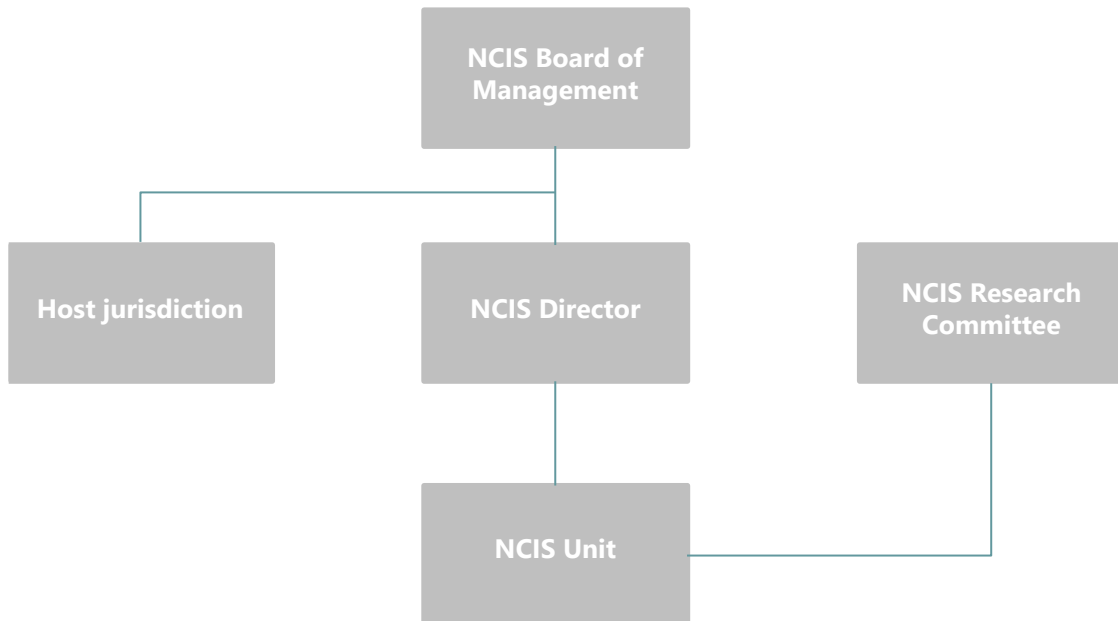
Fatal facts is a unique product created by the NCIS Unit providing centralised access to coronial recommendations from across all Australian states and territories. It contains de-identified case summaries about cases closed by a coroner from 2000 where recommendations have been made.



I am certain that many Australians would wish for others to learn from tragedy. We have created a world leading registry of people who have died suddenly due to heart abnormalities and have used this to better understand the causes with the ultimate aim of preventing future cases. The NCIS is an incredible resource to enable life-saving lessons. We are enormously grateful to be able to access this resource and for the infrastructure support required to make this possible.

Associate Professor Andre La Gerche, Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute

Our structure



NCIS Board of Management

The NCIS Board of Management ensures the effective management of funds, provides strategic direction and ensures all legal and financial responsibilities are met in line with the requirements set out in the NCIS Memorandum of Understanding.

The Board comprises:

- one coronial representative
- one public health representative nominated by the Australian Government Department of Health
- one representative nominated from the Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety as the NCIS' host jurisdiction
- one larger jurisdictions representative (Queensland, New South Wales and New Zealand)
- one smaller jurisdictions representative (Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory).

Host jurisdiction

The NCIS is hosted by the [Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety](#) as an independent unit.

NCIS Unit

The NCIS Unit's function is to develop and maintain a high-quality information service for coroners, policymakers and researchers to benefit the Australian community by contributing to a reduction in preventable death and injury.

NCIS Research Committee

The NCIS Research Committee (NRC) reviews all applications from third party researchers seeking direct access to Australian data in the NCIS to assess whether the application is suitable for referral to the ethics committee.

The NRC comprises:

- an Australian state or chief coroner (or their delegate) on a rotating basis
- NCIS Manager
- NCIS Access Officer

Ethics committees

The NCIS utilises the [Justice Human and Research Ethics Committee](#) (JHREC) convened by the Secretary of the Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety for third party research projects seeking access to Australian data.

Third party research applications seeking access to Western Australian data are also considered by the Western Australian Coronial Ethics Committee (WACEC).

[Read more about the NCIS](#)

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Provision of comprehensive coronial data to those who need it. *This is our mission*

Saving lives through the power of data. *This is our vision*

The [NCIS Strategic Plan 2022-26](#), approved by the Board of Management, outlined four strategic goals to support our mission and vision:

- Ensure efficient and comprehensive acquisition of data
- Ensure data quality is of the highest possible standard
- Provision of quality coronial data to stakeholders
- Assurance of system continuity and security

Progress has been made against the strategic goals through the 2022-23 business plan.

National Coronial Information System Business plan 2022-23	Our strategic goals	Goal outcomes	2022-23 initiatives
	Grow the data collection We explore opportunities to expand and further enhance our data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCIS core dataset reflects data collected across all Australian and New Zealand coroners courts • Additional supplementary data further enhances existing coronial data within the NCIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirm data collection parameters to ensure the definitions applied to the agreed NCIS dataset remain representative of coronial legislation and practices across all jurisdictions
	Maintain data quality We manage our data with a modern and robust quality assurance framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is accessible, reliable, relevant and usable • Data is standardised whilst allowing for differing coronial practices across jurisdictions • Data is provided and updated by data owners in a timely manner • Data quality issues are effectively identified, assessed and resolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address known historical data capture, quality review and case closure issues to improve the data collection's completeness • Investigate further automation opportunities aimed at reducing manual data entry and gaps in the dataset to improve data and report coverage
	System continuity + modernisation Our system is modern, secure and available to meet data owner, data custodian and user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern security strategies prevent the loss of system and data availability, and preserve integrity and confidentiality of NCIS data • Contemporary technology is used to store and manage the NCIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a transition framework for NCIS-developed local case management systems (LCMS) to support the future transfer of ownership and responsibility to relevant jurisdictions • Implement system developments to enhance usability and functionality of NCIS online for both administrative and user purposes • Refresh incident management and continuity plans to ensure responses are adequate to minimise disruptions
	Support death investigations + research Our data is recognised and used as a critical evidence source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCIS data is used more widely as an evidence base to inform death investigations and death and injury prevention research and policies • Authorised users are equipped with the knowledge and skills to best utilise the NCIS for their approved purpose • Summary data and case summaries produced by the NCIS Unit showcases the value of NCIS data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (or refresh) and deliver a series of education sessions and resources focused on system usage to increase users system knowledge and skills • Implement architectural changes to the Fatal facts tool to improve user experience and better access to case summaries and coronial recommendations
	+ Governance review. Program of work to undertake a legal and operational review of key governance documents to ensure they are best meeting the requirements to effectively manage the NCIS		

Grow the data collection

2022-23 initiative

Reaffirm data collection parameters to ensure the definitions applied to the agreed NCIS dataset remain representative of coronial legislation and practices across all jurisdictions

Death investigation practices in the coronial jurisdiction continue to evolve. The NCIS needs to be able to accurately define and capture all case reports generated from the procedures that fall within the NCIS core data set (police reports, autopsy reports, toxicology reports and coronial findings).

During 2022-23 consultation was undertaken with coronial court managers across Australia and New Zealand to confirm the various types of reports generated from a coronial finding and post-mortem procedure, and to outline prospective updates to *autopsy* and *coronial finding* definitions in the NCIS data dictionary.

The outcomes from this consultation will be used during 2023-24 to further inform work on addressing data gaps and updating relevant definitions.

Maintain data quality

2022-23 initiative

Address known historical data capture, quality review and case closure issues to improve the data collection's completeness

Progress to address data gaps, quality review and case closure issues was achieved through several initiatives throughout 2022-23:

- New monthly case closure reports to assist coronial managers to better understand the status of their jurisdiction's cases.
- Engagement with coronial managers about historical open cases in the NCIS with a focus on cases open in the NCIS with coronial findings attached indicating that the court investigation was complete. This has resulted in:
 - the Northern Territory, Tasmania and Western Australia closing more than 50 per cent of historical cases on their lists as at 30 June 2023.
 - identification of possible technical causes for cases not being closed in the NCIS when they were closed in local court systems. These issues will continue to be explored with the relevant jurisdictions.
- Regular meetings established with senior staff from Queensland Coroners Court to explore causes driving an increased backlog of open cases in the NCIS and determine support opportunities.
- Progression of the retrospective application of a consistent quality review method for cases reported prior to March 2004, including 7,400 cases being quality assured during 2022-23.
- Processing the bulk upload of Victoria and South Australia coronial findings previously not held in the NCIS collection:
 - 5,600 Victorian findings for cases reported from 2019 onwards
 - 9,000 South Australian findings for cases reported from 2017 onwards.

2022-23 initiative

Investigate further automation opportunities aimed at reducing manual data entry and gaps in the dataset to improve data and report coverage

Several jurisdictions enhanced the data and documentation automatically transferred to the NCIS during 2022-23.

- In September 2022, the Northern Territory began sending the full police notification of death forms to the NCIS as opposed to the summary of circumstances portion only.
- In March 2023 South Australia commenced sending autopsy and toxicology reports to the NCIS, documentation which had not been previously available on the NCIS.
- Discussions to continue streamlining the data transfer process with the Coroners Court of Victoria resulted in data being sent to the NCIS from the court earlier than was previously occurring.

From mid July 2023 certain data fields and autopsy reports for Queensland cases will also become available in the NCIS earlier than previously occurred because of investigations that occurred during 2022-23.

- An audit of the automated upload process from the Queensland Coroners Court identified several additional fields and autopsy report types could be added into the regular transfer from the local court system to the NCIS. This included the *Medical Cause of Death*, *Case Type notification* and *Intent Type notification*, and *Recommendation status* fields. It was also discovered that certain types of autopsy reports were not being automatically transferred to the NCIS from the Queensland local system.

System continuity and modernisation

2022-23 initiative

Develop a transition framework for NCIS-developed local case management systems (LCMS) to support the future transfer of ownership and responsibility to relevant jurisdictions

More than 20 years ago, the NCIS build a Local Case Management System (LCMS) in collaboration with the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM). The LCMS enabled the provision of data electronically from Australian coronial officers to the NCIS.

NCIS will not support the LCMS into the future. This recognises the fact that the NCIS is not a technology service provider, the LCMS is a legacy technology application that no longer meets the needs of a modern coronial court's operations, is unfunded and cannot be effectively serviced by the NCIS, who is not a technology provider.

As at 1 June 2022, the LCMS continued to operate in four jurisdictions. NCIS facilitates light touch secondary support only, to assist the internal IT support within the court.

NCIS has given notice to jurisdictions still using the LCMS that it will not be in a position to support these systems into the future. A transition plan was developed and implemented during 2022-23 to enable the relevant jurisdictions to plan for their future case management needs post-LCMS.

Queensland has progressed this work, with the Queensland LCMS successfully decommissioned in July 2023. Work is continuing with the other affected jurisdictions.

2022-23 initiative

Implement system developments to enhance useability and functionality of NCIS online for both administrative and user purpose

Several system changes were made during 2022-23 to improve NCIS Online security, efficiency and user experience, including the implementation of:

- multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all users logging into NCIS Online
- a web application firewall (WAF) on NCIS websites
- enhancements made to the user administration and password management features to make it easier for NCIS staff to manage user accounts
- a solution to automatically remove carriage returns from free text fields (an issue that was regularly affecting the automated processing of nightly data uploads from courts).

Technical specifications to allow easier searching and navigation of the occupation and industry data fields were also prepared during 2022-23. These system updates are scheduled for implementation in NCIS Online during October 2023.

2022-23 initiative

Refresh incident management and continuity plans to ensure responses are adequate to minimise disruptions

Business continuity plans were reviewed and updated, with the finalisation of these plans scheduled for 2023-24.

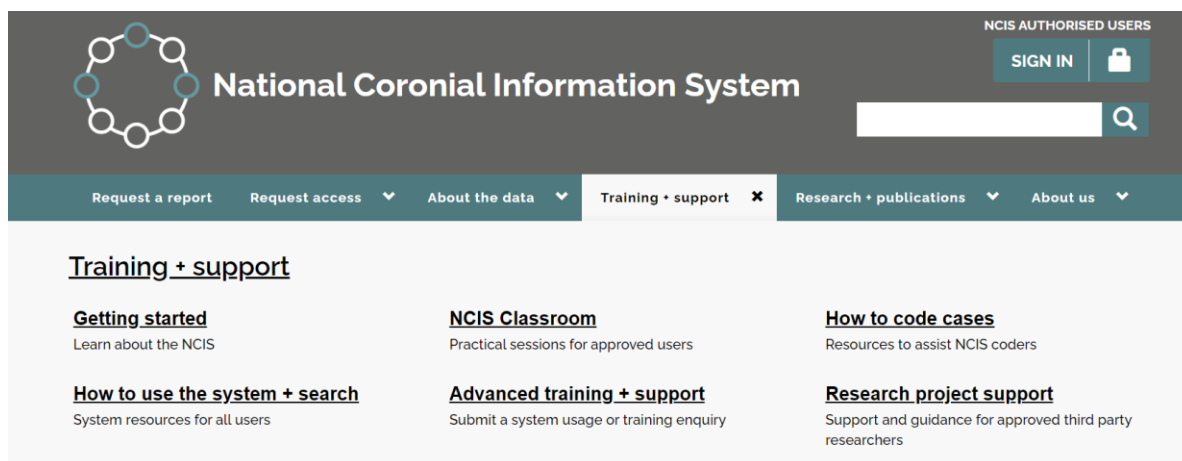
Comprehensive disaster recovery testing of the NCIS and Fatal facts databases took place during 2022-23, a server that had reached end of life was replaced, and database management software was updated to the latest version of Oracle.

Support death investigators and research

2022-23 initiative

Design (or refresh) and deliver a series of education sessions and resources focused on system usage to increase users' system knowledge and skills

The training and support section of the NCIS public website was completely overhauled to better align with the training and support framework and to improve information architecture and user experience as part of the website upgrade.



The Getting started stream has been expanded to include a series of targeted getting started packs to better induct and support approved death investigators, coders and third party researchers, coronial court managers and coroners. These packs are delivered as part of induction activities or upon request.

A new quick start to coding using NCIS Online was added to *How to code cases* in June 2023 to better support NCIS coders within coronial courts. The guide should be used in conjunction with the NCIS Coding manual. A supplementary guide for Queensland court coders was also published in June 2023 to coincide with the transition to Queensland using NCIS Online to complete coding.

A review of the current *How to use the system and search guides* was undertaken to identify gaps in the offering and items requiring updates. New guides were developed covering how to use the Find case, Coroners search, External code search and Multiple fatality event screens in NCIS Online, and how to search using demographics with detailed examples. These guides were scheduled for publication in July 2023.

2022-23 initiative

Implement architectural changes to the Fatal facts tool to improve user experience and better access to case summaries and coronial recommendations

A major upgrade of the public-facing Fatal facts search tool was completed in December 2022. The refreshed tool has a more contemporary look and feel, and includes:

- new search functionality
- screen and user help improvements
- updated category tags
- updated case summaries
- additional summaries for cases closed up until June 2022.

Summaries contained in the tool have been rewritten to align with current language and formatting standards and have received coronial approval for inclusion. Older editions beyond the upgrade scope have been temporarily removed from the search tool. Standalone

PDF copies of editions have been removed from the NCIS website and are no longer produced. This encourages engagement with the search tool and eliminates the work required to prepare additional PDF editions.

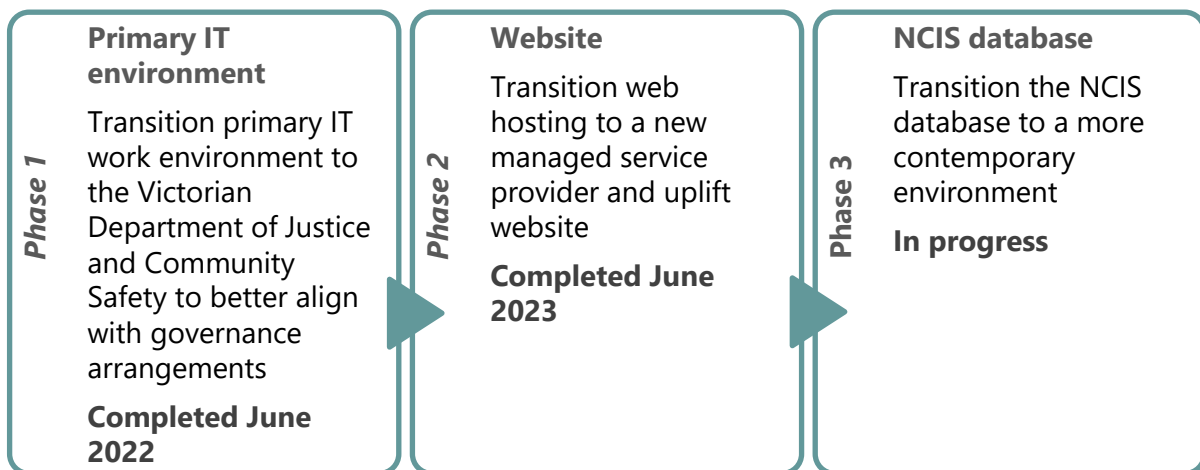
Additionally, backend administrator experience enhancements were completed in March 2023.

Details about the upgrade are available on the [NCIS website](#).

[View Fatal facts](#)

Major project

This work aims to modernise our environment and address risks through three key phases:



Phase two was completed in June 2023. The project delivered a refreshed website with:

- amended site architecture to improve navigation and user experience
- increased accessibility elements to better support website visitors
- refreshed content to better support NCIS prospective and current users
- improved administrative features to manage the site more effectively and efficiently
- strengthened security measures to protect the site.

The NCIS Unit thanks staff from the Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety for their support in delivering this work.

Work has commenced on phase three which is the largest component of this project.

Ongoing activities



We are committed to supporting **staff wellbeing** and **providing a safe workplace**. Activities include access to employee wellbeing and support services and resources including accredited Mental Health First Aiders, regular check-ins and debriefs, and social activities.



A **continuous improvement culture** means we make incremental changes to enhance our practices and processes to generate better value. Examples include knowledge management improvements, identifying and removing superfluous activities, and updating our language.

OPERATIONAL REPORT

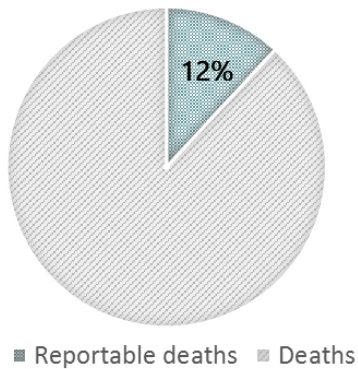
Data contained in the NCIS is provided by each coronial court in Australia and New Zealand. The NCIS Unit ensures the data received from the coronial courts is quality assured and nationally consistent.

Supplementary data is also provided by external organisations and updated annually including:

- ICD-10 coding provided by the [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) and [Health New Zealand](#). All deaths occurring in Australia and New Zealand are coded in accordance with the International Classification of Death – Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codes.
- Work-related fatality supplementary data including occupation, industry and injury type is provided by [Safe Work Australia](#). There is no equivalent for New Zealand data.
- Data about the indigenous status and birthplace of individuals is provided by each state or territory; Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) registry. This data originates from the death registration process and/or medical certificate cause of death.

Data collection

Each year the total number of cases contained in the NCIS increases, subsequently growing the value of the data to death investigators and researchers.



The number of deaths reported to an Australian coroner has remained relatively constant over the last five years, accounting for approximately 12 per cent of all deaths.¹

There were 26,277 new cases added to the NCIS during 2022-23 bringing the total number of cases contained in the NCIS at 30 June 2023 to 496,244.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). (2020, October 23). *Causes of Death, Australia methodology*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/causes-death-australia-methodology/2019>

National Coronial Information System

Table 1. Total number of cases contained in the NCIS by financial year²

Financial year	New cases added	Total cases
2000–01	13,085	13,093
2001–02	17,464	30,557
2002–03	21,544	52,101
2003–04	18,850	70,951
2004–05	18,884	89,835
2005–06	19,650	109,485
2006–07	17,461	126,946
2007–08	17,612	144,558
2008–09	19,382	163,940
2009–10	18,120	182,060
2010–11	18,077	200,137
2011–12	17,475	217,612
2012–13	30,361	247,973
2013–14	24,662	272,635
2014–15	24,903	297,538
2015–16	24,823	322,361
2016–17	23,621	345,982
2017–18	23,676	369,658
2018–19	24,159	393,817
2019–20	23,771	417,588
2020–21	24,414	442,002
2021–22	27,965	469,967
2022–23	26,277	496,244

² Values throughout the table change each year as a result of cases being added and deleted by the court and NCIS Unit.

National Coronial Information System

Table 2. Total number of cases closed in the NCIS by jurisdiction and financial year (last five financial years)

Jurisdiction	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ³	2022-23
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	286	356	161	6	296
New South Wales (NSW)	5,733	7,257	4,729	4,431	5,881
Northern Territory (NT)	335	340	270	291	365
Queensland (QLD)	2,524	2,039	1,355	855	601 ⁴
South Australia (SA)	2,700	2,419	2,808	2,680	3,232
Tasmania (TAS)	483	677	623	750	850
Victoria (VIC)	3,282	8,042	3,532	7,068	6,267
Western Australia (WA)	2,296	2,833	2,301	2,333	3,481
New Zealand (NZ)	3,189	2,928	3,357	2,929	3,550
Total	20,828	26,891	19,136	21,343	24,523

³ Case closure rates are dependent on resourcing availability within courts to complete NCIS data entry and coding in a timely manner. The NCIS Unit provides support to courts where possible.

⁴ There was a reduction in the availability of Queensland court resources to perform NCIS data entry and case closure during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

National Coronial Information System

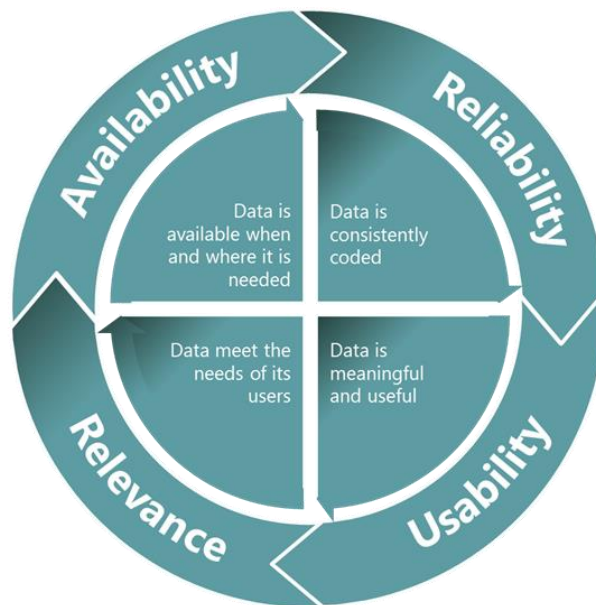
Table 3. Total number of closed cases in the NCIS by jurisdiction and case type during 2022-23

Jurisdiction	Death due to natural cause(s)	Death due to external cause(s)	Body not recovered	Unlikely to be known	Total closed cases
ACT	166	117	0	13	296
NSW	3,804	2,034	12	31	5,881
NT	219	141	1	4	365
QLD	108	468	2	23	601
SA	2,051	1,101	0	80	3,232
TAS	480	355	2	13	850
VIC	3,323	2,820	6	118	6,267
WA	1,702	1,718	9	52	3,481
NZ	2,207	1,276	5	62	3,550
Total	14,060	10,028	37	396	24,523

View the latest [cases closure and document attachment statistics](#)

Quality assurance

The NCIS is committed to providing high quality and fit-for-purpose data. Our quality program encompasses a range of activities to maintain the highest possible standards of data quality and consistency.



Read more about our [Quality assurance program](#)

The NCIS Unit undertakes manual quality assurance on all eligible cases. To be included in a quality review a case must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Case type – completion is non-natural death [death due to external cause(s), body not recovered or unlikely to be known]
- Case type – completion is death due to natural cause(s) and
 - at least one mechanism/object screen is coded
 - *Cause of death* field contains one of the nominated keywords or
 - Coroners Recommendation/warning field is recommendations made/warning made.

National Coronial Information System

Table 4. Total number of cases quality assured by jurisdiction and financial year (last five financial years)

Jurisdiction	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ACT	122	441	233	112	495
NSW	11,226	2,482	5,449	3,219	5,520
NT	201	136	355	256	604
QLD	1,708	1,396	2,005	1,597	2,257
SA	1,145	1,027	1,904	1,449	2,051
TAS	306	266	553	729	680
VIC	2,531	3,816	4,035	4,885	6,113
WA	1,468	3,375	1,926	1,764	2,433
NZ	1,708	717	2,260	1,602	1,492
Total	20,409	13,656	18,720	15,613	21,645

Table 5. Total number of closed cases awaiting quality assurance review by jurisdiction and financial year

Jurisdiction	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁵
ACT	81	143	7	2	74
NSW	876	3213	416	332	479
NT	55	162	22	10	55
QLD	529	1112	249	0	51
SA	352	795	185	238	184
TAS	88	270	127	12	181
VIC	1291	3518	217	1,014	529
WA	489	1002	293	171	333
NZ	225	616	73	117	313
Total	3986	10,831	1,589	1,896	2,199

⁵ NCIS Unit quality assurance review of cases is up to date (quality review undertaken within three months of case closure) with the figures for 2022-23 representing cases closed in May and June 2023 due to be quality reviewed in July 2023.

NCIS data access

NCIS direct access is available to the following groups:



Death investigators are individuals who directly assist with the investigation of deaths reported to a coroner.⁶ They include coroners, coronial clerks, forensic pathologists and police assisting a coroner. Death investigators may utilise the NCIS in the investigation process to review circumstances and outcomes in similar cases occurring in any jurisdiction in Australia and New Zealand.



Third party users include researchers, universities, policymakers or government departments with a bona fide involvement in monitoring and preventing injury and death in the community. Ethical approval for research projects is required for access to the NCIS.



Data on-provision agencies are approved to on-provide NCIS data under certain conditions. Data on-provision agencies may be current approved third party researchers or may apply as new agencies for the sole purpose of data on-provision. They must have assessment processes in place to ensure that NCIS sourced data remains secure and will only be on-provided to receiving agencies for research or statistical purpose.

Approved death investigators

There were 151 new death investigators approved for NCIS access in 2022-23, primarily due to bulk requests received from two jurisdictions. There are active death investigator users in every jurisdiction represented in the NCIS, including staff at the coroners courts.

Table 6. Total number of active death investigators by jurisdiction and financial year⁷

Jurisdiction	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ACT	7	5	7
NSW	169	174	179
NT	4	4	6
QLD	7	8	46
SA	2	2	2
TAS	3	2	4
VIC	85	81	77

⁶ Death investigators undertaking research are required to apply as a third party user.

⁷ Active death investigators are defined as those who used their NCIS account at least once during the financial year. Statistics prior to 2020-21 are unavailable.

Jurisdiction	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
WA	7	9	7
NZ	24	19	20
Total	308	304	348

Approved third party research projects



The NCIS is a valuable and comprehensive database for research on suicide in Australia. It contains some coded information and in-depth information on text reports. These are very useful in conducting research to inform suicide prevention policy and practice. The database is easy to use.

The NCIS staff have been very supportive and helpful. They always provide prompt replies and assistances to our data queries. Our experience in using the NCIS for research has been extremely positive.

Dr Lay San Too, Centre for Mental Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne

There were 92 active third party research projects utilising NCIS data as at 30 June 2023. Of these, 13 were new projects that commenced in the 2022-23 financial year. There were 19 projects completed and nine renewed in the same period.

The largest proportion of projects as at 30 June 2023 were from academic institutions (48%), followed by government agencies (29%). Major focus areas across all active projects included intentional self-harm, land vehicles and pharmaceutical substances.

Five projects being undertaken by NCIS core funders continued to access and utilise NCIS data throughout 2022-23:

- Australian Institute of Criminology (two projects): The National Homicide Monitoring Program and National Deaths in Custody Program
- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission: Monitoring consumer product related deaths nationally
- Safe Work Australia (two projects): Enumeration and analysis of work-related fatalities in Australia and Improving Safe Work Australia's understanding of the incidence and causes of work-related diseases in Australia.

Table 7. Total number of approved new and renewed third party projects for access to NCIS by financial year

Projects	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
New ⁸	17	15	22	14	13
Renewed	23	8	1	4	9
Completed	22	15	13	20	19
Active projects at end of financial year	91	89	104	98	92

The ethics approval period changed from three to five years during 2019–20. As a result, the number of full renewal applications decreased for a period but has now risen again in line with the first round of five year approvals requiring renewal.

Approved data extracts

Data extracts may be requested by approved third party and death investigator users, for NCIS data that cannot be exported or for complex searches that cannot be conducted through the online interface.

There were 10 data extracts completed and delivered to approved NCIS users in 2022-23.

Approved data on-provision agencies

Data on-provision refers to when an organisation that holds data sourced from the NCIS data wants to release, or 'on-provide', that data to external parties. An organisation can apply to the NCIS to become an approved Providing agency, which enables them to provide this data to Receiving agencies (the external parties) for research or statistical purposes that will benefit the wider community. In many cases, these applications will be to on-provide the Cause of Death Unit Record File (COD URF), which is held by the Australian Coordinating Registry but contains NCIS sourced data and thus requires NCIS Unit approval.

Table 8. Total number of data on-provision applications by financial year

Projects	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
New ⁹	1	0	0	0	0
Renewed	0	3	3	2	2

⁸ Refers to new and approved projects

⁹ Refers to new and approved projects

Data reporting

The NCIS Unit produced a total of 59 data reports at the request of coroners, death investigators and external parties (36 to coroners and death investigators, and 23 to external parties). The reports are used as evidence to inform public discussion and decision making.

Table 9. Total number of reports prepared by NCIS for death investigators and external parties by financial year

Service	Organisation	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Coronial report	Coroners courts and supporting agencies	32	38	38	44	36
Data report	External parties	19	27	25	22	18
	Media organisations	2	2	-	1	5
Total		53	67	63	67	59

NCIS coronial report service



We have been the recipients of targeted data reports on several occasions that were focussed on particular cohorts of reportable deaths. The data reports were invaluable in providing important information to either be referred to in the State Coroner's annual report, or to assist coroners in research as to the prevalence of particular types of death within the state or nationally.

The extent to which the NCIS go to ensuring that the data is correct, accurate and quality controlled, provides us with the utmost of confidence and assurance as to the reliability of the report, and the degree of confidence that can be applied when using or referring to the data.

The turnaround times for receiving the reports that are often intricate has always surpassed our expectations, and as such we are extremely grateful to staff at NCIS for being an invaluable source to the court when required.

Mirko Amidzic, Coroner's Court of Western Australia

There were 36 coronial reports delivered in 2022–23, fewer than the previous year, but similar to prior years.

National Coronial Information System

Over 16 per cent (n=6) of these reports examined natural cause deaths, 13.9 per cent examined intentional self-harm (n=5), and 11.1 per cent examined drug and alcohol-related deaths (n=4).

The largest proportion of coronial report requests were made by New South Wales (58.3%, n=21), followed by South Australia and Victoria (11.1%, n=4 reports each) and Tasmania and Western Australia (5.6%, n=2 reports each).

An additional request was completed but did not result in the preparation of a report due to no results identified. There were two coronial report requests made that did not proceed.

[View the list of NCIS coronial reports in](#)

Appendix A – NCIS Coronial reports

NCIS data report service



The team at the NCIS understood our requirements clearly and provided us a report on self-harm deaths by occupation. The data report has allowed our team to gain insight into to topic and has informed our internal strategies and policy work. Given the quality of output, we look forward to working with the NCIS again in the future.

Jason Delgado, Suicide Prevention Australia

Data reports may be used as supporting evidence for external parties with an interest in death and injury prevention and can provide vital information regarding community safety. All information provided is non-identifying.

There were 23 data reports delivered in 2022–23, the same number as the previous year. There were three reports which provided data on intentional self-harm. Two reports were provided relating to each of the following topics: child deaths, deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, drugs and alcohol, fires, medical incidents, non-pharmaceutical substances and vehicle incidents.

The largest proportion (47.8%) of these data reports (n=11) were requested by government, regulatory or statutory agencies. Five data reports were requested by media organisations.

A further nine data report requests were made but did not proceed.

[View the list of NCIS data to external parties in Appendix B – NCIS Data reports](#)

Commonwealth reporting requirements

The NCIS Unit delivered three mortality reports to the [Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care](#), a requirement of the partnership agreement held between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NCIS Unit. These reports included:

- NCIS Injury mortality data report 2020
- NCIS Drug mortality data report 2020
- NCIS Intentional self-harm mortality data report 2020

The NCIS Unit also delivered six reports to the [Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts](#) in

accordance with the updated funding agreement between the Department and the NCIS Unit. The *NCIS Fatal facts: Transport-related deaths* report provides case summaries and recommendations published in *NCIS Fatal facts* in 2022-23 that involved transport and traffic related incidents. The *Vehicle incident deaths in Australia* report provides statistics on vehicle incident deaths from 2010, with the latest report including data up to the end of 2020.

Data publishing

The NCIS Unit contributes to the assessment of mortality trends in coronial data by:

- promoting the unique value of the NCIS
- supporting evidence-based decisions in death and injury prevention
- enhancing public awareness of mortality risks and trends.

These aims are operationalised through our publications, tools and showcasing externally produced research using NCIS data.

All NCIS publications which include data and case summaries require coronial approval before release.

Facts sheets

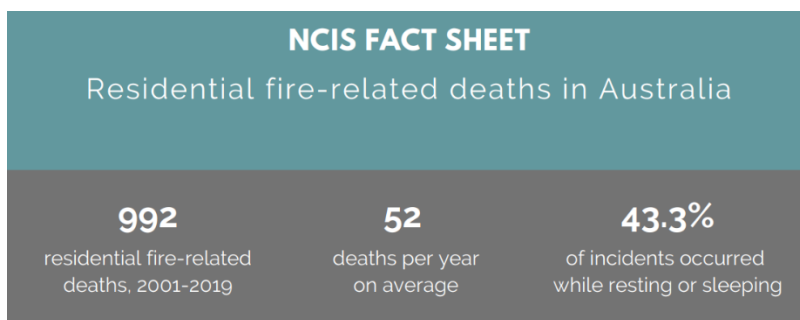
NCIS fact sheets are unique NCIS products, free and publicly available via the [NCIS website](#). They include statistical information on deaths reported to a coroner and cover specific topics of public interest. Fact sheets aim to raise awareness of mortality risks and to inform death and injury prevention strategies.

To ensure data reported is statistically representative of the collection, data is only released via NCIS fact sheets when 80 per cent of cases per jurisdiction per reporting year have been closed in the NCIS. For each jurisdiction it is anticipated that an 80 per cent case closure threshold for each calendar year be met 24 months after the reference period ends. This allows the NCIS Unit to update the cases available for reporting each January and deliver products and services in accordance with our governance requirements.

Fact sheet preparation and publication for 2022–23 was significantly impacted due to insufficient closure of 2020 cases in some jurisdictions. All fact sheets scheduled for publication in the 1 July to 31 December 2022 period were published; however, none of the six fact sheets scheduled for the 1 January to 30 June 2023 period were published, and publication of fact sheets for 2023–24 has been delayed.

The NCIS Unit has continued to work with the relevant coronial courts regarding improving case closure for the 2020 and 2021 calendar years.

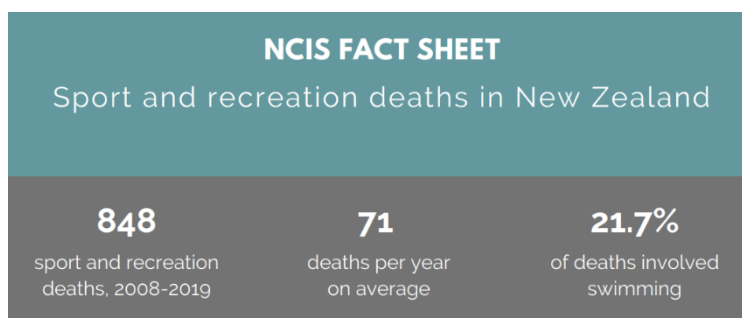
The NCIS Unit published three new fact sheets in 2022–23:



The *Residential fire-related deaths in Australia* fact sheet was released in September 2022 as an update to a previously released fact sheet.



The *Intentional self-harm deaths of farmers and farm workers in Australia* fact sheet was released in October 2022.



The *Sport and recreation deaths in New Zealand* fact sheet was released in November 2022. This is the first fact sheet produced as part of the common interest series for New Zealand data and represents an expansion of the NCIS Unit's fact sheet offering.

Fatal facts

A coroner may make recommendations as part of their inquiry into a death. Recommendations are made to help prevent similar deaths from occurring in the future.

Subject to coronial approval, the NCIS Unit publishes summaries of Australian¹⁰ cases in which a coroner has made a recommendation. These summaries are made available via [Fatal facts search](#), an interactive search tool allowing users to search by pre-defined case categories to identify cases relevant to the selected category.

The NCIS Unit published five editions of *Fatal facts* in 2022–23.

[View Fatal facts](#)

NCIS data for external research publications

The NCIS database is available for direct access by researchers with ethically approved research projects. There were 92 active projects utilising NCIS data as at 30 June 2023. Many of these research projects result in professional and peer reviewed publications which are often cited by media outlets and subsequently inform public discussion.

Several long-term NCIS research projects continued to publish routine reports in the 2022–23 year including:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics – *Causes of death*
- Australian Institute of Criminology – *Homicide in Australia 2020–21* and *Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22* statistical reports (NCIS core funder)
- Monash University – Victorian State Trauma System and Registry Annual Report: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
- NSW Ombudsman – *NSW child deaths*
- Royal Life Saving Society Australia – *National Drowning Report 2022*
- Safe Work Australia – *Work related fatalities* (NCIS core funder)
- Surf Life Saving Australia – National Coastal Safety Report 2022.

Many NCIS projects produce academic publications as an outcome of the research. Some examples from 2022–23 include:

Peden, A.E., Daw, S. and Lawes, J.C. (2022). Preliminary evaluation of the impact of mandatory life jacket laws at declared high-risk rock platforms on unintentional rock fishing drowning deaths. *Injury Prevention*, p.ip-2022-044724.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1136/ip-2022-044724>.

Darke, S., Zahra, E., Duflou, J., Peacock, A., Farrell, M. and Lappin, J. (2023). Characteristics and circumstances of volatile solvent misuse-related death in Australia, 2000–2021. *Clinical Toxicology*, pp.1–6. Doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/15563650.2023.2184243>.

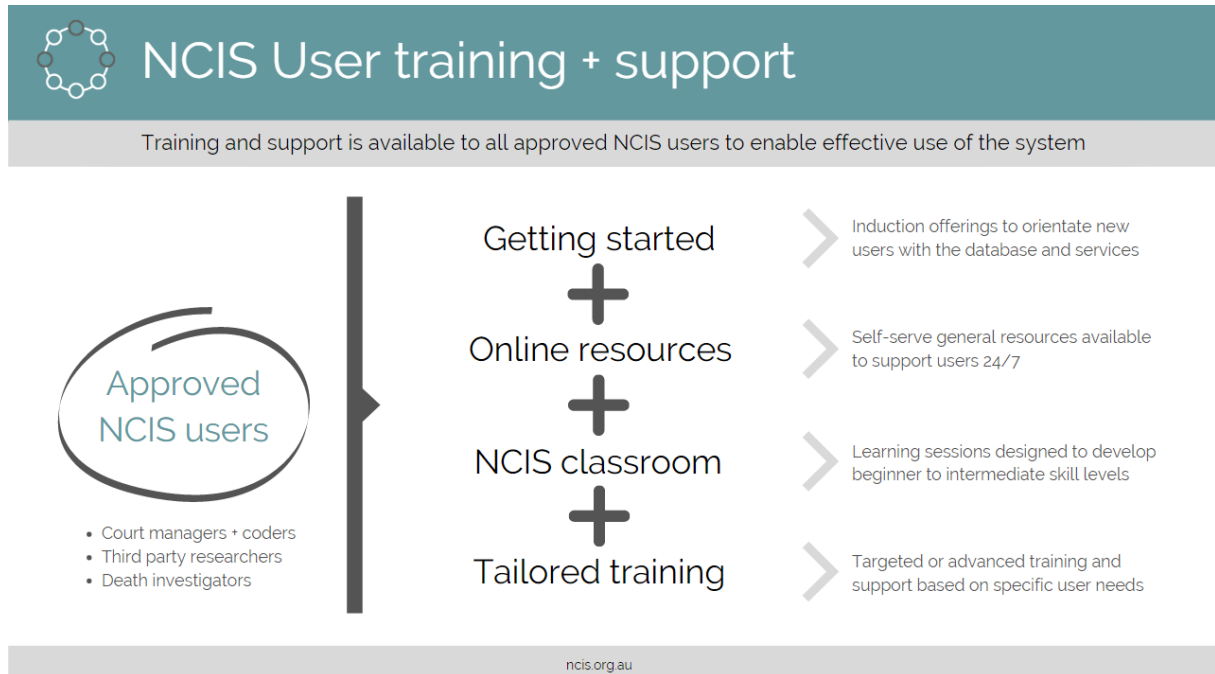
¹⁰ New Zealand cases are not included in Fatal facts search from April 2013 onwards, or in PDF editions from 37 onwards. [New Zealand coronial recommendations](#) are published by Coronial Services of New Zealand

Petrie, K., Spittal, M., Zeritis, S., Phillips, M., Deady, M., Forbes, D., Bryant, R., Shand, F. and Harvey, S.B. (2022). Suicide among emergency service workers: a retrospective mortality study of national coronial data, 2001–2017. *Psychological Medicine*, pp.1–8.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1017/s0033291722002653>.

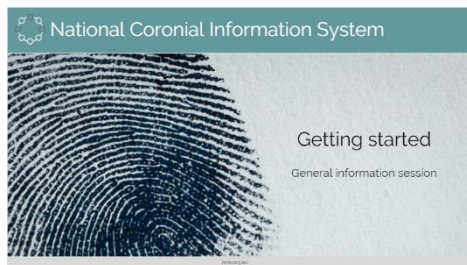
During 2022–23, the NCIS Unit improved the way researcher publications using NCIS data are showcased as part of the website transition. A new opportunity has been created for NCIS researchers to submit published works for inclusion on the NCIS website. The [Research](#) page can still be visited to explore previous publications and reports using NCIS data. Work is currently in progress to complete historical publication listings on the website.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

The NCIS Unit provides training and support to court staff, approved NCIS users, interested parties and students.



General information



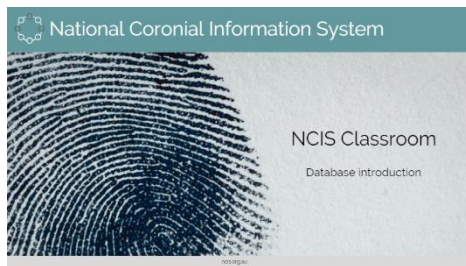
The NCIS General information session provides an overview of the NCIS – how it came about, what it is and how it works. Participants gain an understanding of how NCIS data may be accessed, and the services offered by the NCIS Unit. The session is delivered online and runs for approximately 40 minutes.

The NCIS Unit offers the general information session on a quarterly basis to coroners, court staff, core funders, approved third party researchers, data report recipients and others interested in NCIS data. These public sessions were held in August 2022, November 2022, March 2023 and May 2023.

Upon request, the general information session can be delivered for a specific target organisation. Six targeted sessions were held during 2022-23 for the following organisations:

- Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing
- Coroners Court of Queensland
- New Zealand Ministry of Justice
- Surf Life Saving Australia.

Database introduction session



The Database introduction session provides an orientation to each of the database screens and is ideal for new users and existing users wanting a refresh to help them get the most out of their approved system use. The session is delivered online and runs for approximately 30 minutes.

The NCIS Unit offers the database introduction session on a six-weekly cycle. Invitations are sent directly to approved NCIS users. Seven sessions were delivered during 2022-23.

Support for courts and coders

The NCIS Unit continued to provide support to coronial court staff responsible for entering the data that is transferred to the NCIS:

- The [NCIS Data dictionary](#) and [NCIS Coding manual](#) are references for those entering data used for the NCIS.
- Coding advice and tips specifically for NCIS coders are available at [How to code cases](#).
- Quality assurance (QA) reports provided to each jurisdiction give an overview of the outcomes of the NCIS Unit quality assurance reviews of closed cases and where applicable, provide details on areas of focus we are currently working on with jurisdictional coding staff. Quarterly QA summary reports are produced for coronial managers to identify overall QA trends including the progress on agreed areas of focus.
- Online coder training sessions are provided to introduce new coders within the jurisdictions to the processes and logic of how to enter data for upload to the NCIS. Training sessions were provided to coroners court staff members from the Australian Capital Territory, New Zealand, Queensland and Tasmania during 2022-23.

Support for third party researchers and death investigators

The NCIS Unit continues to increase the availability of database training for approved third party researchers and death investigators to ensure users maximise the value of their NCIS access. Tailored training sessions are delivered online via Microsoft Teams, in addition to support provided by email and phone. In addition, a series of [search guides](#) are available online.

Internship program

The NCIS Unit did not host any interns during 2022-23.

Read more about the [internship program](#)

FINANCIAL REPORT

Table 10. Statement of receipts and expenditure year ended 30 June 2022.

	June 2023 \$	June 2022 \$
Opening trust balance	669,357	762,855
Add receipts and income	1,441,610	1,351,514
Australian Government grants ^{1*}	1,129,683	1,112,181
New Zealand Government grants ²	94,378	92,983
User fees ³	217,549	146,350
Less payments and expenses	1,389,105	1,459,225
Depreciation and amortisation ⁴	0	4,886
Doubtful debt expense ^{5*}	(97,447)	98,058
Employee salaries and benefits	1,025,341	953,908
Information technology ^{6*}	395,316	333,168
Postage and communication ⁷	2,997	4,388
Printing, stationery and other office expenses ^{8*}	1,161	3
Staff training and development	2,118	374
Utilities and services	68,619	64,440
Net result from transactions	43,505	(107,711)
Add flows from liability movements	21,880	25,865
Employee benefit provisions ^{9*}	21,880	25,865
Less flows from asset movements	(12,362)	11,652
Prepaid salaries *	(2,580)	(2,403)
Accumulated depreciations ⁴	0	(4,886)
Accounts receivable ^{10*}	(107,228)	116,999
Doubtful debt provision ^{5*}	97,447	(98,058)
Net flow from movements	34,242	14,213
Closing trust balance	747,103	669,357

Explanatory notes for statement of receipts and expenditure

* The report's layout and 2022 figures differ from prior published reports due to updates that have been made to the presentation of the financial report to outline to the reader how transactions and movements more clearly have impacted the trust's balance for the year and amendments that have been made to the 2022 figures.

1. Refer to the next section Government funding contributions for more details.
2. Refer to the next section Government funding contributions for more details.
3. User pay income includes annual fees from third party researchers and fees from data reports.
4. Depreciation Expense and the corresponding Accumulated Depreciation movement was lower due to computer and communication assets being fully depreciated.
5. Doubtful Debt Expense and the corresponding Provision are estimates recognised to cover potential receivables issued but not collected. A significantly higher Doubtful Debt Provision was raised in 2021/22 but reversed in 2022/23 as receivables issued were ultimately collected.
6. Information technology expenditure include payments to the NCIS' IT service provider and expenditure required for servers and various software licences.
7. Postage and communication expenses decreases were caused by higher than usual mobile phone usage in the prior year required to support business operations.
8. Printing, Stationery, and Other Office Expenses were higher due to advertising.
9. Provisions for employee benefits or entitlements consist of amounts for annual leave and long service leave accrued by employees. Provisions are recognised when the NCIS Unit has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. There was no significant leave taken throughout the year.
10. Accounts Receivable balance significantly reduced in 2022-23 due to the collection of receivables issued in 2021/22.

Government funding contributions

The following funding contributions were made by governments this financial year:

Table 11. Breakdown of funding by agency in 2022-23.

Jurisdiction	Agency	Amount contributed \$AU (GST exclusive)
Commonwealth of Australia	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)	19,177
	Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)	25,569
	Department of Health and Aged Care	419,000
	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications	30,906
	SafeWork Australia	98,340
	Commonwealth of Australia total	592,992
Australian states and territories	Attorney Generals Department (SA)	39,817
	Department of Community and Justice (NSW)	169,995
	Department of Justice and Community Safety (VIC)	137,020
	Department of Justice (TAS)	12,919
	Department of Justice (WA)	52,570
	Department of Justice and Attorney General (NT)	5,545
	Department of Justice and Attorney General (QLD)	110,225
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate (ACT)	8,600
Australian state and territories total	536,691	
New Zealand	Ministry of Justice	94,378
	New Zealand total	94,378
Total grants received from government agencies		1,224,061

APPENDIX A – NCIS CORONIAL REPORTS

The NCIS Unit prepared and issued 36 coronial reports during 2022–23:

Australian Capital Territory

There were no reports issued to the Australian Capital Territory in this financial year.

New South Wales

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22-22	Drug-related deaths in custody in Australia	Jul–Sep 2022
CR22-25C	External cause deaths in New South Wales 2019-2022	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-25D	Natural cause deaths in New South Wales 2019-2022	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-26C	External cause deaths in New South Wales 2019-2022	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-26D	Natural cause deaths in New South Wales 2019-2022	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-30	Infant deaths associated with COVID-19	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-31	Hanging deaths in correctional facilities in Australia	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-32	Maternal deaths involving ruptured ectopic pregnancy in Australia	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-36	Intentional self-harm deaths involving helium and nitrogen in Australia	Oct–Dec 2022
CR23-01	Residential fire-related deaths in New South Wales	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-02	Coronial recommendations regarding skiing incident deaths in Australia and New Zealand	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-03	Electrocution deaths involving apprentices in New South Wales	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-06A	Natural cause deaths in NSW	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-06B	External cause deaths in NSW	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-10A	Natural cause deaths in New South Wales	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-10B	External cause deaths in New	Apr–Jun 2023

National Coronial Information System

Reference	Title	Issued
	South Wales	
CR23-11	Deaths involving Group A streptococcus pneumonia and sepsis	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-12	Natural and external cause deaths in New South Wales	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-15	Deaths of Estia Aged Care, Thurgoona residents	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-16	Re-issue of CR22-13 – Sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate-related deaths in Australia	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-17	Fall-related deaths in New South Wales	Apr–Jun 2023

Northern Territory

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22-33	Intentional self-harm deaths of Australian Defence Force members in the Northern Territory	Oct–Dec 2022

Queensland

Reference	Title	Issued
CR23-04	Deaths involving adverse reactions to metronidazole	Jan–Mar 2023

South Australia

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22-23	Peritonitis deaths due to PEG tube feeding incidents in Australia	Jul–Sep 2022
CR22-28	Deaths associated with vaccine induced thrombotic conditions	Oct–Dec 2022
CR22-35	Unintentional deaths due to LPG inhalation in South Australia	Oct–Dec 2022
CR23-07	Diphenhydramine-related deaths in Australia	Jan–Mar 2023

National Coronial Information System

Tasmania

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22-24	Tractor runover deaths of farmers in Australia	Oct–Dec 2022
CR23-14	Intentional self-harm deaths of paramedics in Australia	Apr–Jun 2023

Victoria

Reference	Title	Issued
CR23-05	Deaths associated with oleoresin capsicum spray	Jan–Mar 2023
CR23-08	Train-related deaths in Australia and New Zealand	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-09	Unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning deaths in Victoria	Apr–Jun 2023
CR23-13	Deaths reported to coroners in Victoria	Apr–Jun 2023

Western Australia

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22-21	Deaths of persons under 18 years reported to a Western Australian coroner, 2021-22	Jul–Sep 2022
CR22-27	Intentional self-harm deaths involving gambling in Australia	Oct–Dec 2022

New Zealand

Reference	Title	Issued
CR22=34	Deaths due to alcoholic ketoacidosis in New Zealand	Oct–Dec 2022

APPENDIX B – NCIS DATA REPORTS

External parties

The NCIS Unit prepared and issued 23 coronial approved data reports during 2022–23 to external parties (including media outlets):

Reference	Title	Client	Issued
DR22-18	Intentional self-harm deaths by specified occupation in Australia	Police Federation of Australia	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-19	Intentional self-harm deaths of construction trades workers in Australia	University of Newcastle	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-23	Autopsy examination frequency for Australian coronial cases 2006–2019	Forensic Science South Australia	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-20	Dichloromethane-related deaths in Australia	Therapeutic Goods Administration	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-22	Deaths of Indigenous people in New South Wales	University of Sydney	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-21	Deaths of LGBTIQ persons reported to a New South Wales coroner	NSW Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-24	Tramadol, pregabalin and quetiapine-related deaths in Queensland	Queensland Police Service	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-25	Fire-related deaths in multi-storey buildings in Australia	Australian Building Codes Board	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-29	Deaths of females and children in Australia	Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs	Oct–Dec 2022
DR22-31	Assault deaths involving family violence in the Northern Territory	The Equality Institute	Oct–Dec 2022
DR22-26	Fire-related deaths in residential buildings in	Australian Building Codes Board	Oct–Dec 2022

National Coronial Information System

Reference	Title	Client	Issued
	Australia		
DR22-33	Child deaths involving bunk beds and elevated beds in Australia	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	Oct–Dec 2022
DR22-34	Pedal cyclist deaths in Australia	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	Oct–Dec 2022
DR23-02	Chiropractor treatment-related deaths in Australia	Forensic Science South Australia	Jan–Mar 2023
DR23-03	Intentional self-harm deaths of employed people by occupation in Australia	Suicide Prevention Australia	Apr–Jun 2023
DR23-06	Gynaecological laparoscopy-related deaths in Australia	Dr Gerald Lawson	Apr–Jun 2023
DR23-07	Bromoxynil-related deaths in Australia and New Zealand	Therapeutic Goods Administration	Apr–Jun 2023
DR23-12	Child deaths involving bassinets and car seats in Australia	Mike Lumley	Apr–Jun 2023

Media outlets

Reference	Title	Client	Issued
DR22-27	Deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females in Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	Jul–Sep 2022
DR22-27A	Deaths of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females in Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	Oct–Dec 2022
DR22-35	Deaths of people experiencing homelessness in Australia	The Guardian	Apr–Jun 2023
DR23-08	Alcohol, heroin and methamphetamine-related deaths in Australia	Herald Sun	Apr–Jun 2023

National Coronial Information System

Reference	Title	Client	Issued
DR23-09	Vehicle incident deaths in Australia	Herald Sun	Apr–Jun 2023