SNAPSHOTS - 2006

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

♦ Total 3,14,704 accidental deaths in the country during the year 2006.
♦ A total of 5,96,656 cases of ‘Un-Natural Accidents’ caused 2,93,202 deaths and rendered 4,79,294 people injured during 2006.
♦ Male Female Victim Ratio — 77:23.
♦ 7.0 per cent increase in Accidental Deaths was reported over the previous year.
  ♣ 4.1 per cent decrease in deaths by causes attributable to nature.
  ♣ 7.9 per cent increase in deaths by un-natural causes.
♦ Maharashtra accounting for 9.3 per cent of country’s population has reported almost one fifth (19.2%) of accidental deaths due to unnatural causes. Madhya Pradesh accounting for only 6.0 per cent of the country’s population has reported 9.3 per cent per cent of such deaths.
♦ Males out-numbered females in all kinds of accidental casualties due to unnatural causes at the National level except ‘Fire Accidents’ (where 67.9 per cent females were killed as compared to 32.1 per cent males).
♦ The major un-natural causes of Accidental Deaths were (i) Road Accidents (36.1%), (ii) Railway Accidents (8.8%), (iii) Drowning (8.7%), (iv) Poisoning (8.0%) and (v) Fire and Sudden Deaths (6.6% each).
♦ A total of 4,23,426 'Traffic Accidents' were reported during the year comprising of 3,94,432 'Road Accidents', 2,829 'Rail-Road Accidents' and 26,165 'Other Railway Accident'. It is observed that the rate of deaths per thousand vehicles has changed from 1.4 in 2002 to 1.5 in 2006.
♦ 'Road Accidents' in the country have increased by 1.0 per cent during 2006 compared to 2005.
♦ 22.6 per cent victims of Road Accident were occupants of 'Truck/Lorry'.
♦ Rate of Accidental Deaths per thousand vehicles was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.5 followed by Sikkim at 5.2.
♦ The month-wise distribution of 'Road Accidents' has shown maximum number of accidents during May (37,019) and December (34,379) and least in the Month of July (30,827).
♦ Maximum 'Road Accidents' (62,023) were reported during 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
♦ Maximum 'Rail-Road Accidents' occurred during the month of May (291).
♦ The maximum number of 'Other Railway Accidents' were reported during the months of October (2,446) and September (2,349).
♦ Tamil Nadu has reported maximum number (55,145) Road accidents accounting for 14.0 per cent of such accidents in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported 814 cases (28.8%) of Rail-Road accidents and Maharashtra has reported 8,210 cases (31.4%) of other Railway accidents.
♦ The share of accidental deaths due to causes attributable to Nature has decreased from 7.6 per cent in 2005 to 6.8 per cent in 2006.

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ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

- 11.1 per cent victims of accidental deaths attributable to nature were due to Lightning.
- Only 0.4 per cent victims of accidental deaths attributable to nature were due to Epidemic.
- Children's population (up to 14 years age) as per census 2001 was 30.4 per cent of the total population; accidental deaths of children accounted for 7.1 per cent of total such deaths.
- 8.8 per cent victims of Un-natural Accident were due to Rail-Road & other Railway Accident.
- Most of the victims of accidents were aged between 15 to 44 years. This group of people has accounted for nearly two-third (60.5%) of all persons killed in accidents in the country during the year.
- D & N Haveli has reported highest rate of accidental deaths, reporting 88.0 deaths per lakh population as compared to National average of 28.1.
- 66.7 per cent (4 out of 6) deaths attributable to nature in Lakshadweep were due to Drowning and 72.9 per cent (62 out of 85) deaths due to un-natural causes in Nagaland were due to Road Accidents alone.
- Lakshadweep has reported a major increase of 100 per cent (3 deaths in 2005 to 6 deaths in 2006) followed by Nagaland (65 deaths in 2005 to 93 deaths in 2006 i.e. an increase of 43.1%) while A & N Island has shown a decline of 93.5 per cent (2,858 in 2005 to 187 in 2006) during 2006.
- The lowest accidental death rate was reported from Nagaland (4.3).
- ‘Accidental Death’ rate was highest in Rajkot (75.7) among cities.
- Patna city has reported 525.0 per cent increase in accidental deaths (from 56 in 2005 to 350 in 2006).
- Delhi city among 35 mega cities has reported the highest number of deaths by causes attributable to Nature (32.6%) followed by Ahmedabad (30.1%).
- Delhi city has accounted for 74.4 per cent of Deaths due to un-natural causes - ‘Other Railway Accidents’ in 35 cities.
- 92.5 per cent and 92.3 per cent of total un-natural accidental deaths were due to ‘Road Accidents’ alone in Madurai and Asansol.
- Kolkata, the second largest city in terms of population (12.3 per cent of the population of all mega cities) among 35 cities after Mumbai (15.2%), reported accidental death rate of 7.4 as compared to 55.1 reported by Mumbai.
- 100 per cent deaths attributable to Nature reported from Lucknow City and Pune City were due to Cold and Exposure and Lightning respectively.
SUICIDES

- 13 Suicides took place every hour.
- More than one lakh persons (1,18,112) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2006.
- It is observed that social and economic causes have led most of the males to commit suicides whereas emotional and personal causes have mainly driven females to end their lives.
- Suicides because of ‘Family Problems’ (26.1%) and ‘Illness’ (22.5%) combined accounted for 48.6 per cent of total Suicides.
- The number of suicides due to ‘Illegitimate Pregnancy’ showed a significant increase of 56.1 per cent.
- 1 each in every 3 suicide victims was a youth (15-29 years) and middle aged (30-44 years)
- The overall male:female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2006 was 64:36, however, the proportion of Boys : Girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) was 48:52.
- Nearly 47.0 per cent of the suicide victims were married males while 25.3 per cent were married females.
- Nearly one-fifth of the senior citizens being suicide victims (19%) belonged to Kerala.
- 72.2 per cent of the suicide victims were married while 20.7 per cent were un-married.
- 24.5 per cent of the suicide victims were middle educated and 24.1 per cent were primary educated.
- More than 1 suicide for every 5 suicide is committed by a Housewife.
- 41 per cent of suicide victims were self employed while only 7.5 per cent were unemployed and 11.5 per cent were salaried.
- Government servants were merely 1.8 per cent of the total suicide victims.
- West Bengal (13.3%), Maharashtra (13.1%), Andhra Pradesh (11.2%), Tamil Nadu (10.5%) and Karnataka (10.3%) contributed 58.4 per cent of total suicide victims.
- Maharashtra has reported the highest number of suicidal deaths during the years 2002-2004, accounting for 13.2 per cent, 13.3 per cent & 13.0 per cent of total such deaths in the country, but its share went down to 12.7 per cent and 13.1 per cent of total suicides in 2005 and 2006.
- Southern States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have accounted for 39.6 per cent of total suicides reported in the country.
- Pondicherry has reported 50.2 suicidal deaths per one lakh of population as against the National average of 10.5.
- There was not a single case of suicide in Lakshadweep in 2005, however, 2 cases were reported in 2006.

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SUICIDES

♦ It is observed that 14.8 per cent (364 out of 2,464) of children (upto 14 years) who committed suicides belonged to Andhra Pradesh.

♦ Pondicherry reported the highest rate of suicide (50.2) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (33.6), Kerala (26.8), Sikkim (25.0) and Tripura (22.3).

♦ The State which has reported significant increase in Suicides in 2006 over 2005 was Arunachal Pradesh (an increase of 84.3%).

♦ The highest number of Mass/Family Suicides cases were reported from Chhattisgarh (131) followed by Kerala and Rajasthan (29 each) out of total of 237 cases.

♦ 35.5 per cent of the suicide victims consumed poison; 32.8 per cent of the victims died by hanging, 8.7 per cent by Fire/Self-Immolation and 7.3 per cent by Drowning. The trend of Suicide by Hanging has increased during last 3 years, 31.2 per cent in 2004, 32.1 per cent in 2005 & 32.8 per cent in 2006 while Suicide by poisoning showed a decreasing trend from 37.5 per cent, 36.6 per cent & 35.5 per cent in 2004, 2005 & 2006 respectively.

♦ Chennai (2,427), Bangalore (2,008), Delhi (1,296) and Mumbai (1,195) the four cities together have reported 50 per cent of the total suicides reported from 35 mega cities.

♦ Chennai city has reported the highest rate of 37.8 and Amritsar and Kolkata reported the lowest rate at 1.5 only among 35 cities.

♦ The pattern of suicides reported from 35 cities showed that 'Hanging' (41.5%), 'Poisoning' (20.6%) and 'Fire/Self Immolation' (13.8%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities.

♦ There is Significant increase in number of suicides (94.4%) in Ludhiana (from 36 in 2005 to 70 in 2006) while Dhanbad showed sharp decline of 54.6 per cent (from 141 suicides in 2005 to 64 suicides in 2006.

♦ The suicide rate in cities (12.8) was higher as compared to All-India suicide rate (10.5).