ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

♦ Total 3,57,021 accidental deaths in the country during the year 2009.
♦ A total of 6,47,904 cases of ‘Un-Natural Accidents’ caused 3,34,766 deaths and rendered 4,96,190 people injured during 2009.
♦ Male Female Victim Ratio — 77:23.
♦ 4.3% increase in Accidental Deaths was reported over the previous year.
  ◆ 7.2% decrease in deaths by causes attributable to nature.
  ◆ 5.2% increase in deaths by un-natural causes.
♦ Maharashtra accounting for 9.3% of country’s population has reported almost one sixth (17.5%) of accidental deaths due to unnatural causes. Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu accounting for 6.1% and 5.7% respectively of the country’s population have reported 9.8% and 8.6% respectively 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 57.5% of those killed were females as compared to 42.5% males).
♦ The major un-natural causes of Accidental Deaths were (i) Road Accidents (37.9%), (ii) Railway Accidents and Rail-Road Accidents (7.8%), (iii) Poisoning (8.0%), (iv) Drowning (7.7%), (v) Sudden Deaths (7.4%) and (vi) Fire Accidents (7.0%).
♦ A total of 4,51,283 ‘Traffic Accidents’ were reported during the year comprising 4,21,628 ‘Road Accidents’, 2,080 ‘Rail-Road Accidents’ and 27,575 ‘Other Railway Accidents’. It is observed that the rate of deaths per thousand vehicles has decreased from 1.5 in 2005 to 1.4 in 2009.
♦ Deaths in ‘Road Accidents’ in the country have increased by 7.3% during 2009 compared to 2008.
♦ 20.7% victims of Road Accidents were occupants of ‘Two Wheelers’.
♦ Rate of Accidental Deaths per thousand vehicles was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.7 followed by Sikkim at 4.0.
♦ The month-wise distribution of ‘Road Accidents’ has shown maximum number of accidents during May (38,928) and June (36,234) and least in the month of July (32,897).
♦ Maximum ‘Road Accidents’ (66,835) were reported during 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
♦ Maximum ‘Rail-Road Accidents’ occurred during the months of June (197) and January (187).
♦ The maximum number of ‘Other Railway Accidents’ were reported during the months of June (2,553), August (2,495) and September (2,494).
♦ Tamil Nadu has reported maximum number (60,794) of Road accidents accounting for 14.4% of such accidents in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported 1,262 cases (60.7%) of Rail-Road accidents and Maharashtra has reported 8,226 cases (29.8%) of other Railway accidents.
♦ The share of accidental deaths due to causes attributable to Nature has decreased from 7.0% in 2008 to 6.2% in 2009.

Cont...
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

- No deaths due to causes attributable to Nature have been reported from A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.
- 9.5% victims of accidental deaths attributable to nature were due to Lightning.
- Only 0.3% 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% of the total population; accidental deaths of children accounted for 6.4% of total such deaths.
- Most of the victims of accidents were aged between 15 to 44 years. This group of people has accounted for nearly two-third (60.7%) of all persons killed in accidents in the country during the year.
- Puducherry has reported highest rate of accidental deaths, reporting 88.1 deaths per lakh population as compared to National average of 30.5.
- 74.3% (208 out of 280) deaths attributable to nature in Chhattisgarh were due to Lightning and 78.1% (50 out of 64) deaths due to un-natural causes in Nagaland were due to Road Accidents alone.
- Lakshadweep has reported a major increase of 166.7% (3 deaths in 2008 to 8 deaths in 2009) followed by Sikkim (116 deaths in 2008 to 222 deaths in 2009 i.e. an increase of 91.4%) while Nagaland has shown a decline of 68.3% (230 in 2008 to 73 in 2009) during 2009.
- The lowest accidental death rate was reported from Nagaland (3.3).
- ‘Accidental Death’ rate was highest in Pune (90.0) among cities.
- Bhopal city has reported 324.2% increase in accidental deaths (from 248 in 2008 to 1,052 in 2009).
- Delhi city among 35 mega cities has reported the highest number of deaths by causes attributable to Nature (47.1%) followed by Hyderabad (15.0%).
- All natural accidental deaths in Lucknow and Surat were due to 'Cold and Exposure'.
- In Lucknow and Agra 94.6% and 80.6% respectively of total un-natural accidental deaths were due to 'Road Accidents' alone.
- Delhi city accounted for 25.1% deaths of bicycle riders, 18.8% deaths of pedestrians, 16.6% deaths of two-wheeler riders and 9.2% deaths of three-wheeler riders in 35 mega cities.
- Kolkata, the second largest city in terms of population (12.3% of the population of all mega cities) among 35 cities after Mumbai (15.2%), reported accidental death rate of 6.3 as compared to 52.3 reported by Mumbai.
SUICIDES

- 15 Suicides took place every hour.
- More than one lakh persons (1,27,151) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2009.
- 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’ (23.7%) and ‘Illness’ (21.0%) combined accounted for 44.7% of total Suicides.
- The number of suicides due to 'Unemployment' and 'Professional / Career Problem' showed a relatively higher increase of 18.8% and 15.1% respectively.
- 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 2009 was 64:36, however, the proportion of Boys : Girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) was 51:49.
- Nearly 45.8% of the suicide victims were married males while 24.6% were married females.
- Five States – Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh – accounted for 54.7% of suicide victims in the age group 60 years and above.
- 70.4% of the suicide victims were married while 21.9% were un-married.
- 23.4% of the suicide victims were primary educated and 23.7% were middle educated.
- 1 suicide for every 5 suicides is committed by a Housewife.
- 39.8% of suicide victims were self employed while only 7.8% were un-employed and 12.1% were salaried.
- Government servants were merely 1.3% of the total suicide victims.
- West Bengal (11.5%), Andhra Pradesh (11.4%), Tamil Nadu (11.3%), Maharashtra (11.2%) and Karnataka (9.6%) contributed 55.0% of total suicide victims.
- West Bengal has reported the third highest number (accounting for 12.1%) of suicidal deaths during the year 2007, highest number of suicide victims (accounting for 11.9%) in 2008 and highest number of suicide victims (accounting for 11.5%) of total suicides in 2009.
- Southern States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have accounted for 39.2% of total suicides reported in the country.
- Puducherry has reported 47.2 suicidal deaths per one lakh of population as against the National average of 10.9.
SUICIDES

- About half (54.5%) children suicide victims belonged to four states – Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu out of 2,951 suicide victims.
- Puducherry reported the highest rate of suicide (47.2) followed by Sikkim (39.9), A & N Islands (31.0), Kerala (25.3) and Chhattisgarh (24.4).
- Uttarakhand has reported significant increase in Suicides in 2009 over 2008 (an increase of 79.1%) followed by Mizoram (68.3%).
- The highest number of Mass/Family Suicides cases were reported from Bihar (26) followed by Kerala (13) and Gujart (10) out of 59 cases.
- 33.6% of the suicide victims consumed poison; 31.5% of the victims died by hanging, 9.2% by Fire/Self-Immolation and 6.1% by Drowning. The trend of Suicide by Hanging has been mixed during last 3 years (31.7% in 2007, 32.2% in 2008 and 31.5% in 2009) while Suicide by Poisoning has shown static trend in 2007 and 2008 (34.8% in 2007, 34.8% in 2008 and 33.6% in 2009).
- Bengaluru (2,167), Chennai (1,412), Delhi (1,215) and Mumbai (1,051) – the four cities together have reported almost 43.3% of the total suicides reported from 35 mega cities.
- Bengaluru city has reported the highest rate of 38.1 and Kolkata reported the lowest rate at 1.5 only among 35 cities.
- The pattern of suicides reported from 35 cities showed that ‘Hanging’ (44.5%), ‘Poisoning’ (20.6%) and ‘Fire/Self Immolations’ (12.6%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities.
- There is significant increase in number of suicides (206.3%) in Indore (from 32 in 2008 to 98 in 2009) while Ludhiana showed sharp decline of 37.0% (from 81 suicides in 2008 to 15 suicides in 2009).
- The suicide rate in cities (12.5) was higher as compared to All-India suicide rate (10.9).