

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

- ◆ Total 3,84,649 accidental deaths in the country during the year 2010.
- ◆ A total of 6,78,326 cases of 'Un-Natural Accidents' caused 3,59,583 deaths and rendered 5,03,932 people injured during 2010.
- ◆ Male Female Victim Ratio — 78:22.
- ◆ 7.7% increase in Accidental Deaths was reported over the previous year.
 - ♣ 14.0% increase in deaths by causes attributable to nature.
 - ♣ 7.4% increase in deaths by un-natural causes.
- ◆ Maharashtra accounting for 9.3% of country's population has reported almost one sixth (16.7%) 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 9.3% and 8.4% 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 66.6% of those killed were females as compared to 33.4% 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 (7.8%), (iv) Drowning (7.7%), (v) Sudden Deaths (7.6%) and (vi) Fire Accidents (6.8%).
- ◆ A total of 4,61,757 'Traffic Accidents' were reported during the year comprising 4,30,654 'Road Accidents', 2,843 'Rail-Road Accidents' and 28,260 'Other Railway Accidents'. It is observed that the rate of deaths per thousand vehicles has decreased from 1.5 in 2006 to 1.3 in 2010.
- ◆ Maximum number of Traffic Accidental deaths occurred in the month of May (42,546) and during 6 PM to 9 PM (73,312).
- ◆ 73.3%, 66.5%, 53.5% and 53.5% of deaths in Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively were reported due to Road Accident.
- ◆ Deaths in 'Road Accidents' in the country have increased by 5.5% during 2010 compared to 2009.
- ◆ 26.5% victims of Road Accidents were occupants of 'Two Wheelers'.
- ◆ Rate of Accidental Deaths per thousand vehicles was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 6.3 followed by Bihar and Sikkim at 2.4 each.
- ◆ The month-wise distribution of 'Road Accidents' has shown maximum number of accidents during May (39,821) and March (37,861) and least in the month of September (32,898).
- ◆ Maximum 'Road Accidents' (69,282) were reported during 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- ◆ Maximum 'Rail-Road Accidents' occurred during the months of June (261) and March (258).
- ◆ The maximum number of 'Other Railway Accidents' were reported during the months of August (2,530), June (2,491) and May (2,482).

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- ◆ Tamil Nadu has reported maximum number (64,996) of Road accidents accounting for 15.1% of such accidents in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported 835 cases (29.4%) of Rail-Road accidents and Maharashtra has reported 8,369 cases (29.6%) of other Railway accidents.
- ◆ The share of accidental deaths due to causes attributable to Nature has increased from 6.2% in 2009 to 6.5% in 2010.
- ◆ No deaths due to causes attributable to Nature have been reported from Goa, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu.
- ◆ 10.5% victims of accidental deaths attributable to nature were due to Lightning.
- ◆ 1.4% of victims of accidental deaths was due to Landslide.
- ◆ Only 0.2% 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 (61.2%) of all persons killed in accidents in the country during the year.
- ◆ D & N Haveli has reported highest rate of accidental deaths, reporting 92.9 deaths per lakh population as compared to National average of 32.4.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ D & N Haveli has reported a major increase of 28.3% (205 deaths in 2009 to 263 deaths in 2010) followed by Mizoram (175 deaths in 2009 to 209 deaths in 2010 i.e. an increase of 25.1%) while Meghalaya has shown a decline of 20.2% (from 485 in 2009 to 387 in 2010) during 2010.
- ◆ The lowest accidental death rate was reported from Kolkata (6.1).
- ◆ 'Accidental Death' rate was highest in Pune (101.8) among cities.
- ◆ Bhopal city has reported 90.8% increase in accidental deaths (from 262 in 2009 to 500 in 2010) among 35 mega cities.
- ◆ Delhi city among 35 mega cities has reported the highest number of deaths by causes attributable to Nature (44.6%) followed by Bengaluru (16.3%).
- ◆ All natural accidental deaths in Lucknow and Surat were due to 'Cold and Exposure'.
- ◆ Mumbai has reported 18.9% of deaths due to unnatural causes followed by Delhi city (12.6%) among 35 mega cities.
- ◆ Among 35 mega cities, 91.6%, 74.9% and 60.0% deaths were reported due to road accident in Lucknow, Agra and Vishakhapatnam respectively.
- ◆ 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 6.1 as compared to 55.6 reported by Mumbai.

SUICIDES

- ◆ 15 Suicides took place every hour.
- ◆ More than one lakh persons (1,34,599) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2010.
- ◆ 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 percentage of suicides due to 'Property Dispute' and 'Death of dear person' showed a relatively higher increase of 48.0% and 28.9% respectively.
- ◆ The overall male:female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2009 was 65:35, however, the proportion of Boys : Girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) was 52:48.
- ◆ Nearly 70.5% of the suicide victims were married males while 67.0% were married females.
- ◆ Five States – Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh – accounted for 65.8% of suicide victims in the age group 60 years and above.
- ◆ 69.2% of the suicide victims were married while 30.8% were un-married.
- ◆ 26.3% of the suicide victims were primary educated and 22.7% were middle educated while 19.8% of victims of suicide were illiterate.
- ◆ 1 suicide for every 5 suicides is committed by a Housewife.
- ◆ 41.1% of suicide victims were self employed while only 7.5% were un-employed.
- ◆ Government servants were merely 1.4% of the total suicide victims.
- ◆ West Bengal (11.9%), Andhra Pradesh (11.8%), Tamil Nadu (12.3%), Maharashtra (11.8%) and Karnataka (9.4%) contributed 57.2% of total suicide victims.
- ◆ West Bengal has reported the highest number of suicide victims (accounting for 11.9%) in 2008 & 2009 and second highest in 2010 (accounting for 11.9%).
- ◆ Southern States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu including Maharashtra have accounted for 51.7% of total suicides reported in the country.
- ◆ Sikkim and Puducherry has reported 45.9 and 45.5 respectively suicidal deaths per one lakh of population as against the National average of 11.4.

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- ◆ More than (55.9%) children suicide victims belonged to five states – Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu out of 3,130 suicide victims.
- ◆ Sikkim reported the highest rate of suicide (45.9) followed by Puducherry (45.5), A & N Islands (36.1), Kerala (24.6) and Chhattisgarh (26.6).
- ◆ Tamil Nadu has reported significant increase in Suicides (16,561) in 2010 over 2009 (14,424) (an increase of 14.8%) followed by Maharashtra (from 14300 in 2009 to 15916 in 2010).
- ◆ The highest number of Mass/Family Suicides cases were reported from Bihar (23) followed by Kerala (22) and Madhya Pradesh (21) and Andhra Pradesh (20) out of 109 cases.
- ◆ 33.1% of the suicide victims consumed poison; 31.4% of the victims died by hanging, 8.8% by Fire/Self-Immolation and 6.2% by Drowning. The trend of Suicide by Hanging has been mixed during last 3 years (32.2% in 2008, 31.5% in 2009 and 31.4% in 2010) while Suicide by Poisoning has shown decreasing trend in 2007 and 2008 (34.8% in 2008, 33.6% in 2009 and 33.1% in 2010).
- ◆ Bengaluru (1,778), Chennai (1,325), Delhi (1,242) and Mumbai (1,192) – the four cities together have reported almost 40.5% of the total suicides reported from 35 mega cities.
- ◆ Jabalpur has reported the highest rate of 41.5 and Kolkata reported the lowest rate at 2.1 only among 35 cities.
- ◆ The pattern of suicides reported from 35 cities showed that 'Hanging' (44.5%), 'Poisoning' (20.6%) and 'Fire/Self Immolation' (12.6%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities.
- ◆ There is significant increase in number of suicides (136.5%) in Patna (from 63 in 2009 to 149 in 2010) while Dhanbad showed sharp decline of 60.5% (from 152 suicides in 2009 to 60 suicides in 2010).
- ◆ The suicide rate in cities (12.7) was higher as compared to All-India suicide rate (11.4).