

Accidental deaths

- ◆ A total 3,94,982 accidental deaths were reported in the country during the year 2012.
- ◆ A total of 6,99,804 cases of 'un-natural accidents' which caused 3,72,022 deaths and rendered 5,07,329 people injured were reported in country during 2012.
- ◆ Ratio of male fatality to female fatality due to un-natural accidents was — 77.6 : 22.4 .
- ◆ 1.0% increase in accidental deaths was reported during 2012 over the previous year.
 - ♣ 3.1% decrease in deaths by causes attributable to nature (from 23,690 in 2011 to 22,960 in 2012).
 - ♣ 1.3% increase in deaths by un-natural causes (from 3,67,194 in 2011 to 3,72,022 in 2012).
- ◆ Maharashtra accounting for 9.4% of country's population has reported almost one-sixth (15.7%) of accidental deaths followed by Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu accounting for 6.1% and 5.6% respectively of the country's population have reported 9.1% and 8.3% 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 66.4% of those killed were females as compared to 33.6% males).
- ◆ The major un-natural causes of accidental deaths were (i) 'Road accidents' (37.4%), (ii) 'Poisoning' (8.3%), (iii) 'Railway accidents and Rail-road accidents' (7.9%), (iv) 'Sudden deaths' (7.8%) , (v) 'Drowning' (7.4%) and (vi) 'Fire accidents' (6.3%).
- ◆ A total of 4,73,416 'Traffic accidents' were reported during the year comprising 4,40,042 'Road accidents', 1,762 'Rail-road accidents' and 31,612 'Other railway accidents'. It is observed that the rate of deaths per thousand vehicles has decreased from 1.3 in 2008 to 1.0 in 2012.
- ◆ Maximum number of traffic accidents occurred in the month of May (38,920) and during 1500 hrs to 1800 hrs (day) (73,672).
- ◆ 69.6%, 67.5%, 53.5% and 51.9% of deaths in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively were reported due to 'Road Accident'.
- ◆ Deaths due to 'road accidents' in the country have increased by 1.3% during 2012 over 2011.
- ◆ 23.2% victims of road accidents were occupants of 'two wheelers'.
- ◆ Rate of accidental deaths per thousand vehicles was highest in Bihar and West Bengal at 1.9(each) followed by Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh at 1.5(each).
- ◆ The month-wise distribution of 'road accidents' has shown maximum number of accidents during May (38,920) followed by April (38,474) while least number of road accidents were reported in the month of September (33,224).
- ◆ Maximum number of 'road accidents' (73,672) were reported during 1500 hrs to 1800 hrs
- ◆ Maximum 'rail-road accidents' occurred during the months of February (171).
- ◆ The maximum number of 'railway accidents' were reported during the months of May (2,827) followed by August and October (2,741 each).

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- ◆ Tamil Nadu has reported the maximum number of road accidents(67,757) accounting for 15.4% of such accidents in the country, Uttar Pradesh has reported 503 cases (28.5%) of 'rail-road' accidents and Maharashtra has reported 8,564 cases (27.1%) of railway accidents.
- ◆ The share of accidental deaths due to causes attributable to nature has decreased from 6.1% in 2011 to 5.8% in 2012.
- ◆ A total 22,960 accidental deaths due to natural causes were reported in the country during the year 2012
- ◆ Out of 22,960 accidental deaths attributable to natural causes, 9.9% deaths due to lightning, 5.4% deaths due to 'Heat Stroke' and 4.3% deaths due to 'cold & exposure' were reported during the year 2012.
- ◆ 5.7% of total accidental deaths were reported as children (upto 14 years) during the year 2012.
- ◆ Most of the victims of accidents deaths were under age group of 15 to 44 years. This group of people has accounted for more than half (59.9%) of all persons killed in accidents in the country during the year 2012.
- ◆ Puducherry has reported highest rate of accidental deaths, reporting 80.1 deaths per lakh population as compared to National average of 32.6.
- ◆ 100.0% deaths attributable to nature in Puducherry and Manipur were due to 'Starvation/Thirst' & 'Lightning' respectively and 69.6% (1,426 out of 2,048) deaths due to un-natural causes in Jammu & Kashmir were due to 'Road Accidents' alone.
- ◆ Nagaland has reported an increase of 23.9% in accidental deaths (71 deaths in 2011 to 88 deaths in 2012) followed by Mizoram (274 deaths in 2011 to 327 deaths in 2012 i.e. an increase of 19.3%) while Sikkim has shown a sharp decline of 44.9% (from 294 in 2011 to 162 in 2012) during 2012.
- ◆ The lowest accidental death rate was reported from Nagaland (3.9) as compared to 32.6 at the National level.
- ◆ 'Accidental death' rate was highest in Jabalpur (92.6) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Srinagar has reported 122.4% increase in accidental deaths (from 76 in 2011 to 169 in 2012) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Delhi city among 53 mega cities has reported the highest number of deaths by causes attributable to nature (57.6%) followed by Patna (15.3%).
- ◆ All natural accidental deaths in Lucknow, Allahabad and Srinagar were due to 'cold and exposure' whereas in Gwalior, Madurai, Malappuram, Thiruvananthapuram such deaths were due to 'lightning' during the year 2012.
- ◆ Mumbai has reported 13.5% of deaths due to un-natural causes followed by Delhi city (9.9%) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Among 53 mega cities, 97.6% and 81.2% deaths were reported due to road accident in Lucknow and Asansol respectively.
- ◆ Delhi city accounted for 16.1% deaths of pedestrians', 10.0% deaths due to car accidents and 9.5% deaths due to two wheelers, amongst 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Kolkata, the third largest city in terms of population (8.8% of the population of all mega cities), among 53 cities, after Mumbai (11.4%) and Delhi city (10.1%) reported accidental death rate of 5.6 as compared to 41.6 reported in Mumbai and 43.2 reported in Delhi city.

Suicides

- ◆ 15 Suicides took place every one hour during the year 2012.
- ◆ More than one lakh persons (1,35,445) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2012.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 'Family problems' (25.6%) and 'illness' (20.8%) have accounted for 46.4% of total Suicides in country during the year 2012.
- ◆ The percentage of suicides due to 'ideological causes/hero worshipping' showed a higher increase of 329.3%.
- ◆ The overall male : female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2012 was 65:35. However, the proportion of boys : girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) was 49:51.
- ◆ Nearly 71.6% of the suicide victims were married males while 67.9% were married females.
- ◆ Two States and Two UTs – Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and A & N Islands – accounted for 55.9% of suicide victims in the age group 60 years and above.
- ◆ 70.3% of the suicide victims were married.
- ◆ 23.0% each of the suicide victims were primary and middle educated while 19.7% of victims of suicide were illiterate.
- ◆ 1 suicide out of every 6 suicides was committed by a 'housewife'.
- ◆ 38.7% of suicide victims were 'self-employed' while only 7.4% were 'un-employed'.
- ◆ Government servants were merely constituted 1.4% of the total suicide victims.
- ◆ Students constituted 5.5% of the total suicide victims.
- ◆ Tamil Nadu (12.5%), Maharashtra (11.9%), West Bengal (11.0%), Andhra Pradesh (10.5%) and Karnataka (9.4%), together contributed 55.3% of total suicide victims.
- ◆ Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of suicide victims (accounting for 12.3%) in 2010, third highest in 2011 (accounting for 11.8%) and highest in 2012 (accounting for 14.0%).
- ◆ Southern States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu including Maharashtra have together accounted for 50.6% of total suicides reported in the country.
- ◆ Puducherry and Sikkim have reported 36.8 and 29.1 suicidal deaths per one lakh of population respectively as against the national average of 11.2.

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Suicides

- ◆ More than half of children suicide victims (55.8%) belonged to five states – West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh out of 2,738 suicide victims at all India level.
- ◆ Puducherry reported the highest rate of suicides (36.8) followed by Sikkim (29.1), Tamil Nadu (24.9) and Kerala (24.3).
- ◆ Mizoram has reported the highest increase of 92.2% Suicides (from 90 in 2011 to 173 in 2012) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (44.3%) (From 287 in 2011 to 414 in 2012).
- ◆ The highest number of Mass/Family Suicides cases were reported from Rajasthan (74) followed by Andhra Pradesh (18), Kerala (12), and Gujarat (3) out of 109 cases during the year 2012.
- ◆ 29.1% of the suicide victims consumed 'poison', 37.0% of the victims died by 'hanging', 8.4% by fire/self-immolation and 5.8% by 'drowning'. The mixed trend of suicide by 'hanging' was observed during last 3 years (31.4% in 2010, 33.2% in 2011 and 37.0 in 2012) while suicide by 'poisoning' has shown a declining trend (33.1% in 2010, 32.0% in 2011 and 29.1 in 2012).
- ◆ Among 53 mega cities, Bengaluru (1,989), Chennai (2,183), Delhi (1,397) and Mumbai (1,296) together have reported almost 35.9% of the total suicides reported from mega 53 cities.
- ◆ Jabalpur has reported the highest rate of 45.1 while Srinagar has reported the lowest rate at 0.9 (only) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ The pattern of suicides reported from 53 cities showed that 'hanging' (59.6%), 'poisoning' (16.6%) and 'fire/self immolation' (11.5%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities.
- ◆ There is significant increase in number of suicides (105.7%) in Ghaziabad (from 35 in 2011 to 72 in 2012) while Asansol showed sharp decline of 92.7% (from 331 suicides in 2011 to 24 suicides in 2012).
- ◆ The suicide rate in cities (11.9) was slightly higher as compared to all-India suicide rate (11.2).