

Accidental deaths

- ◆ A total of 4,00,517 accidental deaths were reported in the country during the year 2013.
- ◆ A total of 7,08,478 cases of 'un-natural accidents' which caused 3,77,758 deaths and rendered 5,05,368 people injured, were reported in country during 2013.
- ◆ Ratio of male fatality to female fatality due to un-natural accidents was – 78.1: 21.9.
- ◆ 1.4% increase in accidental deaths was reported during 2013 over the previous year.
 - ♣ 0.9% decrease in deaths by causes attributable to nature (from 22,960 in 2012 to 22,759 in 2013).
 - ♣ 1.4% increase in deaths by un-natural causes (from 3,72,022 in 2012 to 3,77,758 in 2013).
- ◆ Maharashtra accounting for 9.4% of country's population has reported almost one-sixth of accidental deaths(15.7%) followed by Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu sharing 6.1% and 5.6% of the country's population have reported 9.4% 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 65.7% of those killed were females as compared to 34.3% males).
- ◆ The major un-natural causes of accidental deaths were (i) 'Road accidents' (34.3%), (ii) 'Sudden deaths' (7.8%), (iii) 'Drowning' (7.5%), (iv) 'Poisoning' (7.3%), (v) 'Railway accidents and Rail-road accidents' (7.2%) and (vi) 'Fire accidents' (5.5%).
- ◆ A total of 4,75,625 'Traffic accidents' were reported during the year comprising 4,43,001 'Road accidents', 1,388 'Rail-road accidents' and 31,236 'Other railway accidents'. It is observed that the rate of deaths per thousand vehicles has decreased from 1.4 in 2009 to 0.9 in 2013.
- ◆ Maximum number of traffic accidents occurred in the month of May (46,031) and during 1800 hrs to 2100 hrs (night) (78,981).
- ◆ 63.5%, 52.2%, 51.9% and 51.6% of deaths in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and D & N Haveli respectively were reported due to 'Road Accident'.
- ◆ Deaths due to 'road accidents' in the country have decreased by 1.2% during 2013 (1,37,423) over 2012 (1,39,091).
- ◆ 24.9% victims of road accidents were occupants of 'two wheelers' (34,187 out of 1,37,423).
- ◆ Rate of accidental deaths per thousand vehicles was highest in Bihar and Sikkim at 1.6 (each) followed by West Bengal at 1.5.
- ◆ The month-wise distribution of 'road accidents' has shown maximum number of accidents during May (43,064) followed by January (39,185) while least number of road accidents were reported in the month of August (33,698).
- ◆ Maximum number of 'road accidents' (74,411) were reported during 1800 hrs to 2100 hrs.
- ◆ Maximum 'rail-road accidents' occurred during the month of May (142).
- ◆ The maximum number of 'railway accidents' were reported during the months of May (2,825) followed by October (2,707) and June (2,669).

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- ◆ Tamil Nadu has reported the maximum number of road accidents (66,238) accounting for 15.0% of such accidents in the country, Uttar Pradesh has reported 701 cases (50.5%) of 'rail-road' accidents and Maharashtra has reported 8,165 cases (26.1%) of railway accidents.
- ◆ The share of accidental deaths due to causes attributable to nature has decreased from 5.8% in 2012 to 5.7% in 2013.
- ◆ A total 22,759 accidental deaths due to natural causes were reported in the country during the year 2013.
- ◆ Out of 22,759 accidental deaths attributable to natural causes, 12.4% deaths due to lightning, 5.3% deaths due to 'Heat Stroke' and 4.2% deaths due to 'Cold & Exposure' were reported during the year 2013.
- ◆ 6.1% of total accidental deaths were reported as children (upto 14 years) during the year 2013.
- ◆ 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 (59.4%) of all persons killed in accidents in the country during the year 2013.
- ◆ Puducherry has reported highest rate of accidental deaths, reporting 68.3 deaths per lakh population as compared to National average of 32.6.
- ◆ All deaths attributable to nature in Sikkim were due to Landslide and 94.9% of accidental deaths reported in Tamil Nadu were due to 'Lightning' and 63.5% (992 out of 1,561) deaths due to un-natural causes in Jammu & Kashmir were due to 'Road Accidents' alone.
- ◆ Sikkim has reported an increase of 93.8% in accidental deaths (162 deaths in 2012 to 314 deaths in 2013) followed by A & N Islands (165 deaths in 2012 to 250 deaths in 2013 i.e. an increase of 51.5%) while Lakshadweep has shown a sharp decline of 42.9% (from 7 in 2012 to 4 in 2013) during 2013.
- ◆ The lowest accidental death rate was reported from Nagaland (3.3) as compared to 32.6 at the National level.
- ◆ 'Accidental death' rate was highest in Asansol (94.0) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Asansol has reported 349.2% increase in accidental deaths (from 260 in 2012 to 1,168 in 2013) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Delhi city among 53 mega cities has reported the highest number of deaths by causes attributable to nature (55.0%) followed by Patna city (10.3%).
- ◆ All natural accidental deaths in Ghziabad were due to 'Cold and Exposure' whereas in Durg Bhilainagar, Kollam, and Raipur such deaths were due to 'Lightning' during the year 2013.
- ◆ Mumbai has reported 13.4% of deaths due to un-natural causes followed by Delhi city (10.8%) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ Among 53 mega cities, 92.6% and 65.9% deaths were reported due to road accident in Lucknow and Patna respectively.
- ◆ Delhi city accounted for 12.6% deaths of pedestrians', 14.9% deaths due to car accidents and 8.0% 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 5.8 as compared to 44.7 reported in Mumbai and 36.1 reported in Delhi city.

Suicides

- ◆ 15 Suicides took place every one hour during the year 2013.
- ◆ Like previous years, more than one lakh persons (1,34,799) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2013.
- ◆ 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' (24.0%) and 'Illness' (19.6%) have accounted for 43.6% of total Suicides in country during the year 2013.
- ◆ The percentage of suicides due to 'Illegitimate Pregnancy' showed an increase of 64.5%.
- ◆ The overall male : female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2013 was 67:33. However, the proportion of boys : girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) was 53:47.
- ◆ Nearly 70.8% of the suicide victims were married males while 66.6% were married females.
- ◆ Four States – Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh accounted for 54.9% of suicide victims in the age group 60 years and above.
- ◆ 69.4% of the suicide victims were married.
- ◆ 23.6% of the suicide victims were middle educated, 22.1% of the suicide victims were primary educated and 18.5% of victims of suicide were illiterate.
- ◆ 1 suicide out of every 6 suicides was committed by a 'housewife'.
- ◆ 38.0% of suicide victims were 'self-employed' while only 7.2% were 'un-employed'.
- ◆ Students constituted 6.2% of the total suicide victims.
- ◆ Tamil Nadu (12.3%), Maharashtra (12.3%), Andhra Pradesh (10.8%), West Bengal (9.7%) and Karnataka (8.4%) together contributed 53.5% of total suicide victims.
- ◆ Puducherry and Sikkim have reported 35.6 and 29.3 suicidal deaths per one lakh of population respectively as against the national average of 11.0.

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Suicides

- ◆ More than half of children suicide victims (52.2%) belonged to five states – West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka out of 2,891 suicide victims at all India level.
- ◆ Puducherry reported the highest rate of suicides (35.6) followed by Sikkim (29.3), A & N Islands (28.8) and Tripura (25.9).
- ◆ Lakshadweep has reported the highest percentage increase of 200.0% Suicides (from 1 in 2012 to 3 in 2013) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (76.2%) (from 130 in 2012 to 229 in 2013).
- ◆ The highest number of Mass/Family Suicides cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (28) followed by Andhra Pradesh (9), Tamil Nadu (8), and Gujarat, Kerala & Maharashtra (3 each) out of 56 cases during the year 2013.
- ◆ 27.9% of the suicide victims consumed 'poison', 39.8% of the victims died by 'hanging', 7.4% by fire/self-immolation and 5.7% by 'drowning'. The mixed trend of suicide by 'hanging' was observed during last 3 years (33.2% in 2011, 37.0% in 2012 and 39.8% in 2013) while suicide by 'poisoning' has shown a declining trend (32.0% in 2011, 29.1% in 2012 and 27.9% in 2013).
- ◆ Among 53 mega cities, Bengaluru (2,033), Chennai (2,450), Delhi (1,753) and Mumbai (1,322) together have reported almost 35.5% of the total suicides reported from mega 53 cities.
- ◆ Asansol has reported the highest rate of 65.9 while Srinagar has reported the lowest rate at 0.6 (only) among 53 mega cities.
- ◆ The pattern of suicides reported from 53 cities showed that 'hanging' (58.4%), 'poisoning' (15.0%) and 'fire/self immolation' (9.5%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities.
- ◆ There is significant increase in number of suicides (193.1%) in Allahabad (from 87 in 2012 to 255 in 2013) while Jabalpur showed decline of 46.9% (from 572 suicides in 2012 to 304 suicides in 2013).
- ◆ The suicide rate in cities (13.3) was higher as compared to all-India suicide rate (11.0).