

as fast as possible
 ...istol, right? AWE

Figure 14.1
Deaths by firearm by age (N = 4690)

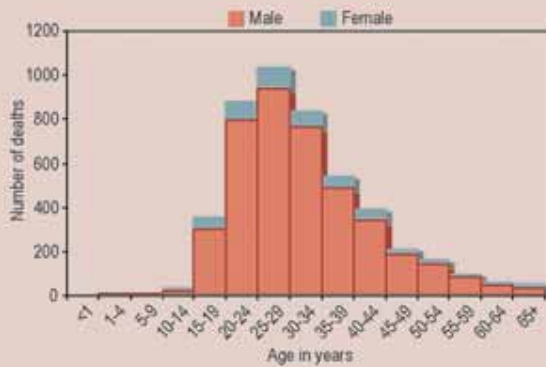


Figure 14.5
Deaths from burns by age (N = 58)

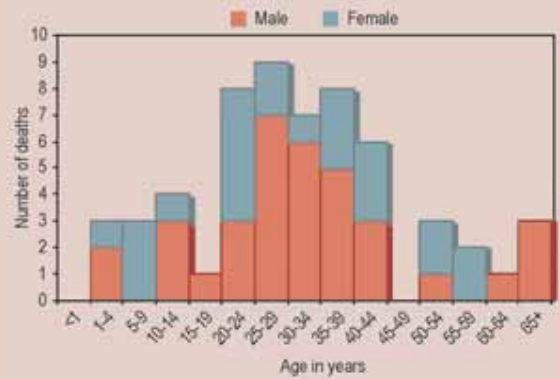
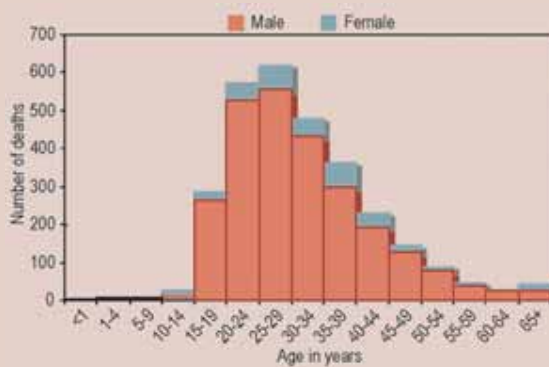


Figure 14.2
Sharp force injury deaths by age (N = 2935)



2.3.3 Violent deaths by month, by sex

The most common month for violence-related deaths among:

- **females** was February (9.8%) followed by November (9.7%); and
- **males** was December (9.6%) followed by March (9.2%).

Figure 14.3
Blunt force injury deaths by age (N = 1260)

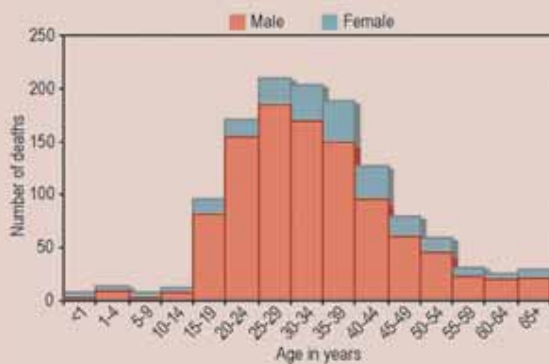


Figure 15

Violent deaths by month (N = 10 234)

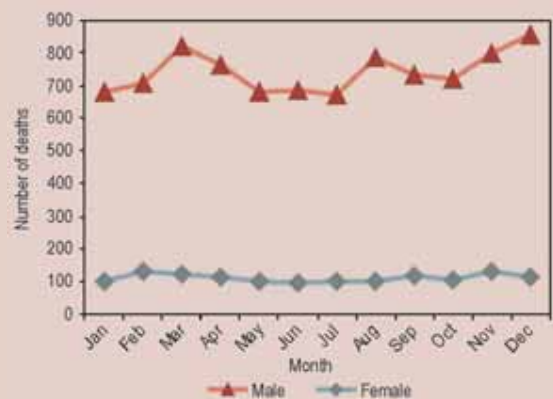
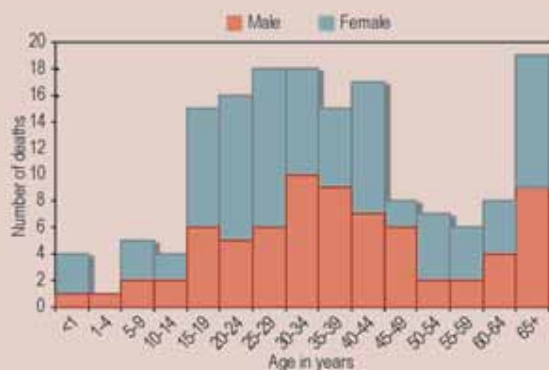


Figure 14.4
Strangulation by age (N = 161)



2.3.4 Violent deaths by day of week, by sex

The most common day of death from violence-related deaths among:

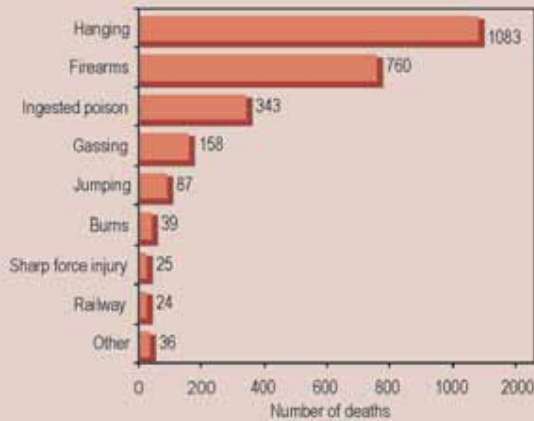
- **females** was Saturday (20.8%) followed by Sunday (19.7%); and
- **males** was Saturday (24.1%) followed by Sunday (21.5%).

2.4 SUICIDE

The cause of death was unknown in 23 (0.9%) of the 2555 suicides. Of the remaining deaths, the leading cause was hanging (42.8%), followed by firearms (30.0%), ingested poison (13.5%) and gassing (6.2%).

Figure 20

Leading external causes of suicide (N = 2555)

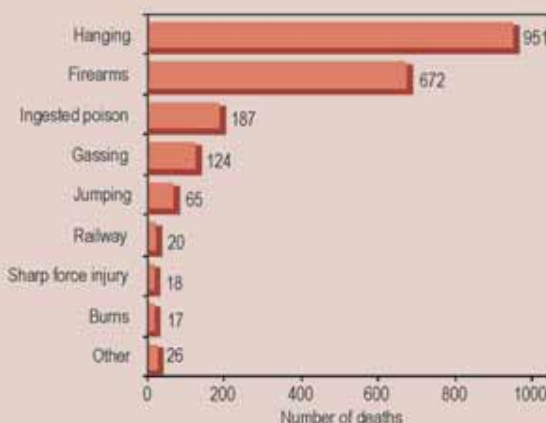


2.4.1 External causes of suicide, by sex

There were 4.6 male deaths as a result of suicide for every female death. Among males the cause of death was unknown in 16 (0.8%) of the 2080 cases. Sex was unknown in 26 (1%) of suicides. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was hanging (46.1%), followed by firearms (32.6%), ingested poison (9.1%) and gassing (6.0%).

Figure 21

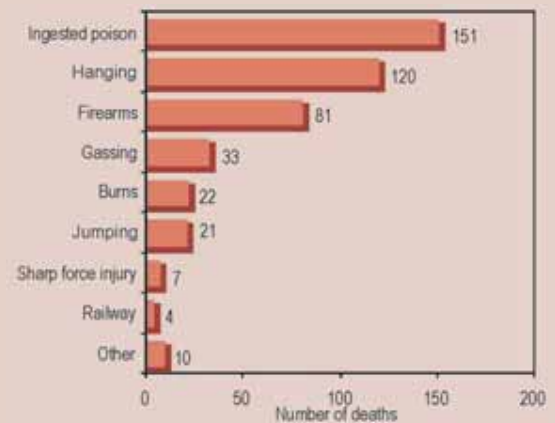
Leading external causes of suicide among males (N = 2080)



Among females the cause of death was unknown in 7 (1.6%) of the 449 cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was ingested poison (34.2%), followed by hanging (27.1%), firearms (18.3%) and gassing (7.5%).

Figure 22

Leading external causes of suicide among females (N = 449)



2.4.2 External causes of suicide, by age

Age was unknown in 339 (13.3%) of the 2555 cases. Of the remaining cases of suicide, the average age was 35 (\pm 13.9) yrs. The leading external causes of death by suicide in the various age groups were as follows:

- **0-14 years** — hanging (56.3%) followed by ingested poison (34.4%);
- **15-24 years** — hanging (52.5%) followed by firearms (21.0%);
- **25-34 years** — hanging (45.4%) followed by firearms (29.6%);
- **35-44 years** — hanging (40.8%) followed by firearms (30.0%);
- **45-54 years** — hanging (34.0%) followed by firearms (33.7%);
- **55-64 years** — firearms (39.5%) followed by hanging (28.7%); and
- **65+ years** — firearms (52.5%) followed by hanging (22.5%).

Figure 23.1

Suicide by hanging, by age (N = 942)

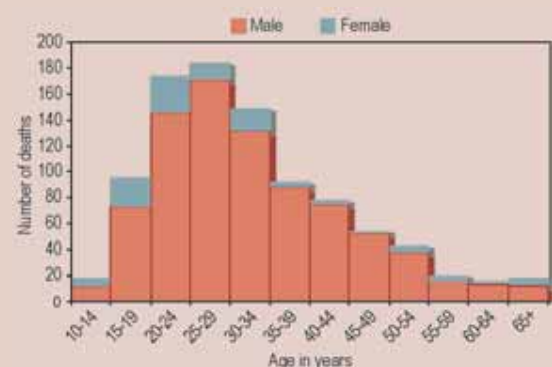


Figure 23.2

Suicide by firearm, by age (N = 638)

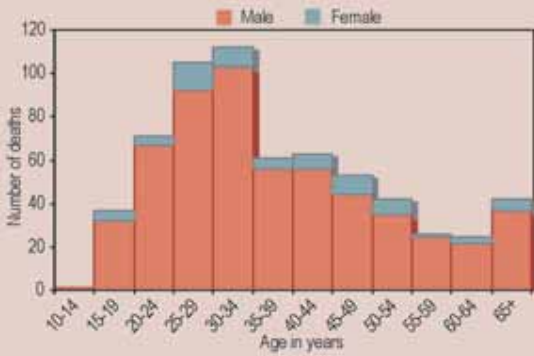


Figure 23.3

Suicide by ingested poison, by age (N = 308)

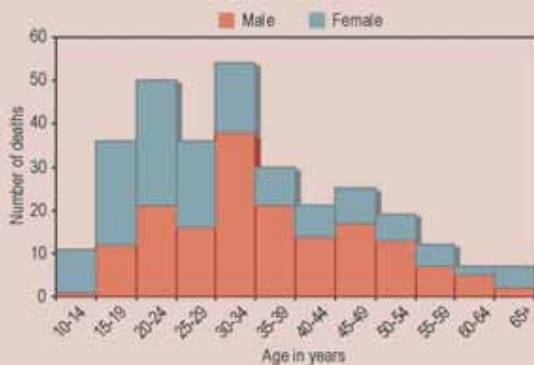


Figure 23.4

Suicide by gassing, by age (N = 134)

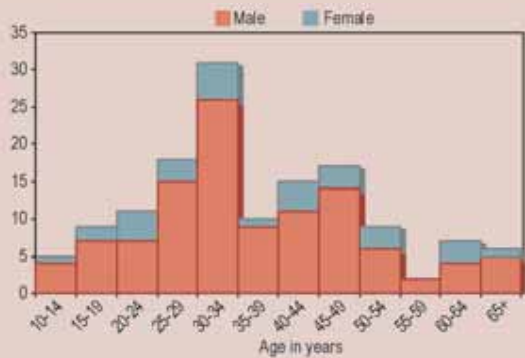
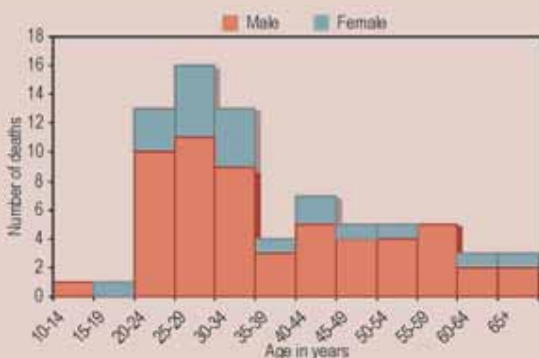


Figure 23.5

Suicide by jumping, by age (N = 76)



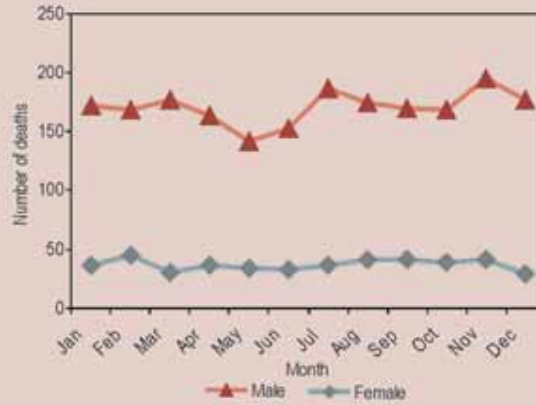
2.4.3. Suicide by month, by sex

The most common month for suicide among:

- **females** was February (10.2%) followed by September (9.5%); and
- **males** was November (9.5%) followed by July (9.1%).

Figure 24

Suicide by month (N = 2488)



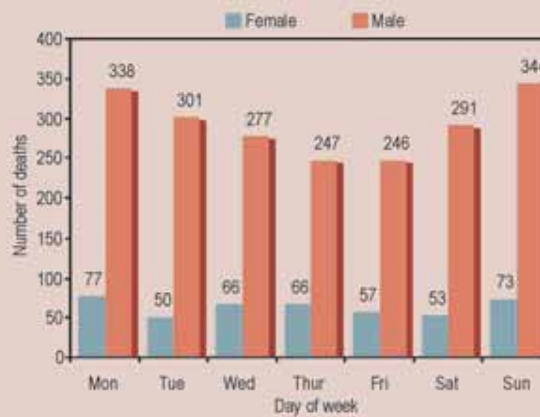
2.4.4 Suicide by day of week, by sex

The most common day for death by suicide among:

- **females** was Monday (17.4%) followed by Sunday (16.5%); and
- **males** was Sunday (16.8%) followed by Monday (16.5%).

Figure 25

Suicide by day of week (N = 2486)

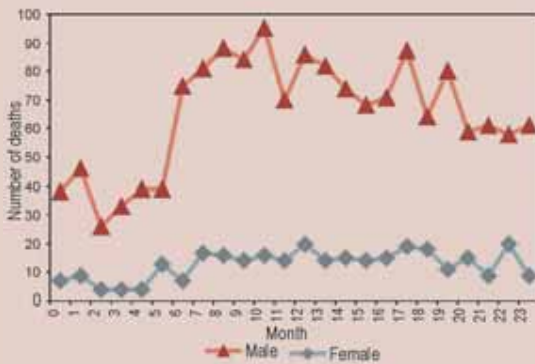


2.4.5 Suicide by time of day, by sex

The peak periods for suicide among:

- **males** were 10h00 (6.1%), 17h00 (5.6) and 19h00 (5.1%); and
- **females** were 22h00 (6.6%) and 12h00 (6.6%).

Figure 26
Suicide by time of day, by sex (N = 1869)



2.4.6 Suicide and alcohol

BAC was positive in between 34% and 37% of suicides, the exception being suicide through the ingestion of poison. Among those that were alcohol-positive, those who committed suicide by jumping had the highest mean BAC (0.22 g/100 ml).

2.4.7 Suicide by scene of death, by sex

The scene of death was unknown in 367 (18%) of the male and 109 (24% of the female suicides. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among:

- **males** were private homes (64.7%), followed by informal settlements (8.2%); and
- **females** were private homes (74.7%) followed by residential institutes (8.8%).

Figure 27

Leading scenes of suicide among males (N = 2080)

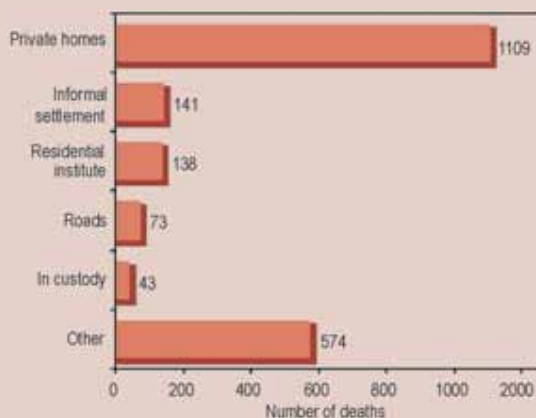
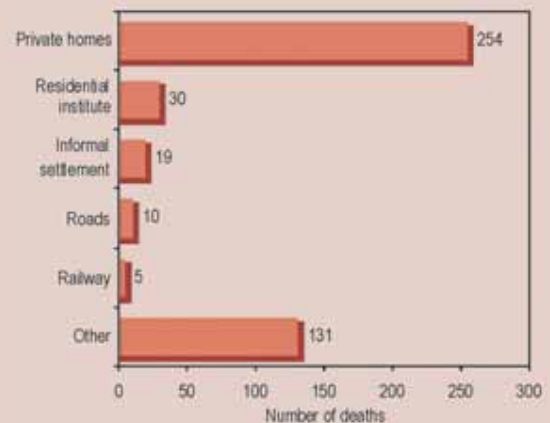


Figure 28

Leading scenes of suicide among females (N = 449)

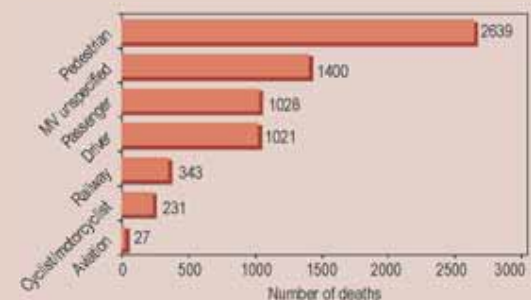


2.5 TRANSPORT-RELATED DEATHS

Most deaths from transport were among pedestrians (39.5%), followed by unspecified fatalities (20.9%), passenger fatalities (15.4%) and drivers (15.3%).

Figure 29

Leading categories of transport-related deaths (N = 6689)



2.5.1 External cause of transport-related deaths, by sex

There were 3.2 male deaths as a result of transport for every female death. Most deaths among males were pedestrian fatalities (38.8%), followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (21.0%), motor vehicle driver fatalities (17.7%) and passenger fatalities (12.2%).

Table IV

Blood alcohol levels (g/100 ml) by external cause of suicide

External cause	BAC analysis N (%)	BAC-positive N (%)	Mean BAC	Std dev.a
Hanging (1083)	667 (61.6)	232 (34.8)	0.15	0.09
Firearm (760)	450 (59.2)	164 (36.4)	0.16	0.12
Ingested poison (343)	144 (42.0)	40 (27.8)	0.14	0.12
Gassing (158)	89 (56.3)	32 (36.0)	0.11	0.08
Jumping (87)	61 (70.1)	21 (34.4)	0.22	0.13
Total (2555)	1469	515	0.15	0.10