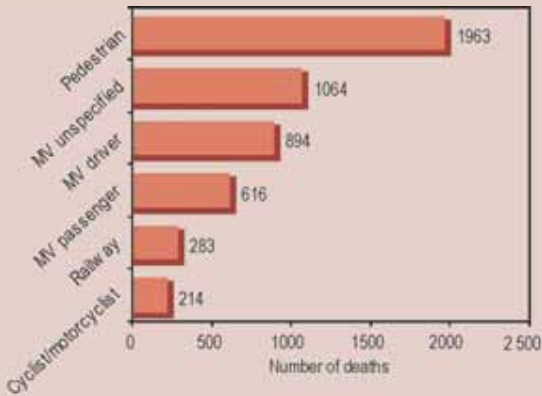


Figure 30

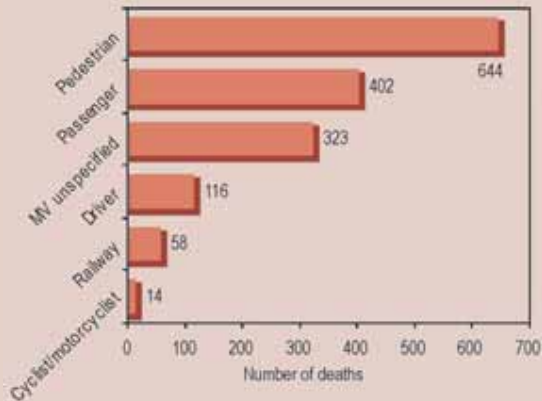
Leading categories of transport-related deaths among males (N = 5034)



Among females, most deaths were among pedestrians (41.3%), followed by passenger fatalities (25.8%), motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (20.7%) and driver fatalities (7.4%).

Figure 31

Leading categories of transport-related deaths among females (N = 1557)



### 2.5.2 External cause of transport-related deaths by age

Age was unknown in 1187 (17.7%) of cases. The average age of death was 34 ( $\pm$  16.0) years. Leading external causes of transport deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

- **0-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (65.1%);
- **15-24 years** — pedestrian fatalities (33.6%) followed by passenger fatalities (21.5%);
- **25-34 years** — pedestrian fatalities (35.5%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (21.3%);
- **35-44 years** — pedestrian fatalities (37.3%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (20.9%);
- **45-54 years** — pedestrian fatalities (37.6%) fol-

lowed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (24.1%);

- **55-64 years** — pedestrian fatalities (38.0%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (22.8%); and
- **65+ years** — pedestrian fatalities (38.8%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (23.6%).

Figure 32.1

Pedestrian deaths by age (N = 2136)

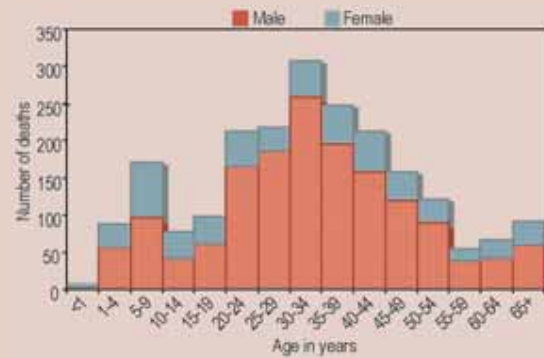


Figure 32.2

Driver deaths by age (N = 869)

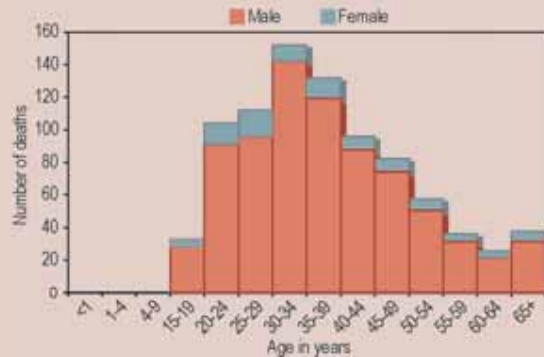


Figure 32.3

Passenger deaths by age (N = 851)

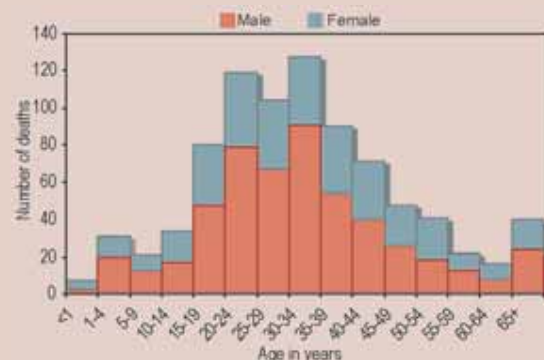


Figure 32.4

Motor vehicle deaths (unspecified) by age (N = 1123)

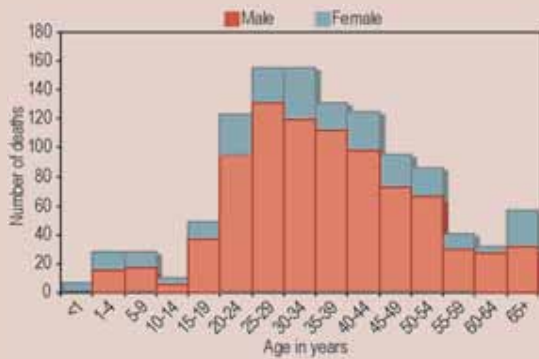
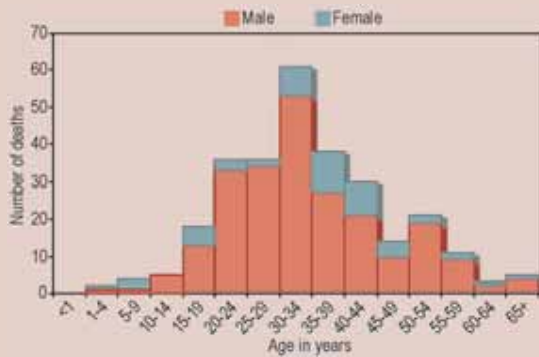


Figure 32.5

Railway deaths by age (N = 248)



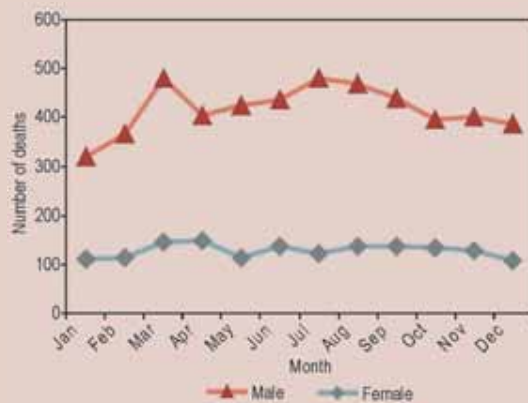
### 2.5.3 Transport-related deaths by month, by sex

The most common month for transport-related deaths among:

- **females** was April (9.6%) followed by March (9.4%); and
- **males** was March (9.6%) and July (9.6%), followed by August (9.3%).

Figure 33

Transport-related deaths by month (N = 6544)



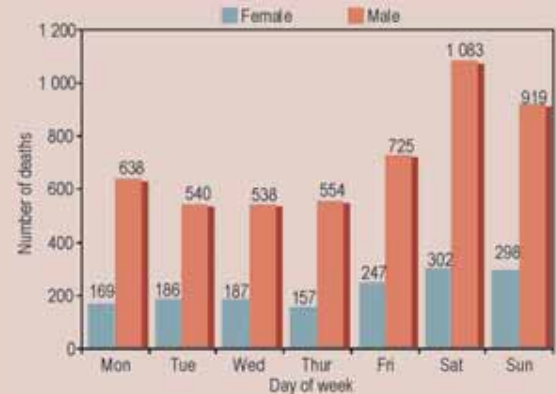
### 2.5.4 Transport deaths by day of week, by sex

The most common day for transport-related deaths among:

- **females** was Saturday (19.5%) followed by Sunday (19.3%); and
- **males** was Saturday (21.7%) followed by Sunday (18.4%).

Figure 34

Transport-related deaths by day of week (N = 6543)



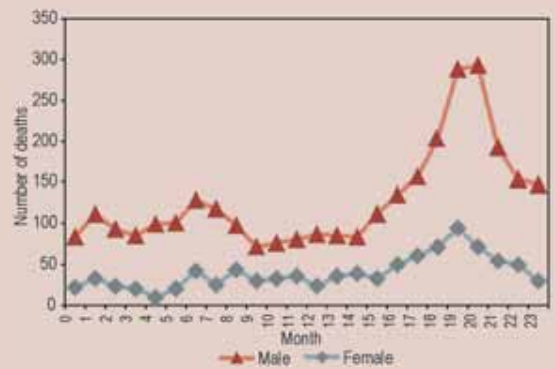
### 2.5.5. Transport-related deaths by time of day and sex

The peak periods for transport-related deaths among:

- **males** were 17h00 - 21h00 (36.7%) and 05h00 - 08h00 (14.4%); and
- **females** were 17h00 - 21h00 (36.8%) and 06h00 - 09h00 (15.7%).

Figure 35

Transport-related deaths by time of day (N = 4034)



### 2.5.6 Transport-related deaths and alcohol

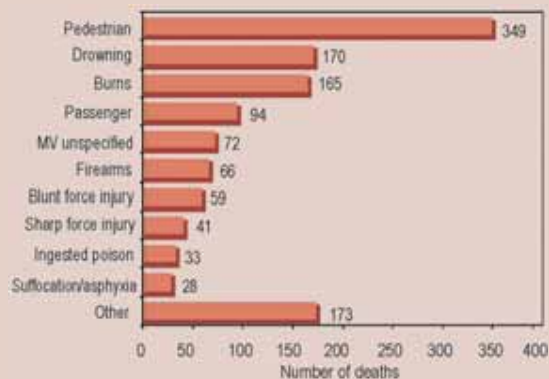
More pedestrians (61%) tested positive for alcohol in the blood, and among the positive cases the highest mean BAC was also observed among pedestrian deaths (0.22 g/100ml). Drivers were the second most intoxicated subgroup of transport deaths, with 58% testing positive. Among the positive cases, railway deaths had the second highest mean BAC of 0.20 g/100ml).

### 2.6 DEATHS FROM INJURY AMONG CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS

The cause of death was unknown in 12 (1.0%) cases of the 1250 deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (28.2%), followed by drowning (13.7%), burns (13.3%) and passenger fatalities (7.6%).

Figure 36

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years (N = 1250)

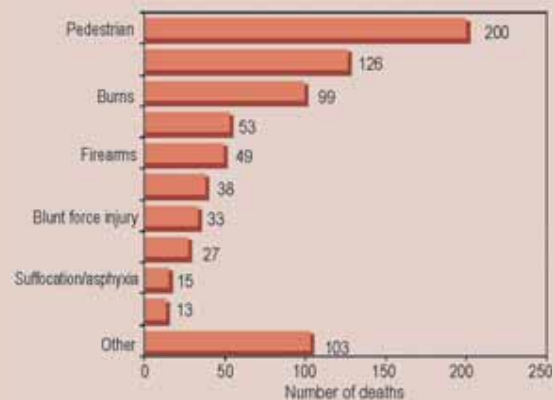


### 2.6.1 Ten leading external causes of death from injury among children younger than 15 years, by sex

There were 1.6 male deaths for every female death. Among males the cause of death was unknown in 4 (1.5%) of the 756 cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (26.6%), followed by drowning (16.8%), burns (13.2%) and passenger fatalities (7.0%).

Figure 37

Leading external causes of death from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 756)



Among females the cause of death was unknown in 8 (2%) of the 473 cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (31.2%), followed by burns (14.2%), drowning (9.5%) and passenger fatalities (8.6%).

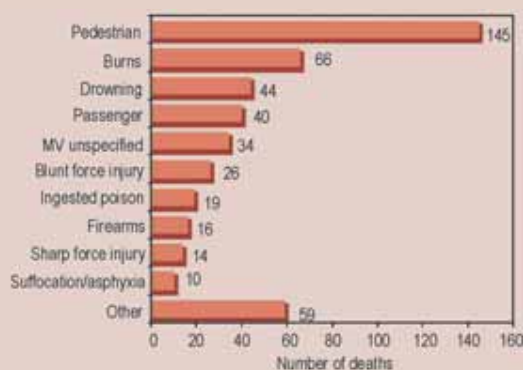
Table V

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

External cause	BAC analysis N (%)	BAC-positive N (%)	Mean BAC	Std dev.
Pedestrian (2639)	1412 (53.5)	858 (60.8)	0.22	0.10
Passenger (1028)	368 (35.8)	152 (41.3)	0.14	0.10
Driver (1021)	562 (55.0)	327 (58.2)	0.18	0.09
Unspecified (1400)	405 (28.9)	196 (48.4)	0.19	0.10
Railway (343)	208 (60.6)	60 (28.8)	0.20	0.10
Cyclist (231)	125 (54.1)	50 (40.0)	0.14	0.10
Aviation (27)	4 (14.8)	0	0	0
Total (6689)	3084	1643	0.20	0.10

Figure 38

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among female children younger than 15 years (N = 473)



### 2.6.2 External cause of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years, by age

The average age of death was 6 (± 4.5) years. Leading external cause of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years were as follows:

- **<1 year** — burns (20.8%) followed by abandoned baby (19.2%);
- **1-4 years** — pedestrian fatalities (21.4%) followed by drowning (20.7%);
- **5-9 years** — pedestrian fatalities (47.5%) followed by drowning (12.1%);
- **10-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (23.3%) followed by firearms (10.8%).

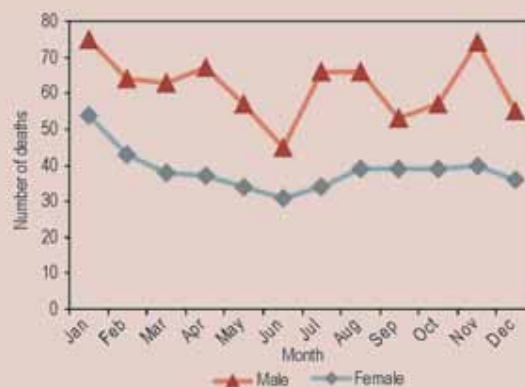
### 2.6.3 Deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years by month and sex

The most common month for deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years among:

- **females** was January (11.6%) followed by February (9.3%); and
- **males** was January (10.1%) followed by November (10.0%).

Figure 39

Deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years by month (N = 1206)



### 2.6.4 Deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years by day of week and sex

The most common day for injury deaths among children younger than 15 years among:

- **females** was Saturday (18.1%) followed by Sunday (17.7%); and
- **males** was Saturday (16.1%) followed by Sunday (15.7%).

Table VI

Leading external causes of death from injuries among children < 15 years, 2003

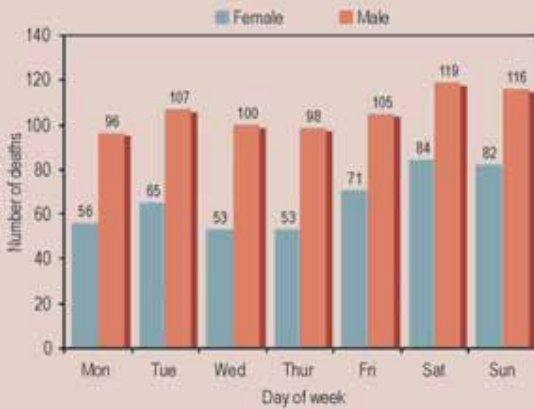
Rank	Age groups (yrs)				Overall ranking*
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	
1	Burns 25	Pedestrian 88	Pedestrian 173	Pedestrian 80	Pedestrian 349
2	Abandon. baby 23	Drowning 85	Drowning 44	Firearms 37	Drowning 170
3	Suffocation 9	Burns 72	Burns 33	Burns 35	Burns 165
4	Blunt 9	Passenger 32	Passenger 21	Passenger 34	Passenger 94
5	Drowning 7	MV unspec. 28	MV unspec. 28	Drowning 34	MV unspec. 72
Total deaths#	120	411	364	343	1 238

The overall ranking column includes all deaths from each specific cause of death, even if the specific cause was not one of the five leading causes of death in a particular age group.

# Total deaths refers to all deaths in the specific age category.

Figure 40

Deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years by day of week (N = 1205)



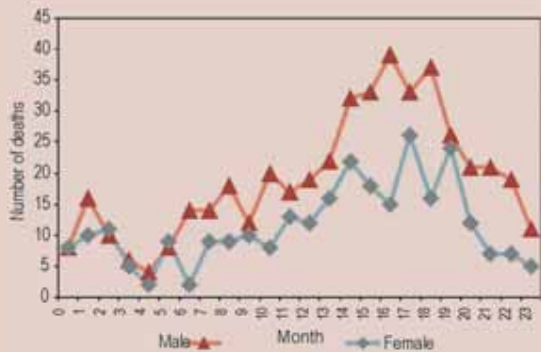
### 2.6.5 Deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years by time of day and sex

The peak periods of injury deaths among children younger than 15 years among:

- **males** were 14h00 - 19h00 (43.5%) and 08h00 - 10h00 (10.9%); and
- **females** were 14h00 - 19h00 (43.8%) and 11h00 - 12h00 (9.1%).

Figure 41

Deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years by time of day (N = 736)



### 2.6.6 Deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years by scene of death, by sex

The scene of death was unknown in 121 (16%) of male and 67 (14.2%) of female deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among:

- **males** were roads (48.0%) followed by private homes (22.4%); and
- **females** were roads (55.8%) followed by private homes (25.4%).

Figure 42

Leading scenes of deaths from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 756)

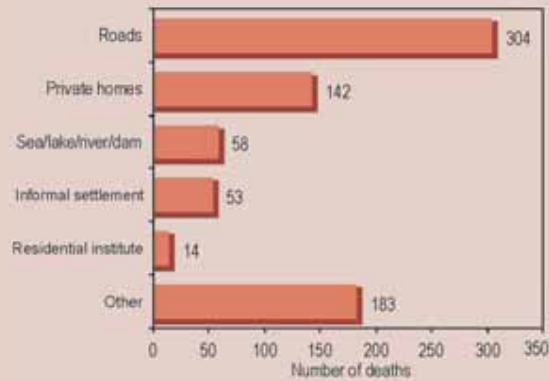


Figure 43

Leading scenes of deaths from injury among female children younger than 15 years (N = 473)

