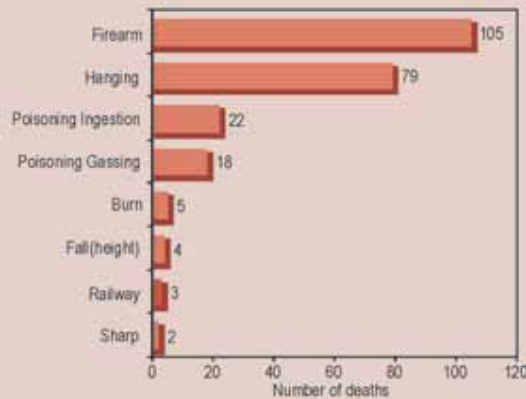


3.4.1 External cause of suicide, by sex

There were 4.3 male deaths as a result of suicide for every female death. The leading external cause was firearms (44.1%), followed by hanging (33.2%), poisoning by ingestion (9.2%), and poisoning by gassing (7.6%).

Figure 57

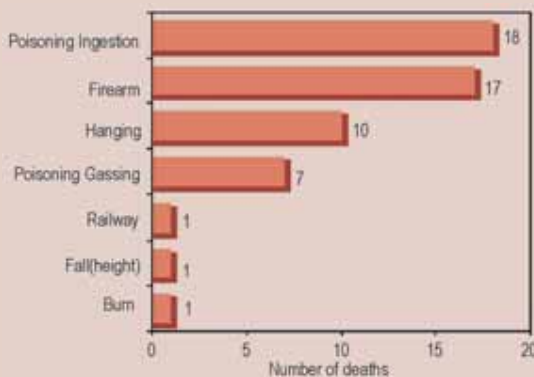
Leading external causes of suicide among males (N = 238)



Among females the leading external cause was poisoning by ingestion (32.7%), followed by firearm injuries (30.9%), hanging (18.2%) and poisoning by gassing (12.7%).

Figure 58

Leading external causes of suicide among females (N = 55)



3.4.2 External cause of suicide, by age

Age was unknown in 5 of the 1209 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age was 30 (± 10.7) years. The leading external causes of suicide in the various age groups were as follows:

- **0-14 years** — hanging (66.7%);
- **15-24 years** — hanging (45.2%) followed by firearms (32.5%);

- **25-34 years** — hanging or firearms (39.5% each);
- **35-44 years** — firearms (36.1%) followed by hanging (33.3%);
- **45-54 years** — firearms (39%) followed by hanging (11.1%);
- **55-64 years** — firearms (50.0%); and
- **65+ years** — firearms (66.7%).

3.4.3 Suicide by scene of death, by sex

The scene of death was unknown in 52 (22%) of male and 13 (24.1%) of female suicides. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among:

- **males** were private homes (62.4%) followed by residential institutions (13.4%); and
- **females** were private homes (64.3%) followed by residential institutions (19.0%).

Figure 59

Leading scenes of suicide among males (N = 238)

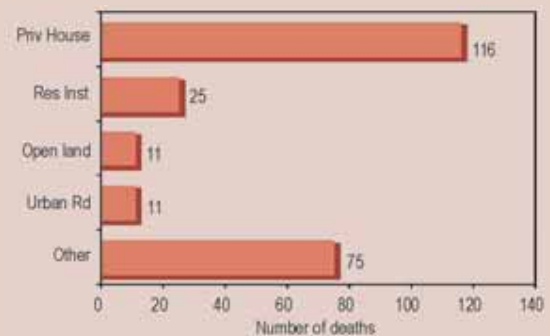
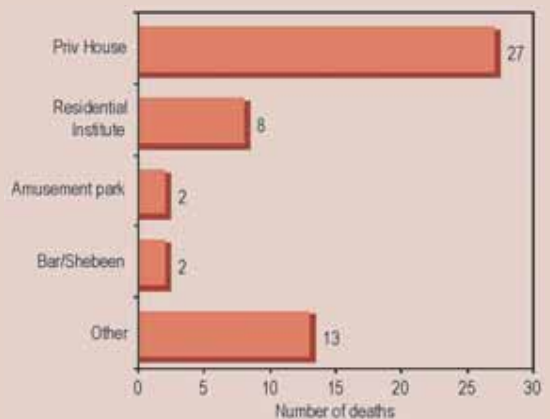


Figure 60

Leading scenes of suicide among females (N = 55)

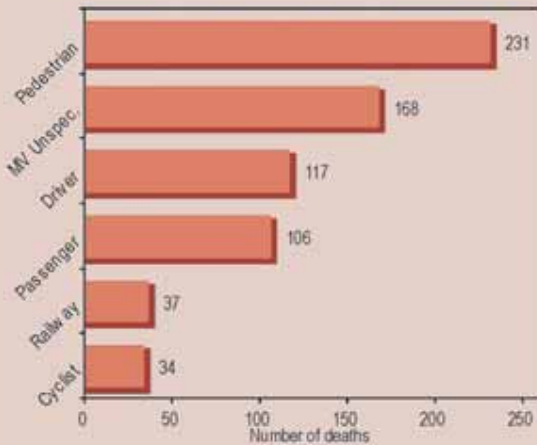


3.5 TRANSPORT-RELATED DEATHS

Most transport-related deaths were pedestrian fatalities (33.3%), followed by motor vehicle unspecified (24.2%), drivers (16.9%) and passengers (15.3%).

Figure 61

Leading external causes of transport-related deaths (N = 693)

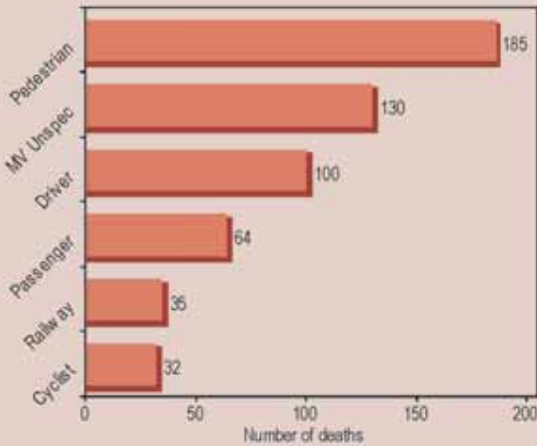


3.5.1 External cause of transport-related deaths, by sex

There were 3.7 male deaths as a result of transport for every female death. Among males the leading cause was pedestrian fatalities (33.9%), followed by motor vehicle unspecified (23.8%), drivers (18.3%) and passengers (11.7%).

Figure 62

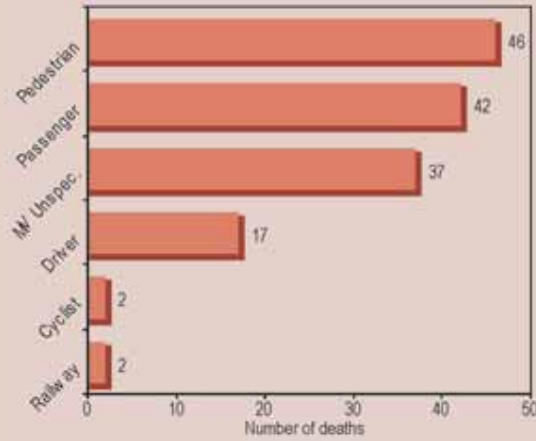
Leading external causes of transport-related deaths among males (N = 546)



Among females the leading cause was pedestrian fatalities (31.5%), followed by passengers (28.8%), motor vehicle unspecified (18.3%) and drivers (11.6%).

Figure 63

Leading external causes of transport-related deaths among females (N = 146)



3.5.2 External cause of transport-related deaths by age

Age was unknown in 363 of the 693 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age was 35.5 (± 14.9) years. The leading external causes of transport-related deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

- **0-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (70.6%);
- **15-24 years** — pedestrian fatalities (24.1%) and drivers (24.1%);
- **25-34 years** — pedestrian fatalities (27.6%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (24.1%);
- **35-44 years** — driver fatalities (30.5%) followed by pedestrian fatalities (29.3%);
- **45-54 years** — pedestrian fatalities (32.7%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (30.6%);

Table IX

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

| External cause | BACs done N (%) | BAC positive N (%) | Mean BAC | Std dev. |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pedestrian (231) | 179 (77.5) | 121 (67.6) | 0.24 | 0.12 |
| Passenger (106) | 72 (67.9) | 29 (40.3) | 0.15 | 0.10 |
| Driver (117) | 99 (84.6) | 49 (49.5) | 0.19 | 0.10 |
| MV unspec. (168) | 84 (50.0) | 33 (39.3) | 0.17 | 0.10 |
| Railway (37) | 27 (73.0) | 8 (29.6) | 0.23 | 0.16 |
| Cyclist (34) | 28 (82.4) | 6 (29.4) | 0.14 | 0.12 |
| Total (693) | 489 (70.6) | 246 (50.3) | 0.21 | 0.12 |

- **55-64 years** — pedestrian fatalities (60.9%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (26.1%); and
- **65+ years** — pedestrian fatalities (28.6%) and motor vehicle unspecified fatalities (28.6%).

3.5.3 Transport-related deaths and alcohol

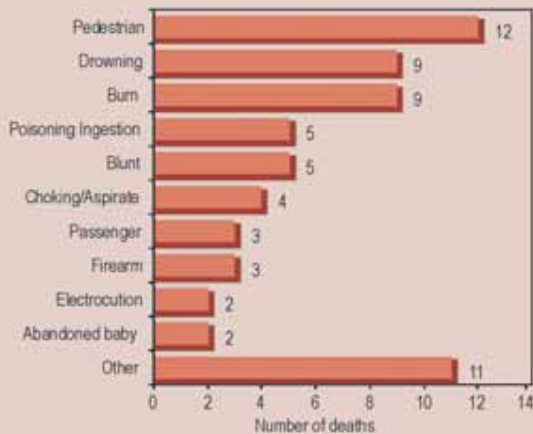
More drivers (68%) tested positive for alcohol in the blood than other transport deaths (Tabel IX). Among the cases that tested positive, this group also had the highest mean BAC, of 0.24 g/100 ml.

3.6 DEATHS FROM INJURY AMONG CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS

The leading external causes of death from injury among children younger than 15 years was pedestrian fatalities (18.5%) followed by burns (9.0%), drowning (9.0%), poisoning by ingestion (7.7%), and blunt force injuries (7.7%).

Figure 64

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years (N = 65)

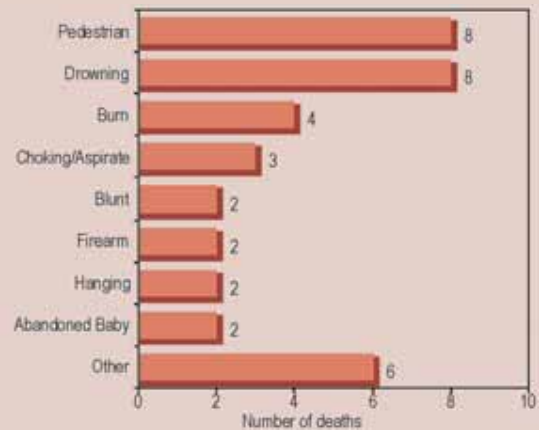


3.6.1 Leading external causes of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years, by sex

There were 1.3 male deaths for every female death. Sex was unknown in 2 (3%) of the cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external causes were pedestrian fatalities (22.2%) and drowning (22.2%), followed by burns (11.1%), and choking/aspiration (8.3%).

Figure 65

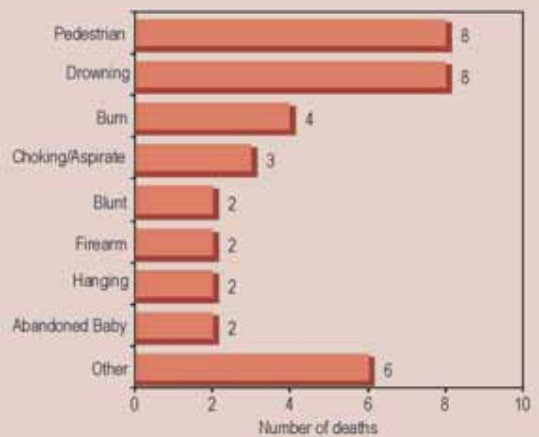
Leading external causes of deaths from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 36)



Among females the leading external cause was burns (18.5%), followed by pedestrian fatalities and poisoning by ingestion (both 14.8%).

Figure 66

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among female children younger than 15 years (N = 27)



3.6.2 External causes of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years, by age

The leading external cause of deaths from injuries among children younger than 15 years in the various age categories (see Table X) were as follows:

- **<1 year** — burns (19.0%);
- **1-4 years** — drowning (27.3%) followed by blunt force injury (18.2%);
- **5-9 years** — pedestrian fatalities (41.7%); and
- **10-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (23.8%).

3.6.3 Deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years by scene of death and sex

The scene of death was unknown in 8 (22%) of male and 8 (30%) of female deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among:

- **males** were roads (35.7%) followed by private homes (28.6%); and
- **females** were roads (36.8%) followed by private homes (31.6%).

Figure 67

Leading scenes of deaths from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 28)

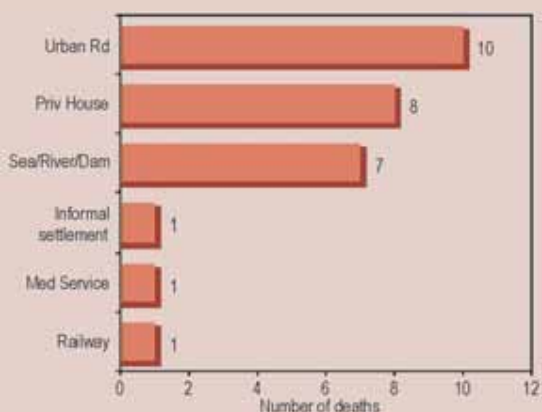


Figure 68

Leading scenes of deaths from injury among female children younger than 15 years (N = 19)

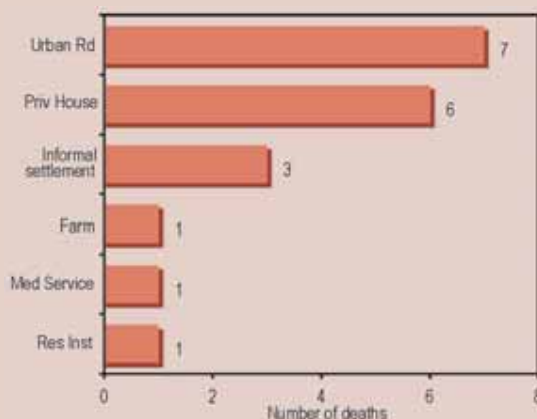


Table X

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

| Rank | Age groups (yrs) | | | | Overall ranking* |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | <1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | |
| 1 | Burns 2 | Drowning 5 | Pedestrian 5 | Pedestrian 4 | Pedestrian 12 |
| 2 | Choking 2 | Burns 4 | Firearm 1 | Poisoning 3 | Burns 9 |
| 3 | Abandoned 2 | Blunt 4 | Sharp 1 | Drowning 2 | Drowning 9 |
| 4 | Strangulation 1 | Pedestrian 3 | Burns 1 | Burns 2 | Blunt 5 |
| 5 | Drowning 1 | Choking 2 | Crushing 1 | Hanging 2 | Poisoning 5 |
| Total deaths# | 11 | 26 | 12 | 16 | 65 |

* 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.