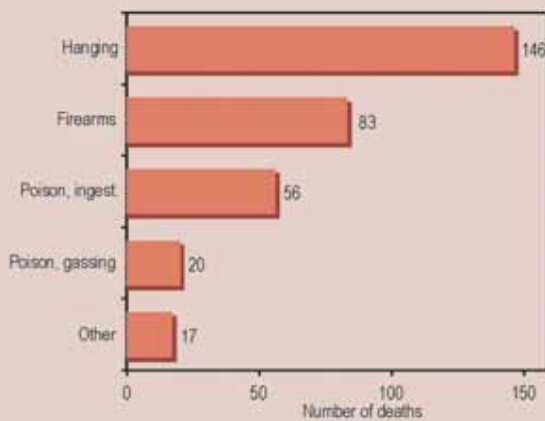


Figure 106

Leading external causes of suicide  
(N = 322)

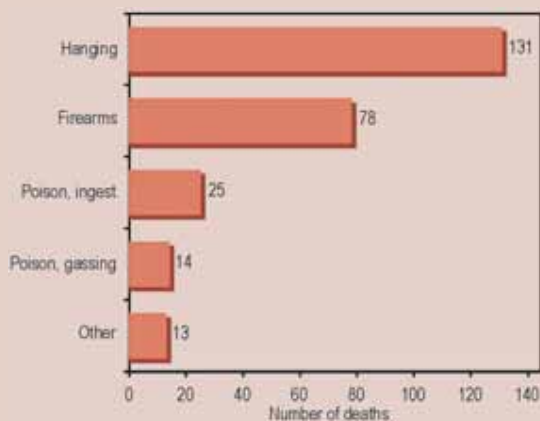


#### 5.4.1 External causes of suicide, by sex

There were 4.7 male deaths as a result of suicide for every female death. Among males the cause of death was unknown in 0.3% of the 261 cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was hanging (50.4%), followed by firearms (30%) and poisoning by ingestion (9.6%).

Figure 107

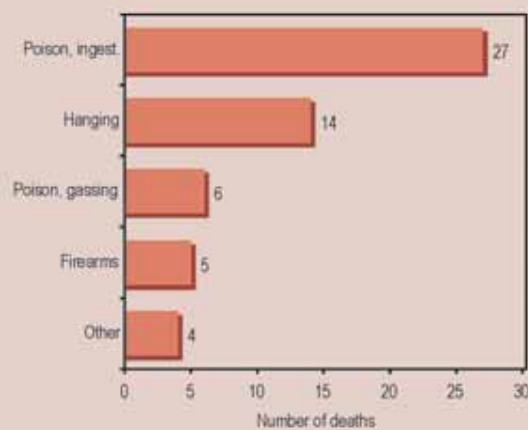
Leading external causes of suicide among males  
(N = 261)



Among females the leading external cause of death by suicide was poisoning by ingestion (48.2%), followed by hanging (25%) and poisoning by gassing (10.7%).

Figure 108

Leading external causes of suicide for females  
(N = 56)



#### 5.4.2 External cause of suicide, by age

Age was unknown in 3 of the 321 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age was 35.3 ( $\pm 15.7$ ) years. The leading external causes of death by suicide in the various age groups was as follows:

- **0-14 years** — hanging (71.4%);
- **15-24 years** — hanging (57%) followed by poisoning by ingestion (21.5%);
- **25-34 years** — hanging (50.5%) followed by firearms (27.7%);
- **35-44 years** — hanging (51.9%) followed by firearms (19.2%);
- **45-54 years** — hanging (28.9%) and firearms (28.9%);
- **55-64 years** — firearms (40%) followed by poisoning by ingestion (20%); and
- **65+ years** — firearms (57.1%) followed by hanging (19%).

#### 5.4.3 Suicide by scene of death and by sex

The scene of death was unknown in 28 (11%) of male and 11 (20%) of female suicides. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among: males were private homes (74.2%) followed by informal settlements (9%); and females were private homes (93.3%) followed by informal settlements (4.4%).

as fast as possible  
 Bristol, right? AVE

Figure 109

Leading scenes of suicide among males (N = 261)

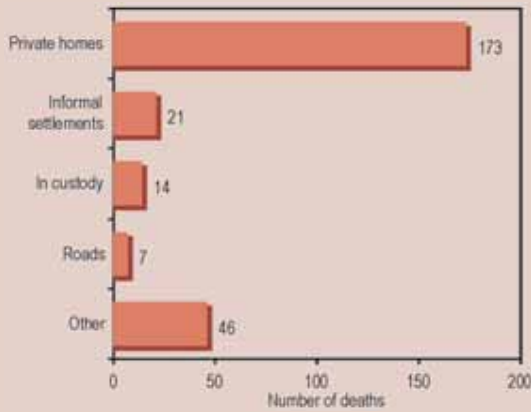
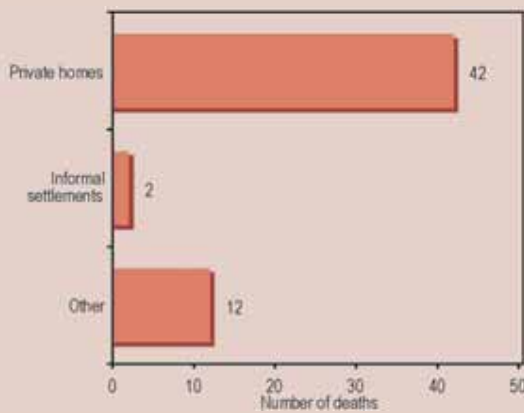


Figure 110

Leading scenes of suicide among females (N = 56)

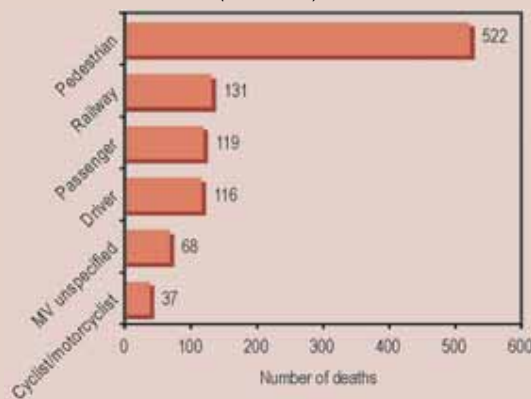


## 5.5 TRANSPORT-RELATED DEATHS

The leading external cause of transport-related deaths was pedestrian fatalities (52.4%), followed by railway fatalities (13.2%), passengers (11.9%) and drivers (11.6%).

Figure 111

Leading external causes of transport-related death (N = 993)



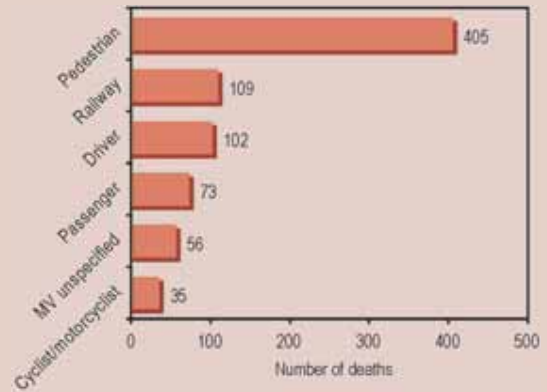
### 5.5.1 External cause of transport-related deaths by sex

There were 3.7 male deaths as a result of transport

for every female death. Among males the leading external cause of transport death was pedestrian fatalities (51.7%), followed by railway fatalities (13.9%) and driver fatalities (13%).

Figure 112

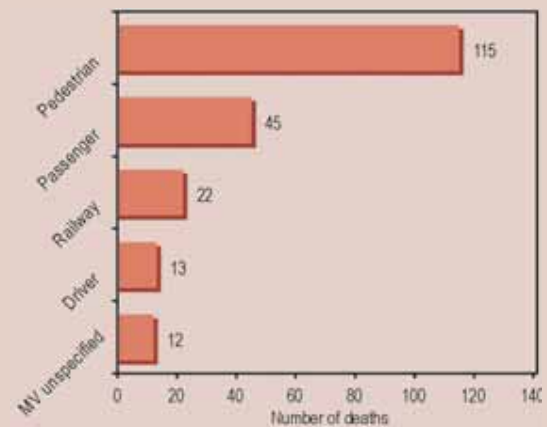
Leading external causes of transport-related deaths among males (N = 780)



Among females the leading external cause of transport-related death was pedestrian fatalities (55%), followed by passengers (21.5%) and railway fatalities (10.5%).

Figure 113

Leading external causes of transport-related deaths among females (N = 207)



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

Age was unknown in 21 of the 996 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age was 32.7 ( $\pm$  15.1) years. The leading external causes of transport-related deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

- **0-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (74.5%);
- **15-24 years** — pedestrian fatalities (41.8%) followed by passengers (17.7%);
- **25-34 years** — pedestrian fatalities (48.9%) followed by railway fatalities (16.2%);
- **35-44 years** — pedestrian fatalities (50.7%) followed by railway fatalities (15.5%);

- **45-54 years** — pedestrian fatalities (57.8%) followed by drivers (19.3%);
- **55-64 years** — pedestrian fatalities (48.9%) followed by railway fatalities (17.8%); and
- **65+ years** — pedestrian fatalities (57.7%) followed by passengers (15.4%).

### 5.5.3 Transport-related deaths and alcohol

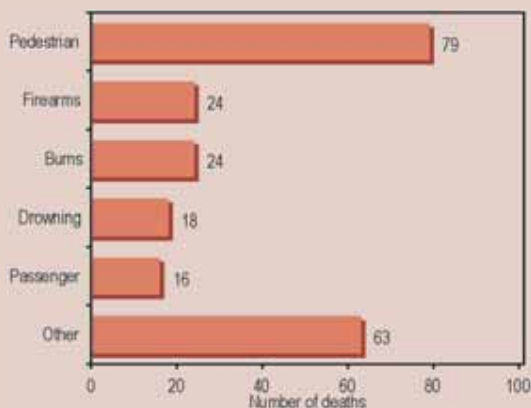
Among transport-related fatalities, more drivers (63.1%) tested positive for alcohol than the others. A large percentage of pedestrians (61.6%) also tested alcohol-positive, and this group had the highest mean BAC (0.21 g/100 ml).

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

The cause of death was unknown in 0.4% of the 224 deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (35.4%), followed by firearms (10.8%), burns (10.8%) and drowning (8.1%).

Figure 114

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among children <15 years (N = 224)

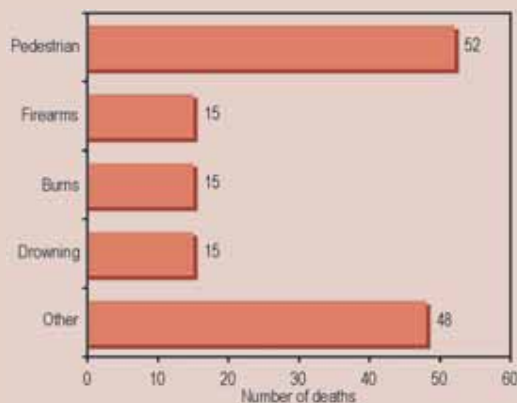


### 5.6.1 Leading external cause of deaths from injury among children <15 years, by sex

There were 1.6 male deaths as a result of transport for every female death. Among males the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (35.9%), followed by firearms, burns and drowning (10.3% each).

Figure 115

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 145)



Among females the cause of death was unknown in 1.3% of the 77 cases. Of the remaining deaths, the leading external cause was pedestrian fatalities (34.2%), followed by burns (11.8%), passengers (11.8%) and firearms (10.5%).

Figure 116

Leading external causes of deaths from injury among female children <15 years (N = 77)

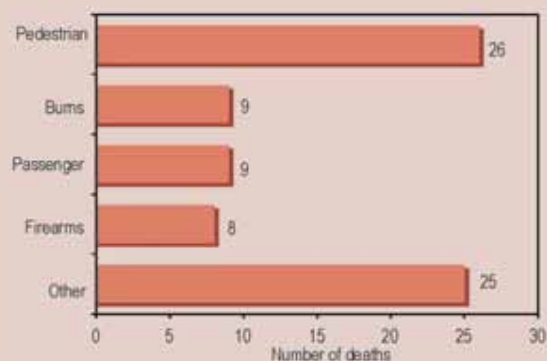


Table XVII

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

External cause	BACs done N (%)	BAC positive N (%)	Mean BAC	Std dev.
Pedestrians (522)	276 (52.9)	170 (61.6)	0.21	0.08
Railway (131)	93 (71.0)	26 (28.0)	0.18	0.08
Drivers (116)	84 (72.4)	53 (63.1)	0.17	0.06
Passengers (119)	63 (52.9)	26 (41.3)	0.15	0.06
MV unspecified (68)	40 (58.8)	29 (72.5)	0.19	0.07
<b>Total (996)</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.08</b>

### 5.6.2 External causes of deaths from injury among children < 15 years, by age

The average age of death from injury among children was 6.6 ( $\pm$  4.6) years. The leading external causes of deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years in the various age categories were as follows:

- **<1 year** — burns (30.4%);
- **1-4 years** — pedestrian fatalities (42.2%) followed by drowning (15.6%);
- **5-9 years** — pedestrian fatalities (51.6%) followed by firearms (9.7%); and
- **10-14 years** — pedestrian fatalities (24.3%) followed by firearms (20.3%).

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

The scene of death was unknown in 29 (20%) of male and 12 (16%) of female deaths from injury among children younger than 15 years. Of the remaining deaths, the most common scenes among:

- **males** were roads (53.4%) followed by private homes (26.7%); and
- **females** were roads (59.4%) followed by private homes (28.1%).

Figure 117

Leading scenes of deaths from injury among male children younger than 15 years (N = 145)

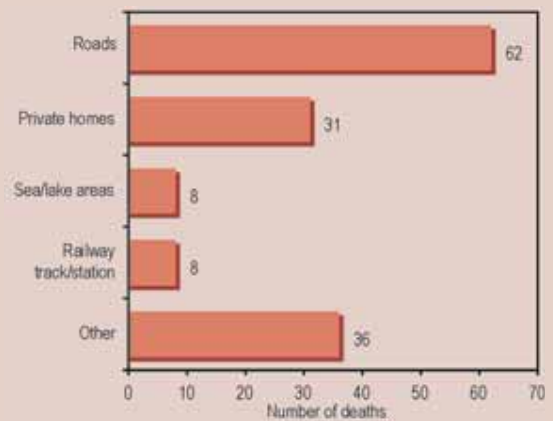


Figure 118

Leading scenes of death from injury among female children younger than 15 years (N = 77)

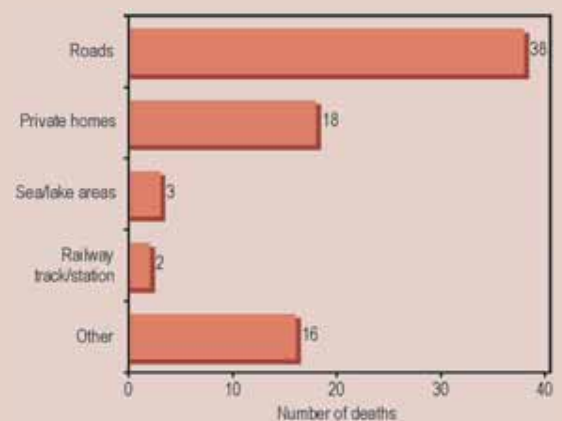


Table XVIII

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 7	Pedestrian 27	Pedestrian 32	Pedestrian 18	Pedestrian 79
2	Pedestrian 2	Drowning 10	Firearm 6	Firearm 15	Burns 24
3	Firearm 2	Burns 8	Passenger 5	Passenger 7	Firearm 24
4	Sharp 2	Blunt 4	Drowning 4	Burns 6	Drowning 18
5	Choking 2	Passenger 3	Burns 3	Blunt 6	Passenger 16
Total deaths#	23	64	62	74	223

\* 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.