

CHAPTER 38

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

38.1 As human beings evolve, their capacity to tackle vagaries of nature like cyclones, famines etc. increases. Improved hygiene and medical discoveries reduce incidence of epidemics like cholera and small pox. Consequently, the proportion of accidental deaths due to natural causes (heat stroke, exposure to cold, starvation, epidemic, cyclone etc.) is expected to decrease significantly. However, during the process of evolution, changing lifestyle (increasing stress, obesity etc.) introduces new elements like traffic accidents and cardiac arrests that effect mortality. Besides these, incidences of deliberate termination of life through suicide or abortions also increase. With the increasing population, accidental deaths are expected to increase in absolute terms (on the average), but a systematic increase/decrease in rates may be looked at to assess our progress towards the attainment of human well being.

38.2 Accidental Deaths (Incidence & Rates) Average incidence of accidental deaths per year and average annual rates of accidental deaths for decades 1971 onwards reveal not only increasing accidental deaths in India but also continuous annual increase in the rate of accidental deaths (accidental deaths per 1 lakh population) from 18.8 during 1971- 80 to 32.6 in 2013. Persons killed per lakh of population have shown an alarming increase from 2.7 percent in 1970 to 11.8 per cent in 2011. Thereafter, it declined to 11.2 per cent in 2013 and again slightly rose to 11.3 per cent in 2014

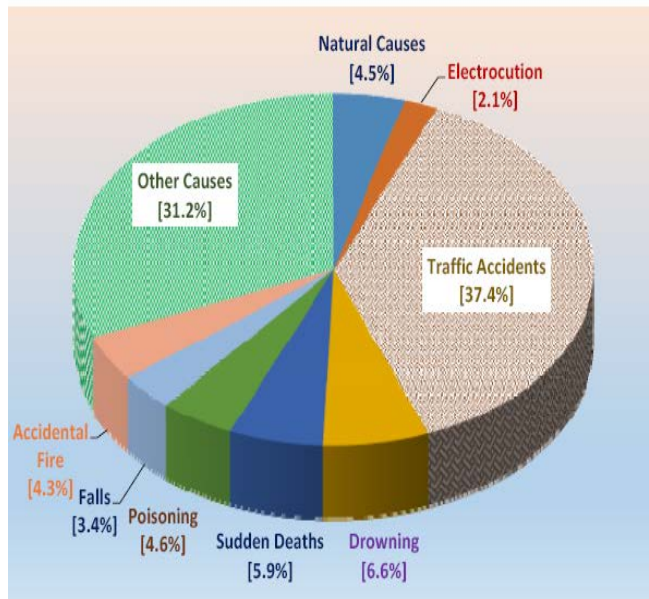
38.3 The incidence of accidental deaths has shown an increasing trend during the period 2004 - 2014 with an increase of 62.9% in the year 2014 as compared to 2004. The population growth during the period 2004-2014 was 14.6% whereas the increase in the rate of accidental deaths during the same period was 42.4%. A total of 4,51,757 accidental deaths were reported in the country during 2014 showing an increase of 12.8% as compared to 2013. Correspondingly, 11.3% rise in the rate of 'Accidental Deaths' were reported during the year as compared to 2013. Out of 4,51,757 accidental deaths, 3,16,828 & 1,14,728 deaths were due to un-natural causes (70.1%) & other causes (25.4%) respectively and the remaining 4.5% deaths (20,201) were due to causes attributable to forces of nature. There was a decline of 11.2% in deaths due to causes attributable to forces of nature and an increase of 18.1% in deaths due to un-natural causes, which also include other causes, during 2014 as compared to 2013.

| Year | Average accidental deaths per year | Average Rate of accidental deaths per year |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1971-80 | 113952 | 18.8 |
| 1981-90 | 145740 | 19.2 |
| 1991-2000 | 222840 | 24.0 |
| 2001-2010 | 310168 | 27.9 |
| 2011 | 390884 | 32.3 |
| 2012 | 394982 | 32.6 |
| 2013 | 400517 | 32.6 |
| 2014 | 451757 | 36.3 |

38.4 Natural & Unnatural Causes: Man's movement away from nature and into the world of his own making, has increased the share of accidental deaths due to unnatural causes . Out of 20,201 accidental deaths due to causes attributable to forces of nature, 12.8% deaths were due to 'Lightning', 6.2% deaths due to 'Heat/Sun Stroke' and 4.5% deaths due to 'Exposure to Cold' during the year 2014. 'Flood' and 'Landslide' caused 2.7% and 2.5% respectively of total deaths attributable to forces of nature during 2014. A total of 6,36,509 cases of 'Un-natural Accidents' were reported in the country which resulted in 3,16,828 deaths and 4,94,096 persons injured during 2014. The cause-wise analysis of un-natural deaths revealed that majority of deaths were due to traffic accidents which accounted for 53.4% of total un-natural deaths during the year 2014. 9.4%, 6.2%, 4.9% and 3.0% deaths were due to 'Drowning', 'Accidental Fire', 'Falls' and 'Electrocution' respectively.

During the last decade, amongst identified natural causes of accidental deaths, lightning seems most significant accounting for about 10 % of deaths due to natural causes whereas amongst unnatural causes, traffic accident caused maximum unnatural deaths (42-45 % of unnatural deaths) followed by drowning (8-9 %) , poisoning(8-10 %) , fire (6- 8%) and sudden deaths(6 - 8 %) also accounted for significant share of unnatural deaths during last decade

Percentage Share of Various Major Causes of Accidental Deaths during 2014 (Natural, Un-natural and Other Causes)



38.5 Recent Trends

The total number of road accidents increased marginally from 4,86,476 in 2013 to 4,89,400 in 2014. During the calendar year 2014, the total number of persons killed also increased by about 1.5 per cent from 1,37,572 in 2013 to 1,39,671 in 2014. However, road accident injuries have marginally reduced from 4,94,893 in 2013 to 4,93,474 in 2014. The accident severity increased slightly during 2014 as compared to the preceding year i.e. 2013. Though, there was an increase in the absolute number of road accidents in the country during 2014 as compared to 2013, there was a marginal reduction in the number of road accidents per lakh population from 39.8 per cent in 2013 to 39.5 per cent in 2014. The total number of persons injured in road accidents declined both in absolute and relative term. The number of persons injured in road accidents per lakh of population also declined from 40.4 per cent in 2013 to 39.8 per cent in 2014.

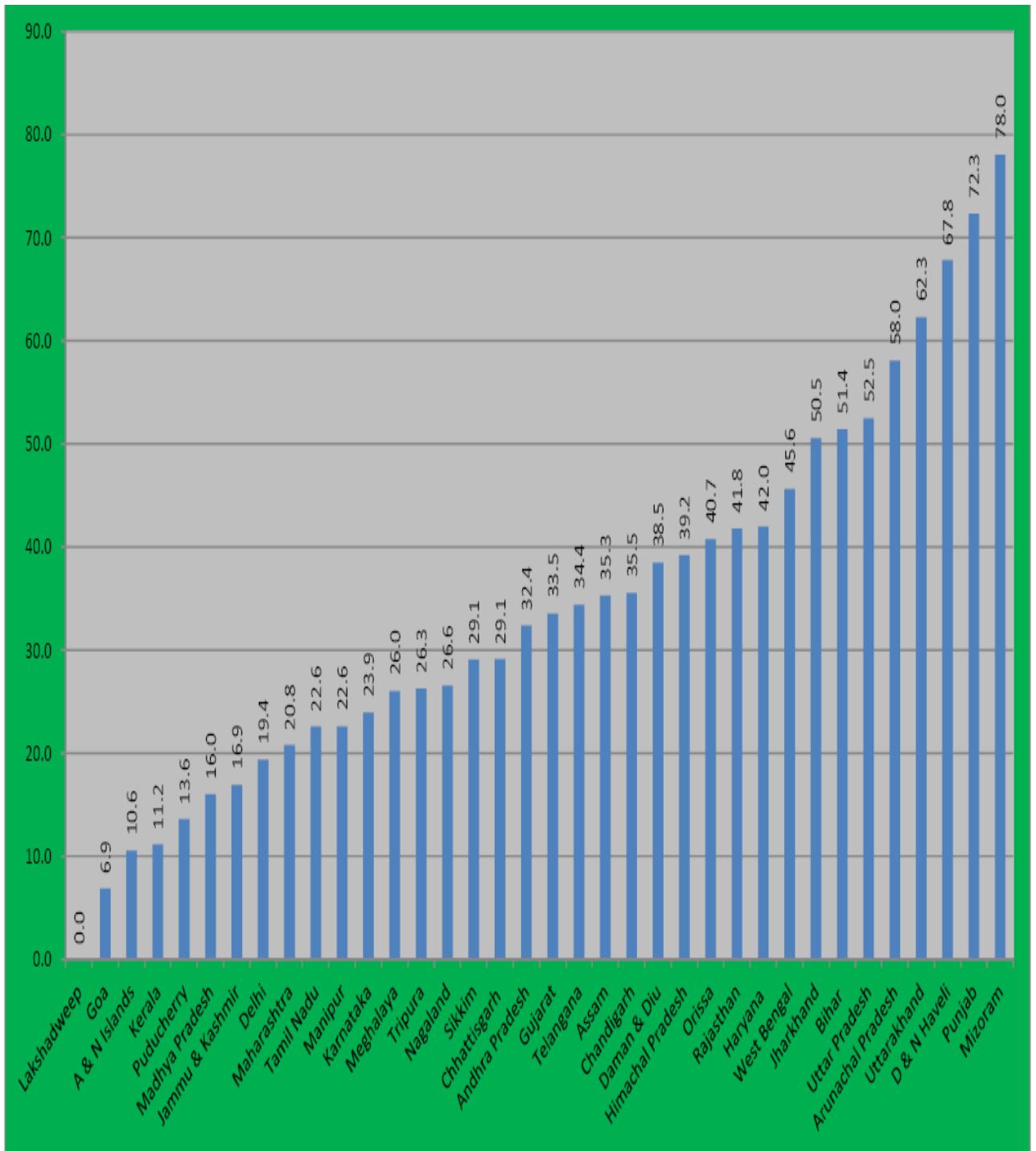
38.6 State wise Comparison The States of Tamil Nadu(67,250), Maharashtra(61,627), Madhya Pradesh(53,472), Karnataka(43,713), Kerala(36,282), Uttar Pradesh(31,034), Rajasthan(24,628), Andhra Pradesh(24,440),

Gujarat(23,712), Telangana (20,078), Chhattisgarh(13,821), West Bengal(12,875) and Haryana(10,676)together accounted for 86.3 per cent of all road accidents in the country in the year 2014. Tamil Nadu reported the highest number of road accidents in 2014, while Lakshadweep reported only one (1) road accident. An analysis of road accidents, in terms of per lakh population revealed that the highest number of road accidents were in Goa (221.0 per cent) while the lowest was in Lakshadweep. A comparison of States which accounted for more than 80 per cent of share in road accidents during the calendar year 2014 reveals that Tamil Nadu stood on top in road accidents in the entire country with a percentage share of 13.7 per cent followed by Maharashtra 12.6 percent and Madhya Pradesh 10.9 per cent.

38.7 During 2014, as many as 1,39,671 persons were killed in road accidents in the States of Uttar Pradesh (16,287), Tamil Nadu (15,190), Maharashtra (12,803), Karnataka (10,452), Rajasthan (10,289), Madhya Pradesh (8,569), Gujarat (7,955), Andhra Pradesh (7,908) Telangana (6,906), West Bengal (5,875), Bihar (4913), Punjab (4,621), Haryana (4,483) and other States/UTs (23,420) 83.3 per cent of all road accident fatalities occurred in thirteen states . The highest number of persons killed per lakh of population was also in Tamil Nadu (22.1 per cent), leaving out Lakshadweep, where there was no road accident fatality. Nagaland reported the lowest number of road accident fatalities per lakh of population at (3.5 per cent).

38.8 The highest **rate of accidental deaths** was reported by Puducherry (68.3) followed by Chhattisgarh (63.3), Maharashtra (54.0), Goa (53.1), Daman & Diu (51.5) and Madhya Pradesh (50.0) against the national average rate of 32.6. Amongst bigger States , Bihar, UP, Jharkhand, Odisha , West Bengal were less accident prone states with the accident rate below national average. In 2014, the highest accident severity (road accident death per 100 accidents) was reported in Mizoram (78.0%), followed by Punjab (72.3%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (67.8%) and Uttarakhand (62.3%).

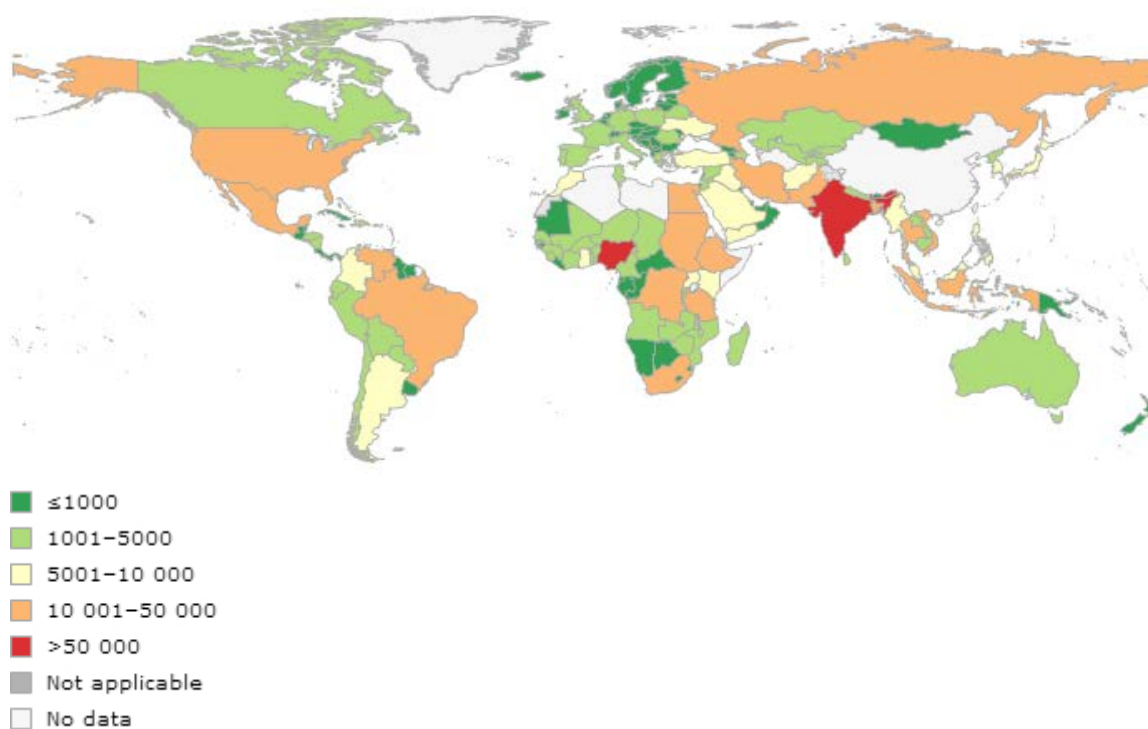
Severity of Road Accident in various States/Uts during 2014



38.9 Road Accidents: Fatalities and injuries due to traffic accidents, is increasingly becoming matter of concern with surge in motorization both due to increasing population and increased vehicular penetration.

38.10 International Scenario: Road traffic injuries are the eighth leading cause of death, and as such are an important global public health problem. As per WHO, They are the number one cause of death among those aged 15-29 years. There were approximately 1.24 million road traffic deaths in the world in 2010, 77% of which were among males. Middle-income countries had the highest burden and the highest road traffic death rates. In 2010, low- and middle-income countries had higher road traffic fatality rates (18.3 and 20.1, respectively) compared to high-income countries (8.7). The African region had the highest road traffic fatality rate, at 24.1, while the European region had the lowest rate, at 10.3. While road traffic death rates in many high-income countries have stabilized or declined in recent decades, data suggest that in most other regions of the world, the global epidemic of traffic injuries is still increasing. About 1.2 Million people, each year, die on world roads. Fifty per cent of those dying on roads are vulnerable road users . About half of countries do not have a law requiring use of child restraints for young children in vehicles.

Estimated Number of Road Traffic Deaths 2010

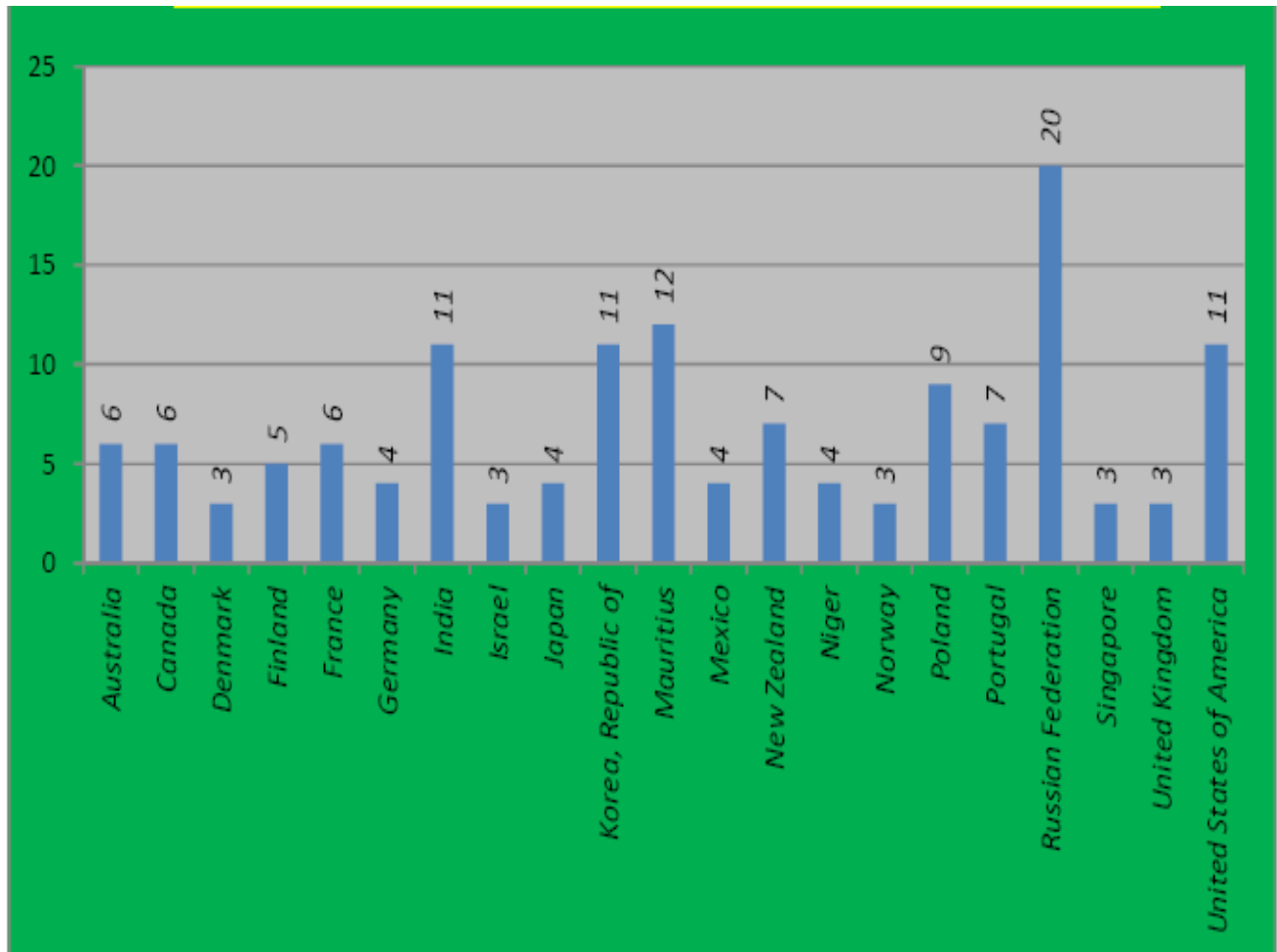


38.11 International Comparison of Road Traffic Injury Accidents and Deaths:

According to World Road Statistics 2014 published by International Road Federation, Geneva, there is lower incidence of deaths per 100,000 in Australia, Canada, France, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, etc. while comparing it with India. However, road accident related deaths remained at 11 per 100,000 populations in case of Republic of Korea, United States of America and that of India. Incidence of road accident related deaths were higher in Russian Federation (20) and that of Mauritius (12) in comparison to India. Injury accidents per lakh of population in India was substantially lower at around (40) during 2012 when compared with other developed countries.

United States of America reported the highest figure in respect of injury accidents per lakh population at (530) followed by Japan (521), Republic of Korea (447), Germany (373) and Canada (352). Australia reported the lowest figure in respect of injury accidents per lakh population.

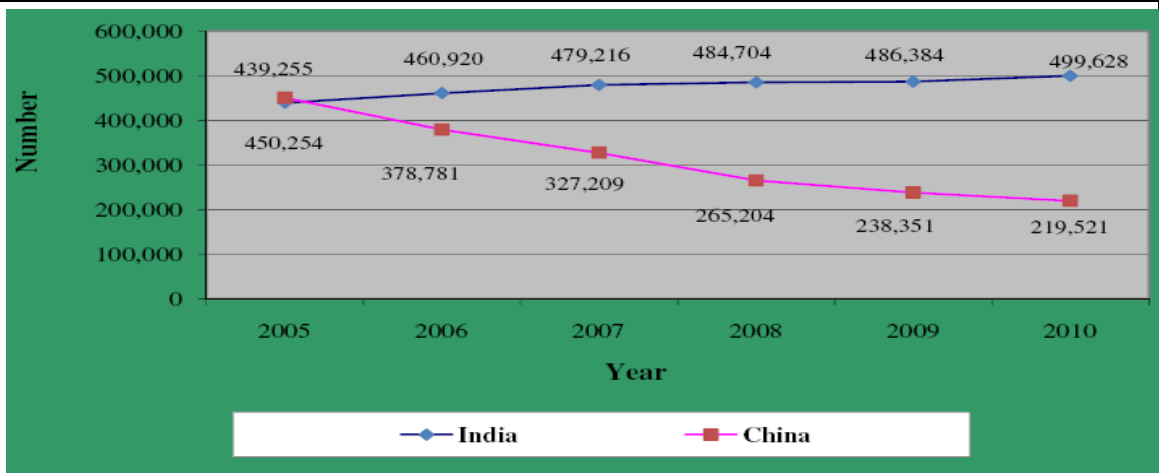
Number of Persons killed per lakh population 2010



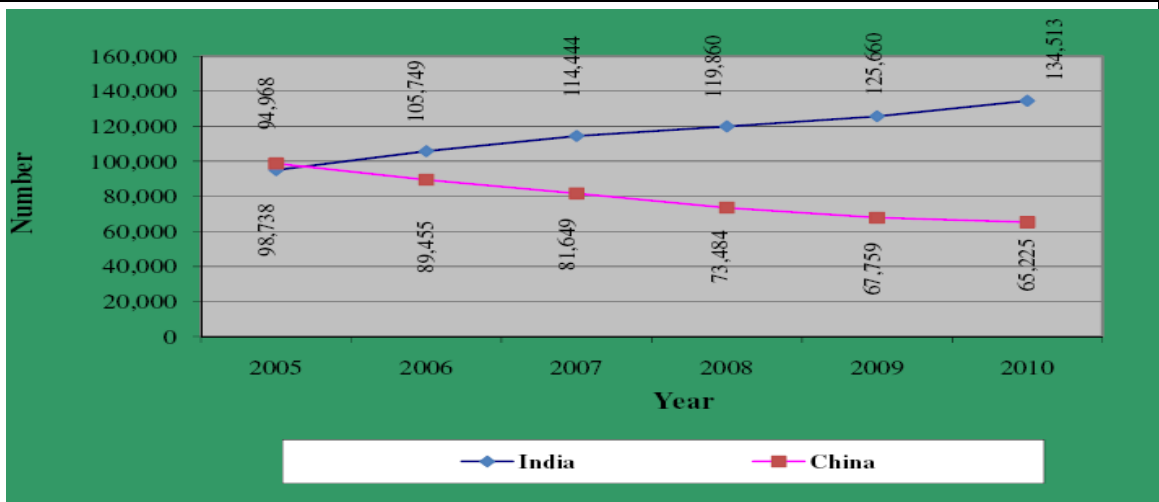
38.12 Injury accidents per lakh of population in India was substantially lower at around (42.46) during 2010 when compared with France (103.42), United Kingdom (248.13), Canada (359.90), Germany (352.54). For 2010, the highest figure was reported by Japan (569.45) and Australia (5.53) reported the lowest figures in respect of injury accidents per lakh population. However, the lower rates in countries like India may not necessarily be indicative of improved road safety. Large population with less vehicles, conditions of road (limiting the speed limits) etc might also contribute towards lower rates.

38.13 Comparison of India & China: A comparative status of road accidents and persons killed in China and India is shown below through graphs which clearly brings out that in China both road accidents and fatalities are on a downward slide, while in India both road accidents and the number of persons killed are steadily rising.

Total Number of Road Accidents – India and China



Total Number of Persons killed in Road Accidents-India & China



38.14 Indian Scenario: Expansion in the road network, surge in motorization and a rising population of a country contribute towards increasing numbers of road accidents, accident related injuries and fatalities . Between 1970 and 2011, the number of accidents increased by 4.4 times, accompanied with 9.8 times increase in fatalities and 7.3 times increase in the number of persons injured, in the backdrop of more than 100 fold increase in the number of registered motor vehicles and close to 4 fold increase in the road network.

| Growth in Select Accident Related Parameters: CAGR in per cent | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Per iod | Number of Accidents | Number of Fatalities | Number of Persons | Number of Registered Vehicles | Road Length (in kilometre) |
| 2001/1991 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 9.9 | 3.7 |
| 2011/2001 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 9.9 | 3.4 |

CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

38.15 As a result of concerted and coordinated road safety efforts, there was a decline of about 3.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent in the number of persons injured and the number of road accidents (decline has been observed for the first time since 2003), respectively, in 2011, compared to 2010 and the trend continued in 2013 as there was a decline in the number of road accidents and also in the number of persons killed and injured in road accidents. With a decline of 2.9 per cent, the reduction in the number of persons injured in road accidents during 2013 was the most pronounced. Despite the reduction in the number of persons killed during 2013, the accident severity (number of persons killed per 100 accidents) increased as compared to the previous year. Due to decline in road accidents ,there was a decline in the number of road accidents per lakh population from 39.9 in 2012 to 38.9 in 2013.

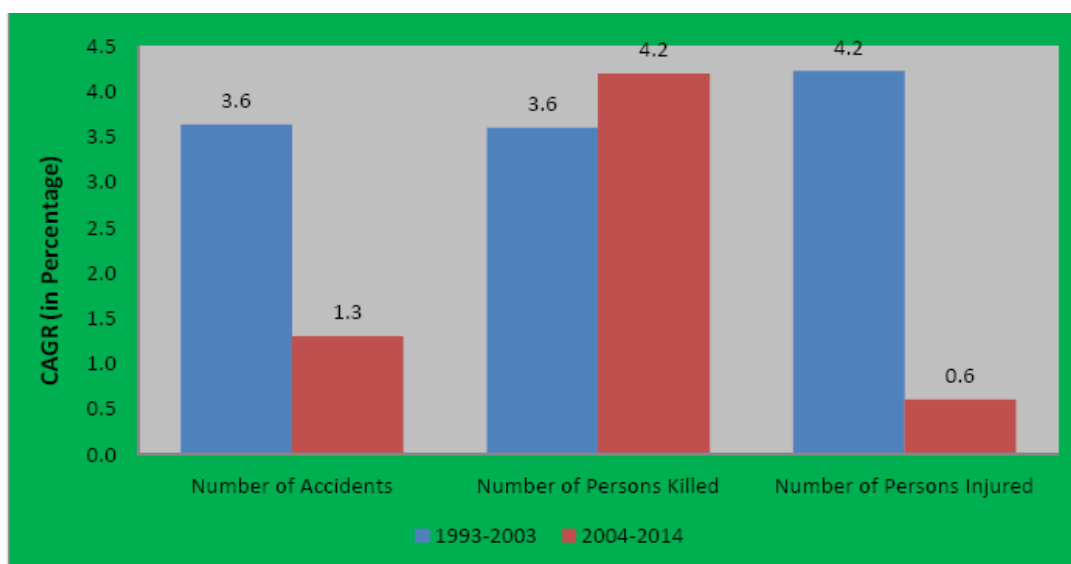
38.16 The total number of road accidents increased marginally from 4,86,476 in 2013 to 4,89,400 in 2014. During the calendar year 2014, the total number of persons killed also increased by about 1.5 per cent from 1,37,572 in 2013 to 1,39,671 in 2014. However, road accident injuries have marginally reduced from 4,94,893 in 2013 to 4,93,474 in 2014. The accident severity increased slightly during 2014 as compared to the preceding year i.e. 2013. Though, there was an increase in the absolute number of road accidents in the country during 2014 as compared to 2013, there was a marginal reduction in the number of road accidents per lakh population from 39.8 per cent in 2013 to 39.5 per cent in 2014. The total number of persons injured in road accidents declined both in absolute and relative term. The number of persons injured in road accidents per lakh of population also declined from 40.4 per cent in 2013 to 39.8 per cent in 2014.

| Road Accident Parameters: 2013 and 2014 | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Parameter | 2013 | 2014 | % change over previous year |
| Accidents | 4,86,476 | 4,89,400 | 0.6 |
| Person Killed | 1,37,572 | 1,39,671 | 1.5 |
| Person Injured | 4,94,893 | 4,93,474 | -0.3 |
| Accident Severity* | 28.3 | 28.5 | 0.7 |
| * No. of persons killed per 100 accidents | | | |

Long Term Trends in Road Accidents, Injuries and Fatalities

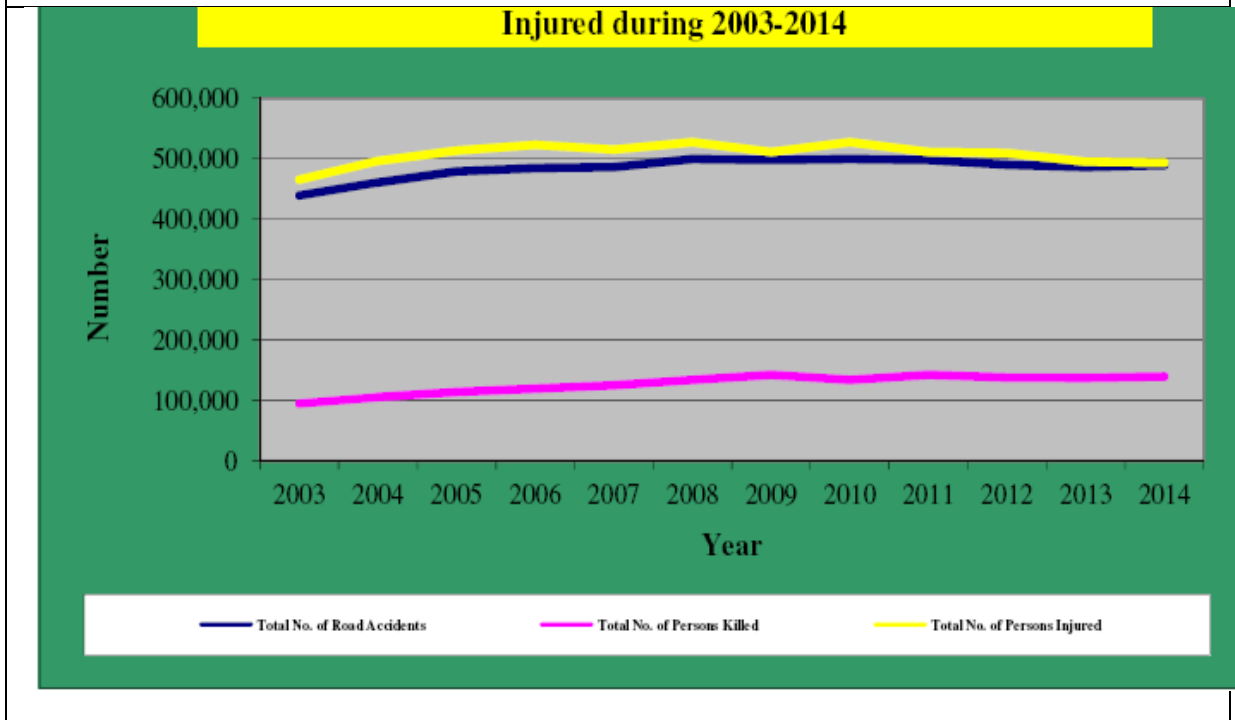
38.17 The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of number of road accidents in the country during the decades 1993 -2003 and 2004-2014 has decreased from 3.6 per cent to 1.3 per cent. However, in the case of number of road accident fatalities, the CAGR has increased from 3.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent and in case of number of persons injured has declined from 4.2 per cent to 0.6 per cent during the same period.

Compound Annual Growth Rate 1993-2003 and 2004-2014



38.18 During 2014, a total of 4,89,400 road accidents were reported by all States/Union Territories. Of these, 25.7 per cent (1,25,828) were fatal accidents. The number of persons killed in road accidents were 1,39,671 i.e an average of one fatality per 3.5 accidents. The proportion of fatal accidents in total road accidents has consistently increased since 2003 from 18.1 per cent to 25.2 per cent in 2013. The severity of road accidents, measured in terms of persons killed per 100 accidents had been showing a steady increase since 2003 from 21.1 to 28.6 in 2011. It declined for the first time to 28.2 during 2012 over the previous year and increased slightly to 28.3 during 2013.

Total number of Road Accident, persons killed and person Injured Trends During Last Decade



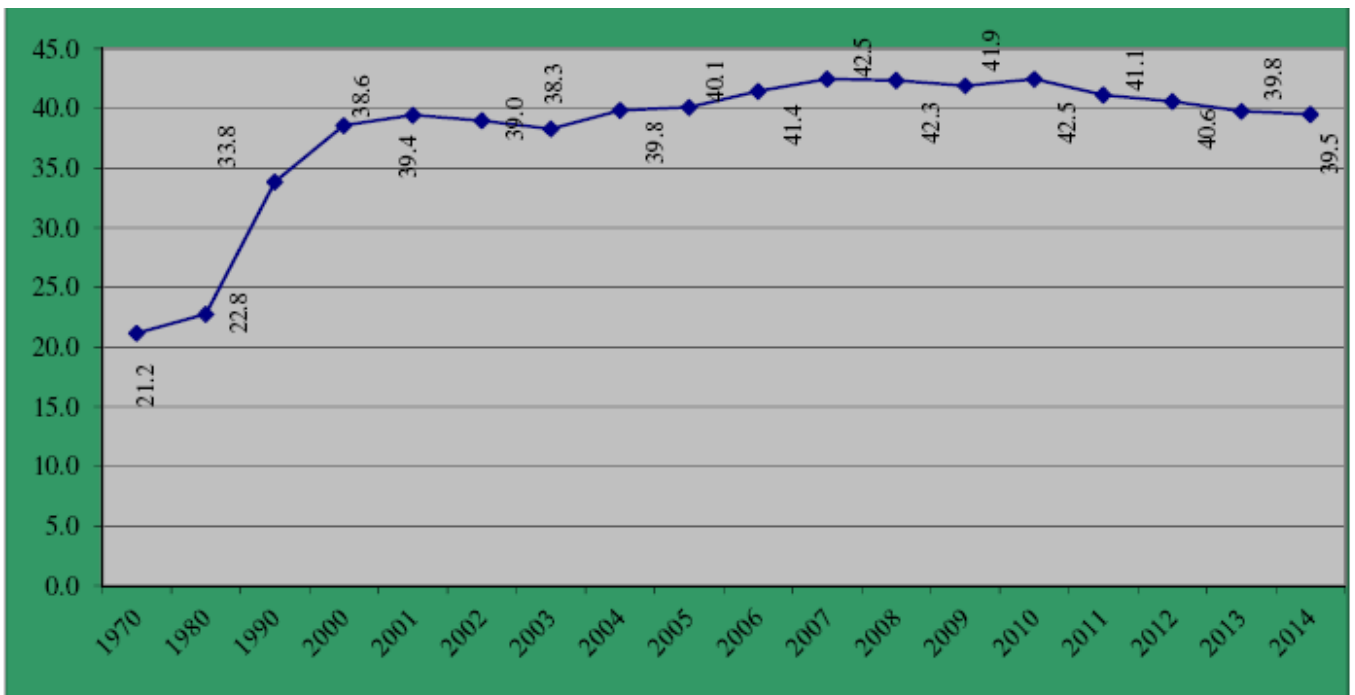
38.19 Motor vehicle population has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.5 per cent during the period 2002 to 2012. Concomitantly, traffic risks and exposures have grown.

38.20 During the calendar year 2014, a number of road safety initiatives have been taken by the Government of India, the State Governments and other stake-holders. Steps like making wearing of helmets for women travelling on two wheelers mandatory was one such move. The United Nations has already proclaimed 2011-20 as the decade of action on road safety so that the present rising trend of road accident stabilizes and is reversed by the year 2020. Though, there was an increase in the absolute number of road accidents in the country during 2014 as compared to 2013, there was a marginal reduction in the number of road accidents per lakh population from 39.8 per cent in 2013 to 39.5 per cent in 2014. The total number of persons injured in road accidents declined both in absolute and relative term.

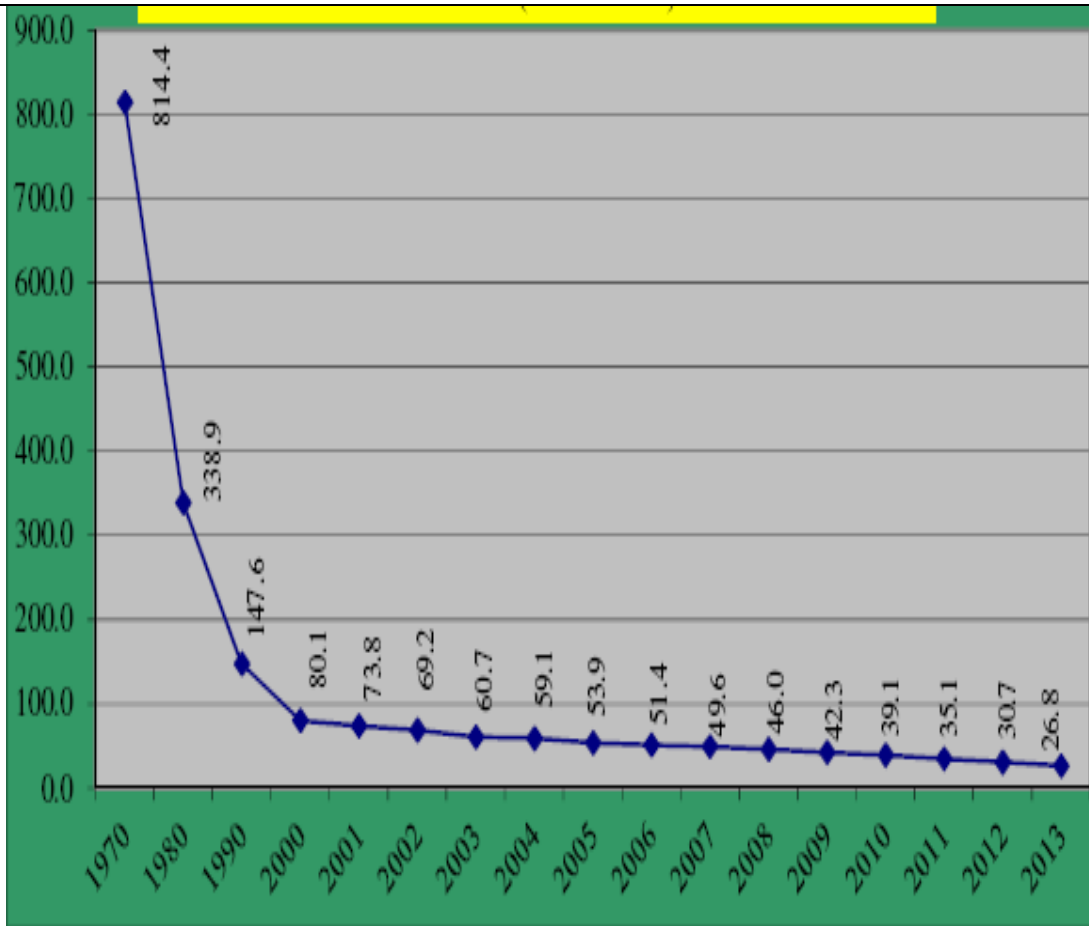
Normalized Indicators of Road Accidents, Injuries & Fatalities: All India Averages

38.21 The normalized/standardized accident rates of India have been worked out in terms of number of accidents on the basis of (a) per lakh persons, (b) per ten thousand motor vehicles and (c) per ten thousand kilometers of road length for the years from 1970 to 2014. Persons killed per lakh of population have shown an alarming increase from 2.7 per cent in 1970 to 11.8 per cent in 2011. Thereafter, it declined to 11.2 per cent in 2013 and again slightly rose to 11.3 per cent in 2014.

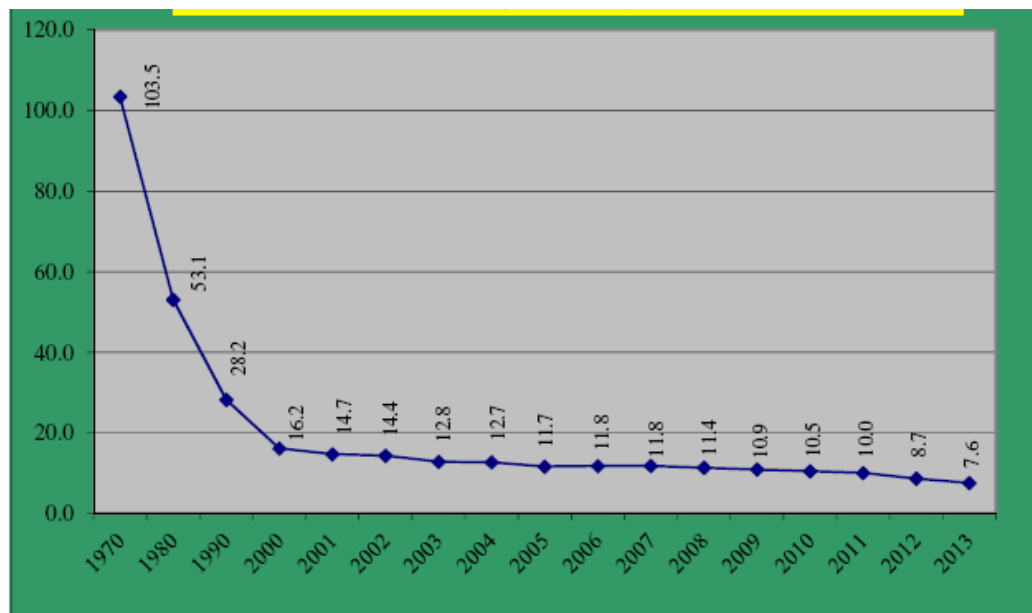
Road Accidents per Lakh Population



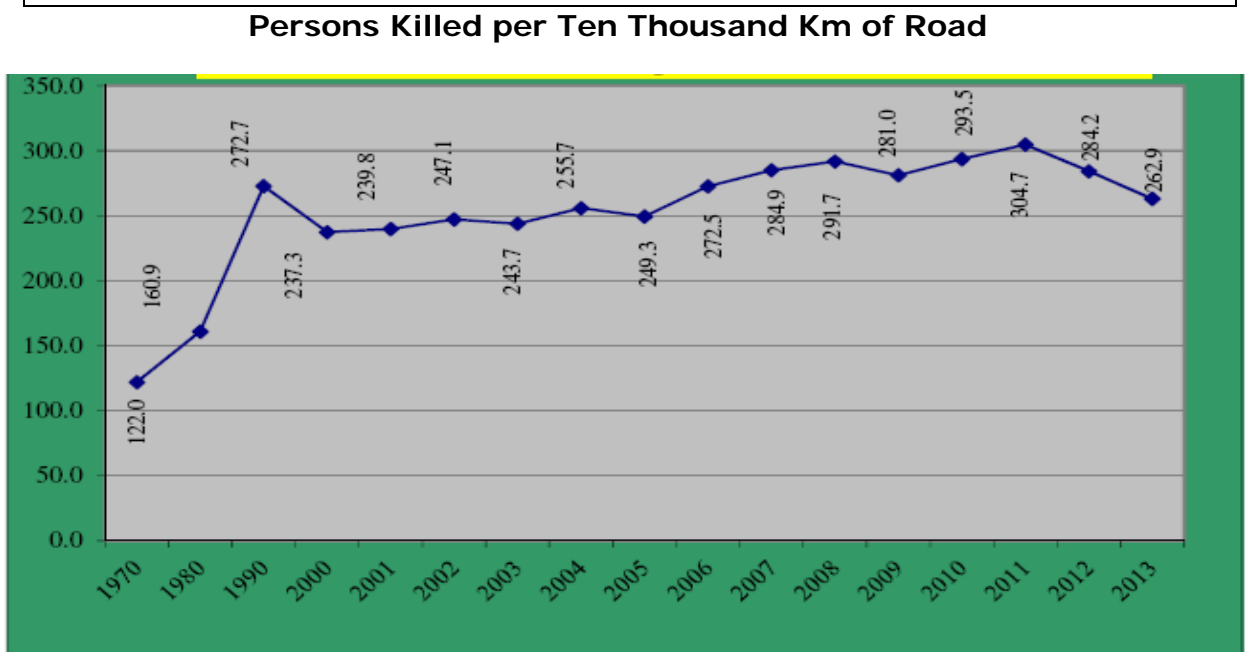
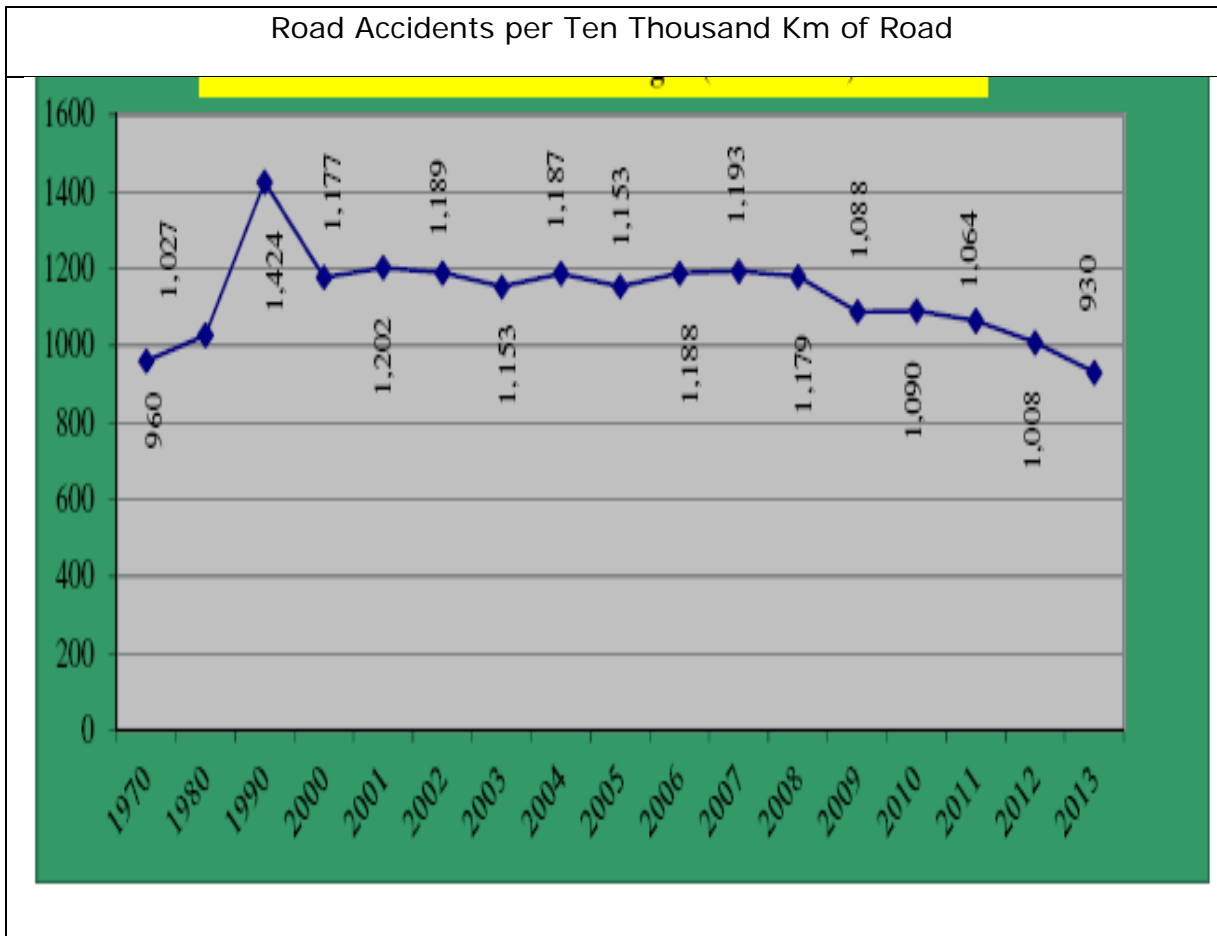
Road Accidents per Ten Thousand Vehicles



Persons Killed per Ten Thousand Vehicles



38.22 Accidents & Deaths per ten thousand Kms of road length : Both accidents & deaths per ten thousand km road length show sharp rise during 1970-90, sharp fall thereafter till 2000 with accidents rate showing very gradual decline (fluctuating, not steady) whereas fatality rate increased gradually with some fluctuations. The trend in the number of accidents per ten thousand kilometers of the road length shows continuous decline from 1,064 in 2011 to 930 in 2013.



Road Accidents Distribution:

38.23 As reported by the States/UTs about 4,93,474 persons were injured in road accidents in the country during the calendar year 2014. Out of these 87.5 per cent was accounted for by the Thirteen States of Tamil Nadu (77,725) followed by Karnataka (56,831), Madhya Pradesh (55,335), Kerala (41,096), Maharashtra (40,455), Andhra Pradesh (29,931), Rajasthan (27,453), Gujarat (22,493), Uttar Pradesh (22,337), Telangana (21,636), Chhattisgarh (13,157), West Bengal (12,018), and Odisha (11,087).

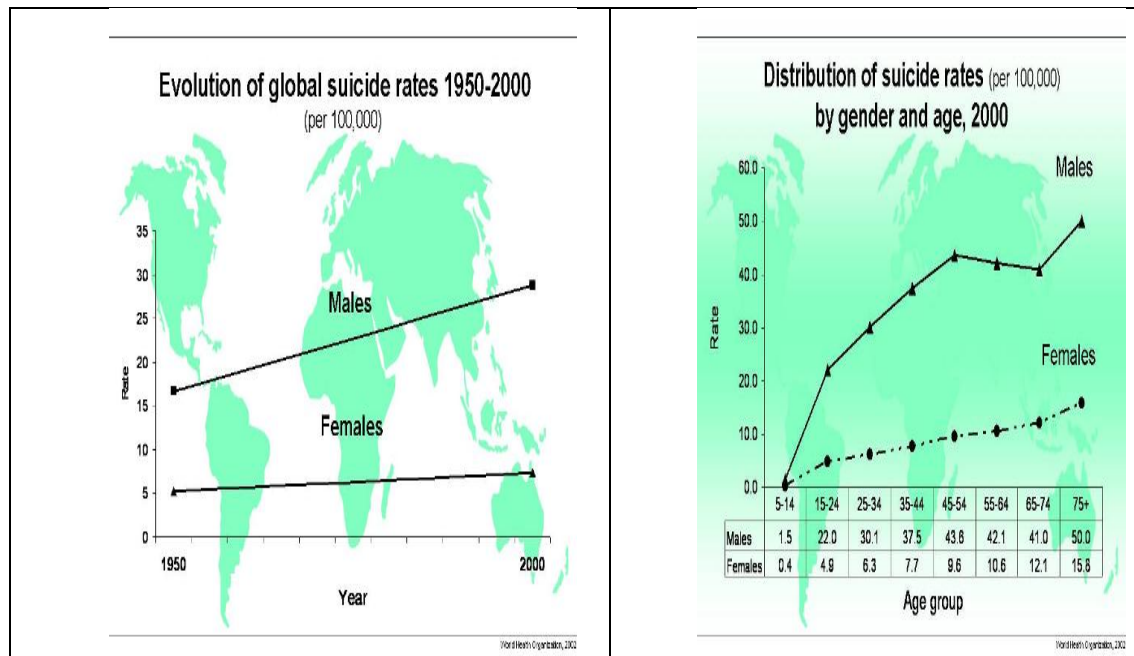
38.24 National Highways accounted for a share of 28.2 per cent in total road accidents and 34.1 per cent in total number of persons killed in road accidents during 2014. The State Highways accounted for a share of 25.2 per cent of total accidents and 29.1 per cent in the total number of persons killed in road accidents during same period of time Whereas Other Roads accounted for highest share of 46.6 per cent in total road accidents and 36.8 per cent in total number of persons killed in road accidents during 2014. **.Highways permit greater speed resulting in relatively greater number of road accidents and fatalities.** The total number of road accidents in rural areas were 2,62,985 while number of accidents in urban areas were only 2,26,415. The percentage share of accidents in rural areas and urban areas were 53.7 and 46.3 respectively in total number of accidents in the country. The percentage of road accident fatalities 59.4 per cent and injuries 58.0 per cent were more in rural areas as compared to the percentage share of road accidents fatalities 40.6 per cent and injuries 42.0 per cent in urban areas respectively. This indicates that significant improvement in rural infrastructure is required for reducing accidents in rural areas

38.25 Motorized vehicles accounted for 93.5 per cent of the total road accidents during the calendar year 2014. Amongst the vehicle categories, two-wheelers accounted for the highest share in total road accidents (27.3 per cent) in 2014 followed by cars, jeeps and taxis (22.7 per cent); trucks, tempos, tractors and other Articulated vehicles (19.7 per cent), Other motor vehicles (9 per cent), buses (8.4 per cent) and Auto-Rickshaws (6.4 per cent). During 2013, two wheelers accounted for 26.3 percent of accidents and cars, jeeps & taxis were responsible for 22.2 percent of accidents. The total number and percentage share of accidents, persons killed and injured during 2014 based on the involvement by vehicle type. The category of trucks, tempos, tractors and other Articulated vehicles accounted for the highest proportion of persons killed (25.6 per cent) out of the total number of persons killed in the country during the calendar year 2014.

Deaths due to suicide

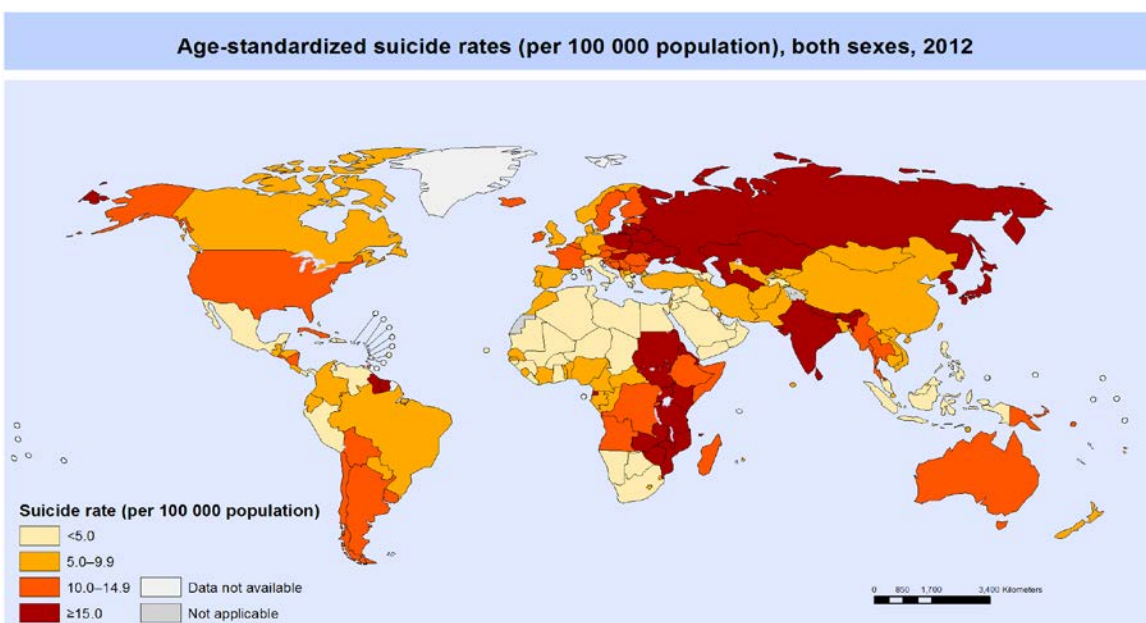
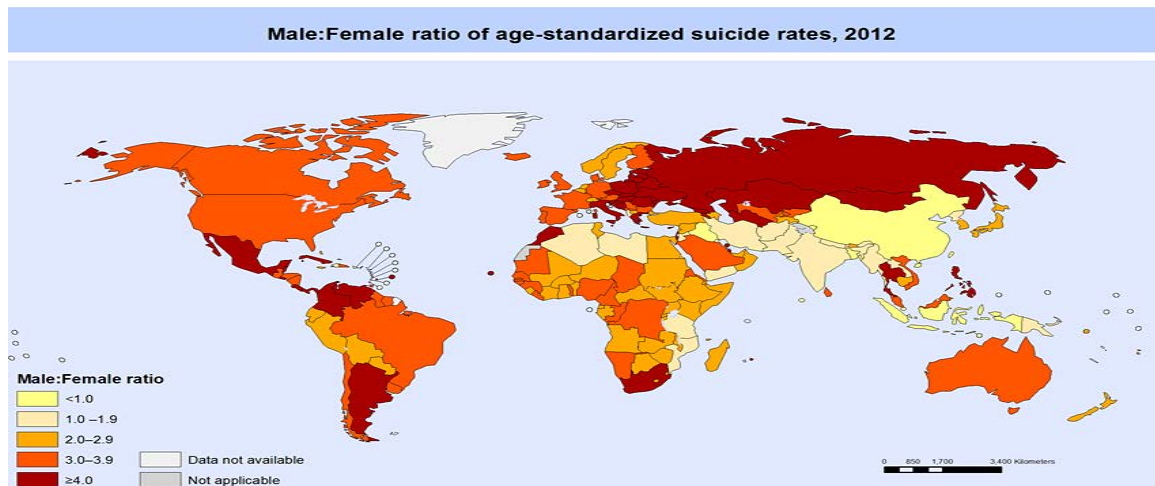
38.26 International scenario : Over 800,000 people die due to suicide every year and there are many more who attempt suicide. This indicates an annual global age-standardized suicide rate of 11.4 per 100 000 population (15.0 for males and 8.0 for females). Many millions of people are affected or experience

suicide bereavement every year. Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan and was the second leading cause of death among 15-29 year olds globally in 2012. Suicide accounted for 1.4% of all deaths worldwide, making it the 15th leading cause of death in 2012.



38.27 Age-Sex Distribution : Based on the reported information, WHO reports reveal that share of deaths due to suicide has increased in younger age group i.e 5-44 years from 40 to 55 per cent during 1950 to 2000. This might be expected because of increased population in the younger age group i.e. less than 44 years. Across most countries the suicide rates are higher for males than for females (except China & few other smaller countries). The global Male:Female ratio of age-standardized suicide rates was 1.9 in 2012.

38.28 Distribution of suicide rates across the world : The major differences between high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are that young adults and elderly women in LMICs have much higher suicide rates than their counterparts in high-income countries, while middle-aged men in high-income countries have much higher suicide rates than middle-aged men in LMICs. Most suicides in the world occur in the South-East Asia Region (39 per cent of those in low- and middle-income countries in South-East Asia alone) with India accounting for the highest estimated number of suicides overall in 2012.



38.29 Incidence & Rate of Suicide in India during the Decade (2004-2014): On an average, more than one lakh persons commit suicides every year in the country during the decadal period from 2004 to 2014. Rate of suicides has been calculated using mid-year projected population for the noncensus years whereas for the census year 2011, the population of The Population Census 2011 was used. The number of suicides in the country during the decade (2004–2014) has recorded an increase of 15.8% (1,31,666 in 2014 from 1,13,697 in 2004). The increase in incidence of suicides was reported each year till 2011 thereafter a declining trend was noticed. The population has increased by 14.6% during the decade while the rate of suicides has slightly increased by 1.0% (from 10.5 in 2004 to 10.6 in 2014). The rate of suicides is showing a mixed trend during the decade (2004-2014), however,

rate of suicides is showing declining trend since 2010.

38.30 Incidence and Percentage Share of Suicides in States/UTs:

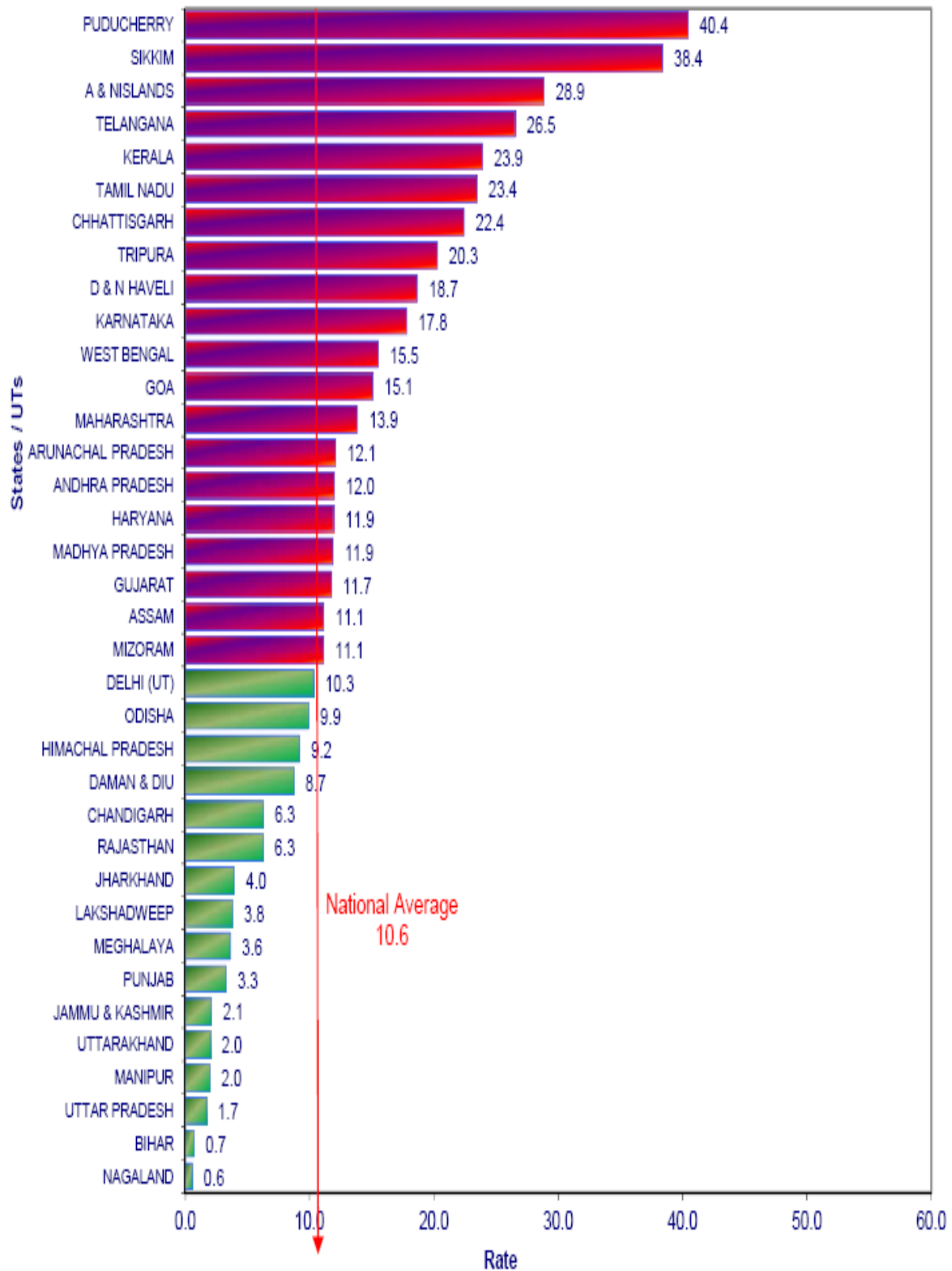
During 2014, the highest incidents of 16,307 suicides were reported in Maharashtra followed by 16,122 suicides in Tamil Nadu and 14,310 suicides in West Bengal accounting for 12.4%, 12.2% and 10.9% respectively of total suicides. Karnataka (10,945 suicides) and Telangana (9,623 suicides) accounted for 8.3% and 7.3% respectively of the total suicides reported in the country. These 5 States together accounted for 51.1% of the total suicides reported in the country. The remaining 48.9% suicides were reported in the remaining 24 States and 7 UTs. Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state (17.0% share of country population) has reported comparatively lower percentage share of suicidal deaths, accounting for only 2.7% of the total suicides reported in the country. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have registered consistently higher number of suicidal deaths during last few years.

North-south divide is quite apparent in case of suicides with major southern States (along with west Bengal) accounting for major share of suicidal deaths.

38.31 The numbers of suicides in 53 mega cities show an increasing trend from the year 2011 (18,280) to 2013 (21,313). However, a decline of 8.1% is seen in 2014 over 2013 (from 21,313 suicides in 2013 to 19,597 suicides in 2014). A steep variation of 11.5% increase was observed in 2013 over 2012. The four Metropolitan Cities — Chennai (2,214), Bengaluru (1,906), Delhi (1,847) and Mumbai (1,196) have reported higher number of suicides. These four cities together have reported almost 36.6% of the total suicides reported from 53 mega cities. These four Metropolitan Cities have shown a declining trend during 2014 over 2013, except Delhi city, wherein an increase of 5.4% was observed (from 1,753 suicides in 2013 to 1,847 suicides in 2014) The suicide rate in cities (12.2) was higher as compared to All-India suicide rate (10.6). Kollam has reported the highest suicides rate (40.3) whereas Srinagar had the lowest suicides rate at 0.7 among 53 cities. The highest increase (81.5%) was observed in Ludhiana (from 54 in 2013 to 98 in 2014) followed by Kota (61.3%)(from 62 in 2013 to 100 in 2014). On the contrary, maximum decrease of 89.6% was observed in Bhopal (40 in 2014 from 384 in 2013)

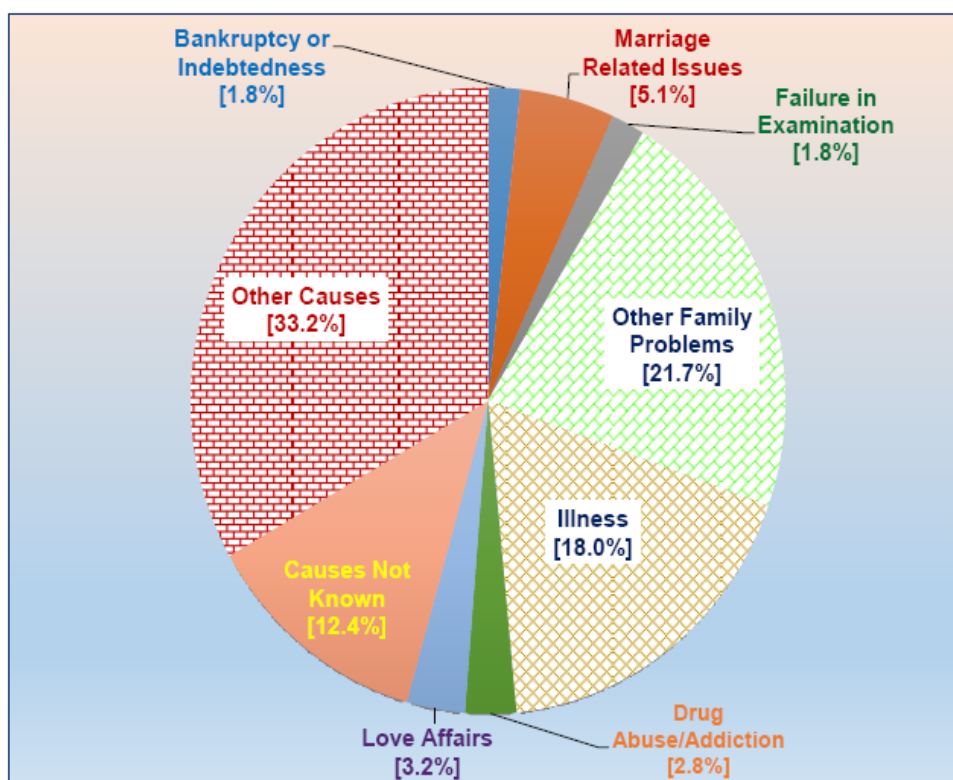
38.32 Rate of suicides – States/UTs : Rate of suicides i.e. the number of suicides per one lakh population, has been widely accepted as a standard yardstick for comparison. The All India rate of suicides was 10.6 during the year 2014. Puducherry reported the highest rate of suicide (40.4) followed by Sikkim (38.4), A & N Islands (28.9), Telangana (26.5), Kerala (23.9) and Tamil Nadu (23.4). The details of States/UTs which have recorded higher rate of suicides during 2012 to 2014 . Puducherry continued to report high suicide rates since last 3 years. Puducherry has recorded suicide rates more than 3 times of the national average during the last three years.

Rate of Suicides in States/UTs during 2014



38.33 Causes for suicide : 'Other Family Problems' and 'Illness' were the major causes of suicides among the specified causes, accounting for 21.7% and 18.0% respectively of total suicides. 'Marriage Related Issues' (5.1%), 'Love Affairs' (3.2%), 'Drug Abuse/Addiction' (2.8%), 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Failure in Examination' both accounted for 1.8% each, 'Unemployment' (1.7%), 'Poverty' (1.3%), 'Property Dispute' (0.8%), 'Death of Dear Person' (0.7%) were other causes of suicides.

Percentage share of various causes of Suicides during 2014

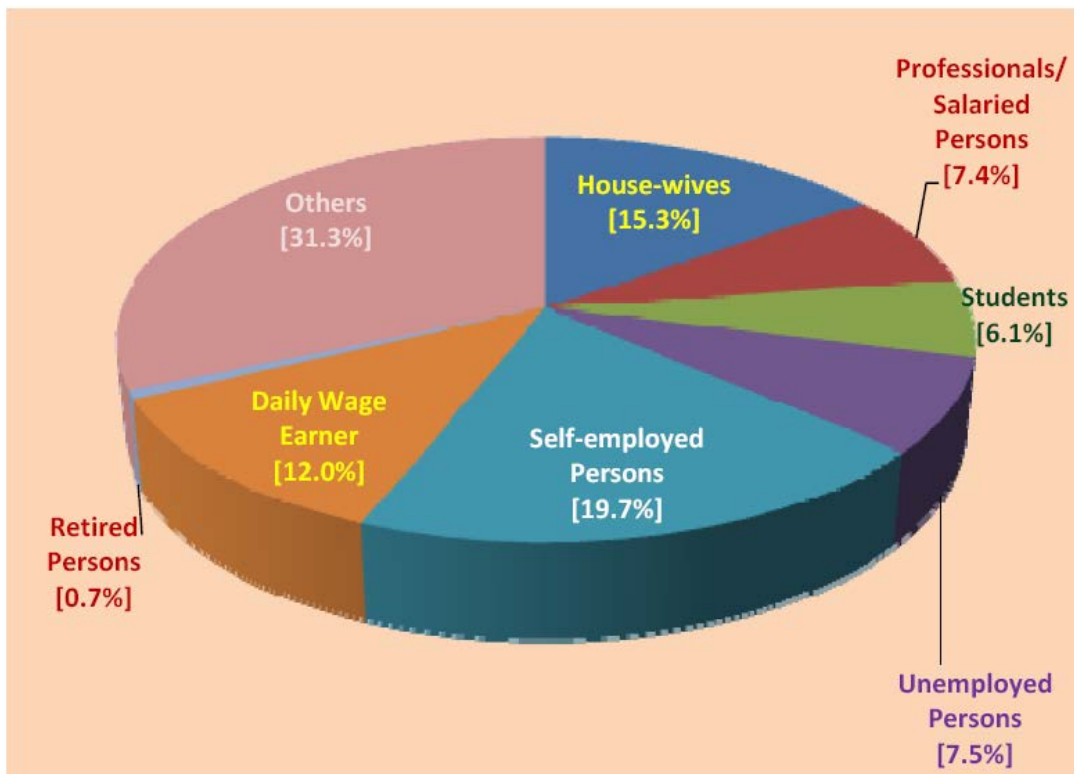


38.34 As regards age group wise distribution of suicides by causes during 2014, it is seen that male: female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2014 was 67.7:32.3, showing a marginal increase of male and marginal decrease of female ratio as compared to year 2013 (67.2:32.8). The proportion of Boys: Girls suicide victims (below 14 years of age) were 52.3:47.7 in 2014 as compared to 53.5:46.5 in 2013. The proportion of female victims were more in 'Marriage Related Issues' like 'Non-Settlement of Marriage', 'Dowry Related Issues', 'Extra-Marital Issues', 'Divorce'. Apart from this, 'Failure in Examination', 'Impotency/Infertility' and 'Physical Abuse (Rape)' were also major causes of suicides among females than among males. Youth (18 and above- below 30 years) and middle aged people (30 and above- below 45 years) were the prime groups taking recourse to the path of suicides. These age groups accounted for 34.1% and 32.2% suicides respectively. 'Other Family Problems' (245), 'Illness' (181) 'Failure in Examination' (163) were the main causes of suicides among children (below 14 years of age) .

Suicide Victims by Sex and Age group during 2014



Percentage distribution of Suicide victims by Profession during 2014



38.35 Data Source: Some information on suicides in various countries across the world is maintained by **World Health Organisation**. In case of India, **National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)** has been collecting data on accidents for the annual publication 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'. This publication gives data on **accidental deaths** due to **natural causes** such as Cyclone, Earthquakes, Flood, Landslide, Torrential rain etc. as well as due to **un-natural causes** such as Explosion, Drowning, Fire, Traffic accidents etc.

38.36 Data on Accident is collected as a by-product of FIR received by Police Stations on Accidents. The regularity, quality and completeness in the collection of these statistics is interwoven with the working of the Police. The data for the report is collected by State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRxBx) from District Crime Records Bureaux (DCRBx). Then SCRxBx send the data to NCRB. Data from mega-cities (cities having population of 10 lakhs or more as per the latest census 2001) is also collected separately. Presently data on accidents are being collected from 35 States/UTs & mega-cities.

Data Flow

POLICE STATION → DCRB → SCRxBx → NCRB

Detailed information on road accidents is available in the publication Road Accidents in India brought out by Transport Research Wing, M/o Road Transport & Highways.

References:

- Road Accidents in India 2014, Transport Research Wing, M/o Road Transport & Highways.
- Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2014, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Website of World Health Organization (WHO).