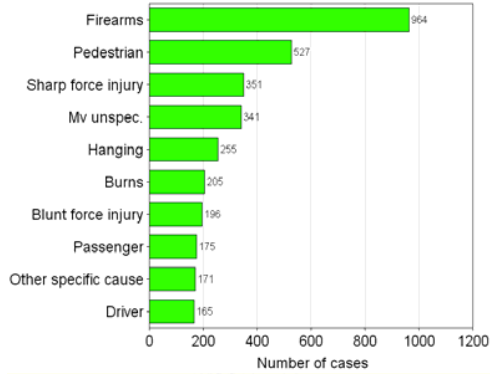


## 6. External cause of death

The cause of death was unknown in 6.2% of the cases. The leading external cause of death was firearms (24.2%), followed by motor vehicle pedestrian (13.2%), followed by sharp force injury (8.8%).

Figure 11. Top 10 external causes of death (n = 3350)



### External cause of violence by age

Age was unknown in 234 of the 1441 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age of the deceased was 32 ( $\pm 12.2$  yrs). The leading external cause of death for violence in the:

- 0-14 age group was firearms (33.3%);
- 15-24 age group was firearms (63.6%);
- 25-34 age group was firearms (62.3%);
- 35-44 age group was firearms (59%);
- 45-54 age group was firearms (54.4%);
- 55-64 age group was firearms (53.7%); and
- 65+ age group was blunt force (24%) and strangulation (24%).

Figure 12.1. Firearm violence by age (n = 716)

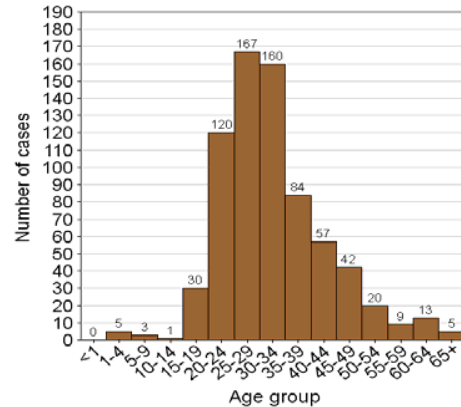


Figure 12.2. Sharp force violence by age (n = 271)

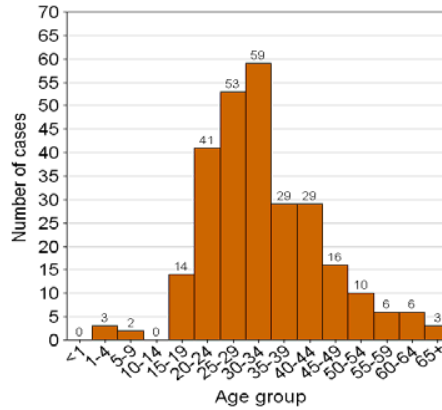


Figure 12.3. Blunt force violence by age (n = 129)

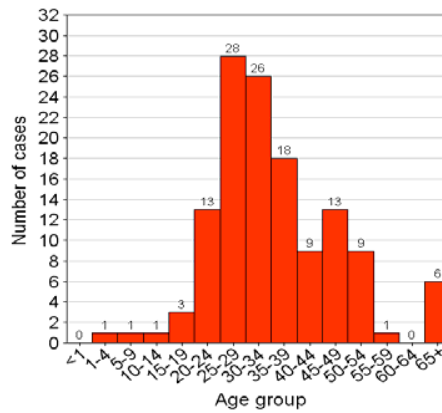
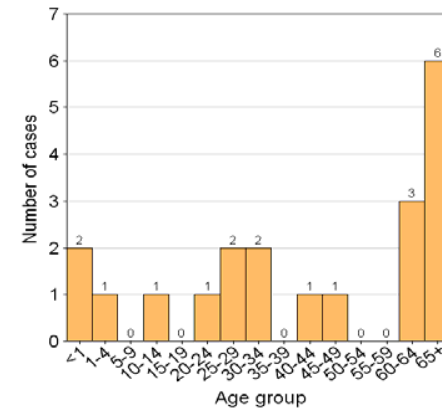


Figure 12.4. Strangulation by age (n = 20)



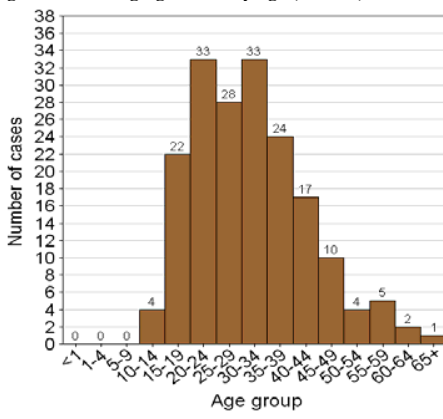
**External cause of suicide by age**

Age was unknown in 92 of the 483 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age of the deceased was 33 ( $\pm 13.4$  yrs).

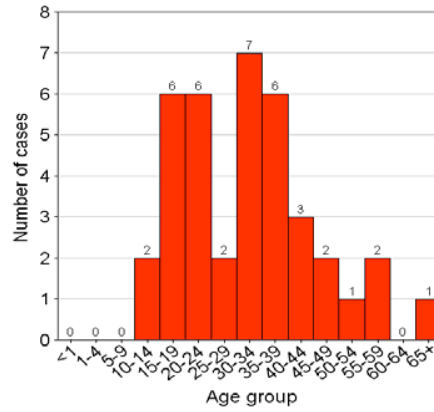
The leading external cause of death for suicide in the:

- 0-14 age group was hanging (44.4%);
- 15-24 age group was hanging (59.8%);
- 25-34 age group was hanging (44.9%);
- 35-44 age group was hanging (49.4%);
- 45-54 age group was hanging (37.8%);
- 55-64 age group was firearms (50%) followed by hanging (35%); and
- 65+ age group was firearms (64.3%).

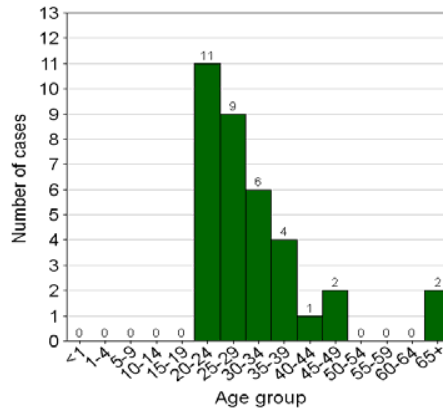
**Figure 13.1. Hanging suicide by age (n = 183)**



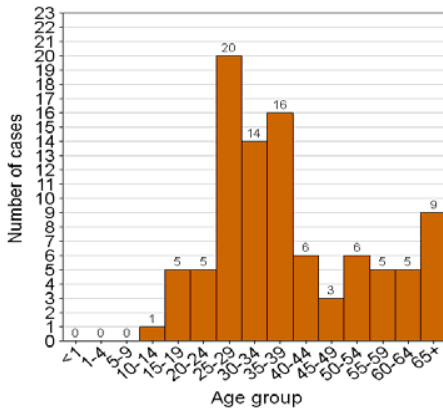
**Figure 13.3. Poisoning suicide by age (n = 38)**



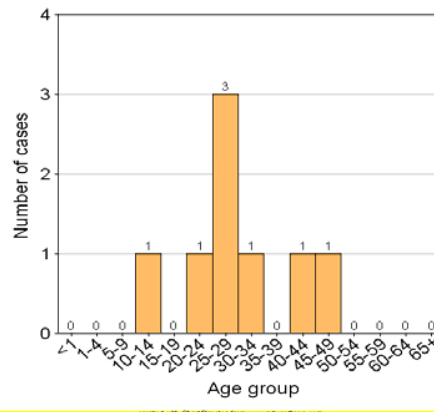
**Figure 13.4. Jump from height suicide by age (n = 35)**



**Figure 13.2. Firearm suicide by age (n = 95)**



**Figure 13.5. Burn suicide by age (n = 8)**



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

Age was unknown in 291 of the 1292 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age of the deceased was 35 ( $\pm 16.5$  yrs). The leading external cause of death for transport in the:

- 0-14 age group was pedestrian injuries (64.7%);
- 15-24 age group was motor vehicle unspecified (29.6%), followed by pedestrian injuries (29%), followed by motor vehicle driver (17.8%);
- 25-34 age group was pedestrian injuries (35.4%);
- 35-44 age group was motor vehicle unspecified (33.2%) followed by pedestrian injuries (32.6%);
- 45-54 age group was pedestrian injuries (34.5%) followed by motor vehicle unspecified (33.1%);
- 55-64 age group was pedestrian injuries (47.9%); and
- 65+ age group was motor vehicle unspecified (38.7%) followed by pedestrian injuries (37.1%).

Figure 14.1. Pedestrian deaths by age (n = 372)

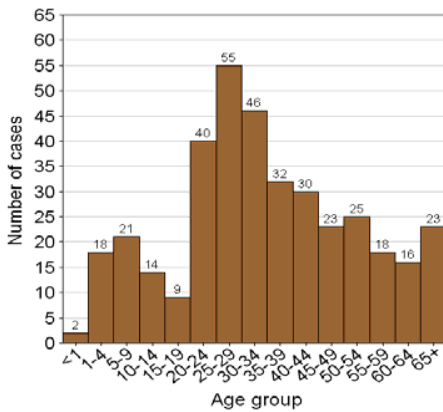


Figure 14.2. Unspecified motor vehicle deaths by age (n = 292)

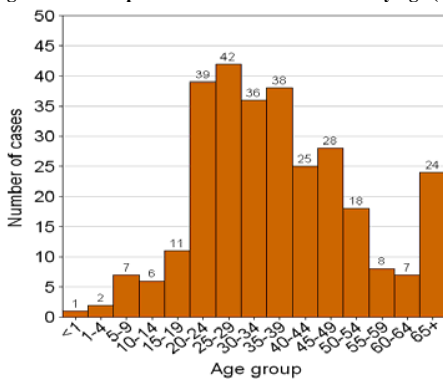


Figure 14.3. Driver deaths by age (n = 139)

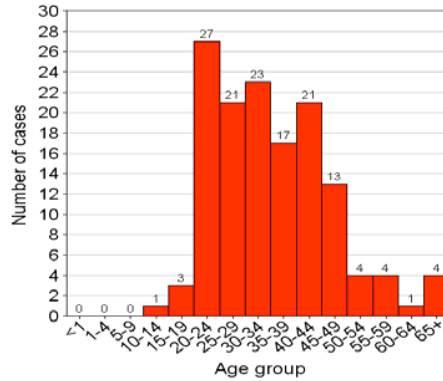


Figure 14.4. Passenger deaths by age (n = 131)

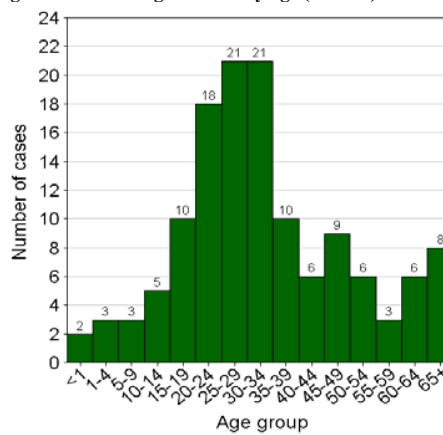
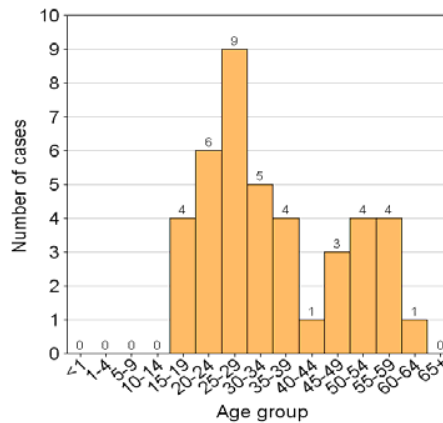


Figure 14.5. Railway deaths by age (n = 41)



**External cause of other unintentional injury deaths (non-transport) by age**

Age was unknown in 61 of the 469 cases. Of the remaining cases, the average age of the deceased was 30 ( $\pm 21.6$  yrs). The leading cause for non-transported related deaths in the:

- 0-14 age group was drowning (38.8%) followed by burns (30.6%);
- 15-24 age group was fall from height (29.6%), followed by burns (22.2%);
- 25-34 age group was burns (41.6%);
- 35-44 age group was burns (46.9%);
- 45-54 age group was burns (36.4%);
- 55-64 age group was burns (37.5%) followed by fall from height (12.5%); and
- 65+ age group was burns (41.2).

Figure 15.1. Burn deaths by age (n = 149)

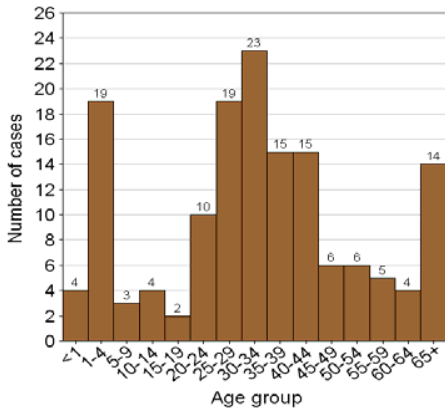


Figure 15.3. Fall from a height deaths by age (n =60)

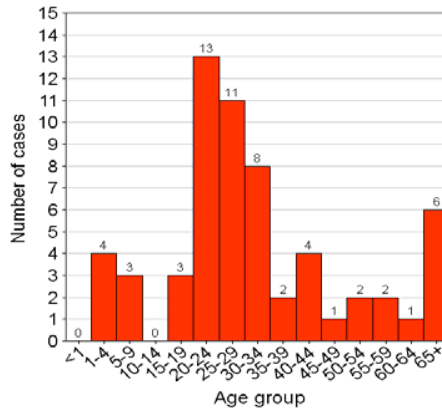


Figure 15.4. Electrocution deaths by age (n = 24)

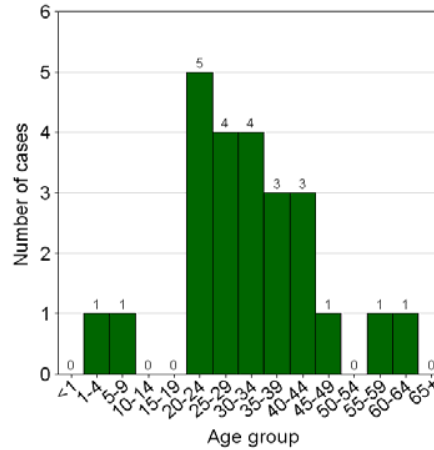
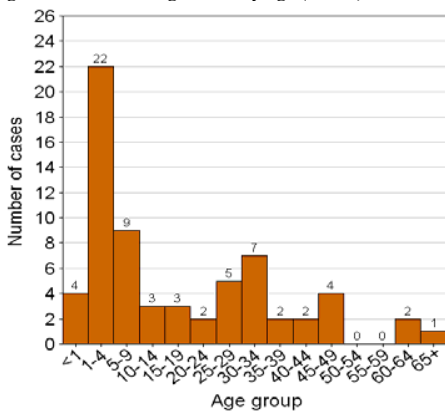


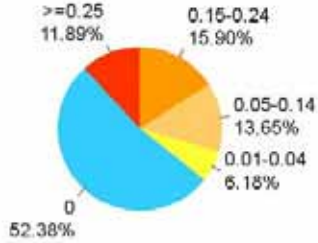
Figure 15.2. Drowning deaths by age (n = 66)



### 7. Blood alcohol levels

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels were obtained in 1472 of the 4243 cases. The average BAC for those who tested positive was  $0.17 \pm 0.11$  g/100ml.

Figure 16. Blood Alcohol Levels (n = 1472)



### Blood alcohol level by apparent manner of death

Of the 4243 who were fatally injured, blood alcohol concentration were available in 1472 (34.7%).

Table II: Blood alcohol levels per apparent manner

Apparent manner	BAC's done n(%)	BAC positive n(%)	Mean BAC	Std. Dev.
Violence (1441)	583 (40.46)	295 (50.6)	0.15	0.09
Suicide (483)	202 (41.82)	78 (38.61)	0.17	0.12
Transport (1292)	488 (37.77)	240 (49.18)	0.17	0.11
Other unintentional (469)	102 (21.75)	40 (39.22)	0.19	0.09
Undetermined (558)	97 (17.38)	48 (49.48)	0.19	0.13
Total	1472	701	0.17	0.11

### Blood alcohol level by transport user

Of the 1292 who were fatally injured in transport collisions, blood alcohol concentration were available in 488 (37.8%) of the cases.

Table III: Blood alcohol levels per transport user

Transport user	BAC's done n(%)	BAC positive n(%)	Mean BAC	Std. Dev.
Driver (164)	89 (54.27)	55 (61.8)	0.17	0.12
Passenger (173)	80 (46.24)	39 (48.75)	0.15	0.08
Pedestrian (523)	206 (39.39)	103 (50)	0.2	0.12
Railway case (57)	16 (28.07)	4 (25)	0.17	0.09
Cyclist (35)	18 (51.43)	4 (22.22)	0.25	0.2
Unspecified (339)	79 (23.3)	35 (44.3)	0.13	0.09
Total	488	240	0.21	0.14