2004 Report

Injury Deaths in Ontario

(includes 2001–2002 data)

Ontario Trauma Registry

Canadian Institute for Health Information
Institut canadien d'information sur la santé

Canadian Institute for Health Information
495 Richmond Road
Suite 600
Ottawa, Ontario
K2A 4H6

Telephone: (613) 241-7860
Fax: (613) 241-8120
www.cihi.ca

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- Conduct analysis and special studies and participate in research;
- Publish reports and disseminate health information; and
- Coordinate and conduct education sessions and conferences.

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This OTR report was developed at CIHI under the direction of Nizar Ladak, Director, Health Services Information, by:

- Tanya Khan, Senior Analyst, Clinical Registries;
- Alexandra Moses McKeag, Senior Analyst, Clinical Registries;
- Cassandra Linton, Senior Analyst, Clinical Registries;
- Leila Abboud, Consultant, Clinical Registries; and
- Margaret Keresteci, Manager, Clinical Registries.

CIHI staff are thanked for their contributions. CIHI Operations are thanked for their technical support in the programming of the figures and tables. CIHI Publications assisted with the formatting and layout of this report.

All questions regarding this report should be directed to:

Leila Abboud
Consultant, Clinical Registries
Ontario Trauma Registry
Canadian Institute for Health Information
90 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 300
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 2Y3

Tel: (416) 481-2002 Ext. 3392
Fax: (416) 481-2950
e-mail: otr@cihi.ca

Executive Summary

The source of data for this report is the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR) Death Data Set (DDS). This data set contains information on all injury deaths in Ontario, which is provided by the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario. The inclusion of an injury or trauma case is based on whether the case met the OTR definition of trauma, "injury resulting from the transfer of energy", applied clinically.

Provincial Analyses

Five-year Trends

In 2001–2002, there were 3,576 injury deaths in Ontario. This represents a reduction of 0.1% since 1997–1998 and an average annual decrease of 0.01%. The age-standardized injury death rate in 2001–2002 was 2.8 deaths per 10,000 population compared to 3.1 per 10,000 in 1997–1998. This represents a five-year reduction of 10% and an average annual decrease of 3%.

Demographics

In 2001–2002, the mean age of injury deaths was 54 years. Males accounted for approximately two-thirds (66%, n = 2,349) of all injury deaths.

Persons 65 years of age and over constituted the largest percentage of injury deaths (39%, n = 1,391), followed by those between the ages of 35 and 64 years (35%, n = 1,249). Persons aged 20 to 34 years accounted for 17% (n = 595), and those under the age of 20 years accounted for 10% (n = 341).

Causes of Injury Death

Among injury deaths in 2001–2002, the three leading causes of injury were unintentional falls (31%, n = 1,096), motor vehicle collisions (24%, n = 873) and suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning) (24%, n = 867). Other causes of injury death included drowning (5%, n = 163), homicide and injury purposely inflicted (excluding poisoning) (4%, n = 156) and fire and flames (3%, n = 93).

Injury Deaths Due to Falling

In 2001–2002, unintentional falls accounted for 31% (n = 1,096) of all injury deaths in the province. The majority (87%, n = 949) of these deaths occurred among persons aged 65 years of age and over. Females represented 53% (n = 577) of all fall-related deaths.

Injury Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Collisions

In 2001–2002, 24% (n = 873) of all injury-related deaths in Ontario were attributed to motor vehicle collisions. Males comprised two-thirds (66%, n = 577) of these deaths.

Of the motor vehicle collision deaths, over one-half (52%, n = 450) were drivers and one-quarter (25%, n = 216) were passengers. The remainder (24%, n = 207) included motorcyclists, pedestrians and snowmobile riders.

Seatbelts were known to be present in the vehicle for 417 motor vehicle occupant deaths. Among these cases, seatbelts were used in 62% (n = 260) of the cases.

Drugs and/or alcohol were involved in nearly one-quarter (23%, n = 198) of all injury deaths due to motor vehicle collision.

Injury Deaths Due to Suicide

Deaths due to suicide (excluding poisoning) accounted for 24% (n = 867) of all injury deaths in Ontario in 2001–2002. Persons between the ages of 35 and 64 years comprised over one-half (55%, n = 473) of these deaths. Firearms were used in 17% (n = 150) of suicide and self-inflicted injury deaths (excluding poisoning) and 12% (n = 101) involved drugs and/or alcohol.

Firearm-Related Deaths

There were 208 firearm related deaths in 2001–2002, representing 6% of injury deaths in Ontario. Nearly all (94%, n = 195) of these deaths were among males. Of all firearm-related injury deaths, 72% (n = 150) were related to suicide and 26% (n = 54) were related to homicide. The remaining deaths were unintentional injuries or injuries where the intent was undetermined.

Work-Related Deaths

In 2001–2002, there were 91 work-related deaths in the province. The most commonly reported specific work environments were inside factory/plant/warehouse work (31%, n = 28), commercial driving (15%, n = 14) and farming (13%, n = 12). Nearly all (95%, n = 86) of these cases were male, and the mean age was 45 years.

Regional Analyses

Regional analyses were based on where the injury occurred rather than the person's place of residence, and reflect the seven Ontario health planning regions as defined by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. From 1997–1998 to 2001–2002, the North region of Ontario consistently had the highest age-standardized injury death rate compared to the other regions in Ontario (5.3 per 10,000 population in 2001–2002). In contrast, Toronto experienced the lowest age-standardized injury death rate during the five-year period (2.2 per 10,000 population in 2001–2002).

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1. Introduction

A. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a descriptive analysis of injury-related deaths in Ontario. The data source for this report is the Ontario Trauma Registry Death Data Set (OTR DDS), which contains information from the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario as of September 2004.

B. About the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR)

i) Goal

The goal of the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR) is to facilitate the reduction of injury hospitalizations and deaths in the province of Ontario by identifying, describing and quantifying trauma in order to:

1. Permit planning and evaluation of prevention programs, legislative changes and cost expenditures; and

2. Aid in resource allocation decisions and contribute to cost reductions.

ii) History

The OTR, funded by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, was established in May 1992. A multidisciplinary advisory committee provides guidance to the OTR. The Trauma Registry Advisory Committee (TRAC) includes representatives from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Transportation, CIHI, epidemiologists, trauma care providers, the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario and the Trauma Association of Canada. The current structure and implementation of the OTR is based on the data elements, data collection procedures, report formats and management procedures determined by TRAC.

The primary users of the OTR include the eleven lead trauma hospitals in Ontario, the members of TRAC and Area Emergency Health Services (EHS) Committees. The Area EHS Committees are part of regional planning networks composed of committees at the provincial, regional and local levels involving health care planners, providers and consumers in emergency health initiatives.

iii) Structure

For injury prevention programs to be effective, data are needed to clearly define the nature and scope of injury in the province. The OTR consists of three major sources of data as listed below. Standard and ad hoc reports from these data sets detail demographic information, cause and nature of injury hospitalizations and deaths both provincially and regionally. This information is used by policy makers, planners, researchers and injury prevention specialists to develop and monitor injury prevention programs, and to improve trauma patient care.

The Ontario Trauma Registry is composed of 3 data sets:

1. The **Minimal Data Set (MDS)** contains demographic, diagnostic and procedural information on all hospitalizations due to injury in acute care hospitals in Ontario. These hospitalizations are selected from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) at CIHI and downloaded to the OTR data processing system. Selection criteria for inclusion in the OTR MDS have been based on specific External Cause of Injury Codes (E Codes) within the International Classification of Disease (ICD), version 9, coding system. Selection criteria for inclusion in the 2005 Report (2002–2003 data) will be based on specific External Cause of Injury Codes (E Codes) within the International Classification of Disease (ICD), version 10, coding system.

   Examples of E Codes that are included in the definition of trauma are motor vehicle collisions, including those involving pedestrians, motorcycles and bicycles, and falls, drownings and burns. E Codes that are excluded are poisonings, adverse effects and complications. Appendix B (Trauma Definition: ICD-9 E Code Inclusions and Exclusions) lists the E Codes that are included and excluded from the definition of trauma used in the OTR.

2. The **Comprehensive Data Set (CDS)** consists of detailed information on patients hospitalized with major trauma in 11 participating trauma facilities in the province. These lead/trauma hospitals have been funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care for hardware, software and dedicated trauma staff including a Medical Director, Trauma Coordinator, Data Analyst and Administrative Assistant. The definition of major trauma in the OTR CDS is based on the Injury Severity Score (ISS), an international scoring system created to calculate the severity of injury, and an E Code that falls within the OTR definition of trauma.

   Specialized trauma software (COLLECTOR and TRI-CODE from Digital Innovation Inc. and Tri-Analytics, Inc.) is used to collect and analyze data on approximately 3,600 cases annually. This software has been customized for the province of Ontario with input from participating hospitals and TRAC. Detailed data are collected including demographics, pre-hospital and hospital care, and patient outcomes including a 6-month follow up interview. Data are electronically transmitted to the OTR on a monthly basis.

3. The **Death Data Set (DDS)**, the data source for this report, is described in detail in the next chapter.

2. Methodological Notes

A. Data Source

The data source for this report is the **Ontario Trauma Registry Death Data Set (OTR DDS).** Data comprising the OTR DDS are provided by the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario. The OTR DDS contains information on all deaths in the province due to injury, including demographics, cause of death and factors contributing to death such as alcohol use. Reporting on all injury deaths rather than only in-hospital deaths provides a more complete picture of trauma in the province. Information contained in the database at the Office of the Chief Coroner is important to injury prevention programs because a large percentage of injured persons die before admission to hospital. Therefore, these persons are not captured in hospital-based statistics.

B. Definition of Trauma for Injury Deaths

As directed by the Ontario Trauma Patient Registry Task Force Report, the definition of trauma used by the OTR is injury resulting from the transfer of energy. The International Classification of Diseases, version 9 (ICD-9) External Cause of Injury Codes (E Codes) are used to define trauma hospitalizations in the Minimal and Comprehensive Data Sets of the OTR. E Code categories that are included and excluded from the definition of trauma are found in Appendix B (Trauma Definition: ICD-9 E Code Inclusions and Exclusions). However, the death data provided by the Office of the Chief Coroner does not include E Codes. The Office of the Chief Coroner categorizes deaths using a classification system including death types, death factors, environments and involvements. These components describe the cause of death and the events surrounding the death.

To take advantage of the information documented by the Coroner's Office and to allow comparability with other sources of injury information, the OTR has developed a system to map the death type, death factor and environment components of the classification system used by the Office of the Chief Coroner to ICD-9 E Code categories. This allows standardized reporting across the data sets of the OTR and comparisons to other sources of data. However, trauma deaths cannot always be mapped to specific E Codes because of the differences in the ICD and Coroner's coding systems. A summary of the mapping methodology used is found in Appendix C (Trauma Definition: Mapping Methodology).

i) Selection Criteria

The electronic file provided to the OTR by the Integrated Justice Information Technology Division includes:

- All deaths documented with a death type of unintentional, homicide, suicide and undetermined; and
- Deaths documented with a death type of natural with documentation indicating a fall in an institution.

ii) The Classification System of the Office of the Chief Coroner

The following are the components of the classification system used by the Office of the Chief Coroner to categorize deaths.

Death Type

Death type is the classification of the intent of the action, force, instrument or disease that caused death. There are six death types defined by the Office of the Chief Coroner including unintentional, homicide, suicide, natural, undetermined and archaeological/ skeletal/animal remains. It is important to note that suicide deaths resulting from poisoning are not included in the definition of trauma and therefore are generally not included in other trauma reports provided by the OTR. However, Appendix E—Tables 10 and 11 report all suicide deaths (including poisoning) and have been included in this report to provide a more complete representation of suicide deaths in the province.

Death Factors

A death factor is an action, force, instrument or disease occurring in an environment, which leads directly toward death. For each death, the Coroner codes a primary death factor that identifies the most significant circumstances or events leading to death. There are over 80 death factors used by the Office of the Chief Coroner to describe the cause of death. TRAC and lead/trauma hospital staff reviewed these death factors in 1992. This group identified 40 death factors that parallel the definition of trauma used in the Minimal Data Set and that are used to define trauma in this report. A list of these death factors is found in Appendix D (Trauma Definition: Death Factors).

Motor vehicle crashes, shooting and drowning are examples of death factors that meet the definition of trauma. Examples of excluded death factors include alcohol poisoning and intestinal obstruction.

Environments

An environment is a combination of the location and the activity of the deceased when an action, force, instrument or disease was applied which led toward death. Up to four environments may be documented for each death. Over 80 environments are defined by the Office of the Chief Coroner. Environments are divided into the following categories: occupational, recreation and sporting, institutions (patients and inmates), general living and traveling. Examples of environments are hunting, snowmobiling, bicycles, drivers, passengers and pedestrians.

Involvements

An involvement is an activity or circumstance related to the deceased that did not directly lead to death but which may be of significance or a contributing factor. Involvements are generally combinations of certain environments, institutions, overdose agents or death factors that are of particular interest to the Coroner's office. Examples of involvements are alcohol and drug use, a fall in a nursing home or helmet use. The Office of the Chief Coroner codes more than 60 involvements; up to 3 can be coded per case.

C. Reporting Guidelines

This report:

- Is created by fiscal year and contains information on all injury deaths occurring in fiscal year 2001–2002 and trend analysis for injury deaths occurring between 1997–1998 through 2001–2002;
- Is created by region based on the primary municipality documented by the Office of the Chief Coroner. Primary municipality refers to the geographic location where the injury occurred rather than the place of residence, which is not available from the Office of the Chief Coroner for all injury deaths;
- Is created using data downloaded from the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario as of September 2004; 2001–2002 data are considered preliminary. Historical data dating back to 1995 have also been updated as of September 2004;
- Uses the population of the area in which the injury occurred for the denominator for rate calculations;
- Generally presents causes of death by E Code categories, although death factors are reported in Appendix E—Table 3;
- Has changed all references to "accident" reported by the ICD or Office of the Chief Coroner definitions to "incident" or "collision" to reinforce injury prevention efforts; "accidental" (as in accidental death type) has been changed to "unintentional";
- Data may not always reconcile with data presented in previous or future reports; discrepancies may exist due to on-going and necessary data updates;
- May present percentages that do not sum to 100% because of rounding;
- Does not include deaths with sex not documented in reports based on sex (e.g. single year of age by sex);
- Does not include suicide deaths resulting from poisoning as determined by the definition of trauma unless otherwise stated. Only Tables 10 and 11 in Appendix E report all suicide deaths *including* poisoning;
- The sum of deaths in each region does not equal the Ontario total due to cases where the region of incident are unknown;
- Injury death rates are per 10,000 and are age standardized using 1991 population estimates from Statistics Canada; and
- The number of injury deaths reported as dead on arrival (DOA) at hospital emergency departments in 2001 was much lower than previous years. Discussions with the Office of the Chief Coroner revealed that this could be the result of several factors including an increased number of attempts being made to resuscitate patients who present at hospital emergency departments without vital signs and changes in coding practices.

3. Provincial Analysis

A. Trend Analysis

i) 1992–1993 Through 2001–2002

Between 1992–1993 and 2001–2002 the number of injury-related deaths decreased by 10%, from 3,959 to 3,576. This represents an average annual decrease of 1% over the past 10 years.

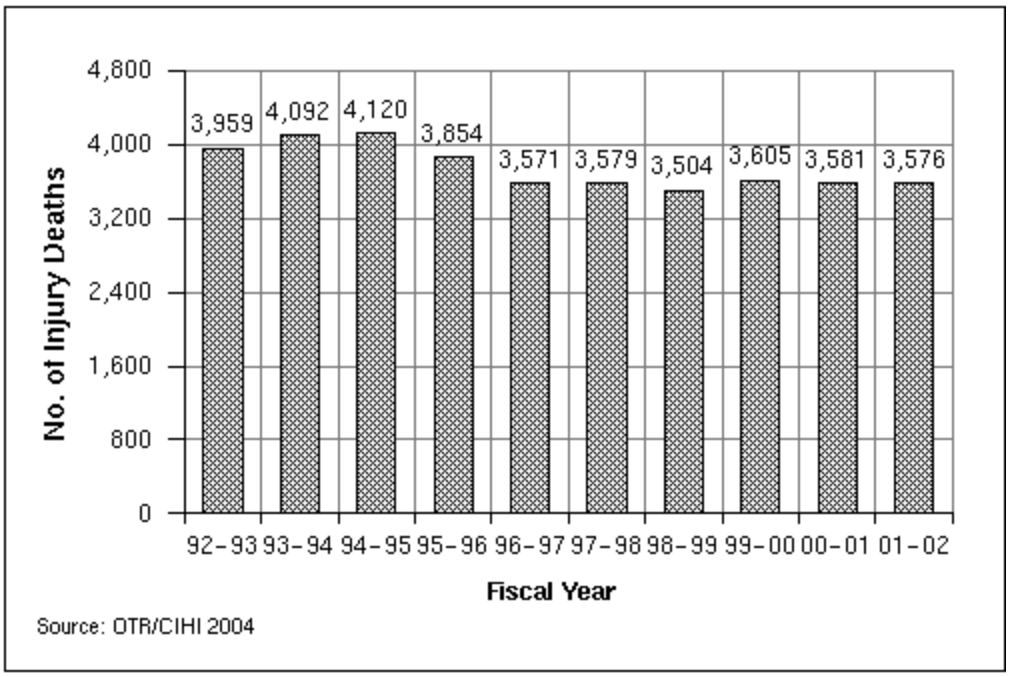


Figure 1. Injury Deaths in Ontario, 1992–1993 through 2001–2002

ii) 1997–1998 Through 2001–2002

For the five fiscal years from 1997–1998 through 2001–2002:

- The number of deaths decreased by 0.1% from 3,579 in 1997–1998 to 3,576 in 2001–2002, representing an average annual decrease of 0.01%;
- The age standardized injury death rate decreased from 3.1 per 10,000 population in 1997–1998 to 2.8 per 10,000 in 2001–2002, representing a five-year reduction of 10% and an average annual decrease of 3%;
- Mean ages varied between 51 and 54 years; median ages varied between 49 and 52 years;
- Males accounted for 66% to 68% of injury deaths;
- The proportion of deaths due to motor vehicle collisions varied between 23% and 26%;
- The proportion of deaths due to unintentional falls varied between 25% and 31%;

- Deaths due to suicide (excluding poisoning) ranged between 24% and 27%, homicides (excluding poisoning) ranged between 4% and 5%; and
- The proportion of injury deaths reported as dead on arrival (DOA) at hospital emergency departments ranged from 7% to 17%.*

B. Demographics

In 2001–2002, the mean age of injury deaths was 54 years. Figure 2 shows that the majority of injury deaths occurred among persons aged 65 years and over (39%, n = 1,391), followed by those aged 35 to 64 years (35%, n = 1,249).

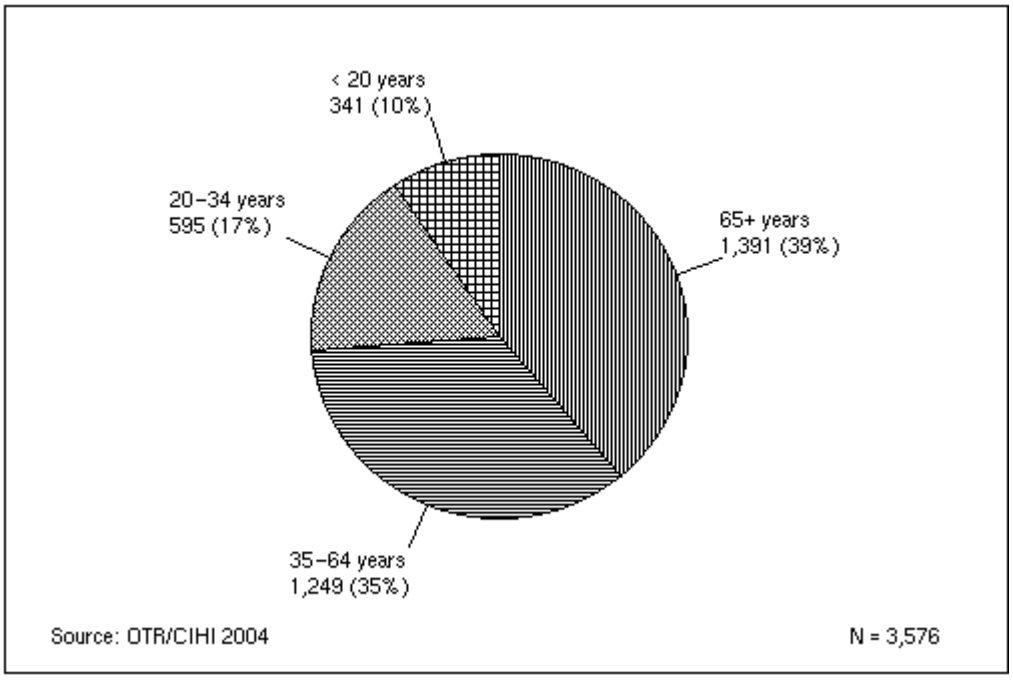


Figure 2. Injury Deaths by Age Group, 2001–2002

* The number of injury deaths reported as dead on arrival (DOA) at hospital emergency departments in 2001 was much lower than previous years. Discussions with the Office of the Chief Coroner revealed that this could be the result of several factors including an increased number of attempts being made to resuscitate patients who present at hospital emergency departments without vital signs and changes in coding practices.

Males represented approximately two-thirds (66%, n = 2,349) of all injury deaths. Figure 3 illustrates that the distribution of injury deaths by age among males differed markedly from that of females. Over one-half (57%, n = 697) of female injury deaths occurred among those 65 years and over, whereas a little over one-quarter (29%, n = 690) of injury deaths among males occurred in this age group. The majority (41%, n = 953) of injury deaths among males were among those aged 35 to 64 years and 20% (n = 468) occurred in the 20 to 34 year age group.

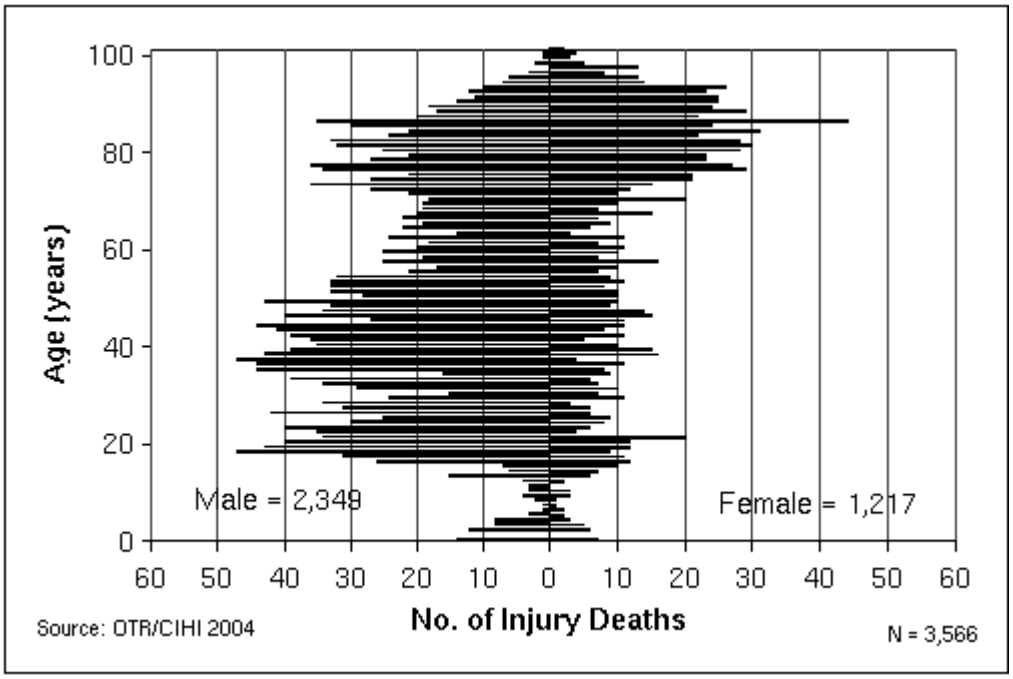


Figure 3. Injuries Deaths by Sex and Single Year of Age, 2001–2002

Note: 10 cases with unknown sex.

C. Causes of Death

i) Overall Causes

Figure 4 shows that the leading three causes of injury-related death in 2001–2002 were unintentional falls (31%, n = 1,096), motor vehicle collisions (24%, n = 873), and suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning) (24%, n = 867). The "All other causes" group, which represented 8% (n = 289) of the total, included (but was not limited to):

- Deaths due to injuries in which intentionality is undetermined (n = 79);
- Suffocation (n = 42);
- Natural and environmental factors (n = 34);
- Pedal cycle incidents (n = 21); and
- Railway incidents (n = 8).

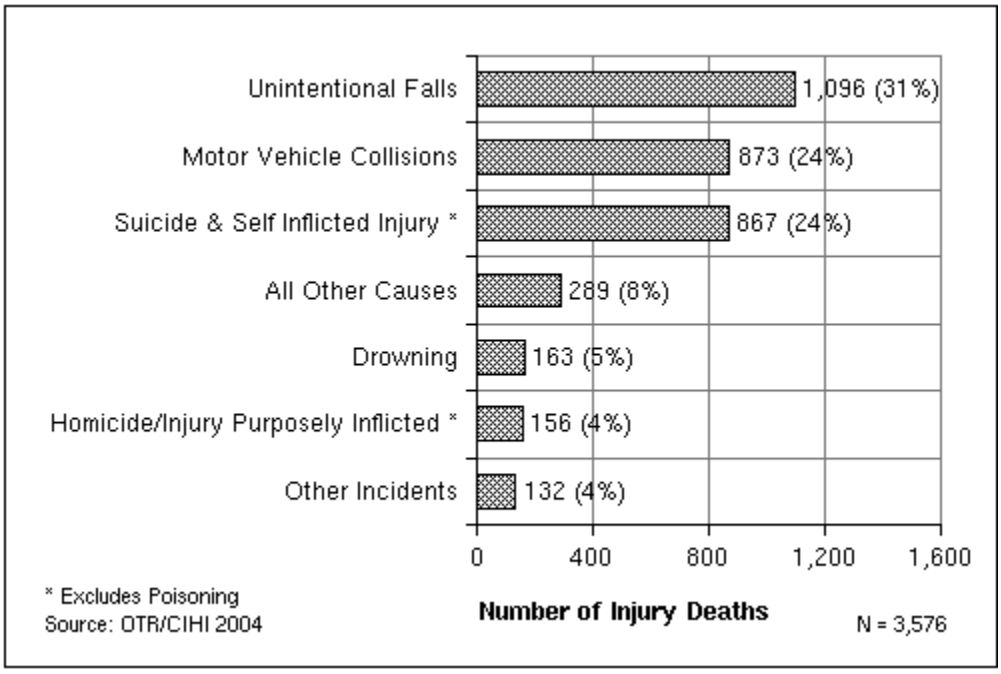


Figure 4. Causes of Injury Death, 2001–2002

ii) Causes by Age Group

Under 20 Years

In 2001–2002, 10% (n = 341) of all injury deaths occurred among children and teens under the age of 20 years. The percentage of all injury deaths among this age group is lower than its representation in the general population of Ontario estimated by Statistics Canada as of October 1, 2001, which was 26%.

Figure 5 shows that motor vehicle collisions (43%, n = 146), suicide and self-inflicted injuries (excluding poisoning) (18%, n = 61), and drowning (10%, n = 35) were the leading specific causes of injury-related death among persons under the age of 20. The majority of suicides (79%, n = 48) occurred among those between the ages of 15 and 19 years. Similarly, the majority (67%, n = 98) of motor vehicle collision deaths in this age group were also between 15 and 19 years of age.

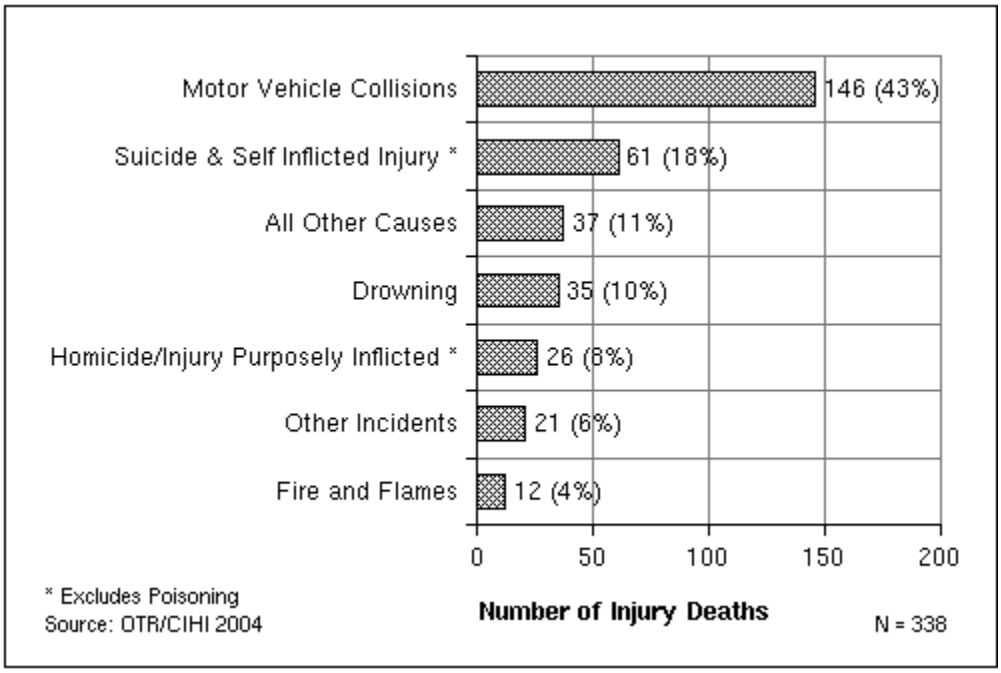


Figure 5. Causes of Injury Death Among Persons Under 20 Years, 2001–2002

20 to 34 Years

In 2001–2002, 17% (n = 595) of all injury deaths occurred among persons between the ages of 20 and 34 years. By comparison, this age group represented 21% of the general population of Ontario on October 1, 2001.

Figure 6 illustrates that suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning) (36%, n = 213), motor vehicle collisions (36%, n = 212), and homicide and injury intentionally inflicted by another person (excluding poisoning) (9%, n = 52) were the leading causes of injury death among 20 to 34 year olds. Nearly three-quarters (69%, n = 146) of suicide and self-inflicted injuries in this age group were between 25 and 34 years of age.

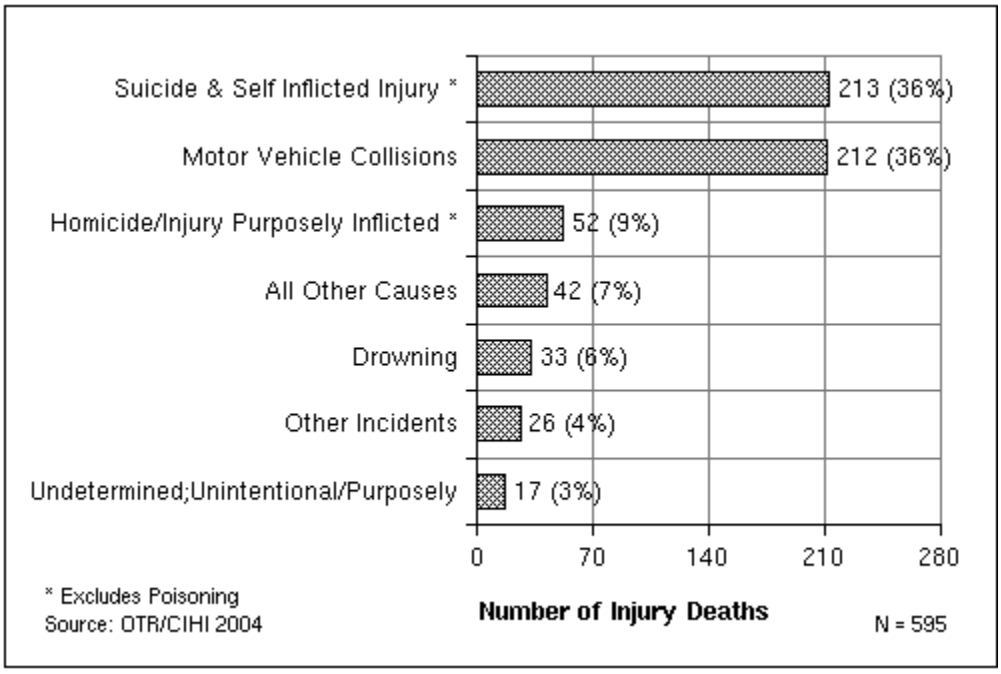


Figure 6. Causes of Injury Death Among Persons Aged 20 to 34 Years, 2001–2002

35 to 64 Years

Over one-third (35%, n = 1,249) of all injury-related deaths in 2001–2002 occurred among persons between the ages of 35 and 64 years. The percentage of all injury deaths experienced by this group is lower than its 40% representation in the general population of Ontario in 2001.

Figure 7 shows that over one-third (38%, n = 473) of injury deaths in this age group were attributed to suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning), followed by motor vehicle collisions (26%, n = 321), and unintentional falls (10%, n = 125). Over one-half (58%, n = 72) of deaths due to falls in this age group were among persons aged 55 to 64 years.

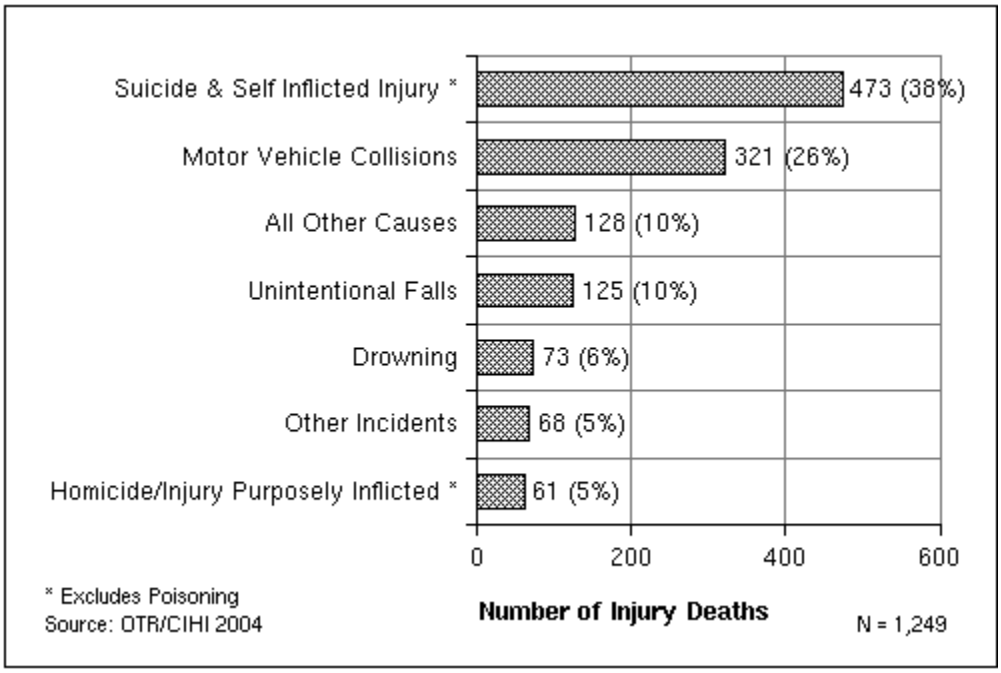


Figure 7. Causes of Injury Death Among Persons Aged 35 to 64 Years, 2001–2002

65 Years and Over

More than one-third (39%, n = 1,391) of all injury deaths in 2001–2002 occurred among persons 65 years of age and over. The proportion of all injury deaths in the province attributed to this age group is greater than its 12% representation in the Ontario general population as of October 1, 2001.

Figure 8 illustrates that unintentional falls accounted for over two-thirds (68%, n = 949) of the injury-related deaths among those 65 years of age and over. Motor vehicle collisions (14%, n = 194) and suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning) (9%, n = 120) were also leading causes of injury death in this age group. Nearly one-half (46%, n = 438) of deaths due to falls in this age group were among persons 85 years of age and over.

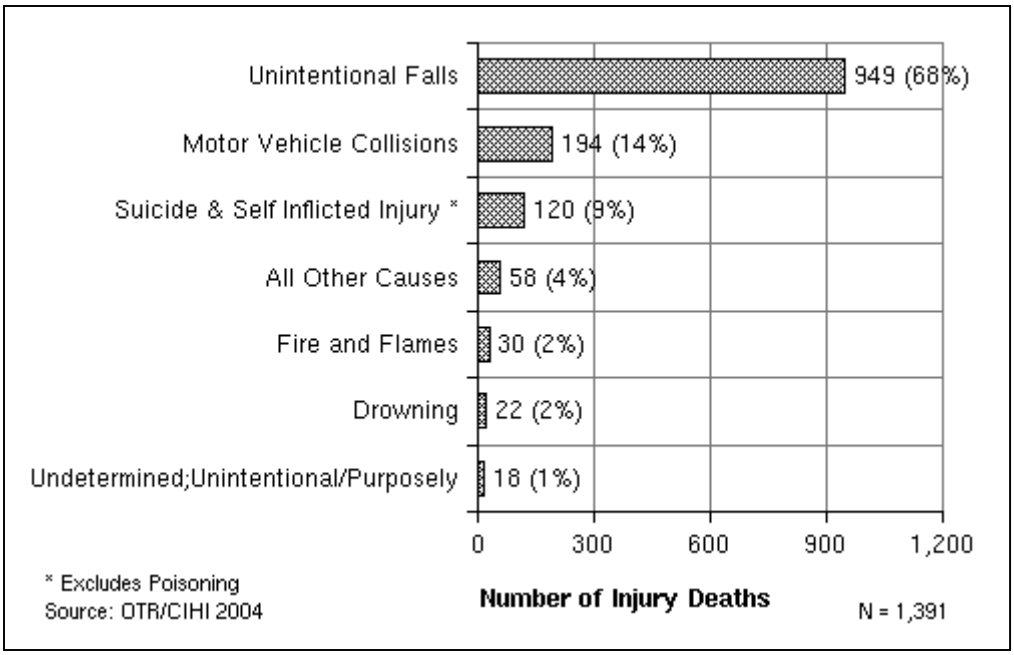


Figure 8. Causes of Injury Death Among Persons Aged 65 Years and Older, 2001–2002

iii) Falls

Unintentional falls included here are mapped to the ICD-9 External Cause of Injury Code category E880–E888. In 2001–2002, unintentional falls represented 31% (n = 1,096) of all injury-related deaths in the province. Figure 9 shows that of these deaths, the majority (87%, n = 949) occurred among persons aged 65 years and over. Fifty-three percent (n = 577) of all fall cases were female.

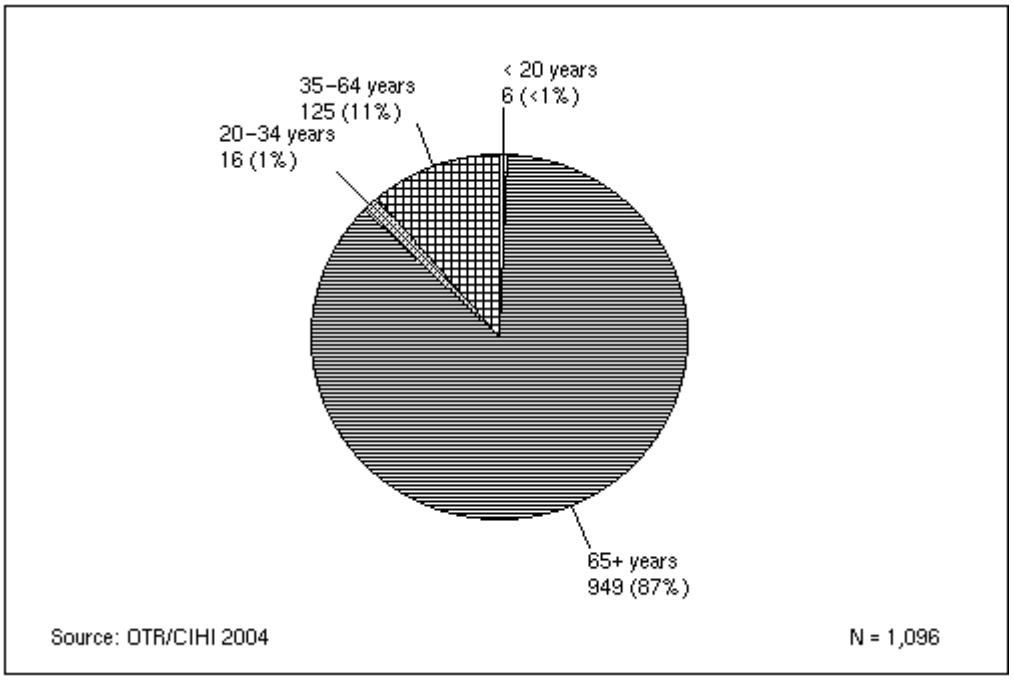


Figure 9. Deaths due to Unintentional Falls by Age Group, 2001–2002

iv) Motor Vehicle Collisions

Motor vehicle collisions presented here are mapped to the ICD-9 External Cause of Injury Code category E810–E825 (motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic collisions). In 2001–2002, 24% (n = 873) of all injury deaths were due to motor vehicle collisions. More than one-third (37%, n = 321) of these cases were between the ages of 35 and 64 years, followed by those in the 20 to 34 year old age group (24%, n = 212). Persons 65 years of age and over accounted for 22% (n = 194) of motor vehicle collision deaths, with a further 17% (n = 146) of cases under the age of 20 years.

Males represented 66% (n = 577) of these deaths. Figure 10 shows that there is a peak in the number of motor vehicle collisions deaths around the age of 20 years among males.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Collision Injury Deaths by Sex and Single Year of Age, 2001–2002

Note: 3 cases with unknown age or sex

Of the 873 motor vehicle collision deaths in 2001–2002, one-half (52%, n = 450) were drivers and one-quarter (25%, n = 216) were passengers. The remaining motor vehicle collision injury deaths (24%, n = 207) included motorcyclists, pedestrians and snowmobile riders.

Seatbelt use was not documented for 37% (n = 248) of motor vehicle driver and passenger deaths. Of the 417 motor vehicle occupant deaths where seatbelt use was documented, 62% (n = 260) wore seatbelts and 38% (n = 157) did not. Seatbelts were not present for 1 case.

Of the 450 motor vehicle driver deaths, 36% (n = 162) were wearing seatbelts and 23% (n = 55) were not. Seatbelt use was not documented for 41% (n = 186) of motor vehicle driver deaths.

Of the 216 motor vehicle passenger deaths, 45% (n = 98) were wearing seatbelts and 26% (n = 55) were not. Seatbelt use was not documented for 29% (n = 62) of motor vehicle passenger deaths, and in one case seatbelts were not present.

Drugs and/or alcohol were involved in nearly one-quarter (23%, n = 198) of all motor vehicle collision injury deaths. The Office of the Chief Coroner codes drug and/or alcohol use through specific involvement codes. These codes are activities or circumstances that did not directly lead to death but that may have been contributing factors.

v) Drowning

Five percent (n = 163) of injury-related deaths in Ontario were due to drowning in 2001–2002. Note that only deaths due to unintentional drowning are included in this category. Figure 11 shows that the majority of cases occurred among persons between the ages of 35 and 64 years (45%, n = 73). Males represented 80% (n = 130) of all drowning-related deaths.

One-third (34%, n = 55) of all drowning injury deaths involved alcohol and/or drugs. Of these cases, the majority (84%, n = 46) involved alcohol only.

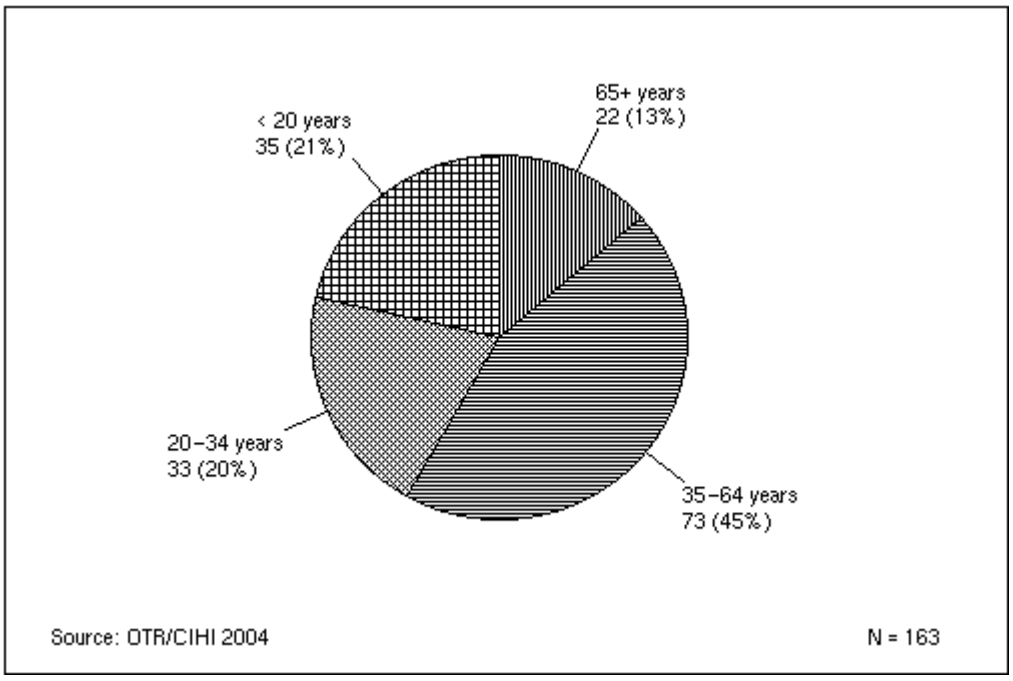


Figure 11. Deaths Due to Drowning by Age Group, 2001–2002

Drowning by Death Factor

In 2001–2002, there were 218 deaths due to drowning as defined by death factors. Of these cases:

- 19% (n = 41) were under the age of 20 years;
- 21% (n = 46) were between the ages of 20 and 34 years;
- 45% (n = 99) were between the ages of 35 and 64 years; and
- 15% (n = 32) were 65 years of age and over.

Figure 12 shows that the majority of drowning deaths occurred in open water (71%, n = 154), followed by deaths in the bathtub (10%, n = 22). Pools and other types of water accounted for the remaining 19% (n = 42) of recorded drowning death factors.

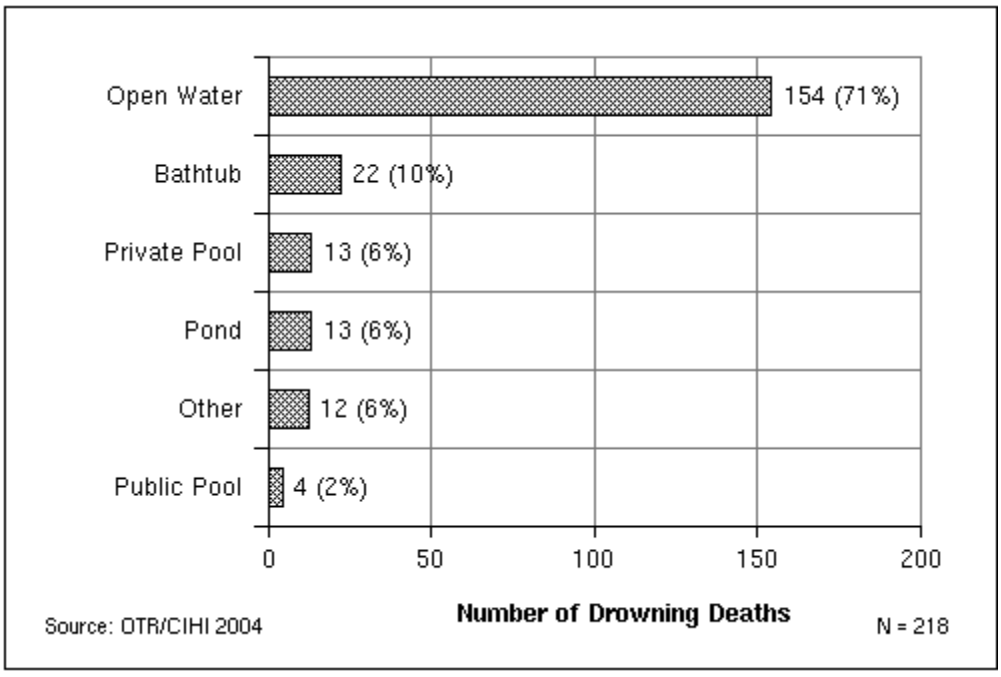


Figure 12. Death due to Drowning by Death Factor, 2001–2002

D. Intentionality of Trauma Deaths

Of the injury deaths in Ontario in 2001–2002:

- 69% (n = 2,466) were unintentional;
- 24% (n = 866) were due to suicide and self-inflicted injury (excluding poisoning);
- 4% (n = 156) were due to homicide and injury purposely inflicted by another person; and
- 2% (n = 78) were of undetermined intent.

Intentionality was determined by death type, a component of the classification system used by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

i) Suicide

Suicide (excluding poisoning)

Deaths due to suicide (excluding poisoning) accounted for 24% (n = 867) of all injury-related deaths in 2001–2002. As shown in Figure 13, over one-half (55%, n = 473) of suicide deaths (excluding poisonings) occurred among those between the ages of 35 and 64 years. Males accounted for the majority (81%, n = 702) of suicide deaths reported. Firearms were used in 17% (n = 150) of suicides and self-inflicted injury deaths, and 12% (n = 101) involved drugs and/or alcohol.

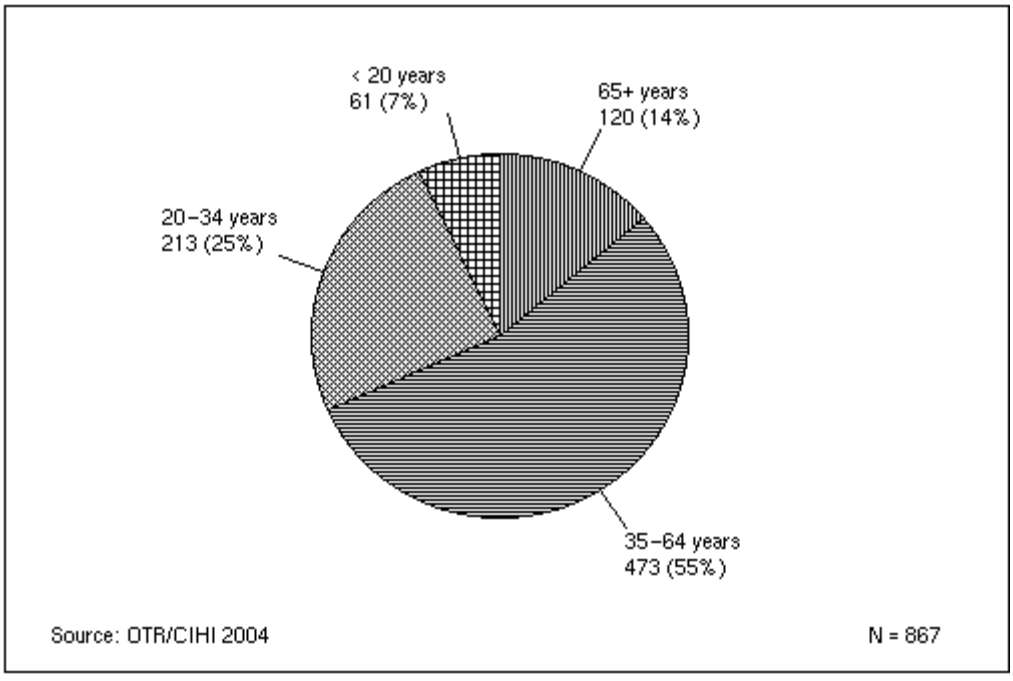


Figure 13. Deaths due to Suicide (Excluding Poisoning) by Age Group, 2001–2002

Suicide (including poisoning)

A large portion of all injury is caused by mechanical energy. As a result, poisonings are often excluded in injury reports. In general, this report excludes poisonings because they do not fit the definition of trauma as *injury resulting from the transfer of energy such as mechanical, thermal or electric energy*. Appendix E—Tables 10 and 11 report all suicide deaths *including* poisoning by sex and age to provide a more complete representation of suicide deaths in Ontario. In 2001–2002, suicides *including* poisonings, accounted for 1,077 deaths. Males represented 73% (n = 791) of these deaths.

Figure 14 shows that when analyzed by age group, over half (57%, n = 612) of all suicide deaths occurred among persons in the 35 to 64 year old age group. Of the suicide deaths in this age group, 40% (n = 246) were between the ages of 35 and 44 years.

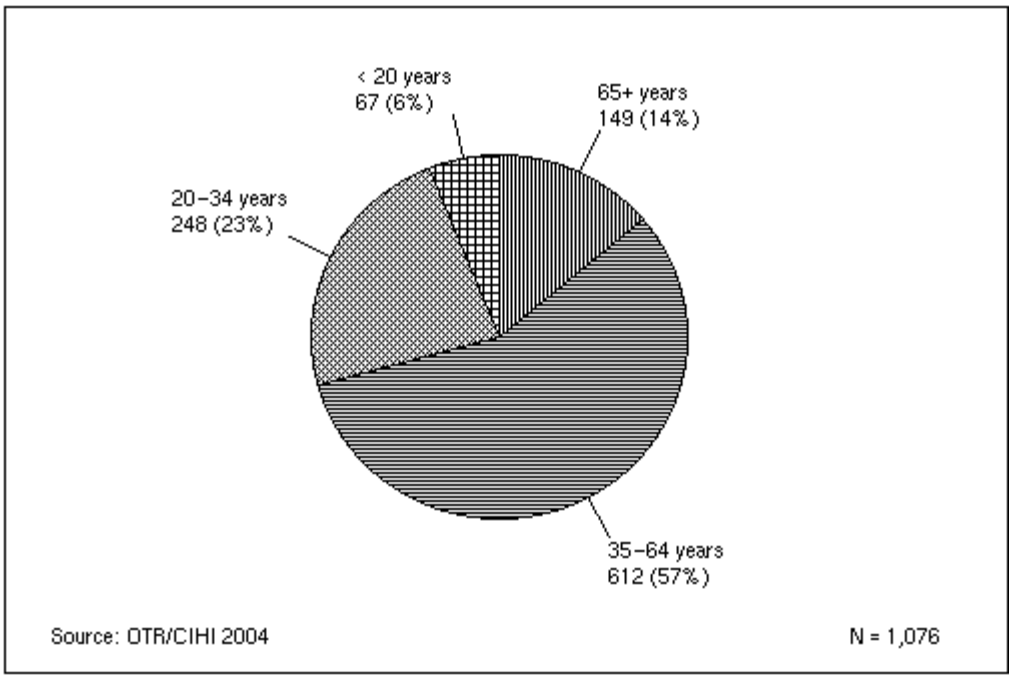


Figure 14. Deaths due to Suicide (Including Poisoning) by Age Group, 2001–2002

In 2001–2002 males comprised 73% (n = 791) of all the suicide deaths including poisonings. Figure 15 shows that among males, hanging (38%, n = 301) was the leading specific means of suicide followed by the use of firearms (19%, n = 148). The most common methods of suicide among females were the use of drugs and alcohol (40%, n = 114) and hanging (25%, n = 71).

The "all other" category accounted for 21% (n = 221) of all suicide deaths including poisoning. This category included vehicle collision trauma, suffocation, cuts and stabs, cuts from hand tools, setting fire to oneself, other fires, electrocution, and the use of gases, fumes and other poisons.

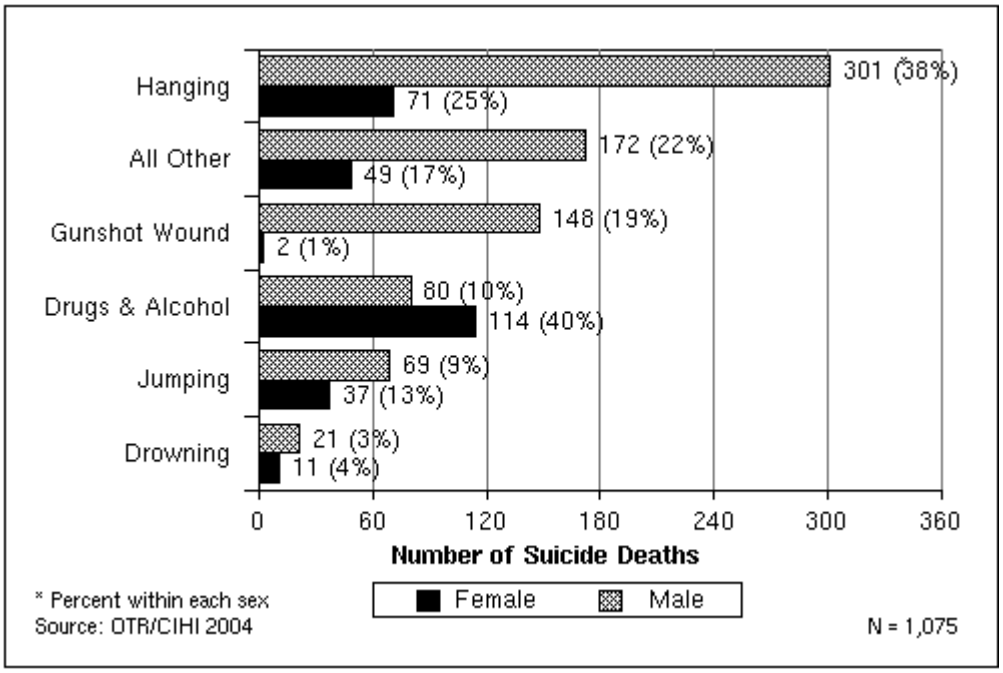


Figure 15. Deaths due to Suicide (Including Poisoning) by Sex and Suicide Method, 2001–2002

ii) Homicide

In 2001–2002, 4% (n = 156) of all injury-related deaths were attributed to homicide and injury purposely inflicted by another person (excluding poisoning). Figure 16 shows that the greatest proportion (39%, n = 61) of these deaths was among persons between the ages of 35 and 64 years, followed by those aged 20 to 34 years (33%, n = 52).

There were 54 firearm-related homicides in 2001–2002, accounting for 35% of all homicides. Over three-quarters (81%, n = 44) of all firearm-related homicides were inflicted upon males. Drugs and/or alcohol were involved in 27% (n = 42) of injury deaths due to homicide.

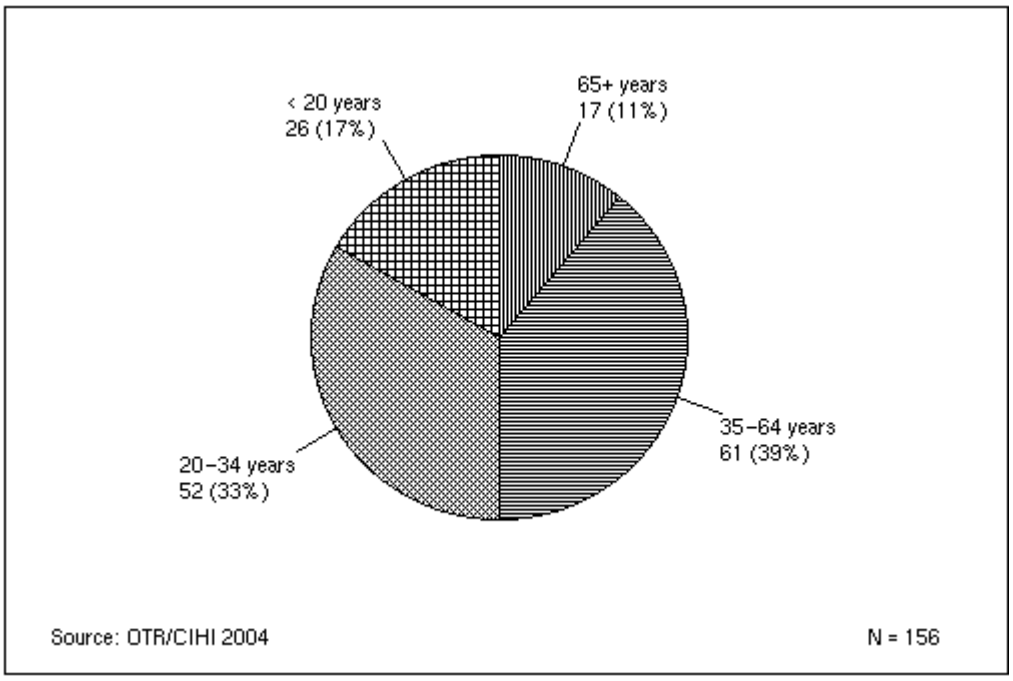


Figure 16. Deaths due to Homicide (Excluding Poisonings) by Age Group, 2001–2002

E. Contextual Factors

i) Firearm-Related Deaths

Firearm related deaths represented 6% (n = 208) of all injury-related deaths in Ontario in 2001–2002. Of these, males accounted for 94% (n = 195).

Of the 208 firearm-related deaths in 2001–2002:

- 72% (n = 150) were related to suicide;
- 26% (n = 54) were related to homicide;
- 1% (n = 2) was unintentional; and
- 1% (n = 2) was of undetermined intent.

Figure 17 shows that persons aged 35 to 64 years accounted for the greatest proportion (49%, n = 102) of firearm-related deaths, followed by persons aged 20 to 34 years (25%, n = 52) and those over 65 years (20%, n = 42).

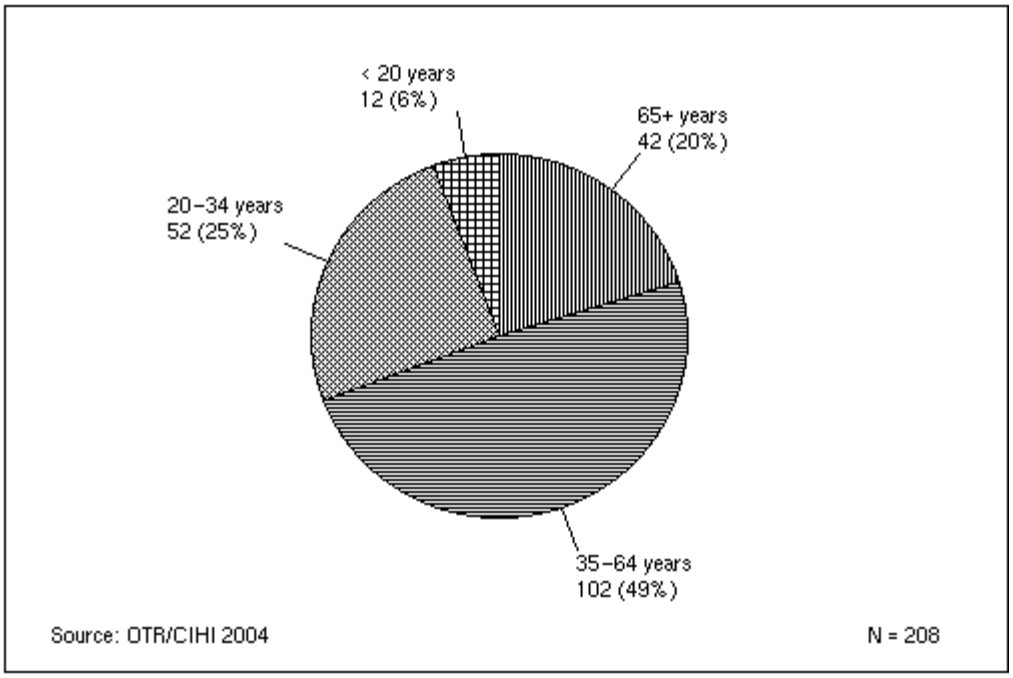


Figure 17. Firearm Related Deaths by Age Group, 2001–2002

ii) Work-Related Deaths

The environment component of the classification system used by the Office of the Chief Coroner allows the identification of occupational deaths. There are 19 occupations identified by environment codes. In 2001–2002:

- There were 91 work-related deaths;
- 86 of these deaths (95%) were among males; and
- The mean age was 45 years.

Figure 18 shows the most common environments for work-related death. The leading specified environments in which work-related deaths occurred were:

- Factory, plant or warehouse (inside work) (31%, n = 28);
- Commercial driver (15%, n = 14); and
- Farming (13%, n = 12).

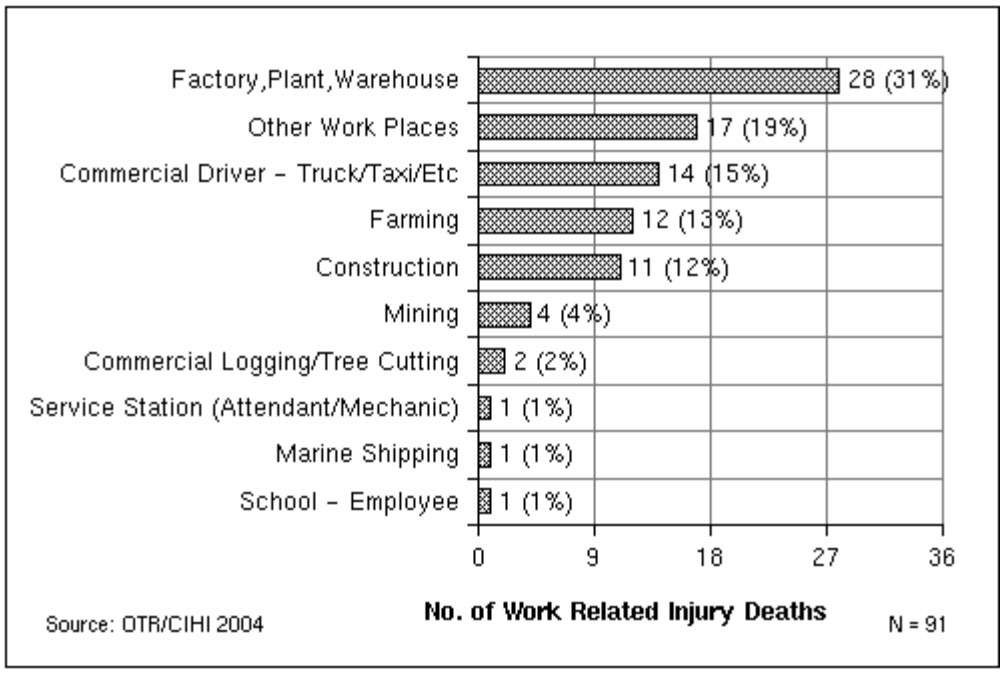


Figure 18. Work Related Deaths by Work Environment, 2001–2002

iii) Drug and Alcohol Involvement

Figure 19 summarizes the involvement of drugs and/or alcohol in external causes of injury death. Use of drugs and/or alcohol is coded through specific involvement codes defined by the Office of the Chief Coroner. Involvements are activities or circumstances that did not directly lead to death, but may have been contributing factors. The greatest number of deaths involving drugs and/or alcohol was among motor vehicle collisions (n = 198).

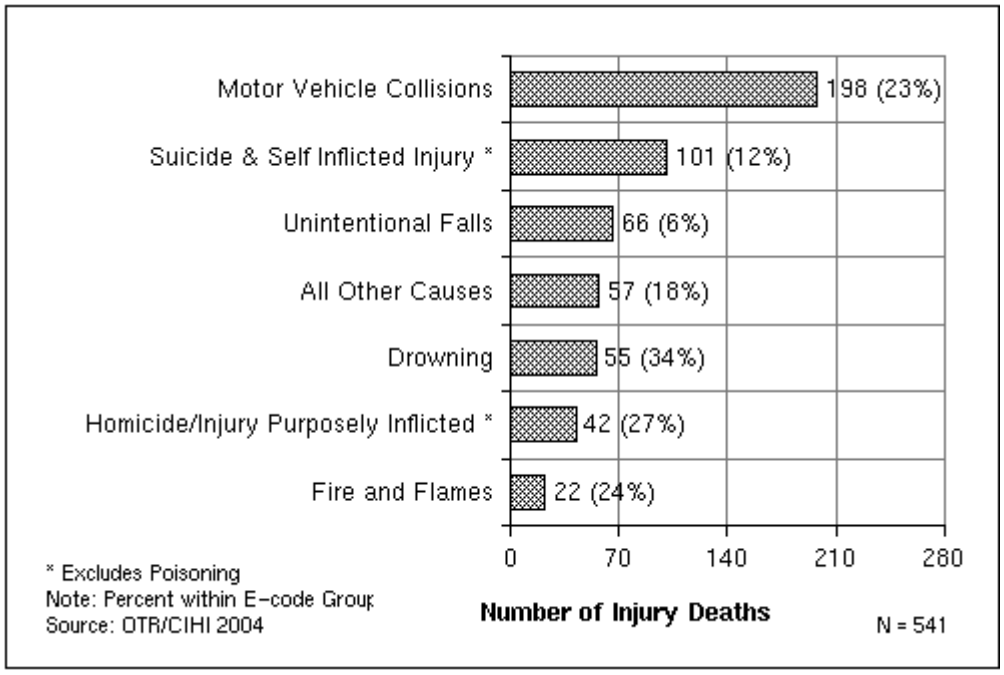
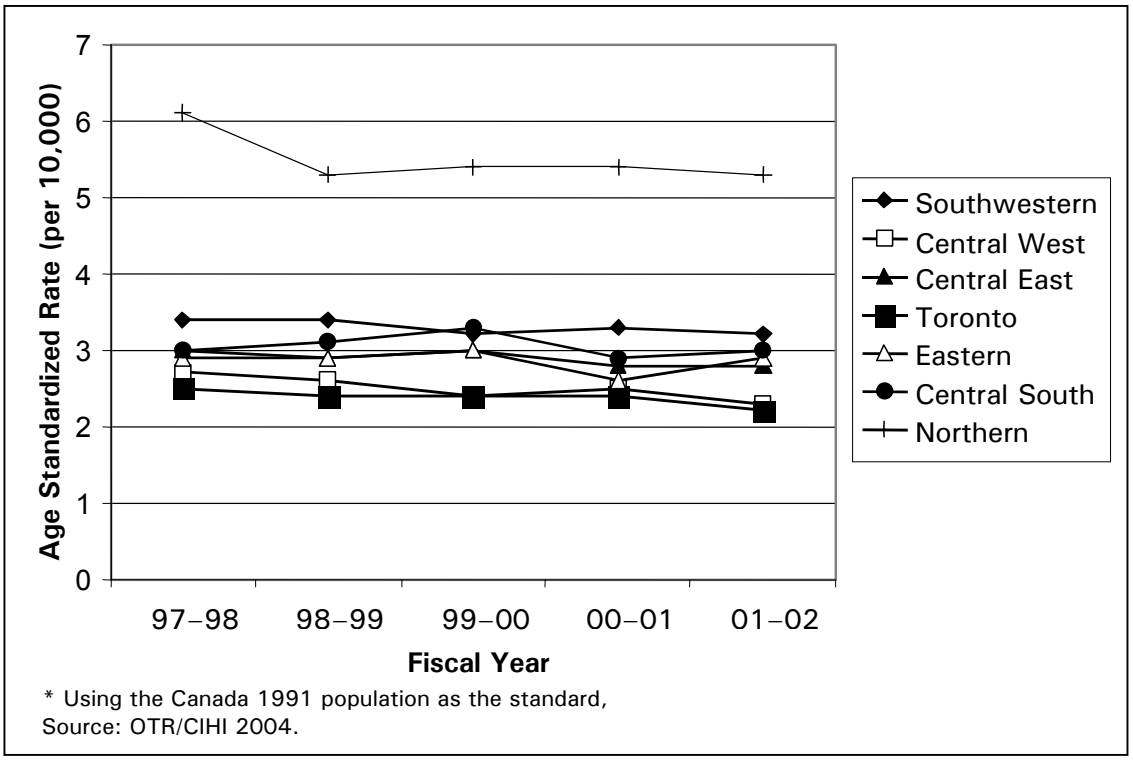


Figure 19. Injury Death with Drug/Alcohol Involvement by Cause of Injury, 2001–2002

4. Regional Analysis

A. Trend Analysis, 1997–1998 Through 2001–2002

Figure 20 shows that between 1997–1998 and 2001–2002 the age-adjusted rates of injury death in the seven health planning regions of Ontario declined. In each of the last 5 years the North region was characterized by the highest age-adjusted death rate of all regions, while Toronto experienced the lowest. Regional analyses were based on where the injury occurred rather than the person's place of residence.



* Using the Canada 1991 population as the standard,
Source: OTR/CIHI 2004.

Figure 20. Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rates by Ontario Health Planning Region, 1997–1998 Through 2001–2002

B. 2001–2002

Figure 21 illustrates regional variation in the number and rates of injury death in 2001–2002. The North region had 14% (n = 490) of injury deaths and was characterized by an injury death rate of 5.3 per 10,000 population. In contrast, the Toronto region had 18% of injury deaths (n = 631) and had the lowest injury death rate of 2.2 per 10,000 population.

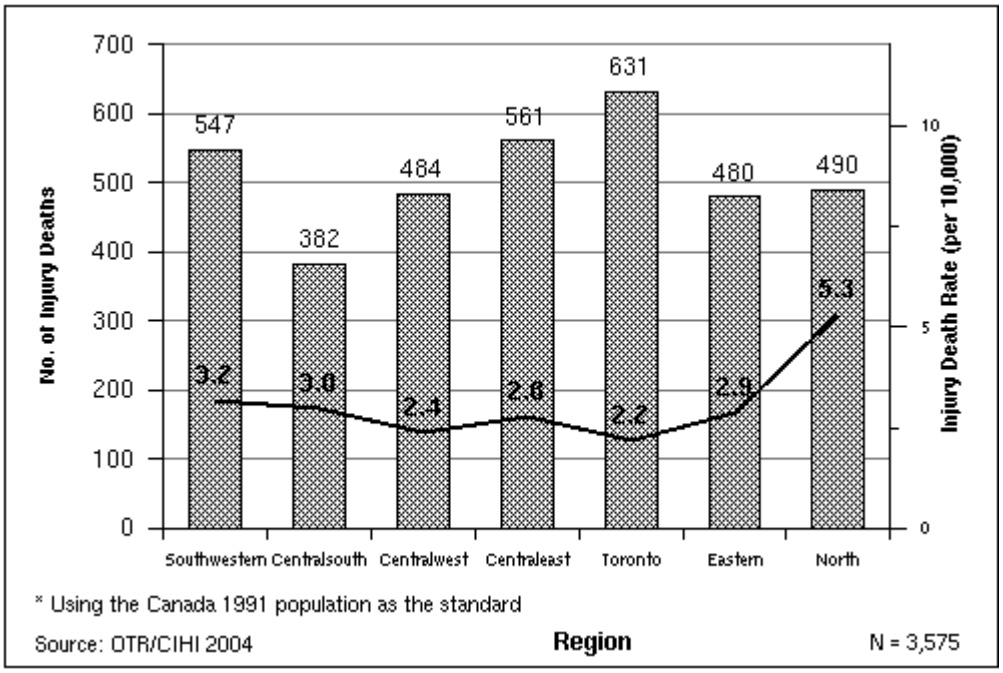


Figure 21. Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rates and Number of Injury Deaths by Ontario Health Planning Region, 2001–2002

C. Demographics

Figure 22 illustrates the distribution of injury deaths by age group in each health planning region. For cases under the age of 20 years, the range was from 6% in the Toronto region to 12% in the North region. The proportion of cases between the ages of 20 and 34 years ranged from 15% in the Central West region to 21% in the Eastern region. Among cases aged 35 to 64 years, the proportion ranged from 32% in the Toronto region to 40% in the Central South region. Finally, the proportion of cases 65 years of age and over ranged from 31% in the Eastern region to 48% in the Toronto region.

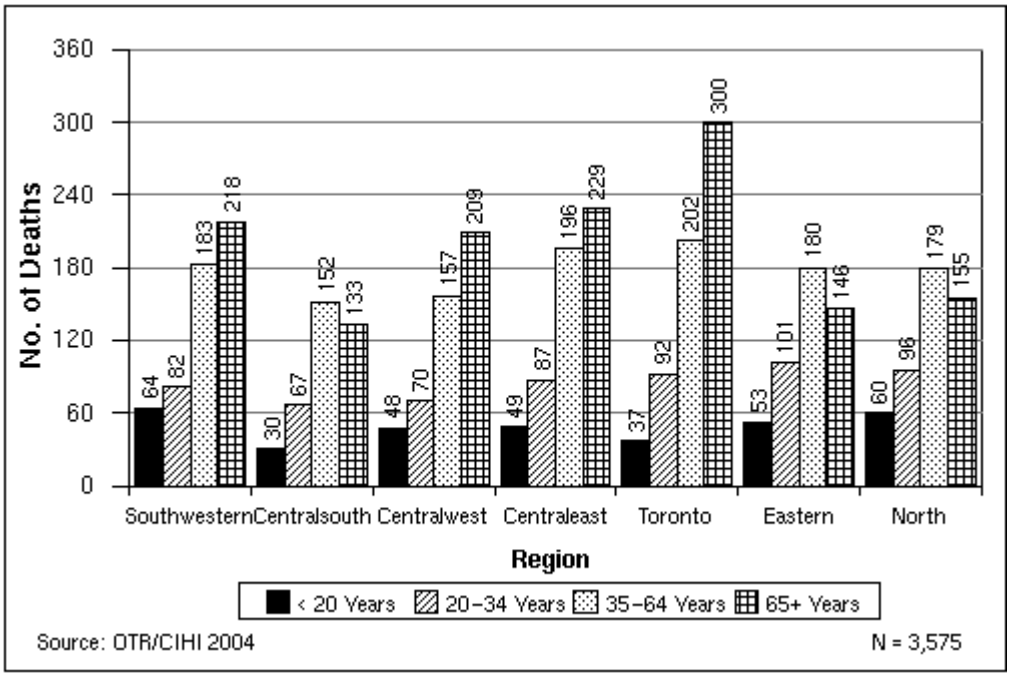


Figure 22. Trauma Deaths by Age Group and Ontario Health Planning Region, 2001–2002*

***Note:** This table excludes deaths when there is no indication of 'Primary Environment' or the death occurred out of province or place unknown.

D. Causes of Death

Table 1 below shows injury deaths by cause for each health planning region:

- Falls ranged from 21% in the North region to 41% in the Toronto region;
- Motor vehicle collisions ranged from 12% in the Toronto region to 31% in the North region;
- Suicide (excluding poisoning) ranged from 19% in the North region to 32% in the Eastern region;
- Drowning ranged from 2% in each of the Toronto and Central West regions to 9% in the North region; and
- Homicide (excluding poisoning) ranged from 3% in each of the Southwestern, Central East, Eastern and North regions to 9% in the Toronto region.

Table 1. Injury Deaths by Cause of Injury and Health Planning Region of Ontario, 2001–2002**

	SW	CS	CW	CE	T	E	N	TOTAL
Falls	154 (28%)	110 (29%)	181 (37%)	191 (34%)	260 (41%)	94 (20%)	105 (21%)	1095 (31%)
MVC	166 (30%)	75 (20%)	116 (24%)	160 (29%)	74 (12%)	131 (27%)	151 (31%)	873 (24%)
Suicide*	114 (21%)	101 (26%)	116 (24%)	119 (21%)	171 (27%)	152 (32%)	94 (19%)	867 (24%)
Drowning	22 (4%)	21 (5%)	9 (2%)	20 (4%)	12 (2%)	33 (7%)	46 (9%)	163 (5%)
Homicide*	18 (3%)	19 (5%)	18 (4%)	15 (3%)	54 (9%)	15 (3%)	17 (3%)	156 (4%)
All Other	73 (13%)	56 (15%)	44 (9%)	56 (10%)	60 (10%)	55 (11%)	77 (16%)	421 (12%)
TOTAL	547 (100%)	382 (100%)	484 (100%)	561 (100%)	631 (100%)	480 (100%)	490 (100%)	3575 (100%)

* Excluding poisoning

** **Note:** This table excludes deaths when there is no indication of 'Primary Environment' or the death occurred out of province or place unknown.

Appendix A

Definitions of Terms

Note: All references to "accident" according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) or Office of the Chief Coroner definitions have been changed to "incident" or "collision" to reinforce injury prevention efforts; "accidental" (as in accidental death type) has been changed to "unintentional".

CIHI

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) is an independent, pan-Canadian, not-for-profit organization working to improve the health of Canadians and the health care system by providing quality health information.

Comprehensive Data Set

One of three data sets held by the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR). The Comprehensive Data Set (CDS) consists of detailed information on patients hospitalized with major trauma in eleven participating hospitals in the province. These lead/trauma hospitals have been funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care for hardware, software and dedicated trauma staff including a Medical Director, Trauma Coordinator, Data Analyst and Administrative Assistant. The definition of trauma in the Comprehensive Data Set is based on the Injury Severity Score (ISS), an international scoring system created to calculate the severity of injury, and an appropriate E Code.

Death Data Set

One of three data sets held by of the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR). Data comprising the Death Data Set (DDS) come from the Office of the Chief Coroner. The OTR DDS contains information on all deaths in the province due to injury, including demographics, cause of death and factors contributing to death such as alcohol use. Reporting on all injury deaths rather than only in-hospital deaths provides a more complete representation of trauma in the province.

Death Factors*

A death factor is an action, force, instrument or disease occurring in an environment that led directly to death. At least one, and up to four, death factors may be documented for each death. The primary death factor refers to the most significant circumstances or events leading to death.

* Definitions are reproduced from the Coroners System Manual, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Death Type*

Death type is the classification of the intent of the action, force, instrument or disease that caused death. One death type is documented for each death. The following are the 6 death types defined by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

1. Natural;
2. Unintentional (defined as accidental by the Office of the Chief Coroner);
3. Suicide;
4. Homicide;
5. Undetermined; and
6. Skeletal/archaeological/animal remains.

E Codes (External Cause of Injury Codes)

The External Cause of Injury chapter of the ICD-9 coding system allows the classification and analysis of environmental events, circumstances, and conditions as the cause of injury. Examples include Falls (E880–E888) and Motor Vehicle Traffic Incidents (E810–E819).

Environment*

An environment is a combination of the location where and the activity of the deceased when an action, force, instrument or disease was applied that led toward death. Any investigation may involve several different environments.

ICD (International Classification of Diseases)

The International Classification of Diseases is a World Health Organization (WHO) publication that classifies morbidity and mortality information for statistical purposes, and for the indexing of hospital records by disease and operations, for data storage and retrieval.

Injury

Injury and trauma are used synonymously. Please see the definition of trauma.

Injury Deaths

Injury deaths are defined by the Ontario Trauma Registry using components of the classification system of the Chief Coroner that meet the definition of injury as the transfer of energy.

* Definitions are reproduced from the Coroners System Manual, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Involvements*

An involvement is an activity or circumstance related to the deceased that did not directly lead to death but which may be of significance, or a contributing factor. Involvements are generally combinations of certain environments, institutions, overdose agents or death factors which are of particular interest to the Coroner's Office.

Mean

A measure of central tendency of a set of observations; the average.

Median

A measure of central tendency of a set of observations; 50th percentile (the value such that half of the data points fall above it and half below it).

Minimal Data Set

One of three data sets held by of the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR). The Minimal Data Set (MDS) contains demographic, diagnostic and procedural information on all acute care hospitalizations due to injury in Ontario. These hospitalizations are selected from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) at CIHI and downloaded to the OTR data processing system. Selection is based on specific External Cause of Injury Codes (E Codes) within the ICD coding system.

Motor Vehicle Collision

A transport incident involving a motor vehicle. It is defined as a motor vehicle traffic incident or as a motor vehicle non-traffic incident according to whether the incident occurred on a public highway (traffic) or elsewhere (non-traffic).

Motor Vehicle Non-traffic Incident

Any motor vehicle incident that occurs entirely in any place other than a public highway.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Incident

Any motor vehicle incident occurring on a public highway (e.g. originating, terminating, or involving a vehicle partially on the highway). A motor vehicle incident is assumed to have occurred on the highway unless another place is specified, except in the case of incidents involving only off-road motor vehicles, which are classified as non-traffic incidents unless the contrary is stated.

Municipalities*

The province has been divided into municipalities by the Office of the Chief Coroner each of which has a four-digit code. Major cities or towns have their own code while smaller towns may be included under the township number. A primary municipality is documented by the Office of the Chief Coroner to indicate where the injury occurred.

* Definitions are reproduced from the Coroners System Manual, Office of the Chief Coroner, Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Other Incidents

Refers to the "Other Accidents" ICD-9 E Code category for the E Code range of E916–E928. Unintentional gunshot wounds, injury caused by machinery and explosions are included in this E Code category.

Regions

Regions are identified in this report based on the primary municipality (i.e. where the injury occurred). There are 7 health planning regions in Ontario (Southwest, Central South, Central West, Central East, Toronto, East, and North) as defined by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Single Year of Age

Individual values for ages less than one year through one hundred years. This provides more detail than age groups.

Suicide

For the purposes of this report, suicide is defined as intentionally self-inflicted injuries (excluding poisoning) that result in death. Poisonings are excluded from the definition of trauma, and are therefore excluded from trauma reports. Information is provided in this report on all suicide deaths to provide a more complete representation of suicide in the province.

Trauma

Trauma is defined as injury resulting from the transfer of energy (i.e. kinetic, thermal). The OTR Death Data Set defines trauma by forty death factors for unintentional, suicide, homicide or undetermined deaths types. Trauma deaths that are coded with a natural death type that have an involvement code indicating a fall in an institution such as a nursing home are also included in the definition of trauma.

Trauma Registry Advisory Committee (TRAC)

The multidisciplinary group responsible for guiding the implementation and operation of the OTR.

Appendix B

Trauma Definition:
ICD-9 E Code Inclusions and Exclusions

Trauma Definition: ICD-9 E Code Inclusions

The following lists the ICD-9 E Code categories reported by the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR) based on the trauma definition of injury resulting from the transfer of energy.

"Incident" and "unintentional" have been substituted for the terms "accidents" and "accidental" used in the ICD-9 definitions.

Definition	**E Code Category**
Railway incidents	E800–E807
Motor vehicle traffic incidents	E810–E819
Motor vehicle non-traffic incidents	E820–E825
Pedal cycles	E826
Other road vehicle incidents	E827–E829
Water transport incidents	E830–E838
Air and space transport incidents	E840–E845
Vehicle incidents not elsewhere classified	E846–E848
Unintentional falls	E880–E888
Incidents caused by fire and flame	E890–E899
Incidents due to natural and environmental factors	E900–E902, E906–E909
Incidents caused by drowning	E910
Incidents caused by suffocation	E913
Other incidents	E916–E928
Suicide and self inflicted injury (excluding poisoning)	E953–E958
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons	E960–E961, E963–E968
Injury undetermined whether unintentionally or purposely inflicted	E983–E988

Trauma Definition: ICD-9 E Code Exclusions

The following lists the ICD-9 E Code categories that are excluded from the Ontario Trauma Registry (OTR) definition of trauma.

Definition	E Codes
Poisonings by drugs	E850–E858
Poisoning by gases	E860–E869
Misadventures	E870–E876
Complications	E878–E879
Travel and motion	E903
Hunger, thirst, exposure, neglect	E904
Venomous animals and plants	E905
Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction	E911
Inhalation and ingestion of other objects causing obstruction	E912
Foreign bodies (excluding choking)	E914-E915
Late effects	E929
Drugs, medicinal and biological substances causing adverse effects	E930–E949
Suicide and self inflicted injury (poisonings)	E950–E952
Late effects of self inflicted injury	E959
Assault by poisoning	E962
Late effects of injury purposely inflicted by other person	E969
Legal intervention	E970–E978
Poisoning undetermined whether unintentionally or purposely inflicted	E980–E982
Late effects intentionality undetermined	E989
Injury resulting from operations of war	E990–E999

Appendix C

Trauma Definition: Mapping Methodology

Mapping Methodology

The mapping methodology developed by OTR is divided into the following five sections:

i. Unintentional deaths (other than air or vehicle crash);
ii. Unintentional deaths for motor vehicle and air crashes;
iii. Natural deaths;
iv. Intentional and undetermined intentionality deaths; and
v. Other E Code categories.

i. Unintentional Deaths (Other Than Air or Vehicle Crashes)

A death type indicating an unintentional death and a primary death factor other than a vehicle crash (620) or air crash (636) were mapped to the ICD-9 E Code categories based on primary death factors as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Mapping Unintentional Deaths (Other Than Air or Vehicle Crashes)

ICD-9 E Code Category	Primary Death Factor
Unintentional Falls (E880–E888)	Fall or jump, different level or height (660) Fall or jump, same level (665)
Fire and Flames (E890–E899)	Fire, smoke inhalation (654) Fire, thermal injury (655)
Natural and Environmental Factors (E900–E902, E906- E909)	Animal bites, kicks (615) Hyperthermia (657) Hypothermia (658) Lightning (645)
Suffocation (E913)	Asphyxia, airway obstruction (680) Asphyxia, chest compression (681) Asphyxia, environmental, other anoxic environment, suffocation (683) Asphyxia, hanging (678) Asphyxia, neck compression (679) Asphyxia, positional/restraint (669) Asphyxia, sexual (672) Asphyxia, strangulation (ligature, manual) (643)
Drowning (E910)	Drowning, bathtub (601) Drowning, open water (600) Drowning, other (605) Drowning, pond/quarry/casual water (604) Drowning, private pool (603) Drowning, public pool (602)

Table 1. Mapping Unintentional Deaths (Other Than Air or Vehicle Crashes) (continued)

ICD-9 E Code Category	Primary Death Factor
Other Incidents (E916–E928)	Burns, chemical (656) Caught in machinery (622) Crushed and/or buried (621) Electrocution (640) Explosion (624) Shooting, air rifle/air pistol (633) Shooting, handgun (632) Shooting, rifle (630) Shooting, shotgun (631) Shooting, weapon not specified (634) Trauma, beating/assault (623) Trauma, blunt force (625) Trauma, cuts or stabs (610)

ii. Unintentional Deaths for Motor Vehicle and Air Crashes

A death type indicating an unintentional death and a primary death factor of a vehicle crash (620) or air crash (636) were mapped to ICD-9 E Code categories based on environments as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Mapping Unintentional Deaths for Motor Vehicle and Air Crashes

ICD-9 E Code Category	Environment
Railway Incidents (E800–E807)	Railway worker, employee of railroad (155) Railway, not on board, trespasser (535)
Motor Vehicle Traffic Incidents (E810–E819)	Ambulance (570) Motor vehicle driver (520) Motor vehicle passenger (521) Motorcycle driver (522) Motorcycle passenger (523) Pedestrian (525) Snowmobiling on road (244)
Motor Vehicle Non-traffic Incidents (E820–E825)	Go Kart racing (242) Off road vehicles (excluding snowmobiles) (246) Snowmobiling off road (243)
Pedal Cyclist (E826)	Bicycle (528)
Other Road Vehicle Incidents (E827–E829)	Horse back riding (220) Public transit (bus, streetcar, GO system) (526)

Table 2. Mapping Unintentional Deaths for Motor Vehicle and Air Crashes (continued)

ICD-9 E Code Category	Environment
Water Transport Incidents (E830–E838)	Boating, non-power (canoe, kayak, etc.) (214) Boating, power/motorized (212) Boating, sailboat/sailboard (213) Swimming, snorkelling (210) Water Skiing (211)
Air and Space Transport Incidents (E840–E845)	Hand glider, Parasailing (226) Ski diving, parachuting (225) Ultra light aircraft (227)
Vehicle Incidents Not Elsewhere Classifiable (E846–E848)	Travelling (999)

iii. Natural Deaths

There are a number of deaths resulting from falls in institutions that are documented with a natural death type. The Trauma Registry Advisory Committee has decided that these deaths should be included in the Injury Deaths in Ontario. Natural deaths with one of the involvements listed below were mapped to the ICD-9 E Code category E880–E888 (unintentional falls).

Involvements:

- Fall in LTC Facility (982)
- Fall, Other (984)

iv. Intentional and Undetermined Intentionality Deaths

The ICD-9 E Code categories in Tables 1 and 2 correspond to deaths that are documented with an unintentional death type. The following points outline the mapping methodology for deaths with death types indicating suicide, homicide and undetermined.

a) All deaths with a death type of suicide, excluding those deaths due to poisoning as defined by death factors, were mapped to the E Code category of E953–E958 (suicide and self-inflicted injury, excluding poisoning) for trauma reports. Figures 14 and 15 and Tables 10 and 11 in this report include all suicide deaths to show the complete picture of suicide in Ontario.

b) All deaths with a death type of homicide were mapped to the ICD-9 E Code category of E960–E961, E963–E968 (homicide and injury purposely inflicted by others). Cases with death factors of child abuse (730) and blunt trauma—beating (623) were also mapped to this E Code category. A small number of cases with a death factor indicating blunt trauma—beating who are documented with an unintentional death type were mapped to E916–E928 (other incidents).

c) All deaths with a death type of undetermined were mapped to the E Code category of E983–E988 (injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted).

v. Other E Code Categories

No injury deaths were mapped to the ICD-9 E Code categories listed below because there are no corresponding primary death factors, environments or involvements.

- E914–E915—Foreign bodies;
- E970–E978—Legal intervention; and
- E990–E998—Injury resulting from operations of war.

These reporting categories were therefore excluded from all tables in Appendix E of this report.

Appendix D

Trauma Definition:
Death Factors

Trauma Definition: Death Factors

The following are the thirty-nine Coroner's Death Factors used by the Ontario Trauma Registry to define trauma in the Death Data Set. The death factors are listed alphabetically and include the numeric code (in brackets) assigned by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

Death Factors	
Abuse, child (730)	Explosion (624)
Animal bites, kicks (615)	Fall or jump, different level or height (660)
Asphyxia, airway obstruction (680)	Fall or jump, same level (665)
Asphyxia, chest compression (681)	Fire, smoke inhalation (654)
Asphyxia, environmental, other anoxic environment, suffocation (683)	Fire, thermal injury (655)
Asphyxia, hanging (678)	Hyperthermia (657)
Asphyxia, neck compression (679)	Hypothermia (658)
Asphyxia, positional/restraint (669)	Lightning (645)
Asphyxia, sexual (672)	Shooting, air rifle/air pistol (633)
Asphyxia, strangulation (ligature, manual) (643)	Shooting, handgun (632)
Burns, chemical (656)	Shooting, rifle (630)
Caught in machinery (622)	Shooting, shotgun (631)
Crushed and/or buried (621)	Shooting, weapon not specified (634)
Drowning, bathtub (601)	Trauma, airplane crash (636)
Drowning, open water (600)	Trauma, beating/assault (623)
Drowning, other (605)	Trauma, blunt force (625)
Drowning, pond/quarry/casual water (604)	Trauma, cuts or stabs (610)
Drowning, private pool (603)	Trauma, motor vehicle collision (620)
Drowning, public pool (602)	Trauma, train/vehicle, train/pedestrian (626)
Electrocution (640)	

Appendix E

List of Tables

Appendix E—List of Tables

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TRAUMA INJURY DEATH HIGHTLIGHTS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
No. of Trauma Deaths	3,579		3,504		3,605		3,581		3,576	
Mean Age (Years)	51.3		51.9		52.8		53.4		53.8	
Median Age (Years)	49		49		51		51		52	
Death Rate per 10,000*	3.1		3.0		3.0		2.9		2.8	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Males	2,389	66.8	2,369	67.6	2,391	66.3	2,355	65.8	2,349	65.7
D.O.A**	602	16.8	507	14.5	565	15.7	473	13.2	263	7.4
MVC Deaths	894	25.0	892	25.5	931	25.8	834	23.3	873	24.4
Seatbelt Worn***	185	20.7	245	27.5	261	28.0	223	26.7	266	30.5
Firearm Injuries	265	7.4	257	7.3	241	6.7	193	5.4	208	5.8
Unintentional Falls	900	25.1	905	25.8	1,017	28.2	1,103	30.8	1,096	30.6
Farming Deaths	16	0.4	12	0.3	12	0.3	23	0.6	12	0.3
Pediatric Deaths	202	5.6	166	4.7	144	4.0	161	4.5	141	3.9
Cycling Deaths	26	0.7	41	1.2	16	0.4	17	0.5	21	0.6

*** Death rates are per 10,000 population and are age standardized using Canada 1991 population estimates from Statistics Canada.**

**** The number of injury deaths reported as dead on arrival (DOA) at hospital emergency departments in 2001 was much lower than previous years. Discussions with the Office of the Chief Coroner revealed that this could be the result of several factors including an increased number of attempts being made to resuscitate patients who present at hospital emergency departments without vital signs and changes in coding practices.**

***** Count includes all motor vehicle occupants, regardless of whether they were drivers or passengers. Denominator for percentage is the total number of MVC deaths.**

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES)
FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

E CODE		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
		3,579	100.0	3,504	100.0	3,605	100.0	3,581	100.0	3,576	100.0
E800-807	RAILWAY	14	0.4	13	0.4	13	0.4	11	0.3	8	0.2
E810-819	MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC	879	24.6	877	25.0	919	25.5	813	22.7	857	24.0
E820-825	MOTOR VEHICLE NON TRAFFIC	15	0.4	15	0.4	12	0.3	21	0.6	16	0.4
E826	PEDAL CYCLE	26	0.7	41	1.2	16	0.4	17	0.5	21	0.6
E827-829	OTHER ROAD VEHICLE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E830-838	WATER TRANSPORT	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
E840-845	AIR AND SPACE TRANSPORT	8	0.2	11	0.3	23	0.6	6	0.2	11	0.3
E846-848	VEHICLE INCIDENTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E880-888	UNINTENTIONAL FALLS	900	25.1	905	25.8	1,017	28.2	1,103	30.8	1,096	30.6
E890-899	FIRE AND FLAMES	134	3.7	103	2.9	100	2.8	108	3.0	93	2.6
E900-902 & E906-909	NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	28	0.8	46	1.3	32	0.9	52	1.5	34	1.0
E910	DROWNING	172	4.8	157	4.5	170	4.7	150	4.2	163	4.6

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES)
FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

E CODE		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
		3,579	100.0	3,504	100.0	3,605	100.0	3,581	100.0	3,576	100.0
E913	SUFFOCATION	47	1.3	48	1.4	43	1.2	51	1.4	42	1.2
E916-928	OTHER INCIDENTS	121	3.4	125	3.6	100	2.8	139	3.9	132	3.7
E953-958	SUICIDE & SELF INFLICTED INJURY (EXCL.POISONINGS)	964	26.9	917	26.2	891	24.7	868	24.2	867	24.2
E960-961 & E963-968	HOMICIDE AND INJURY PURPOSELY INFLICTED (EXCL.POISONINGS)	177	4.9	143	4.1	156	4.3	151	4.2	156	4.4
E983-988	UNDETERMINED WHETHER UNINTENTIONALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED	93	2.6	103	2.9	113	3.1	91	2.5	79	2.2

NOTE: Trauma deaths are mapped to ICD E-Codes using components of the Office of the Chief Coroner's classification system.

DEATH FACTORS FOR
TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

DEATH FACTOR	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	3,458	100.0	3,386	100.0	3,503	100.0	3,482	100.0	3,497	100.0
Abuse Child, (730)	6	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.2	5	0.1	3	0.1
Animal Bites, Kicks (615)	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0
Asphyxia, Airway Obstruction (680)	16	0.5	19	0.6	14	0.4	35	1.0	17	0.5
Asphyxia, Chest Compression (681)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asphyxia, Environ. Other Anoxic Enviro., Suffocation (683)	70	2.0	48	1.4	40	1.1	40	1.1	28	0.8
Asphyxia, Hanging (678)	399	11.5	365	10.8	388	11.1	375	10.8	380	10.9
Asphyxia, Neck Compression (679)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Asphyxia, Positional/Restraint (669)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	8	0.2	13	0.4
Asphyxia, Sexual (672)	6	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2	5	0.1	9	0.3
Asphyxia, Strangulation (Ligature, Manual) (643)	15	0.4	7	0.2	14	0.4	12	0.3	7	0.2
Burns, Chemical (656)	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Caught in Machinery (622)	9	0.3	8	0.2	11	0.3	6	0.2	5	0.1
Crushed and/or Buried (621)	39	1.1	27	0.8	24	0.7	34	1.0	46	1.3
Drowning, Bathtub (601)	24	0.7	20	0.6	26	0.7	26	0.7	22	0.6
Drowning, Open Water (600)	164	4.7	145	4.3	172	4.9	139	4.0	154	4.4

DEATH FACTORS FOR
TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

DEATH FACTOR	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	3,458	100.0	3,386	100.0	3,503	100.0	3,482	100.0	3,497	100.0
Drowning, Other (605)	6	0.2	15	0.4	6	0.2	2	0.1	12	0.3
Drowning, Pond/Quarry/Casual Water (604)	19	0.5	15	0.4	15	0.4	23	0.7	13	0.4
Drowning, Private Pool (603)	14	0.4	19	0.6	14	0.4	16	0.5	13	0.4
Drowning, Public Pool (602)	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1
Electrocution (640)	6	0.2	18	0.5	13	0.4	16	0.5	11	0.3
Explosion (624)	7	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1
Fall or Jump, Different Level or Height (660)	293	8.5	299	8.8	317	9.0	337	9.7	348	10.0
Fall or Jump, Same Level (665)	715	20.7	725	21.4	812	23.2	885	25.4	866	24.8
Fire, Smoke Inhalation (654)	135	3.9	99	2.9	86	2.5	97	2.8	83	2.4
Fire, Thermal Injury (655)	41	1.2	33	1.0	34	1.0	37	1.1	30	0.9
Hyperthermia (657)	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
Hypothermia (658)	25	0.7	47	1.4	29	0.8	52	1.5	32	0.9
Lightning (645)	3	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
Shooting, Air Rifle, Air Pistol (633)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Shooting, Handgun (632)	73	2.1	63	1.9	61	1.7	63	1.8	73	2.1

DEATH FACTORS FOR
TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

DEATH FACTOR	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	3,458	**100.0**	**3,386**	**100.0**	**3,503**	**100.0**	**3,482**	**100.0**	**3,497**	**100.0**
Shooting, Rifle (630)	98	2.8	101	3.0	88	2.5	73	2.1	69	2.0
Shooting, Shotgun (631)	93	2.7	90	2.7	86	2.5	56	1.6	66	1.9
Shooting, Weapon Not Specified (634)	1	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Trauma, Airplane Crash (636)	8	0.2	11	0.3	25	0.7	6	0.2	11	0.3
Trauma, Beating/Assault (623)	28	0.8	32	0.9	31	0.9	36	1.0	31	0.9
Trauma, Blunt Force (625)	57	1.6	62	1.8	58	1.7	84	2.4	77	2.2
Trauma, Cuts or Stabs (610)	82	2.4	85	2.5	70	2.0	77	2.2	95	2.7
Trauma, Motor Vehicle Collision (620)	996	28.8	1,003	29.6	1,032	29.5	924	26.5	959	27.4
Trauma, Train/Vehicle, Train/Pedestrian (626)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1

NOTE: This table excludes deaths where there is no indication of a Primary Death Factor or the Primary Death Factor is not included in the above categories.

TRAUMA DEATH RATE PER 10,000* POPULATION
BY COUNTY/REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT OF INJURY, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
Region - County/R.M./District Name**		No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
Southwestern	- Bruce	32	4.4	32	5.4	24	3.6	44	6.2	36	5.3
	- Elgin	37	4.4	32	3.8	28	3.5	34	3.9	20	2.3
	- Essex	113	3.0	114	2.9	132	3.3	116	2.8	121	2.9
	- Grey	23	2.9	34	3.6	33	3.2	42	4.3	40	4.3
	- Huron	28	4.4	24	3.6	29	4.5	31	4.6	40	5.8
	- Kent	37	3.2	52	4.5	45	4.1	37	3.0	41	3.4
	- Lambton	44	3.2	60	4.3	33	2.3	60	4.6	48	3.4
	- Middlesex	135	3.2	92	2.2	106	2.4	132	2.9	116	2.5
	- Oxford	46	4.4	44	3.9	49	4.2	21	2.1	38	3.1
	- Perth	28	2.9	46	5.5	33	3.7	30	3.3	47	5.1
	Southwestern Total	**523**	**3.4**	**530**	**3.4**	**512**	**3.2**	**547**	**3.3**	**547**	**3.2**
Central South	- Brant	37	2.8	45	3.6	49	3.7	46	3.5	36	2.7
	- Haldimand-Norfolk R.M.	37	3.6	38	3.4	44	3.9	37	3.1	45	3.7
	- Hamilton-Wentworth R.M.	161	3.0	159	2.9	171	3.1	156	2.8	158	2.9
	- Niagara R.M.	136	2.9	140	3.1	158	3.4	136	3.0	143	3.0
	Central South Total	**371**	**3.0**	**382**	**3.1**	**422**	**3.3**	**375**	**2.9**	**382**	**3.0**

TRAUMA DEATH RATE PER 10,000* POPULATION
BY COUNTY/REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT OF INJURY, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
Region - County/R.M./District Name**		No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
Central West	- Dufferin	31	6.6	24	5.1	23	5.1	17	3.6	19	3.9
	- Halton R.M.	125	3.6	109	3.1	97	2.6	102	2.7	100	2.4
	- Peel R.M	185	2.5	198	2.5	196	2.5	203	2.5	199	2.3
	- Waterloo R.M.	92	2.2	95	2.2	73	1.6	114	2.5	109	2.3
	- Wellington	47	2.5	45	2.3	72	3.8	55	2.9	57	2.8
	Central West Total	**480**	**2.7**	**471**	**2.6**	**461**	**2.4**	**491**	**2.5**	**484**	**2.4**
Central East	- Durham R.M.	142	3.2	139	3.3	145	3.2	159	3.4	175	3.6
	- Haliburton	9	5.8	11	7.1	17	8.8	10	4.3	18	12.4
	- Northumberland	34	3.9	34	3.7	40	4.0	36	3.8	33	3.5
	- Peterborough	64	4.3	58	3.5	60	4.0	53	3.3	52	3.0
	- Simcoe	123	3.6	142	3.9	125	3.3	126	3.2	131	3.1
	- Victoria	20	2.7	25	2.9	27	3.6	33	4.6	27	3.8
	- York R.M.	124	2.1	100	1.7	134	2.1	122	1.8	125	1.7
	Central East Total	**516**	**3.0**	**509**	**2.9**	**548**	**3.0**	**539**	**2.8**	**561**	**2.8**

TRAUMA DEATH RATE PER 10,000* POPULATION
BY COUNTY/REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT OF INJURY, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
Region - County/R.M./District Name**		No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
Toronto		**675**	**2.5**	**661**	**2.4**	**667**	**2.4**	**691**	**2.4**	**631**	**2.2**
Eastern	- **Frontenac**	45	3.0	54	3.7	58	4.1	59	3.8	58	3.8
	- **Hastings**	50	4.0	49	3.8	52	4.3	44	3.3	49	3.9
	- **Lanark**	27	4.6	26	4.0	31	4.6	21	3.3	22	3.2
	- **Leeds & Grenville**	50	4.4	40	3.8	36	3.3	41	3.7	46	4.6
	- **Lennox & Addington**	0	N/A	6	1.4	6	1.5	4	0.9	4	1.0
	- **Ottawa-Carleton R.M.**	158	2.0	160	2.0	184	2.3	157	1.9	167	2.0
	- **Prescott & Russell**	20	2.6	22	2.8	24	3.0	29	3.6	25	3.1
	- **Prince Edward**	9	4.2	12	4.7	14	5.7	5	1.4	8	2.9
	- **Renfrew**	40	3.9	37	3.4	47	4.6	43	4.1	48	4.7
	- **Stormont, Dundas & Glen.**	57	4.9	60	4.8	45	3.9	42	3.3	53	4.4
	Eastern Total	**456**	**2.9**	**466**	**2.9**	**497**	**3.0**	**445**	**2.6**	**480**	**2.9**

TRAUMA DEATH RATE PER 10,000* POPULATION
BY COUNTY/REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT OF INJURY, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
Region - County/R.M./District Name**		No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
North	- Algoma District	61	4.6	51	3.7	46	3.3	59	4.2	50	3.7
	- Cochrane District	54	5.8	45	4.8	59	6.5	38	4.1	30	3.2
	- Manitoulin District	7	5.1	13	10.2	15	11.3	3	2.2	17	12.1
	- Muskoka District	42	7.9	37	6.8	35	5.9	48	8.8	44	8.0
	- Nipissing District	49	5.2	50	5.7	45	5.3	47	5.1	46	4.9
	- Parry Sound District	41	9.7	32	9.0	28	6.3	43	9.9	26	6.2
	- Sudbury R.M.	87	5.1	65	3.9	64	3.8	52	3.1	69	4.0
	- Sudbury District	22	8.0	24	9.1	27	10.3	21	8.7	22	8.6
	- Timiskaming District	23	5.8	22	5.8	13	2.8	24	6.7	21	6.3
	- Kenora District	72	11.1	54	8.3	61	9.1	79	12.0	79	11.7
	- Rainy River District	21	8.3	16	6.2	18	8.3	13	5.0	8	3.0
	- Thunder Bay District	78	4.9	76	4.5	86	5.2	66	3.9	78	4.7
	North Total	**557**	**6.1**	**485**	**5.3**	**497**	**5.4**	**493**	**5.4**	**490**	**5.3**
Ontario		**3,578**	**3.1**	**3,504**	**3.0**	**3,604**	**3.0**	**3,581**	**2.9**	**3,575**	**2.8**

*** Death rates are per 10,000 population and are age standardized using Canada 1991 population estimates from Statistics Canada.**

**** Based on 'Primary Municipality', which indicates where an injury occurred.**

NOTE: This table excludes deaths where there is no indication of 'Primary Environment' or the death occurred out of province.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES) BY AGE GROUP FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

		<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Unk	Total	%
E CODE		**21**	**42**	**20**	**50**	**208**	**230**	**365**	**512**	**444**	**293**	**354**	**538**	**499**	**0**	**3,576**	**100.0**
% of DEATHS		**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**5.8**	**6.4**	**10.2**	**14.3**	**12.4**	**8.2**	**9.9**	**15.0**	**14.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	
E800-807	**RAILWAY**	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	**8**	**0.2**
E810-819	**MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC**	6	15	11	15	95	101	107	132	117	65	79	87	27	0	**857**	**24.0**
E820-825	**MOTOR VEHICLE NON TRAFFIC**	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	**16**	**0.4**
E826	**PEDAL CYCLE**	0	1	0	2	6	0	3	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	**21**	**0.6**
E827-829	**OTHER ROAD VEHICLE**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
E830-838	**WATER TRANSPORT**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.0**
E840-845	**AIR AND SPACE TRANSPORT**	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	**11**	**0.3**
E846-848	**VEHICLE INCIDENTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
E880-888	**UNINTENTIONAL FALLS**	0	2	1	1	2	5	11	21	32	72	153	358	438	0	**1,096**	**30.6**
E890-899	**FIRE AND FLAMES**	2	4	2	2	2	4	8	15	15	9	7	12	11	0	**93**	**2.6**
E900-902 & E906-909	**NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	6	5	7	4	5	1	0	**34**	**1.0**
E910	**DROWNING**	3	7	5	6	14	11	22	33	32	8	10	6	6	0	**163**	**4.6**
E913	**SUFFOCATION**	5	3	0	3	2	1	2	11	2	5	5	3	0	0	**42**	**1.2**

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES) BY AGE GROUP
FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

		<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Unk	Total	%
E CODE		**21**	**42**	**20**	**50**	**208**	**230**	**365**	**512**	**444**	**293**	**354**	**538**	**499**	**0**	**3,576**	**100.0**
% of DEATHS		**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**5.8**	**6.4**	**10.2**	**14.3**	**12.4**	**8.2**	**9.9**	**15.0**	**14.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	
E916-928	**OTHER INCIDENTS**	1	3	0	3	14	7	19	23	29	16	8	9	0	0	**132**	**3.7**
E953-958	**SUICIDE & SELF INFLICTED INJURY (EXCL.POISONINGS)**	0	0	0	13	48	67	146	205	176	92	69	40	11	0	**867**	**24.2**
E960-961 & E963-968	**HOMICIDE AND INJURY PURPOSELY INFLICTED (EXCL.POISONINGS)**	3	3	1	3	16	22	30	35	19	7	8	8	1	0	**156**	**4.4**
E983-988	**UNDETERMINED WHETHER UNINTENTIONALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED**	1	1	0	1	3	8	9	20	10	8	8	7	3	0	**79**	**2.2**

INTENTIONALITY (DEATH TYPE) BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	UNK	Total	%
TOTAL																
- FEMALES	7	14	9	18	54	50	74	99	107	88	126	262	309	0	1,217	**34.1**
- MALES	14	28	11	31	154	179	289	412	336	205	228	274	188	0	2,349	**65.9**
No. of DEATHS	**21**	**42**	**20**	**49**	**208**	**229**	**363**	**511**	**443**	**293**	**354**	**536**	**497**	**0**	**3,566**	**100.0**
% of DEATHS	**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**5.8**	**6.4**	**10.2**	**14.3**	**12.4**	**8.2**	**9.9**	**15.0**	**13.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**	
UNINTENTIONAL																
- FEMALES	4	12	8	11	36	32	36	52	68	64	105	249	304	0	981	**27.5**
- MALES	13	26	11	21	105	100	143	200	170	122	164	232	178	0	1,485	**41.6**
No. of DEATHS	**17**	**38**	**19**	**32**	**141**	**132**	**179**	**252**	**238**	**186**	**269**	**481**	**482**	**0**	**2,466**	**69.1**
% of DEATHS IN AGE GRP	**81.0**	**90.5**	**95.0**	**65.3**	**67.8**	**57.6**	**49.3**	**49.3**	**53.7**	**63.5**	**76.0**	**89.7**	**97.0**	**0.0**		
SUICIDE*																
- FEMALES	0	0	0	6	12	13	28	33	32	19	13	7	1	0	164	**4.6**
- MALES	0	0	0	7	36	54	117	172	144	73	56	33	10	0	702	**19.7**
No. of DEATHS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**48**	**67**	**145**	**205**	**176**	**92**	**69**	**40**	**11**	**0**	**866**	**24.3**
% of DEATHS IN AGE GRP	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**26.5**	**23.1**	**29.3**	**39.9**	**40.1**	**39.7**	**31.4**	**19.5**	**7.5**	**2.2**	**0.0**		
HOMICIDE*																
- FEMALES	3	2	1	0	6	2	9	13	6	4	6	4	1	0	57	**1.6**
- MALES	0	1	0	3	10	20	21	22	13	3	2	4	0	0	99	**2.8**
No. of DEATHS	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**16**	**22**	**30**	**35**	**19**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**156**	**4.4**
% of DEATHS IN AGE GRP	**14.3**	**7.1**	**5.0**	**6.1**	**7.7**	**9.6**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**4.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**		
UNDETERMINED																
- FEMALES	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	15	**0.4**
- MALES	1	1	0	0	3	5	8	18	9	7	6	5	0	0	63	**1.8**
No. of DEATHS	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**9**	**19**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**0**	**78**	**2.2**
% of DEATHS IN AGE GRP	**4.8**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**3.5**	**2.5**	**3.7**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.0**		

*** Excluding poisoning.**

This table excludes deaths where the Death Type is not included in the above categories.

Note: 10 cases have an unknown sex.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENTS BY EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES)

FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

E CODE		INVOLVEMENT			TOTAL No. of DEATHS W/INVOL.	TOTAL No. of DEATHS	% of DEATHS*
		DRUGS ONLY	ALCOHOL ONLY	DRUGS & ALCOHOL			
		72	**428**	**41**	**541**	**3,576**	**15.1**
E800-807	**RAILWAY**	1	0	0	1	8	**12.5**
E810-819	**MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC**	12	168	10	190	857	**22.2**
E820-825	**MOTOR VEHICLE NON TRAFFIC**	1	7	0	8	16	**50.0**
E826	**PEDAL CYCLE**	1	1	1	3	21	**14.3**
E827-829	**OTHER ROAD VEHICLE**	0	0	0	0	0	**0.0**
E830-838	**WATER TRANSPORT**	0	0	0	0	1	**0.0**
E840-845	**AIR AND SPACE TRANSPORT**	0	0	0	0	11	**0.0**
E846-848	**VEHICLE INCIDENTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED**	0	0	0	0	0	**0.0**
E880-888	**UNINTENTIONAL FALLS**	7	57	2	66	1,096	**6.0**
E890-899	**FIRE AND FLAMES**	0	22	0	22	93	**23.7**
E900-902 & E906-909	**NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**	1	12	1	14	34	**41.2**
E910	**DROWNING**	5	46	4	55	163	**33.7**

DRUG AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENTS BY EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY (E CODES)

FOR TRAUMA DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

E CODE		INVOLVEMENT			TOTAL No. of DEATHS W/INVOL.	TOTAL No. of DEATHS	% of DEATHS*
		DRUGS ONLY	ALCOHOL ONLY	DRUGS & ALCOHOL			
		72	**428**	**41**	**541**	**3,576**	**15.1**
E913	**SUFFOCATION**	0	6	2	8	42	**19.0**
E916-928	**OTHER INCIDENTS**	1	11	2	14	132	**10.6**
E953-958	**SUICIDE & SELF INFLICTED INJURY (EXCL.POISONINGS)**	26	63	12	101	867	**11.6**
E960-961 & E963-968	**HOMICIDE AND INJURY PURPOSELY INFLICTED**	12	25	5	42	156	**26.9**
E983-988	**UNDETERMINED WHETHER UNINTENTIONALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED**	5	10	2	17	79	**21.5**

Involvements for alcohol use are:

- **Alcohol Involvement, Driver (815)**
- **Alcohol Involvement, Passenger (820)**
- **Alcohol Involvement, Pedestrian (825)**
- **Alcohol Involvement, Other Driver (830)**
- **Alcohol Involvement, Accidents not M.V.C (835)**
- **Alcohol Involvement (980)**

Involvements for drug use are:

- **Cocaine Detected in System (811)**
- **Methadone detected in system (814)**
- **Heroin detected in system (858)**
- **Ecstacy detected in system (871)**
- **GHB detected in system (872)**
- **Drug Involvement (970)**

*** Involving drugs and/or alcohol.**

REPORTED SEATBELT USE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANT DEATHS - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

	SEATBELTS PRESENT				SEATBELTS NOT PRESENT		SEATBELT USE NOT DOCUMENTED		TOTAL No. of CASES	
	WORN		NOT WORN							
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	**260**	**39**	**157**	**23.6**	**1**	**0.2**	**248**	**37.2**	**666**	**100**
MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER	162	36.0	102	22.7	0	0.0	186	41.3	450	**100**
MOTOR VEHICLE PASSENGER	98	45.4	55	25.5	1	0.5	62	28.7	216	**100**

Note: Of the 873 MVC Deaths in 2001-2002, 207 of these deaths are not documented as motor vehicle occupants (i.e. drivers or passengers). These 207 Deaths include motorcyclists, pedestrians and snowmobilers.

Primary Environments reported in this table are:

- Motor Vehicle, Driver (520)

- Motor Vehicle, Passenger (521)

- Commercial Driver, Truck/taxi/Etc. (163)

Seatbelt use is documented as involvements:

- Seatbelt, Present But Not Worn (906)

- Seatbelt, Present Worn By Deceased (907)

- Seatbelt, Not Present (908)

FIREARM RELATED DEATHS
BY DEATH TYPE AND SEX - ONTARIO, 2001-2002

	UNINTENTIONAL	SUICIDE	HOMICIDE	UNDETERMINED	TOTAL	%
TOTAL						
No. OF DEATHS	2	150	54	2	**208**	**100.0**
% OF DEATHS*	1.0	72.1	26.0	1.0	**100.0**	
Males						
NO. OF DEATHS	2	148	44	1	**195**	**93.8**
% OF DEATHS*	1.0	75.9	22.6	0.5	**100.0**	
Females						
NO. OF DEATHS	0	2	10	1	**13**	**6.3**
% OF DEATHS*	0.0	15.4	76.9	7.7	**100.0**	

*** Percentage calculation based on row totals.**

Note: 0 cases have an unknown sex and were therefore excluded from this table.

SUICIDE* (INCLUDING POISONING) BY SEX
ONTARIO, 1997-1998 Through 2001-2002

		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Males	**# of Deaths**	913	858	834	817	791
	Mean Age	44	44	45	43	44
	Median Age	42	41	43	41	43
Females	**# of Deaths**	287	232	243	251	286
	Mean Age	45	45	45	44	45
	Median Age	44	44	43	44	45
Total	**# of Deaths**	**1,200**	**1,090**	**1,077**	**1,068**	**1,077**
	Mean Age	**44**	**44**	**45**	**43**	**45**
	Median Age	**42**	**41**	**43**	**42**	**44**

*** Suicide deaths due to poisoning are excluded from the OTR definition of trauma. However, all suicide deaths are reported in this Table to provide a complete picture of suicide in the province.**
Note: This table excludes cases where sex is not documented.

MECHANISM OF SUICIDE* (INCLUDING POISONING)
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2001-2002

	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	UNK	Total	%**
Hanging																
Males	0	0	0	6	23	29	61	77	56	22	16	9	2	0	**301**	**28.0**
Females	0	0	0	5	8	6	11	11	14	11	3	2	0	0	**71**	**6.6**
Total	0	0	0	11	31	35	72	88	70	33	19	11	2	0	**372**	**34.6**
Firearm Injury																
Males	0	0	0	1	4	7	14	25	37	21	24	10	5	0	**148**	**13.8**
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**0.2**
Total	0	0	0	1	5	7	14	25	38	21	24	10	5	0	**150**	**14.0**
Drugs & Alcohol																
Males	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	17	33	8	6	2	0	0	**80**	**7.4**
Females	0	0	0	0	3	4	18	23	25	23	11	7	0	0	**114**	**10.6**
Total	0	0	0	0	5	7	27	40	58	31	17	9	0	0	**194**	**18.0**
CO, Vehicle Exhaust, Furnace Fumes																
Males	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	23	14	8	6	1	1	0	**61**	**5.7**
Females	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	**13**	**1.2**
Total	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	26	15	10	7	2	1	0	**74**	**6.9**
Jumping																
Males	0	0	0	0	3	5	13	19	14	8	3	4	0	0	**69**	**6.4**
Females	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	11	8	1	3	2	0	0	**37**	**3.4**
Total	0	0	0	0	4	8	21	30	22	9	6	6	0	0	**106**	**9.8**

MECHANISM OF SUICIDE* (INCLUDING POISONING)
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2001-2002

	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	UNK	Total	%**
Drowning																
Males	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	2	4	1	3	0	0	**21**	**2.0**
Females	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	**11**	**1.0**
Total	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	7	4	5	3	3	0	0	**32**	**3.0**
All Other																
Males	0	0	0	0	5	8	22	24	28	10	6	6	2	0	**111**	**10.3**
Females	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	7	5	6	3	1	0	**36**	**3.3**
Total	0	0	0	1	6	10	26	30	35	15	12	9	3	0	**147**	**13.6**
Total																
Males	0	0	0	7	38	57	127	190	184	81	62	35	10	0	**791**	**73.6**
Females	0	0	0	6	16	17	46	56	58	43	26	15	1	0	**284**	**26.4**
Total	0	0	0	13	54	74	173	246	242	124	88	50	11	0	**1,075**	**100.0**

*** Mechanism of suicide is defined using Death Factors.**

**** Percents are of the total number of suicides for the year.**

Note: 2 cases are excluded because their "Environment Primary Indicator" are null.

Note: 1 case has an unknown sex and was therefore excluded from this table.

TRAUMA DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
BY REGION, 2001-2002

Age (Years)	Southwestern			Central South			Central West			Central East			Toronto			Eastern			North			Ontario		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<1	1	1	**2**	3	0	**3**	3	3	**6**	1	0	**1**	1	2	**3**	1	1	**2**	4	0	**4**	14	7	**21**
1-4	6	1	**7**	3	3	**6**	2	1	**3**	2	4	**6**	4	0	**4**	6	2	**8**	5	3	**8**	28	14	**42**
5-9	4	3	**7**	0	1	**1**	2	0	**2**	1	1	**2**	2	1	**3**	2	0	**2**	0	3	**3**	11	9	**20**
10-14	3	1	**4**	1	1	**2**	7	3	**10**	4	3	**7**	3	4	**7**	4	2	**6**	9	4	**13**	31	18	**49**
15-19	33	11	**44**	16	2	**18**	22	5	**27**	25	7	**32**	13	7	**20**	24	11	**35**	21	11	**32**	154	54	**208**
20-24	29	6	**35**	25	7	**32**	17	6	**23**	28	6	**34**	25	5	**30**	17	12	**29**	38	8	**46**	179	50	**229**
25-34	39	7	**46**	29	6	**35**	37	10	**47**	38	15	**53**	47	14	**61**	56	15	**71**	43	7	**50**	289	74	**363**
35-44	53	19	**72**	51	12	**63**	55	11	**66**	60	12	**72**	57	16	**73**	67	19	**86**	69	10	**79**	412	99	**511**
45-54	45	15	**60**	38	13	**51**	36	13	**49**	69	19	**88**	67	18	**85**	38	14	**52**	43	15	**58**	336	107	**443**
55-64	39	12	**51**	28	9	**37**	33	9	**42**	20	15	**35**	30	14	**44**	28	14	**42**	27	15	**42**	205	88	**293**
65-74	31	26	**57**	17	11	**28**	31	9	**40**	33	23	**56**	50	26	**76**	28	18	**46**	37	13	**50**	227	126	**353**
75-84	42	52	**94**	35	26	**61**	34	32	**66**	47	42	**89**	57	57	**114**	30	25	**55**	29	28	**57**	274	262	**536**
85+	27	40	**67**	15	29	**44**	40	61	**101**	32	52	**84**	41	69	**110**	13	30	**43**	20	28	**48**	188	309	**497**
Unknown	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Total	**352**	**194**	**546**	**261**	**120**	**381**	**319**	**163**	**482**	**360**	**199**	**559**	**397**	**233**	**630**	**314**	**163**	**477**	**345**	**145**	**490**	**2,348**	**1,217**	**3,565**

Note: There are 10 cases with no documented age or sex. The sum of the regional totals does not equal the Ontario total due to missing data on the region of incident.

1 case is excluded because the Environment Primary Indicator Is Not Equal To "Y".

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAUMA DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
BY REGION, 2001-2002

Age (Years)	Southwestern			Central South			Central West			Central East			Toronto			Eastern			North			Ontario		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<1	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	3	3	**6**
1-4	4	1	**5**	1	0	**1**	2	0	**2**	1	1	**2**	1	0	**1**	1	0	**1**	2	2	**4**	12	4	**16**
5-9	1	1	**2**	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	1	1	**2**	1	0	**1**	1	0	**1**	0	3	**3**	5	6	**11**
10-14	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**	1	2	**3**	1	1	**2**	0	1	**1**	4	0	**4**	8	6	**14**
15-19	18	8	**26**	7	0	**7**	9	3	**12**	12	4	**16**	5	4	**9**	13	6	**19**	6	3	**9**	70	28	**98**
20-24	12	3	**15**	11	5	**16**	10	1	**11**	14	5	**19**	6	2	**8**	9	5	**14**	13	5	**18**	75	26	**101**
25-34	13	3	**16**	8	3	**11**	11	5	**16**	14	12	**26**	6	1	**7**	13	4	**17**	14	3	**17**	79	31	**110**
35-44	22	6	**28**	8	3	**11**	12	5	**17**	15	5	**20**	9	3	**12**	14	6	**20**	21	6	**27**	101	34	**135**
45-54	12	6	**18**	5	3	**8**	12	7	**19**	19	7	**26**	4	5	**9**	9	7	**16**	17	6	**23**	78	41	**119**
55-64	11	4	**15**	3	1	**4**	9	3	**12**	6	3	**9**	1	1	**2**	7	6	**13**	7	4	**11**	44	22	**66**
65-74	7	9	**16**	3	5	**8**	6	2	**8**	7	7	**14**	6	6	**12**	4	6	**10**	6	6	**12**	39	41	**80**
75-84	6	12	**18**	3	3	**6**	5	4	**9**	9	4	**13**	4	3	**7**	7	7	**14**	11	9	**20**	45	42	**87**
85+	1	3	**4**	1	0	**1**	3	2	**5**	7	1	**8**	2	2	**4**	3	0	**3**	1	1	**2**	18	9	**27**
Unknown	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Total	**108**	**58**	**166**	**51**	**24**	**75**	**82**	**34**	**116**	**106**	**52**	**158**	**46**	**28**	**74**	**81**	**49**	**130**	**103**	**48**	**151**	**577**	**293**	**870**

Note: There are 3 cases with no documented age or sex. The sum of the regional totals does not equal the Ontario total due to missing data on the region of incident.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY
BY SEX, 2001-2002

		FEMALES			MALES			TOTAL		
		No.	%*	MEAN AGE	No.	%*	MEAN AGE	No.	%*	MEAN AGE
E CODE		1,217	**100**	62.9	2,349	**100**	49.0	3,566	100	53.8
E800-807	**RAILWAY**	2	0.2	39.5	6	0.3	26.8	8	0.2	30.0
E810-819	**MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC**	293	24.1	46.8	561	23.9	41.1	854	23.9	43.0
E820-825	**MOTOR VEHICLE NON TRAFFIC**	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.7	34.6	16	0.4	34.6
E826	**PEDAL CYCLE**	1	0.1	17.0	20	0.9	33.6	21	0.6	32.8
E827-829	**OTHER ROAD VEHICLE**	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
E830-838	**WATER TRANSPORT**	1	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	50.0
E840-845	**AIR AND SPACE TRANSPORT**	1	0.1	56.0	10	0.4	48.6	11	0.3	49.3
E846-848	**VEHICLE INCIDENTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED**	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
E880-888	**UNINTENTIONAL FALLS**	577	47.4	82.2	514	21.9	74.5	1,091	30.6	78.5
E890-899	**FIRE AND FLAMES**	38	3.1	53.4	55	2.3	47.6	93	2.6	50.0
E900-902 & E906-909	**NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**	10	0.8	57.4	24	1.0	51.3	34	1.0	53.1
E910	**DROWNING**	33	2.7	42.7	130	5.5	37.6	163	4.6	38.7

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY
BY SEX, 2001-2002

		FEMALES			MALES			TOTAL		
		No.	%*	MEAN AGE	No.	%*	MEAN AGE	No.	%*	MEAN AGE
E CODE		1,217	**100**	62.9	2,349	**100**	49.0	3,566	100	53.8
E913	**SUFFOCATION**	8	0.7	55.8	34	1.4	34.8	42	1.2	38.9
E916-928	**OTHER INCIDENTS**	17	1.4	43.3	115	4.9	41.9	132	3.7	42.1
E953-958	**SUICIDE & SELF INFLICTED INJURY (EXCL.POISONINGS)**	164	13.5	42.4	702	29.9	44.2	866	24.3	43.8
E960-961 & E963-968	**HOMICIDE AND INJURY PURPOSELY INFLICTED**	57	4.7	40.0	99	4.2	34.6	156	4.4	36.6
E983-988	**UNDETERMINED WHETHER UNINTENTIONALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED**	15	1.2	54.3	63	2.7	44.8	78	2.2	46.6

Note: There are 10 cases with no documented sex.

*** Denominator for percentage is column total.**