

Levels and Trends in Injury Mortality and Morbidity Israel

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Introduction

Injuries are often looked upon as preventable. Thus the main targets for prevention are the circumstances of the event, rather than the outcome—nature of injury. These circumstances are studied, qualified, quantified and classified. The medical care delivery approach deals with the nature and severity of injury and the most appropriate and efficient route of delivering medical care after an injury has occurred. An information system for collection and analysis is needed for all of these aspects in order to improve prevention programs and services for acute and rehabilitative treatment of injuries.

Accordingly, there are two major approaches to injury statistics classification of mortality and morbidity;

- A. The external cause (circumstances).
- B. Nature of injury (type and severity).
- A. The external cause may be categorized as:
 - I. Accidental (non-intentional)
 - II. Intentional
 - 1. Self inflicted (suicide)
 - 2. Inflicted by others (homicide, war etc.)
- B. The nature of injury falls into three main groups:
 - I. Type of force
 - 1. Injuries caused by mechanical forces.
 - 2. Injuries caused by heat.
 - 3. Injuries caused by chemical agents.
 - II. Site or organ affected
 - 1. Head & neck
 - 2. Chest
 - 3. Back
 - 4. Abdomen
 - 5. Upper limb
 - 6. Lower limb

- III. Type of wound
 - 1. Fracture
 - 2. Superficial
 - 3. Open wound
 - 4. Crushing injury

Classification of injuries and external causes is primarily based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). In some cases, the data do not enable precise classification, but in most cases maintain the principles of the ICD.

Data sources

Injury statistics in Israel may be obtained from different sources, none of which has been designed for data collection purposes. Thus, each of the sources has limitations.

Traditionally data on the "external cause" of the injury, which is usually tailored for the prevention approach, are more available than data on type of injury (nature of injury) and severity of injury.

The main sources for national data regarding injury are the following:

1. Mortality Data: Data on fatal injuries have been available since 1950 for each year and up to 1992 from the mortality files. The advantage of this source is its completeness, reliability and continuity. Mortality data are classified according to the ICD external causes (E-code). The main limitation is that this is the only code, since only one cause is coded on mortality files, reflecting mainly the circumstances of the event and the type of force. Details on the forces involved are not always listed on the death notification. Another drawback is that up to 1965 the data for non-Jews in Israel were incomplete.

2. Hospitalization Data: Hospitalization data in Israel have been available since 1952. The latest available year is 1987 (1990 being in process). The data on injuries are mostly limited to the "nature of injury" and information on the external cause is poor. Attempts to improve the reporting and coding of the external cause on hospitalization records have not been successful. Hospitalizations are classified by ICD injury code as well as E-code, whenever available.

3. Suicides: Information on suicides is available through two sources: death notification, and a special Health Monitoring system for reporting suicides and suicide attempts. Suicide and suicide attempts were a criminal felony up to 1967, and all cases were police obligatory reports. This law was abolished in 1967 and a special reporting system was established by the Ministry of Health for cases of suicides and suicide attempts. Suicides statistics are based on these notifications.

Agencies reporting suicide attempts are: general (short stay) hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and District Health Bureaus. The reporting agent for suicides is the Coroner's Office. Reporting of suicide and suicide attempts is incomplete, with an estimated coverage of 75 percent for suicides and no estimate for suicide attempts. There is under-reporting by certain hospitals, and non-reporting by others. Since 1985 the reports on suicides are checked against death notifications and missing cases are added. Statistics on suicides and suicide attempts are categorized by background factors and the means used by the victim as well as some demographic characteristics.

4. Health Interview Survey: The 1993 Health Interview Survey contained a battery of questions on injuries: type, circumstances of the event, and agent of first medical contact. The recall period was two weeks and the questions were limited to injuries that caused any limitation in daily activity. As the sample was 6000 households (20,000 persons), the number of injury cases was small and cross-classification of injuries was limited.

Nevertheless, the data obtained in the survey enable combination of information on type of injury with the external cause.

5. Road Accidents: Data are based on reports of road accidents with casualties compiled by the police. Since 1990, the data are based on computerized files created by the police at the initial report. Accidents and casualty files are matched against other data sources to correct and complete the information obtained at the time of the initial report. These data sources are: the Vehicle Registration file and the Driver License files held by the Ministry of Transportation, as well as the Population Register. The data on road accident casualties are limited to the severity of injury and the "type" of person injured (pedestrian, passenger, driver, motorcyclist, bicycle rider, etc.). Severe injuries are those for whom there were at least 24 hours of hospitalization; a fatality is a death within one month of the accident. Other information available on road accidents are details of the place, time, and environmental conditions at the scene of the accident.

6. Emergency Room Admissions: A National Injury Surveillance System using emergency room data bases and associated hospitalization records, is currently under development. The first stage, a pilot study, was carried out in 1993.

Levels and Trends

Mortality:

Fatal injuries are coded as external causes in mortality statistics. Deaths due to external causes have decreased by over 45 percent in the last two decades (1970–1991). Deaths due to external causes decreased more rapidly than total mortality (table 1) and comprised about 5 percent and 8 percent of total deaths among females and males respectively in Israel in 1991. The proportion of external causes of death ranged from a high of 10.6 percent among males in 1970 to a low of 3.4 percent among females in 1982 (table 1). In general, deaths due to external causes are 35 percent more frequent among males than among females.

The main cause of fatal injuries are transportation accidents (tables 2a, 2b), followed by suicides for males and accidental falls for females. While deaths due to transportation accidents (TA) and accidental falls have decreased in the last decade among both genders, the suicide rate increased in both genders to the extent that suicide rates are almost equal to TA (and to accidental falls in females) in the latest period (1990–1992). The proportion of external deaths assigned to undetermined external causes has increased two fold in the last period. This increase is mainly due to an increase in deaths assigned to undetermined causes over the last two years (In 1991 one of the sources for editing the recorded causes on the death notification, the Coroner's Office, was cut off).

The decrease in deaths due to injuries can be seen in almost all sub-categories, (tables 2a, 2b) except for suicides and undetermined causes. In all sub-categories except for accidental falls, the rate for males is higher (almost double) than that for females. Special note should be made of deaths due to firearm accidents and military and terror casualties, almost all of these are males, there are 1:100,000 cases in each of the two subcategories (table 2a). Despite the "Intifada" there was no noticeable increase in these cases.

The differences between the two population groups in Israel, Jews and non-Jews reflect a major cultural difference. The death rate due to external causes among non-Jewish males is higher by about 20 percent than that among Jewish males in most of the sub-categories, with major exception, deaths due to suicides (tables 4a, 4b). The rate of suicides among Jewish males is triple the rate for non-Jewish males, about 12:100,000 and 4:100,000 respectively. Another minor exception are homicide deaths, which is two-fold higher among non-Jewish males.

Contrary to the pattern among males, among females the rates for external causes are 20 percent higher for Jewish females than for non-Jewish females (tables 3a, 3b). The suicide rate pattern for females is similar to that of males. There are almost no cases of suicides among non-Jewish females, 1:100,000 on the average (4–5 cases per year). The differences in suicide rates seen among men are even more extreme among females; the rate for Jewish women is four times higher than the rate for non-Jewish women. Another minor exception are deaths due to accidental

falls; the rate for Jewish women is almost double the rate for non-Jewish females. The only two sub-categories in which non-Jewish females have a higher injury rate are burns and drowning.

Even though the proportion of injuries among all deaths does not exceed 10 percent, in some age groups the proportion is much more significant. About one-third to one-fourth of total deaths are related to injuries among school boys and girls (aged 5–14 years) respectively. The two main causes responsible for these deaths are TA and drowning. Among youngsters aged 15–24 years, about two-thirds of the deaths are caused by external causes, the two principal causes being TA and suicides. Among the elderly men aged 65–74 years, the two major causes of injuries are also TA and suicides, but in women in that age group, TA is the major cause followed by suicides and accidental falls. While accidental falls among elderly women declined, from 13:100,000 in 1984–1986 to 6.5:100,000 in 1990–1992, suicides rates in this group increased.

Trends of transportation accidents over the last decade will be dealt with more detail in the chapter on road accidents.

Hospitalizations:

In 1987, 38,172 (6 percent) of hospitalizations in short stay hospitals were due to injuries; a rate of 87:10,000. There were 223,870 hospitalization days for care of injuries, 502 days per 10,000 (table 5). The hospitalization rate due to injuries for Jews and non-Jews are similar at most age groups except for infants and toddlers (under 5 years) among whom non-Jews have significantly higher rates for both boys and girls, and for the elderly, among whom, Jewish women have significantly higher rates than men (Jews and non-Jews) and non-Jewish women (2). Females have, in general, lower hospitalization rates due to injuries at all age groups (except for elderly Jewish women as mentioned before). The same pattern is seen in hospitalization days rate and for average length of stay. Average length of stay for injury patients is directly associated with age in both genders and both population groups.

The main type of injury among inpatients with injuries were fractures (30 percent), regardless of gender and age (table 5).

Information concerning hospital inpatients is classified by nature of injury, the external cause is seldom available. In general, the rate for injury hospitalizations is decreasing. Between 1979 and 1987, the injury hospitalization rates decreased by 20 percent for all age groups except for elderly women (age 75+), for whom it increased by almost 25 percent (from 242:10,000 to 309:10,000). That increase is mainly attributed to the increase in hospitalizations due to fractures among women aged 75 years and over. Elderly men experienced a decrease in hospitalizations due to fractures at that period, from 139:10,000 to 96:10,000.

Although the total rate of fracture hospitalizations among elderly increased from 1979 to 1987, the hospitalization days rate decreased from 0.04 days per person to 0.02 per person (table 6). The total hospitalization days rate spent on injuries decreased by almost 40 percent (0.09 per person in 1979 to 0.05 per person in 1987).

Among infants, hospitalization rates due to injuries, increased by almost 40 percent over the eight years under consideration. The increase is evident in almost all sub-categories presented (table 5). Despite the increase in the rate of hospitalization among infants, hospitalization days rates for infants decreased by 40 percent. The same pattern is reflected in each injury sub-category for infants, an increase in hospitalization rate combined with a decrease in hospitalization days rate.

Internal injuries, including intra-cranial injuries, are the second leading cause in hospital injury patients.

The total internal injury hospitalization rate decreased by half over the eight years, for both genders. The hospitalization days rate decreased by 75 percent for almost all age groups.

The most severe injuries among infants and toddlers (under 5 years) were burns. About 7–10:10,000 infants were burned, each of these cases needed about 20 hospitalization days on the average. Even though hospitalizations days rate due to burns among infants and toddlers decreased from 2 days per 100 infants in 1979 to 1:100 in 1987, it is often a traumatic and costly event.

The main cause for admission for injury patients are fractures (30 percent). Intracranial and internal injuries comprise another 13 percent and poisonings 8 percent. In children under 15, internal and intracranial injuries are more frequent than fractures in hospital admissions; also burns are a significant cause for hospital admissions in children.

Road accidents:

Since 1949, the number of road accident casualties has increased continuously with a higher growth rate than in the total population. The number of fatal casualties has continuously increased up to 1973, but since the mid 70's the number has fluctuated in a decreasing trend. The number of bicycle-rider casualties has decreased continuously and so has the number of pedestrian casualties. At the same time, the number of drivers and car passengers injured in road accidents has increased continuously.

The rate of fatal injuries in road accidents (RA) has not changed in the last decade for the total population (table 8). Nevertheless there are different trends in some of the age groups. The rate of RA fatalities dropped by 40 percent among children (age 0-14) and by 20 percent among elderly (age 65 and over). For those aged 15-24 and those aged 45-64, the rate of RA fatalities has increased slightly.

The rate of severely injured persons from RA (hospitalized for more than 24 hours) has fluctuated over the years. The fluctuation may be accounted for by changes in legislation with regard to use of seat belts in cars and helmets for motorcycles and moped riders; 1. Compulsory wearing of seat belts in front seats on non-urban roads and wearing of helmets on non-urban roads (1983). 2. Compulsory wearing of seat belts in front seats and helmets also in urban roads (1988). 3. Compulsory wearing of seat belts also in rear seats (1993).

The rate of total casualties in RA has increased as a result of a continuous increase in the rate of those slightly injured in RA in all age groups. Special attention should be drawn to the high growth rate of those slightly injured among the 15-24 and the 25-44 years age groups, a 100 percent and 80 percent increase respectively in the rate, over the last decade.

Self-reported injuries:

A question on limitations in daily activities caused by injury was asked in the last Use of Health Services Survey, conducted in Israel in 1993. The question referred to injuries which occurred during the past two weeks. There were about 200 cases of injuries reported in the sample (among 21,000 respondents). The rate of injuries causing limitation in daily activity was 53:1,000, 60:1000 in males and 45:1,000 in females. As seen in data available from other sources, males have a higher rate of injuries than females at all age groups up to age 45; the difference peaks for children (ages 0-14). At age 45 and over, the gender differences are not statistically significant.

The main type of injury is cuts, bruises, and blows—about 52:1,000 for all ages, and 77:1,000 for children aged 0-14 (table 10). The reported burns rate was 12:1,000 for all ages, and among elderly (65+) 17:1,000.

One-third of all reported injuries occurred at home, another fifth occurred in outdoors. About half of the injuries of children (0-14) occurred at school or other day care institutions.

One third of all persons injured to an extent that their daily living activities were limited, did not seek any formal medical care. Among those who did get formal medical care, more than half were treated in clinics and about 45 percent were treated in hospitals (ER and inpatients). The percent who did not get any formal medical care peaks among elderly (65+), at 50 percent, and is lowest at 17 percent among youngsters age 15-24 years. Among the latter 52 percent got their first medical care in a hospital. That phenomenon probably reflects that, for the elderly, minor injuries often caused limitation in daily activities, while among young persons more severe injuries caused limitations in daily activities and needed professional medical care.

Suicides:

The information presented here for 1990, is based on the reports received by the Ministry of Health, while there is an estimated coverage of 75 percent (compared to cause of death reports). No estimate exist on the coverage of suicide attempts reported to the Ministry of Health.

Suicides are more frequent among men while suicide attempts are more frequent among women. The ratio of suicides to suicide attempts is 1:22 among women and 1:4 in men (table 13). The suicide rate peaks among elderly regardless of gender. Suicides among youth is still a rare event in Israel. Nevertheless, suicide attempts were reported in 4:100,000 teenage boys and 29:100,000 teenage girls.

The main incentive for suicides are depressive disorders. The main incentive for suicide attempts are familial difficulties, whereas depressive disorders rank second (table 14). Mental diseases are the incentive in 10 percent and 24 percent in men and women respectively, and 13 percent and 8 percent respectively in suicide attempts. The main form of suicide among men is hanging or other form of strangulation, 48 percent. Among women the most common method is jumping from a height, 49 percent. More drastic means such as gun shots are responsible for 23 percent and 11 percent of the suicides for men and women respectively, but for less than 1 percent of suicide attempts in both men and women. Sixty-four percent of men and 83 percent of women tried to commit suicide by an over dose of medications, with a very low "success rate", 6 cases out of 300 attempts.

Discussion

Injuries are a health problem that should be attacked from different angles. The preventive measures can be achieved from different actions: 1. Health education, especially geared to more susceptible population groups, such as youth and elderly. 2. Legislation and setting of obligatory commercial standards for equipment. 3. Developing an information system which can identify population at risk.

Since injuries often relate to different behavioral and environmental conditions, there is a need to identify high risk groups and then determine the most appropriate course of action for these targets. For example, if burns are a hazard among infants, than a prevention program should be targeted towards educating parents and developing safety standards.

One of the major health problems associated with injuries are long lasting and permanent disabilities resulting from severe injuries, as well the emergency medical service for life threatening injuries. The delivery of medical care for injuries should be organized in a comprehensive approach for the three main stages of medical care: evacuation, medical treatment and rehabilitation.

The information currently available in Israel does not enable efficient target-oriented strategies either for prevention or for medical care. There is an urgent need for a more comprehensive information systems as well as appropriate classification system specific to injury statistics.

Internationally agreed minimum data sets, including uniform classification systems, will advance data collection and classification in developed countries. Such uniform minimum data sets will enable comparative studies to the advantage off all countries.

References

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3. Central Bureau of Statistics, Road Accidents With Casualties 1992(A), Part I: General Summary, Special Publication Ser. 942, Jerusalem 1993.

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Table 1: Standardized(*) Mortality Rates

Year	External causes		Percent of total deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	83	37	10.6	5.8
1971	68	42	8.9	6.9
1972	65	36	8.5	5.6
1973	56	34	7.2	5.4
1974	67	36	8.6	5.6
1975	65	35	8.6	5.8
1976	57	31	7.8	5.5
1977	56	32	7.7	5.6
1978	55	28	7.7	5.1
1979	53	31	7.6	5.8
1980	46	22	6.6	4.2
1981	43	19	6.5	3.7
1982	42	18	6.2	3.4
1983	53	25	7.8	4.7
1984	53	25	8.1	5.0
1985	56	31	8.8	6.4
1986	56	30	8.6	6.1
1987	58	28	9.1	5.9
1988	55	26	8.8	5.6
1989	53	27	9.0	6.1
1990	49	24	8.6	5.6
1991	44	21	7.7	4.8

Source: 1. Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Death 1 special publication Ser. 923, Jerusalem
2. Data in process of publication.

(*) the standard population is the world population given Doll R., Muir C. and Waterhouse J. in *Cancer Incidence in Five continents*.

Table 2a: Causes of Death - Males

Cause	Rates per 100,000										
	Total	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	<u>1984-1986</u>										
Transportation accident	14.1	2.0	4.6	4.6	18.8	15.3	12.6	14.7	19.4	26.9	46.2
Suicide	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	9.3	9.1	11.9	14.3	24.7	29.5
Accidental Falls	4.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.2	8.8	55.4
Homicide	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	4.8	4.9	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
Drowning	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.1	4.4
Suffocation	1.5	14.5	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.2	13.1
Firearms	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military and Terror	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burns	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.3	3.8	4.0
Electric & Explosi	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.8
Undetermined	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.6	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.7	6.6	10.8
Other accident	3.6	7.2	2.7	0.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.2	5.4	7.8	16.7
Other non-injury	665.6	1253.0	45.6	17.4	27.7	45.3	114.1	457.7	1372.0	3409.0	7857.8
All causes	708.4	1279.3	61.3	26.9	79.3	88.7	153.3	503.7	1427.7	3496.1	8041.0

1987-1989

Transportation accident	14.4	3.3	4.8	5.7	20.0	16.1	12.4	16.9	16.7	20.2	56.0
Suicide	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.7	12.3	11.6	15.9	23.3	25.8	45.7
Accidental Falls	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	7.8	79.9
Homicide	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	3.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.2	2.2
Drowning	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.5	5.8
Suffocation	1.8	9.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.8	4.4	24.4
Firearms	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Burns	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3
Electric & Explosi	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Undetermined	4.9	3.3	0.3	0.9	4.1	5.5	5.0	6.8	5.9	12.8	26.6
Other accident	2.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.7	3.1	8.9
Other non-injury	647.1	1093.6	41.5	14.1	24.0	50.9	111.9	405.7	1271.1	3176.2	9564.8
All causes	692.7	1115.3	53.8	25.6	75.8	98.2	151.2	458.6	1332.7	3255.5	9820.6

1990-1992

Transportation accident	9.8	1.2	3.3	2.3	17.2	11.4	7.6	7.2	13.3	16.3	31.1
Suicide	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.9	12.4	12.3	15.5	19.3	27.8	36.7
Accidental Falls	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.4	5.9	44.4
Homicide	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.4
Drowning	1.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	2.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	4.0
Suffocation	1.7	11.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	24.2
Firearms	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
Burns	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.6
Electric & Explosi	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0
Undetermined	7.4	1.9	1.4	0.9	7.3	6.6	7.5	8.9	12.0	16.3	44.4
Other accident	1.6	3.7	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.1	6.1
Other non-injury	626.2	1000.0	37.3	13.7	24.7	44.3	105.0	352.2	1162.9	3032.3	9576.0
All causes	665.1	1019.2	45.7	20.1	72.4	84.5	141.5	392.6	1219.4	3109.1	9771.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Deaths 1987-1989 Special Publication ser. 923, 1993 data, in press

Table 2b: Causes of Death - Females

Cause	Rates per 100,000										
	Total	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	<u>1984-1986</u>										
Transportation accident	6.1	0.0	4.5	2.8	5.7	3.7	4.3	5.9	8.0	23.8	19.3
Suicide	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	3.6	5.2	4.4	9.1	13.3	12.6
Accidental Falls	5.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.7	13.0	87.4
Homocide	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.3	1.5	1.4
Drowning	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.1
Suffocation	1.3	9.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	4.6	11.2
Firearms	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burns	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.2	3.2
Electric & Explosi	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Undetermined	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.5	4.9	7.7
Other accidents	2.0	8.4	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	4.0	21.1
Other non-injury	610.1	1124.1	48.9	14.7	19.9	34.6	88.5	277.7	957.5	2927.4	7030.5
All causes	632.7	1143.7	60.3	19.6	33.6	46.0	102.9	294.6	985.2	2998.1	7196.6

	<u>1987-1989</u>										
Transportation accident	6.2	1.4	4.5	3.3	5.9	4.3	3.8	6.2	8.4	15.1	26.9
Suicide	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	8.6	11.6	22.0
Accidental Falls	4.9	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	9.2	102.2
Homocide	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.9
Drowning	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.6
Suffocation	1.5	13.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.2	3.2	15.5
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burns	0.6	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.1	4.5
Electric & Explosi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Undetermined	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	4.0	5.5	23.5
Other accidents	1.0	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	11.7
Other non-injury	590.1	952.6	38.3	12.8	18.3	32.5	82.6	257.7	808.5	2327.3	8404.2
All causes	612.9	977.3	47.4	18.7	31.2	46.0	94.7	274.5	835.4	2378.9	8615.4

	<u>1990-1992</u>										
Transportation accidents	4.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	4.4	6.0	8.7	17.8
Suicide	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	4.1	4.2	7.2	8.2	13.2	17.4
Accidental Falls	4.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	6.3	86.3
Homocide	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.3
Drowning	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.6
Suffocation	1.7	14.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	3.7	20.8
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Burns	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.5
Electric & Explosi	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	4.1	4.1	2.8	0.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.2	5.0	10.3	37.1
Other accidents	0.5	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.8
Other non-injury	647.0	928.6	37.5	15.3	19.8	33.3	104.2	278.1	808.8	2458.7	9536.7
All causes	667.9	955.4	48.9	19.2	31.9	45.2	115.7	296.8	832.2	2504.4	9726.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Deaths 1987-1989 Special Publication ser. 923, 1 1990-1992 data, in press

Table 3a: Deaths Due to External Causes - Jewish - Females

Cause	Rates per 100,000												
	Total	0	1-4	5-1	15-24	25-34	35-4	45-5	55-64	65-74	75+		
				<u>1984-1986</u>									
Transportation accident	6.3	0.0	2.1	2.8	6.2	3.8	4.3	6.2	7.8	23.6	20.0		
Accidental Falls	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	2.5	13.6	86.5		
Suicide	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	4.0	5.9	5.0	9.8	13.9	13.3		
Other accidents	1.8	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.8	3.3	20.0		
Suffocation	1.4	8.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	4.6	11.5		
Homicide	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.5		
Burns	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.0	2.6		
Drowning	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	2.2		
Electric & Explos	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0		
Firearms	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Military & Terror	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Undetermined	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.5	5.0	8.1		
Other non-injury	666.7	893.6	34.1	11.1	17.6	33.3	85.0	272.0	952.8	2935.3	6909.4		
All causes	690.3	905.5	40.0	15.2	31.2	44.5	99.9	290.3	980.9	3006.3	7075.1		

	<u>1987-1989</u>										
Transportation accidents	6.5	0.0	3.0	2.4	6.9	4.7	3.5	6.8	8.3	15.8	27.4
Accidental falls	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	9.3	103.0
Suicide	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	4.8	4.9	5.0	9.2	12.4	22.9
Other accidents	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	12.5
Suffocation	1.5	9.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.2	3.4	16.1
Homocide	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	2.0
Burns	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	4.0
Drowning	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	2.8
Electric & Explos	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.7	3.7	5.6	24.1
Other non-injury	647.9	730.5	25.2	8.8	15.5	29.9	81.3	254.1	789.9	2293.9	8322.2
All causes	672.2	746.3	31.1	13.1	29.2	44.4	93.1	271.3	816.2	2347.4	8537.4

	<u>1990-1992</u>										
Transportation accident	3.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	4.6	2.6	2.7	3.4	5.0	7.8	15.1
Accidental falls	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	5.6	73.1
Suicide	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	4.2	3.6	7.0	8.3	11.4	15.4
Other accidents	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.4
Suffocation	1.4	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	3.1	17.4
Homocide	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	2.0
Burns	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.3
Drowning	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.3
Electric & Explos	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Undetermined	3.7	3.6	1.8	0.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.8	4.8	7.8	30.2
Other non-injury	642.7	658.2	24.2	10.2	14.8	30.1	88.4	231.6	730.8	2066.8	7933.6
All causes	662.2	668.2	30.2	12.8	26.5	41.0	97.9	248.6	752.5	2104.9	8093.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Death 1987-1989, Sp 1990-1992 data, in press.

Table 3b: Deaths Due to External Causes - non Jewish - Females

Cause	Rates per 100,000										
	Total	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
	<u>1984-1986</u>										
Transportation accident	5.2	0.0	12.1	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.2	9.8	27.0	6.9
Accidental falls	2.0	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.5	103.4
Suicide	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.5	0.0
Other accident	2.9	26.2	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	41.4
Suffocation	0.8	14.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.9
Homicide	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.0	2.5	4.5	0.0
Burns	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.9	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	13.8
Drowning	1.3	0.0	5.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.0
Electric & Explos	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.5	4.5	0.0
Other non-injury	337.6	1854.7	96.3	26.2	27.8	42.4	112.7	320.1	1002.5	2819.8	9289.7
All causes	355.1	1898.3	125.1	33.6	41.6	54.6	123.6	326.4	1027.0	2887.4	9462.1

	<u>1987-1989</u>										
Transportation accident	5.1	5.3	9.3	5.9	2.3	2.9	5.7	2.9	8.6	4.2	19.2
Accidental Falls	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.4	89.7
Suicide	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	0.0	6.4
Other accident	0.9	10.5	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Suffocation	1.3	26.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.4
Homicide	1.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burns	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.2	12.8
Drowning	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric & Explos	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	2.3	0.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	5.7	6.5	4.2	12.8
Other non-injury	325.1	1581.6	79.3	25.6	27.5	44.1	91.7	281.2	991.4	2824.3	9711.5
All causes	341.0	1631.6	97.9	36.4	37.6	53.2	106.0	295.6	1023.8	2845.2	9859.0

	<u>1990-1992</u>										
Transportation accident	4.9	6.9	10.8	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.4	6.2	14.0	4.4	12.7
Accidental Falls	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	4.4	63.3
Suicide	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	3.3	1.2	2.3	13.2	0.0
Other accidents	0.6	6.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Suffocation	2.0	41.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.4	19.0
Homicide	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	8.8	0.0
Burns	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
Drowning	1.1	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric & Explos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	3.6	4.6	5.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	4.7	30.7	50.6
Other non-injury	316.1	1443.7	67.8	27.9	26.4	34.3	90.5	306.4	1222.0	3386.0	9734.2
All causes	331.9	1508.0	92.5	34.7	33.7	45.4	102.0	317.6	1250.0	3456.1	9879.7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Death 1987-1989, Special publication Ser 1990-1992 data, in press.

Table 4a: Deaths Due to External Causes - Jewish - Males

Cause	Rates per 100,000												
	Total	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
				<u>1984-1986</u>									
Transportation accident	14.2	1.7	2.9	3.7	20.5	14.3	11.8	13.6	18.0	28.1	48.0		
Accidental Falls	4.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.8	9.0	55.3		
Suicide	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4	10.0	10.3	13.2	15.4	26.1	31.3		
Other accident	3.1	4.3	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.7	5.3	8.4	18.0		
Suffocation	1.4	7.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.3	14.2		
Homicide	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	4.6	5.1	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1		
Burns	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.0	3.7	3.4		
Drowning	1.9	0.9	0.2	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.3	4.7		
Electric & Explos	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.9		
Firearms	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Military & Terror	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Undetermined	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	3.7	2.6	1.8	3.7	3.8	7.0	11.2		
Other non-injury	733.4	1053.6	33.7	13.4	24.3	43.4	107.3	442.3	1344.2	3430.9	7870.0		
All causes	777.1	1070.0	42.4	19.7	78.8	86.2	145.8	487.3	1398.9	3521.0	8059.2		

1987-1989

Transportation accident	14.1	3.5	3.0	4.9	20.5	14.7	11.5	16.4	15.8	18.2	56.3
Accidental Falls	4.2	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.1	7.9	75.4
Suicide	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	13.3	12.5	17.8	24.6	27.1	48.7
Other accident	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.9	2.6	8.1
Suffocation	1.9	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	3.1	4.3	24.8
Homicide	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.6	0.7	2.4
Burns	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	4.8
Drowning	2.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.6	6.2
Electric & Explos	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Firearms	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Undetermined	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.5	3.8	5.9	5.3	6.7	6.0	12.9	23.9
Other non-injury	714.5	891.5	30.8	10.3	21.5	52.8	107.1	385.4	1248.1	3158.9	9583.8
All causes	760.7	905.6	39.2	19.2	72.7	98.4	146.7	439.3	1311.0	3236.7	9835.3

1990-1992

Transportation accident	9.4	0.9	1.9	1.9	16.7	11.7	6.5	6.4	11.5	15.5	29.8
Accidental Falls	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.1	6.3	44.1
Suicide	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.2	14.1	13.4	17.6	20.8	29.0	38.1
Other accident	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	6.5
Suffocation	1.7	8.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.4	3.9	25.1
Homicide	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.6
Burns	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.7
Drowning	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	4.3
Electric & Explos	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Firearms	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
Undetermined	6.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	6.0	5.3	6.7	8.6	9.1	15.5	43.3
Other non-injury	694.0	833.9	26.2	10.0	22.7	44.8	102.4	334.9	1120.7	3014.9	9625.4
All causes	732.8	846.0	31.4	15.2	68.8	84.2	136.5	375.4	1171.6	3090.5	9821.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Death 1987-1989, Special publication Ser 1990-1992 data, in press.

Table 4b: Deaths Due to External Causes - Non Jewish - Males

Cause	Rates per 100,000											
	Total	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
				<u>1984-1986</u>								
Transportation accident	13.6	2.8	10.0	7.6	13.3	20.7	18.2	22.6	36.6	10.1	22.3	
Accidental Falls	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.1	0.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	9.1	5.0	55.9	
Suicide	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	5.3	1.1	3.2	0.0	5.0	5.6	
Other Accident	5.6	16.6	7.9	2.4	6.1	5.3	8.5	8.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	
Suffocation	2.1	36.0	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Homicide	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.0	5.3	3.2	9.7	3.0	15.1	5.6	
Burns	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.2	6.1	5.0	11.2	
Drowning	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.7	5.4	2.7	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Electric & Explos	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Firearms	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Military & Terror	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Undetermined	2.2	0.0	2.9	0.3	3.2	1.3	6.4	1.6	3.0	0.0	5.6	
Other non-injury	357.4	1892.0	83.8	30.1	38.2	56.0	158.1	565.4	1707.3	3080.4	7698.3	
All causes	396.3	1950.1	121.8	49.9	80.7	102.7	201.9	618.7	1774.4	3120.6	7804.5	

	<u>1987-1989</u>										
Transportation accident	15.9	2.5	10.2	8.2	18.2	22.8	18.0	19.8	25.6	52.1	51.0
Accidental Falls	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	140.1
Suicide	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.3	8.0	5.7	4.2	10.2	5.2	6.4
Other Accident	3.5	5.1	6.1	0.6	3.7	4.0	1.9	7.1	2.6	10.4	19.1
Suffocation	1.4	20.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	19.1
Homicide	3.8	2.5	0.0	1.2	6.3	6.3	3.8	7.1	5.1	10.4	0.0
Burns	0.8	2.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	12.7
Drowning	4.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	8.9	4.6	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric & Explos	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Firearms	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	4.6	7.6	1.4	2.3	5.2	4.0	2.8	7.1	5.1	10.4	63.7
Other non-injury	348.3	1676.8	75.1	26.1	32.6	42.2	144.9	529.7	1498.7	3447.9	9312.1
All causes	391.0	1720.1	99.7	46.0	86.4	96.9	181.8	576.3	1547.3	3552.1	9624.2

	<u>1990-1992</u>										
Transportation accident	11.9	2.2	7.3	3.7	18.9	10.6	15.5	12.2	30.3	29.0	47.9
Accidental Falls	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	47.9
Suicide	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	2.4	6.5	9.7	18.0
Other Accident	2.4	8.7	0.6	0.3	2.4	2.4	3.3	4.9	8.7	9.7	0.0
Suffocation	1.6	19.7	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	4.3	4.8	12.0
Homicide	3.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	3.0	6.7	9.8	6.1	13.0	4.8	0.0
Burns	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Drowning	3.2	0.0	1.8	2.8	7.8	1.4	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric & Explos	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.8	0.0
Firearms	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military & Terror	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undetermined	9.8	4.4	3.0	2.0	11.8	12.0	13.0	11.0	39.0	29.0	59.9
Other non-injury	328.2	1419.2	69.4	26.0	31.8	42.3	123.0	458.0	1545.5	3314.0	8892.2
All causes	367.3	1456.3	87.0	36.2	85.3	86.1	175.9	497.0	1653.7	3410.6	9077.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Causes of Death 1987-1989, Special publication Ser 1990-1992 data, in press.

Table 5: Hospitalizations by Type of Injury (First Listed Diagnosis)

Age	Total injuries	Rates per 10,000				
		Fracture	Internal injuries	Burns	Poisonings	Other
		1979				
		Males				
0	57	23	8	7	6	14
1-4	121	44	21	23	18	14
5-14	103	53	27	8	4	11
15-24	155	68	42	10	10	26
25-44	102	44	27	6	5	19
45-54	92	43	19	5	4	21
55-64	91	39	17	4	4	27
65-74	109	56	14	4	2	33
75+	238	139	44	8	7	38
All ages	117	53	27	9	7	20
		Females				
0	38	14	7	7	4	6
1-4	82	33	12	16	12	9
5-14	49	26	10	6	3	5
15-24	56	21	16	4	4	11
25-44	50	16	16	3	2	13
45-54	58	27	8	3	2	18
55-64	75	45	8	2	2	18
65-74	135	94	10	3	3	26
75+	242	186	21	6	2	28
All ages	69	35	13	5	4	13

1987

Males

0	76	10	15	10	9	32
1-4	121	17	24	12	16	52
5-14	97	26	21	3	4	43
15-24	126	27	18	5	7	69
25-34	90	20	11	4	6	49
35-44	72	18	8	3	5	38
45-54	69	18	8	3	5	35
55-64	69	23	6	3	6	31
65-74	94	38	12	2	7	35
75+	160	96	15	3	8	38
All ages	96	26	15	4	7	44

Females

0	61	10	14	8	5	24
1-4	80	11	18	8	11	32
5-14	45	10	10	2	3	20
15-24	49	8	6	3	9	23
25-34	34	6	4	1	6	17
35-44	34	10	3	2	5	14
45-54	44	16	4	2	5	17
55-64	63	31	5	1	6	20
65-74	119	72	4	2	10	31
75+	309	219	19	1	15	55
All ages	62	23	7	3	7	22

- Source:
1. Central Bureau Of Statistics, Diagnostic Statistics of h___ special series No. 803, 1987.
 2. Central Bureau Of Statistics, Diagnostic Statistics of h___ special series No. 941, 1993.

Table 6: Hospitalization Days Due to Injuries First Listed Diagnosis

Age	Rates per 10,000					
	Total injuries	Fracture	Internal injuries	Burns	Poisonings	Other
<u>1979</u>						
0-4	591	212	59	213	32	75
5-14	455	198	118	87	10	42
15-24	828	379	211	85	15	139
25-34	601	281	135	63	12	111
25-44	646	300	135	48	10	152
45-54	862	445	125	50	9	232
55-64	1249	733	115	39	11	351
65-74	1729	1241	108	53	10	318
75+	4830	3668	392	158	24	588
All ages	860	466	138	88	14	153
<u>1987</u>						
0	287	33	43	101	14	96
1-4	359	69	46	82	27	135
5-14	263	77	39	21	7	119
15-24	464	127	40	39	15	243
25-34	348	97	30	29	15	177
25-44	319	105	24	28	9	153
45-54	381	152	28	32	14	155
55-64	539	292	30	23	22	172
65-74	1104	727	40	33	45	259
75+	2882	2283	113	29	68	389
All ages	502	228	39	36	18	181

- Source:
1. Central Bureau Of Statistics, Diagnostic Statistics of hospital special series No. 803, 1987.
 2. Central Bureau Of Statistics, Diagnostic Statistics of hospital special series No. 941, 1993.

Table 7: Road Accident Casualties by Type of Road and Severity

Year	<u>All roads</u>				<u>Thereof: urban road</u>			
	All casual	Fatality	Severely injured	Slightly injured	All casual	Fatality	Severely injured	Slightly injured
1983	19867	436	3437	15994	14305	213	2086	12006
1984	19116	399	3274	13604	13604	184	1910	11510
1985	18709	387	3064	15258	13192	169	1828	11195
1986	21206	415	3277	17514	14942	212	1968	12762
1987	22173	493	3641	18038	15232	225	2173	12834
1988	23088	511	3797	18780	15744	241	2178	13325
1989	24062	475	3536	20051	16299	223	2039	14037
1990	27668	427	3965	23276	18790	195	2282	16313
1991	31541	444	4147	26950	21425	204	2421	18800
1992	37838	507	4676	32655	25350	205	2634	22511
<u>Percentages</u>								
1983	100	2	17	81	100	1	15	84
1984	100	2	17	71	100	1	14	85
1985	100	2	16	82	100	1	14	85
1986	100	2	15	83	100	1	13	85
1987	100	2	16	81	100	1	14	84
1988	100	2	16	81	100	2	14	85
1989	100	2	15	83	100	1	13	86
1990	100	2	14	84	100	1	12	87
1991	100	1	13	85	100	1	11	88
1992	100	1	12	86	100	1	10	89

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Road accidents with Casual special Publication Series no. 842, Jerusalem 1993

Table 8: Road Accidents Casualties by Age and Severity

Year	Severity of	Rates per 10,000					
		TOTAL	0-1	15-24	25-	45-	65+
1983	Fatal	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.5
	Severe	8.3	4.4	12.0	8.0	6.7	8.6
	Slight	38.8	14.4	52.5	48.0	39.4	29.2
1984	Fatal	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.2
	Severe	7.8	4.3	11.2	7.2	7.2	8.3
	Slight	36.8	14.0	49.3	45.8	38.0	28.9
1985	Fatal	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.4
	Severe	7.2	4.2	9.7	6.7	6.0	7.2
	Slight	35.8	12.8	47.9	44.3	36.6	27.7
1986	Fatal	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.2
	Severe	7.6	4.2	10.6	7.1	6.1	7.7
	Slight	40.4	14.1	53.4	47.9	41.2	30.8
1987	Fatal	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.5
	Severe	8.3	4.4	11.4	7.7	6.4	7.8
	Slight	43.2	14.3	56.2	50.0	38.3	28.2
1988	Fatal	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.7
	Severe	8.8	4.6	12.3	7.4	7.3	8.0
	Slight	41.9	13.6	58.7	50.6	26.1	28.0
1989	Fatal	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.4
	Severe	7.8	4.3	11.7	6.9	7.3	7.6
	Slight	44.0	14.5	65.4	53.4	41.2	28.9
1990	Fatal	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.2
	Severe	8.2	4.5	14.0	8.0	7.9	9.5
	Slight	48.3	17.1	81.6	64.1	49.5	32.2
1991	Fatal	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.3
	Severe	8.2	4.8	14.0	8.2	7.8	8.8
	Slight	53.3	19.5	92.5	71.2	54.5	33.3
1992	Fatal	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.0
	Severe	9.0	4.7	14.6	97.5	8.9	10.2
	Slight	62.9	22.9	****	86.9	60.4	32.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Road accidents special Publication Series no. 842, Jerus

Table 9: Injured(*) Persons I-III/1993

Rates per 1000			
Age	Both sexes	Males	Females
0-14	45	57	33
15-24	43	52	34
25-44	56	68	44
45-64	57	53	61
65+	77	77	77
All ages	53	60	45

Source: Use of Health Services survey, unpublished data
 (*) Injuries in two weeks, causing disability in daily activities.

Table 10: Injuries(*) Persons by Type of Injury I-III/1993

Rates per 1000					
Age	Total(*)	Cut & Bruises	Burns	Other	Unknown
0-14	89.1	76.9	9.6	0.8	1.8
15-24	71.8	56.9	8.7	0.9	5.3
25-44	77.8	56.1	12.2	1.5	8.0
45-64	58.2	43.1	14.0	1.1	0.0
65+	64.1	44.9	17.4	1.8	0.0
All ages	68.9	52.5	11.6	1.2	3.6

Source: Use of Health Services survey, unpublished data
 (*) Injuries in two weeks, causing disability in daily activities
 (**) Total number of injuries, a person could be counted more than once

Table 11: Injured(*) Persons by Place of Occurrence I-III/1993

Age	Percent				
	Total	Home	Institute	Open field	Other & un
0-14	100.0	29.7	53.4	10.1	7.0
15-24	100.0	31.6	16.2	29.0	22.9
25-44	100.0	18.9	33.6	31.0	15.9
45-64	100.0	40.7	27.1	25.9	6.5
65+	100.0	54.3	2.7	21.2	21.8
All ages	100.0	32.0	31.0	23.1	13.9

Source: Use of Health Services Survey, unpublished data
 (*) Injuries in two weeks, causing disability in daily activities.

Table 12: Injured(*) Persons by First Agent of Care I-III/1993

Age	Percent				
	Total	Clinic	Hospital & Emergency Room	Other	No medical care
0-14	100.0	44.7	23.8	3.6	27.9
15-24	100.0	28.7	51.9	2.1	17.3
25-44	100.0	32.1	38.2	0.0	29.7
45-64	100.0	40.4	28.0	3.7	27.9
65+	100.0	33.0	17.2	0.0	49.9
All ages	100.0	36.4	31.8	1.9	29.9

Source: Use of Health Services Survey, unpublished data
 (*) Injuries in two weeks, causing disability in daily activities.