

The Burden of Injury in Iowa

County Level (December 2008)

Data from 2002-2006



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



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Burden of Injuries in the Counties of Iowa

Injuries are a major public health concern that affects all Iowans, regardless of age, race, gender, or size of county. However, the distribution of the cause, intent, and type of these injuries varies greatly throughout the 99 counties of Iowa, depending on their population demographics and other factors.

Injuries are preventable. Efforts can be made to reduce the burden of injuries, and those efforts will be most effective when they are tailored to the specific injury burden and the needs of the target population. Accordingly, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) and the University of Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center (IPRC) have prepared this summary of the burden of injury in each county as a supplement to Iowa's first Statewide Burden of Injury Report (www.idph.state.ia.us/bh/injuryprevention).

How to use this county-level report:

This report provides information on the specific burden of injury in each county of Iowa in order to help communities, health practitioners and local policymakers develop strategies and policies to reduce injuries. The report could be useful in the following ways:

- Provide this report to the media to raise injury awareness both among journalists and the general public. Media outlets may be particularly receptive to such information after an injury has attracted media attention.
- Promote the need for injury prevention among policy makers (legislators, city counselors, Boards of health), community groups, and others.
- Encourage health care practitioners (e.g., nurse educators, pediatricians) to strengthen their injury prevention efforts
- Guide the planning and allocation of resources toward injury prevention efforts.
- As background information for injury prevention activities and grant applications

Sources and presentation of information:

Information on injury deaths and hospitalizations are presented in this report. Death data are based on death certificates from the Iowa Department of Public Health and the hospitalization data are from the Iowa Hospital Association hospital inpatient discharge data. In the county reports, death rates for the leading causes of injury are presented for each county with the state average and by gender. Hospitalization rates are presented by age group for the leading causes of injury, along with prevention facts.

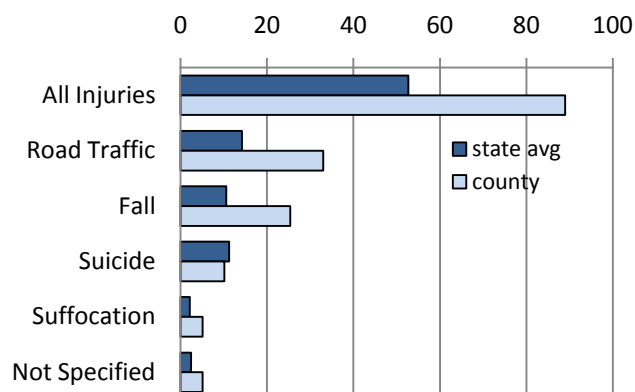


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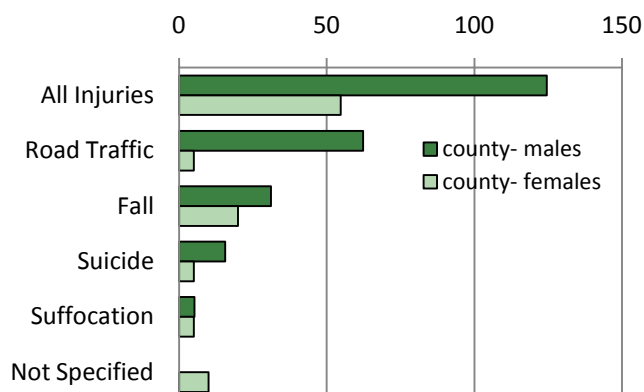


Adair County (2006 population = 7,714)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	234.6	< 5	<140	9	183.2
Leading Causes						
Falls	< 5	< 51	< 5	< 98	< 5	< 70
Other Transport	< 5	< 90	0	-----	< 5	< 50
Road Traffic	0	-----	< 5	<55	< 5	< 29
Struck By/Against	< 5	< 51	0	-----	< 5	< 29
Other Pedal Cycle	< 5	< 51	0	-----	< 5	< 29

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	462.4	9	392.8	21	429.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	269.7	< 5	<144	10	204.7
Suicide	< 5	< 51	5	218.2	6	122.8
Other Transport	< 5	<128	0	-----	< 5	<70
Cut/Pierce	< 5	< 51	0	-----	< 5	< 29
Homicide	0	-----	< 5	< 57	< 5	< 29

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans aged 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Adair County (2006 population = 7,714)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	360.4	5	110.7	21	234.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	135.1	< 5	< 31	7	78.2
Falls	< 5	< 77	0	-----	< 5	< 40
Other Transport	< 5	< 31	< 5	< 53	< 5	< 40
Poisoning	< 5	< 32	0	-----	< 5	< 18
Fire/Burn	< 5	< 32	0	-----	< 5	< 18

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalizations for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	366.9	15	306.4	34	337.5
Leading Causes						
Falls	5	96.5	< 5	< 91	9	89.3
Road Traffic	< 5	< 86	< 5	< 29	5	49.6
Suicide	< 5	< 67	< 5	< 50	5	49.6
Unknown Intent	< 5	< 47	< 5	< 70	5	49.6
Other Specified	< 5	< 67	0	-----	< 5	< 36

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	607.1	56	1106.5	78	898.1
Leading Causes						
Falls	13	358.7	53	1047.2	66	759.9
Road Traffic	< 5	< 66	< 5	< 28	< 5	< 41
Struck By/Against	< 5	< 38	< 5	< 28	< 5	< 30
Machinery	< 5	< 66	0	-----	< 5	< 30
Other Transport	< 5	< 66	0	-----	< 5	< 30

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

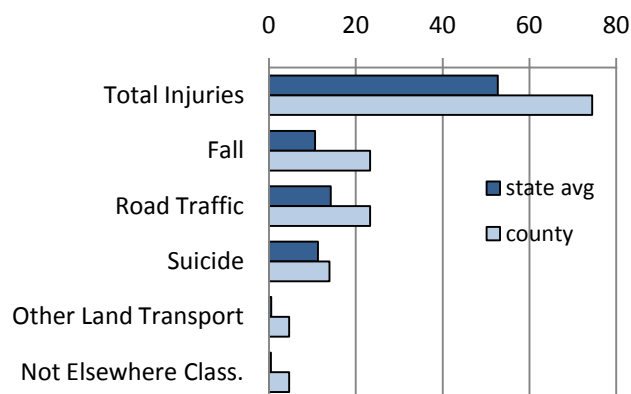
Technical notes:

- For confidentiality purposes, counts of injury events between 1 and 4 are indicated with <5 rather than the actual number.
- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

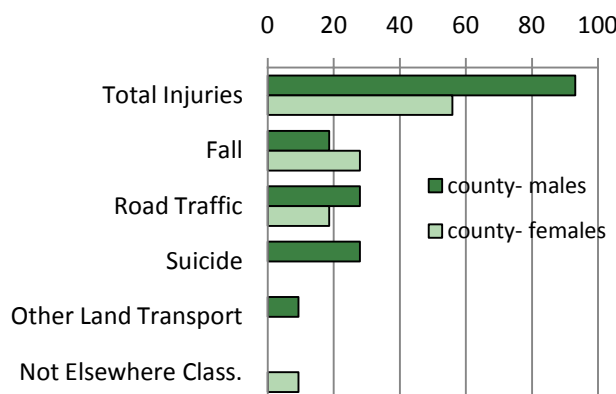


Adams County (2006 population = 4,192)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<86	<5	<164	<5	<119
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<86	<5	<90	<5	<83
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<90	<5	<47

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	495.5	<5	<203	9	360.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<229	<5	<111	<5	<173
Cut/Pierce	<5	<229	0	-----	<5	<133
Other Transport	<5	<87	<5	<111	<5	<92

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans aged 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Adams County (2006 population = 4,192)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	268.8	8	342.0	15	303.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<127	<5	<56	<5	<90
Fall	<5	<89	<5	<98	<5	<90
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<98	<5	<49
Other Transport	<5	<51	<5	<56	<5	<49
Fire/Burn	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalizations for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	253.3	8	288.6	15	271
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<84	5	180.4	7	126.5
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<84	<5	<44
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<48	<5	<26
Poisoning	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	1382.5	40	1489.8	67	1444.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	17	870.5	40	1489.8	57	1229
Road Traffic	<5	<219	0	-----	<5	<95
Machinery	<5	<116	0	-----	<5	<52
Other Transport	<5	<116	0	-----	<5	<52
Natural/Environmental	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<31

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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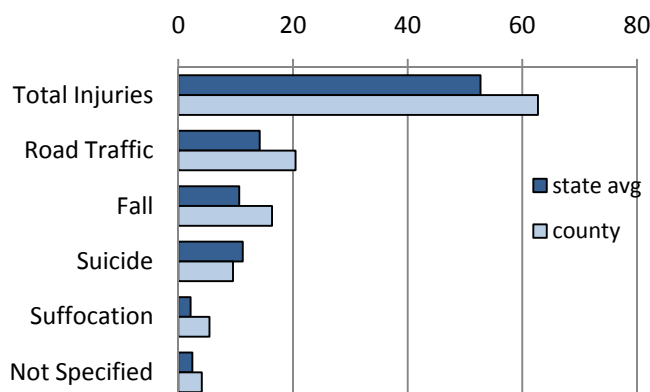
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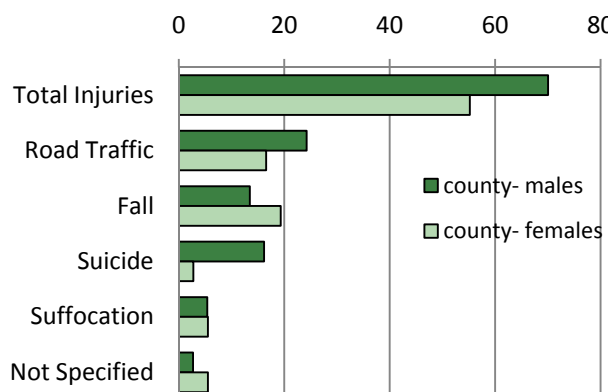


Allamakee County (2006 population = 14,796)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<69	<5	<51	5	51.3
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<27
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<30	<5	<17
Fall	0	-----	<5	<30	<5	<17
Natural/Environmental	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	123.2	<5	<33	7	76.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28
Fall	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Cut/Pierce	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Other Transport	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<33	<5	<17

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Allamakee County (2006 population = 14,796)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	102.2	<5	<31	12	66.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<37	<5	<19	<5	<27
Poisoning	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<19	<5	<10
Homicide	<5	<17	0	-----	<5	<10

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	105.3	8	87.3	18	96.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<48	5	54.5	9	48.2
Suicide	<5	<27	<5	<28	<5	<26
Other Spec	<5	<27	0	-----	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<17	0	-----	<5	<10
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<17	<5	<10

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	317.0	39	523.9	57	434.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	13	229.0	35	470.2	48	365.8
Road Traffic	<5	<43	<5	<21	<5	<28
Other Specific	0	-----	<5	<34	<5	<21
Machinery	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<13
Natural/Environmental	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<13

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
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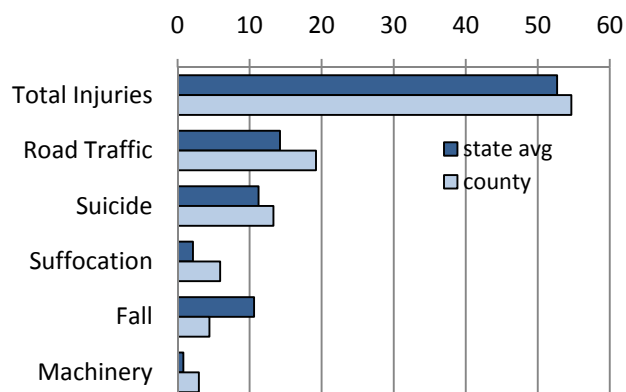
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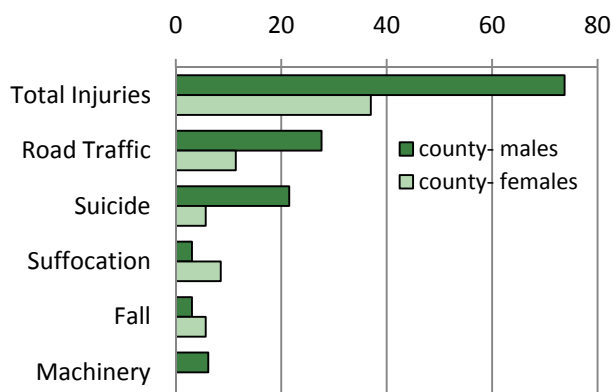


Appanoose County (2006 population = 13,422)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<232	<5	<65	5	131.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<69	<5	<65	<5	<63
Poisoning	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<36
Drowning	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<36
Homicide	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<36

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	167.6	8	191.5	15	179.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<57	<5	<34	<5	<43
Fall	<5	<34	<5	<57	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<34	<5	<57	<5	<43
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<57	<5	<31
Fire /Burn	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	23	512.1	20	467.2	43	490.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	200.4	7	163.5	16	182.4
Suicide	0	-----	7	163.5	7	79.8
Homicide	<5	<54	<5	<56	<5	<52
Poisoning	<5	<32	<5	<56	<5	<41
Fall	<5	<54	<5	<33	<5	<41

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
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Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Appanoose County (2006 population = 13,422)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	446.3	32	384.6	68	415.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	161.2	9	108.2	22	134.3
Suicide	<5	<44	10	120.2	13	79.3
Fall	<5	<57	6	72.1	10	61.0
Other Transport	<5	<32	<5	<31	<5	<29
Unknown Intent	<5	<19	<5	<43	<5	<29

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	305.6	24	278.6	50	292.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<42	12	139.3	15	87.6
Road Traffic	8	94.0	<5	<53	12	70.1
Other Transport	<5	<42	<5	<18	<5	<28
Suicide	<5	<18	<5	<42	<5	<28
Firearm	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<16

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	915.6	195	2503.2	245	1848.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	39	714.2	175	2246.5	214	1615.0
Road Traffic	<5	<63	5	64.2	8	60.4
Overexertion	0	-----	5	64.2	5	37.7
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<27	<5	<46	<5	<36
Other Transport	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<28

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

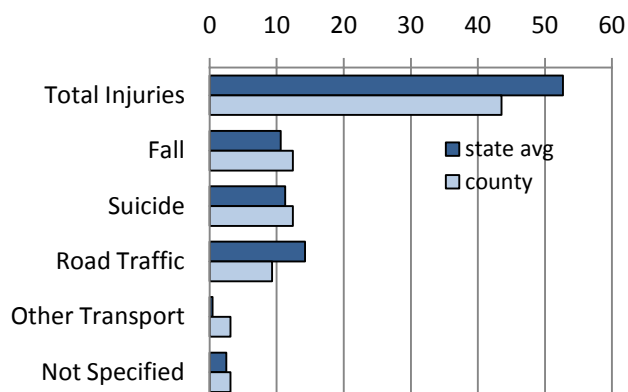
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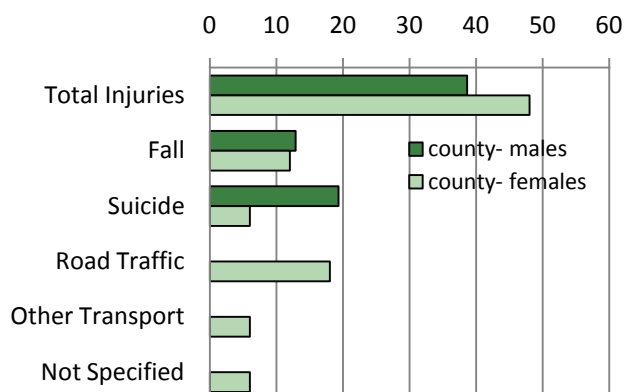


Audubon County (2006 population = 6,278)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<164	<5	<155	<5	<153
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<164	0	-----	<5	<84
Fall	0	-----	<5	<155	<5	<84

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	226.8	<5	<144	8	178.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<59	<5	<101	<5	<76
Other Trans	<5	<59	<5	<57	<5	<54
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<32
Natural/Environmental	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<32
Suicide	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<32

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	637.9	15	835.7	28	730.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<210	9	501.4	13	339.2
Suicide	<5	<112	<5	<182	5	130.4
Fall	<5	<161	0	-----	<5	<88
Fire/Burn	<5	<63	<5	<70	<5	<62
Other Transport	<5	<63	<5	<70	<5	<62

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Audubon County (2006 population = 6,278)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	384.8	8	238.1	21	311.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<100	6	178.6	9	133.6
Fall	<5	<40	<5	<70	<5	<52
Road Traffic	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<37
Natural/Environmental	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<37
Poisoning	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	332.2	10	239.1	24	285.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	166.1	7	167.4	14	166.7
Road Traffic	<5	<33	<5	<57	<5	<43
Suicide	<5	<57	<5	<34	<5	<43
Other Trans	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<31
Natural/Environmental	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<19

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	30	1005.7	72	1684.6	102	1405.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	22	737.5	64	1497.4	86	1185.1
Road Traffic	0	-----	5	117	5	68.9
Not Specified	<5	<78	<5	<33	<5	<49
Cut/Pierce	<5	<78	0	-----	<5	<35
Machinery	<5	<78	0	-----	<5	<35

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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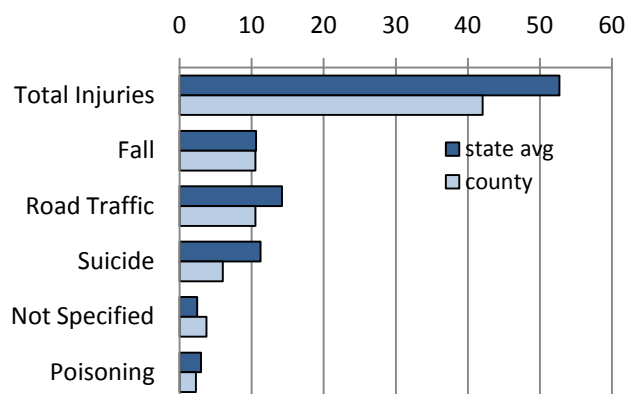
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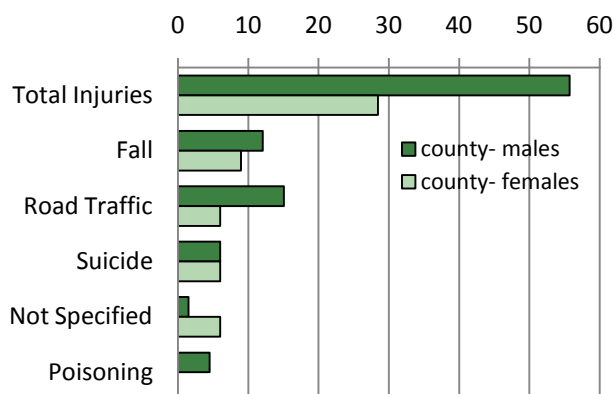


Benton County (2006 population = 26,962)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	151.1	<5	<60	8	100.2
Leading Causes						
Machinery	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<32
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<19
Suffocation	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19
Fire/Burn	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19
Other Transport	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	177.0	12	133.3	30	156.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	49.2	<5	<29	7	36.5
Other Trans	<5	<45	<5	<29	6	31.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<45	<5	<18	5	26.1
Unknown Intent	<5	<16	<5	<29	<5	<20
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	46	499.3	16	184.4	62	346.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	17	184.5	5	57.6	22	123.0
Suicide	10	108.5	9	103.7	19	106.2
Fall	5	54.3	0	-----	5	27.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<27
Other Transport	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<21

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Benton County (2006 population = 26,962)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	71	384.6	36	191.6	107	287.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	25	135.4	6	31.9	31	83.2
Fall	18	97.5	<5	<26	22	59.1
Suicide	9	48.8	13	69.2	22	59.1
Other Transport	6	32.5	<5	<20	9	24.2
Poisoning	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<14

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	57	347.6	40	262.7	97	306.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	26	158.5	20	131.3	46	145.4
Road Traffic	13	79.3	8	52.5	21	66.4
Suicide	5	30.5	<5	<31	9	28.5
Natural/Environmental	<5	<29	<5	<18	6	19.0
Fire/Burn	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<16

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	90	1099.8	180	1620.7	270	1399.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	63	769.9	165	1485.7	228	1182.0
Road Traffic	11	134.4	8	72.0	19	98.5
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<24	5	25.9
Other Transport	<5	<56	<5	<15	5	25.9
Not Specified	<5	<19	<5	<33	<5	<25

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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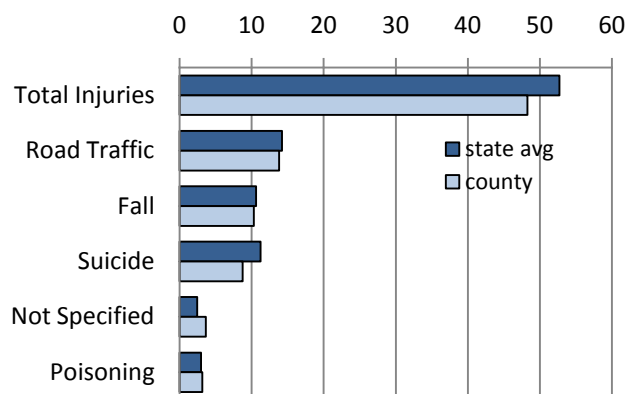
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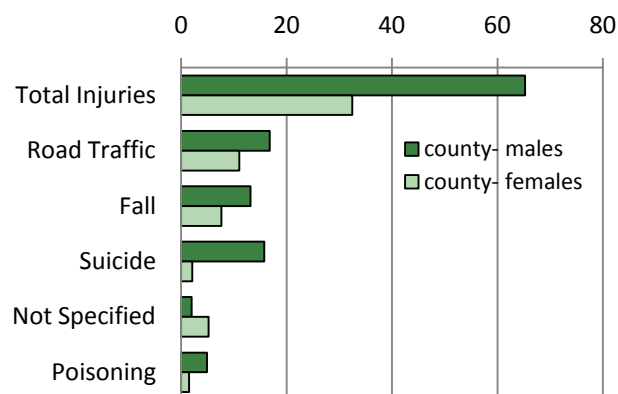


Black Hawk County (2006 population = 126,106)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	191.3	34	175.0	72	183.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	80.6	11	56.6	27	68.7
Poisoning	<5	<20	10	51.5	13	33.1
Road Traffic	<5	<25	5	25.7	9	22.9
Fire/Burn	<5	<14	<5	<20	5	12.7
Other Specified	<5	<25	<5	<10	5	12.7

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	73	180.4	29	76.1	102	129.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	19	47.0	<5	<11	22	28.0
Fall	12	29.7	6	15.7	18	22.9
Other Pedal Cycle	12	29.7	6	15.7	18	22.9
Struck by/Against	7	17.3	<5	<11	10	12.7
Fire/Burn	<5	<13	<5	<6	5	6.4

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	213	368.0	142	229.1	355	296.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	35	60.5	75	121.0	110	91.8
Road Traffic	45	77.8	24	38.7	69	57.6
Fall	23	39.7	14	22.6	37	30.9
Homicide	22	38.0	<5	<9	26	21.7
Other Transport	16	27.6	5	8.1	21	17.5

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Black Hawk County (2006 population = 126,106)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	420	557.3	215	283.9	635	420.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	83	110.1	94	124.1	177	117.1
Fall	74	98.2	41	54.1	115	76.1
Road Traffic	73	96.9	30	39.6	103	68.2
Homicide	37	49.1	6	7.9	43	28.5
Poisoning	16	21.2	9	11.9	25	16.5

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	375	507.3	329	420.9	704	462.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	172	232.7	191	244.3	363	238.7
Road Traffic	55	74.4	31	39.7	86	56.5
Suicide	23	31.1	33	42.2	56	36.8
Poisoning	11	14.9	22	28.1	33	21.7
Overexertion	18	24.3	14	17.9	32	21.0

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	457	1267.6	1,189	2243.1	1,646	1848.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	355	984.7	1,050	1980.9	1,405	1577.6
Road Traffic	25	69.3	34	64.1	59	66.2
Poisoning	12	33.3	21	39.6	33	37.1
Overexertion	9	25.0	19	35.8	28	31.4
Not Specified	11	30.5	14	26.4	25	28.1

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
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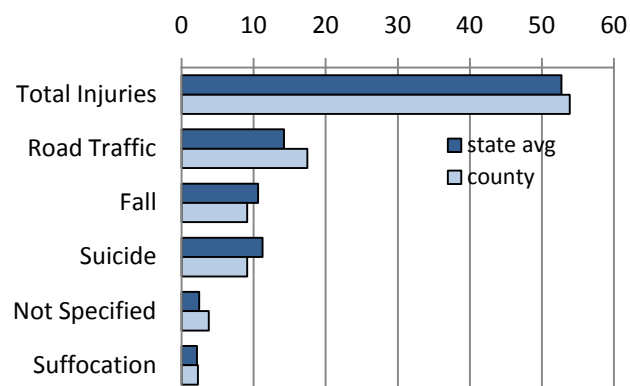
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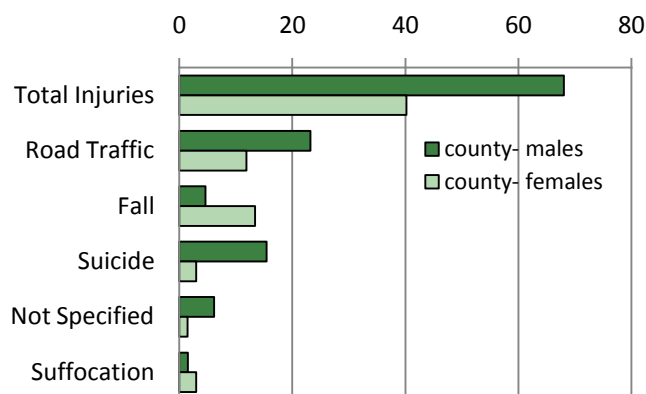


Boone County (2006 population = 26,584)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	340.3	6	165.5	19	255.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	130.9	0	-----	5	67.2
Poisoning	<5	<36	<5	<65	<5	<47
Natural/Environmental	<5	<36	<5	<38	<5	<34
Other Spec	<5	<62	0	-----	<5	<34
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<38	<5	<21

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	282.2	22	266.8	47	274.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	90.3	5	60.6	13	76.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<40	<5	<43	6	35.1
Overexertion	<5	<52	<5	<31	6	35.1
Road Traffic	<5	<29	<5	<43	5	29.2
Cut/Pierce	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	68	726.7	52	595.7	120	663.5
Leading Causes						
Road traffic	15	160.3	11	126.0	26	143.8
Suicide	<5	<49	21	240.6	25	138.2
Fall	14	149.6	<5	<52	18	99.5
Homicide	9	96.2	<5	<41	12	66.3
Cut/Pierce	8	85.5	<5	<18	9	49.8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
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Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Boone County (2006 population = 26,584)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	98	565.3	70	403.3	168	484.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	14	80.8	24	138.2	38	109.5
Road Traffic	25	144.2	11	63.4	36	103.8
Fall	17	98.1	12	69.1	29	83.6
Other Specified	8	46.1	5	28.8	13	37.5
Cut/Pierce	6	34.6	5	28.8	11	31.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	86	511.5	70	413.8	156	462.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	34	202.2	36	212.8	70	207.5
Road Traffic	15	89.2	8	47.3	23	68.2
Suicide	8	47.6	6	35.5	14	41.5
Other Specified	7	41.6	<5	<17	9	26.7
Poisoning	<5	<11	7	41.4	8	23.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	115	1356.1	318	2591.9	433	2086.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	94	1108.5	293	2388.1	387	1865.2
Road Traffic	7	82.5	9	73.4	16	77.1
Fire/Burn	<5	<30	<5	<30	5	24.1
Suicide	<5	<30	<5	<30	5	24.1
Other Transport	<5	<30	<5	<22	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

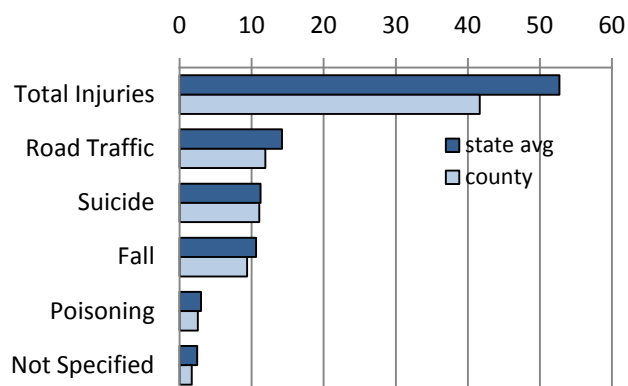
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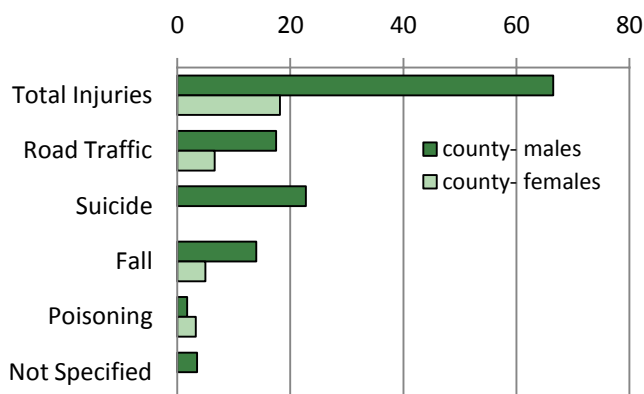


Bremer County (2006 population = 23,837)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	250.2	5	170.9	13	212.3
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<74	<5	<80	<5	<73
Fall	<5	<42	<5	<46	<5	<41
Suffocation	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<41
Homicide	0	-----	<5	<80	<5	<41
Fire/Burn	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	101.6	10	146.6	18	122.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<20	<5	<52	<5	<32
Struck by/Against	<5	<45	<5	<22	<5	<32
Fall	<5	<20	<5	<22	<5	<19
Other Transport	<5	<20	<5	<22	<5	<19
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<19

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	29	281.9	18	162.2	47	219.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	87.5	<5	<24	11	51.4
Suicide	<5	<16	10	90.1	11	51.4
Other Transport	6	58.3	<5	<24	8	37.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	<5	<15	<5	<23
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<24	<5	<14

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Bremer County (2006 population = 23,837)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	41	318.0	22	168.1	63	242.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	14	108.6	<5	<21	16	61.6
Fall	8	62.0	<5	<21	10	38.5
Suicide	<5	<29	6	45.8	9	34.6
Other Transport	5	38.8	<5	<21	7	26.9
Poisoning	0	-----	6	45.8	6	23.1

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	47	312.4	38	249.9	85	281.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	22	146.2	18	118.4	40	132.2
Road Traffic	11	73.1	6	39.5	17	56.2
Suicide	<5	<12	5	32.9	6	19.8
Poisoning	<5	<12	<5	<25	<5	<17
Natural/Environmental	<5	<18	<5	<18	<5	<17

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	95	1216.1	192	1696.4	287	1500.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	75	960.1	167	1475.5	242	1265.0
Overexertion	<5	<58	8	70.7	12	62.7
Road Traffic	<5	<33	6	53.0	8	41.8
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<32	5	26.1
Fire/Burn	<5	<33	<5	<24	<5	<25

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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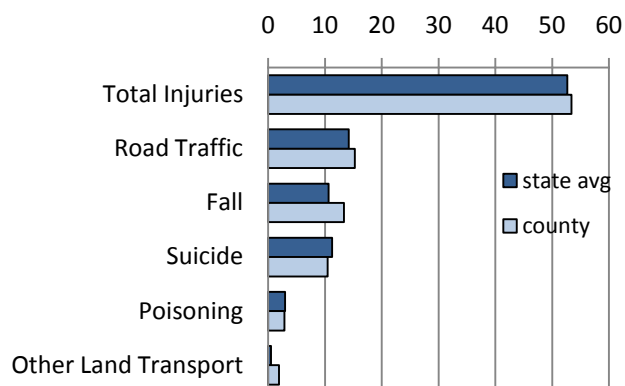
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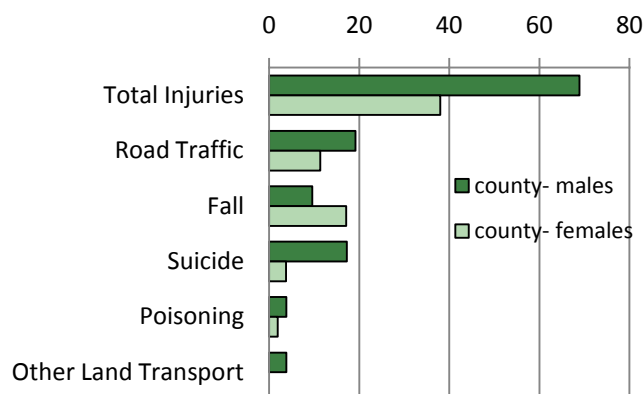


Buchanan County (2006 population = 21,045)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	256.8	<5	<95	13	174.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<36	<5	<39	<5	<34
Other Transport	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<34
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<34
Poisoning	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<21
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<21

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	196.8	7	96.0	23	149.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<56	<5	<48	7	45.4
Fall	7	86.1	0	-----	7	45.4
Other Trans	<5	<19	<5	<48	<5	<31
Struck by/Against	<5	<19	0	-----	<5	<11
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<19	0	-----	<5	<11

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	55	729.2	27	386.7	82	564.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	198.9	<5	<65	19	130.8
Suicide	7	92.8	8	114.6	15	103.3
Fall	10	132.6	<5	<22	11	75.7
Other Specified	<5	<20	10	143.2	11	75.7
Struck by/Against	6	79.5	0	-----	6	41.3

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Buchanan County (2006 population = 21,045)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	63	480.1	33	253.0	96	366.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	114.3	11	84.3	26	99.4
Fall	12	91.5	<5	<28	15	57.3
Suicide	5	38.1	6	46.0	11	42.0
Other Transport	<5	<28	5	38.3	8	30.6
Other Specified	5	38.1	<5	<13	6	22.9

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	65	496.4	52	408.7	117	453.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	31	236.8	22	172.9	53	205.3
Road Traffic	11	84.0	8	62.9	19	73.6
Fire/Burn	7	53.5	0	-----	7	27.1
Other Transport	<5	<28	<5	<37	7	27.1
Suicide	<5	<13	<5	<37	5	19.4

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	76	1178.8	157	1735.8	233	1504.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	59	915.2	141	1558.9	200	1291.0
Road Traffic	<5	<54	5	55.3	8	51.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<70	<5	<40	7	45.2
Other Transport	<5	<23	<5	<29	<5	<24
Poisoning	<5	<23	<5	<18	<5	<18

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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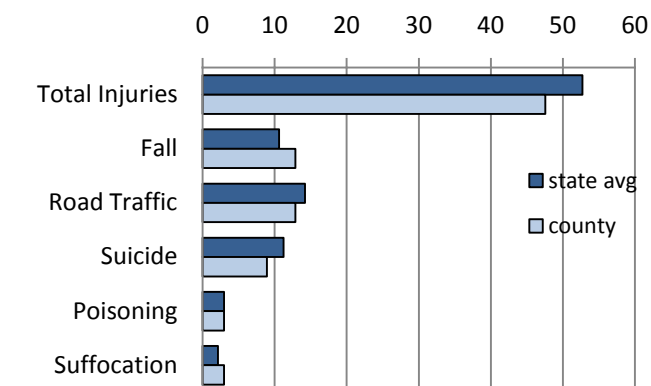
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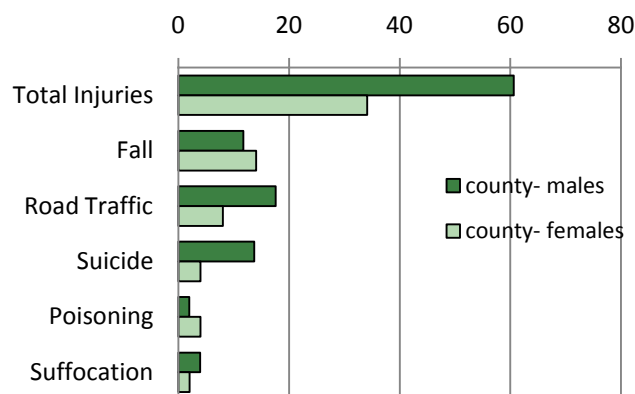


Buena Vista County (2006 population = 20,091)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<140	<5	<109	7	113.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<76	<5	<40
Fall	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<44	<5	<24
Not Specified	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	93.9	9	127.7	16	110.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<50	<5	<26
Road Traffic	<5	<21	<5	<22	<5	<19
Fall	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19
Other Transport	<5	<21	<5	<22	<5	<19
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<12

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	214.3	20	250.0	40	230.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	64.3	8	100.0	14	80.8
Road Traffic	<5	<49	6	75.0	10	57.7
Fall	<5	<28	<5	<44	5	28.8
Struck by/Against	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Transport	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Buena Vista County (2006 population = 20,091)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	328.5	21	196.8	61	267.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	8	65.7	9	84.3	17	74.4
Fall	9	73.9	<5	<15	10	43.8
Road Traffic	<5	<22	<5	<43	6	26.3
Other Transport	<5	<30	<5	<25	5	21.9
Poisoning	<5	<22	<5	<25	<5	<22

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	249.8	20	170.3	51	211.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	120.9	9	76.7	24	99.4
Road Traffic	<5	<30	<5	<31	6	24.8
Suicide	<5	<14	<5	<40	5	20.7
Poisoning	<5	<22	<5	<14	<5	<16
Overexertion	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<16

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	65	981.6	150	1621.1	215	1354.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	53	800.4	121	1307.7	174	1096.1
Road Traffic	8	120.8	7	75.7	15	94.5
Poisoning	<5	<38	7	75.7	9	56.7
Overexertion	0	-----	6	64.8	6	37.8
Not Specified	<5	<23	<5	<39	<5	<30

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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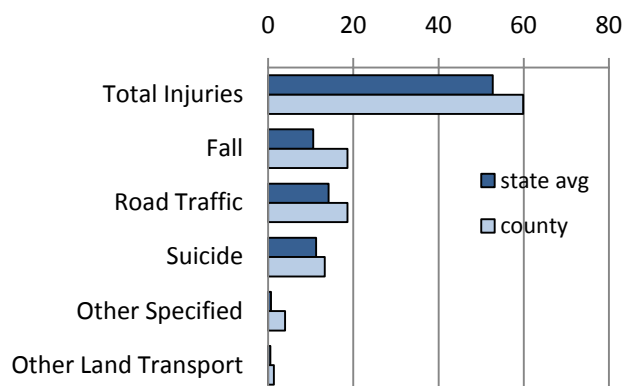
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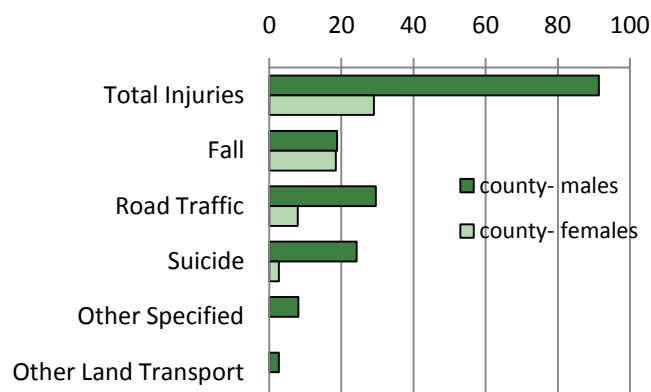


Butler County (2006 population = 15,073)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<62	<5	<66	<5	<60
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<62	<5	<66	<5	<60

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	205.0	<5	<95	14	146.7
Leading Causes						
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<38
Other Transport	<5	<50	<5	<31	<5	<38
Fall	<5	<29	<5	<31	<5	<27
Struck by/Against	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<27
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<27

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	24	484.7	16	368.2	40	430.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	181.7	6	138.1	15	161.3
Suicide	<5	<49	7	161.1	9	96.8
Fall	5	101.0	0	-----	5	53.8
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	<5	<32	<5	<28
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<32	<5	<17

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
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Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Butler County (2006 population = 15,073)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	41	462.2	14	165.9	55	317.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	135.3	5	59.3	17	98.2
Fall	6	67.6	<5	<42	9	52.0
Struck by/Against	6	67.6	<5	<30	8	46.2
Machinery	<5	<52	<5	<19	5	28.9
Poisoning	<5	<29	<5	<30	<5	<28

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	37	354.6	27	271.1	64	313.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	143.7	13	130.5	28	137.3
Road Traffic	5	47.9	<5	<36	8	39.2
Suicide	<5	<25	<5	<46	6	29.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19
Machinery	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	70	1163.4	138	1601.7	208	1421.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	57	947.3	125	1450.8	182	1243.8
Road Traffic	<5	<25	5	58.0	6	41.0
Natural/Environmental	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<32
Overexertion	<5	<41	<5	<30	<5	<32
Suffocation	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<19

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

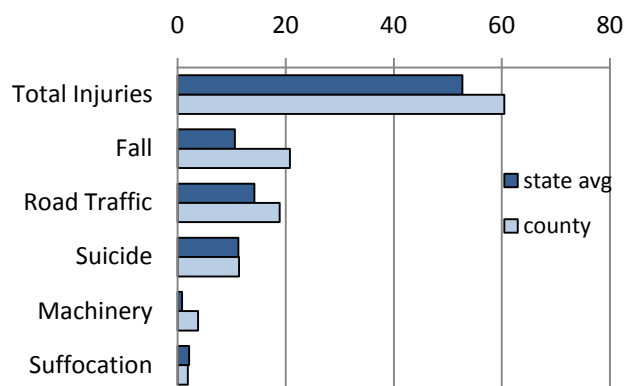
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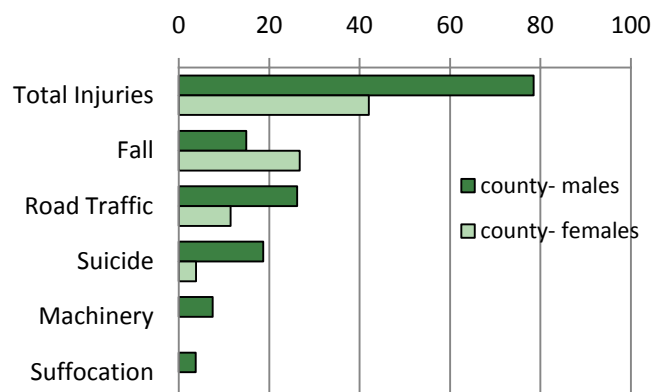


Calhoun County (2006 population = 10,437)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<177	0	-----	<5	<91
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<52
Natural/Environmental	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<52

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	278.1	<5	<77	11	174.9
Leading Causes						
Other Transport	<5	<135	0	-----	<5	<71
Road Traffic	<5	<73	0	-----	<5	<40
Fall	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<44	<5	<24
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<44	<5	<24

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	413.2	11	363.8	25	389.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	206.6	5	165.3	12	187.1
Suicide	<5	<40	<5	<111	<5	<70
Struck by/Against	<5	<99	0	-----	<5	<55
Fire/Burn	<5	<40	<5	<44	<5	<39
Fall	0	-----	<5	<44	<5	<23

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Calhoun County (2006 population = 10,437)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	547.1	17	330.5	55	455.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	216.0	<5	<67	18	148.9
Road Traffic	7	100.8	7	136.1	14	115.8
Suicide	<5	<51	<5	<67	6	49.6
Machinery	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<30
Other Transport	<5	<36	<5	<28	<5	<30

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	434.2	18	262.2	49	349.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	224.1	15	218.5	31	221.4
Road Traffic	6	84.0	<5	<22	7	50.0
Natural/Environmental	<5	<35	<5	<22	<5	<27
Not Specified	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Poisoning	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	53	1105.3	153	2249.0	206	1776.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	45	938.5	133	1955.0	178	1534.7
Road Traffic	<5	<51	7	102.9	9	77.6
Poisoning	0	-----	5	73.5	5	43.1
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<32
Overexertion	<5	<30	<5	<37	<5	<32

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

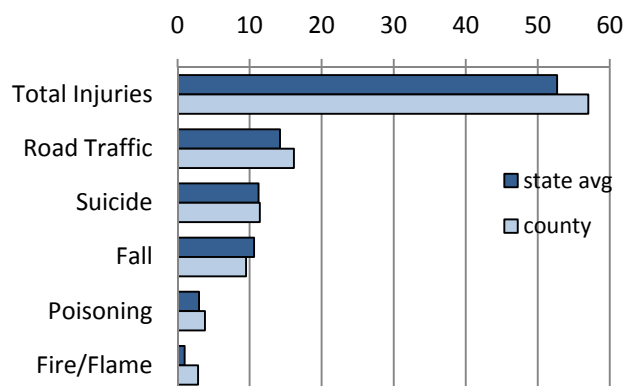
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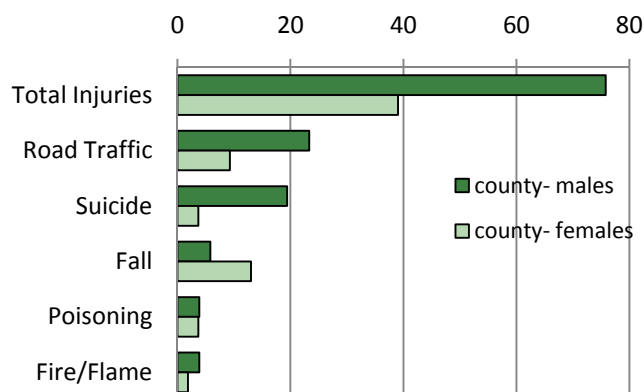


Carroll County (2006 population = 20,963)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24
Natural/Environmental	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	95.7	5	70.3	12	83.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<35	<5	<64	6	41.6
Other Transport	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19
Road Traffic	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<21	<5	<12
Natural/Environmental	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	453.9	18	273.5	52	369.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	11	146.8	8	121.6	19	135.0
Other Transport	6	80.1	<5	<23	7	49.7
Suicide	<5	<47	<5	<68	7	49.7
Fall	<5	<47	<5	<53	6	42.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<27

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Carroll County (2006 population = 20,963)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	48	376.0	22	184.3	70	283.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	141.0	<5	<39	22	89.1
Road Traffic	9	70.5	<5	<31	12	48.6
Suicide	6	47.0	<5	<39	10	40.5
Fire/Burn	6	47.0	0	-----	6	24.3
Other Transport	<5	<21	<5	<22	<5	<20

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	49	381.1	35	274.2	84	327.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	23	178.9	16	125.4	39	152.2
Road Traffic	6	46.7	5	39.2	11	42.9
Suicide	<5	<21	5	39.2	7	27.3
Struck by/Against	5	38.9	0	-----	5	19.5
Poisoning	<5	<13	<5	<29	<5	<19

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	76	965.3	238	1940.3	314	1559.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	57	724.0	219	1785.4	276	1370.5
Road Traffic	<5	<45	11	89.7	14	69.5
Poisoning	<5	<20	<5	<30	<5	<24
Not Specified	<5	<32	<5	<22	<5	<24
Suffocation	<5	<32	<5	<14	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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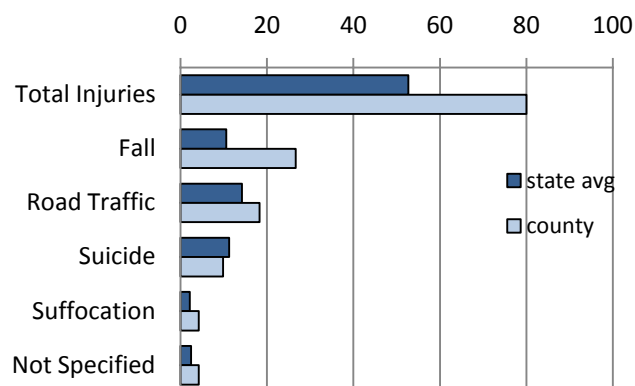
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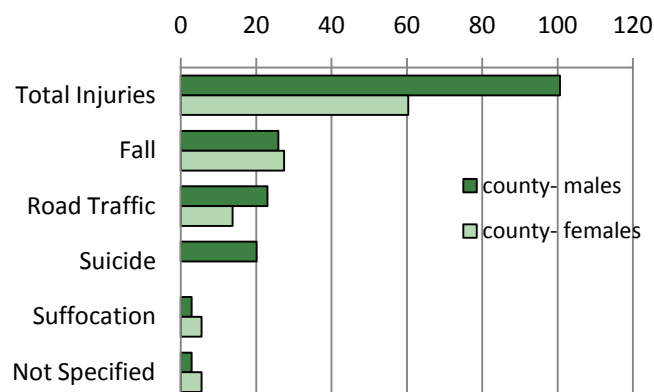


Cass County (2006 population = 14,124)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<163	<5	<70	<5	<115
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<113	0	-----	<5	<62
Poisoning	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<36
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<70	<5	<36

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	238.4	<5	<80	14	157.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<40
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<29
Suicide	<5	<31	<5	<33	<5	<29
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<33	<5	<18
Fire/Burn	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	35	756.4	16	408.6	51	597.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	216.1	5	127.7	15	175.6
Suicide	<5	<96	8	204.3	12	140.5
Fall	8	172.9	0	-----	8	93.6
Unknown Intent	<5	<74	<5	<61	5	58.5
Poisoning	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<30

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Cass County (2006 population = 14,124)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	437.8	31	386.9	67	412.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	9	109.5	8	99.8	17	104.7
Fall	10	121.6	<5	<57	14	86.2
Road Traffic	7	85.1	6	74.9	13	80.1
Unknown Intent	<5	<31	5	62.4	7	43.1
Other Transport	<5	<31	<5	<32	<5	<30

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	35	377.7	39	409.2	74	393.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	151.1	17	178.4	31	164.9
Road Traffic	8	86.3	<5	<48	12	63.8
Overexertion	<5	<17	6	63.0	7	37.2
Suicide	<5	<17	6	63.0	7	37.2
Fire/Burn	<5	<50	<5	<17	5	26.6

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	80	1327.8	186	2089.2	266	1781.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	59	979.3	163	1830.8	222	1487.1
Road Traffic	9	149.4	8	89.9	17	113.9
Overexertion	<5	<74	<5	<52	8	53.6
Poisoning	<5	<25	<5	<40	<5	<32
Fire/Burn	<5	<25	<5	<29	<5	<25

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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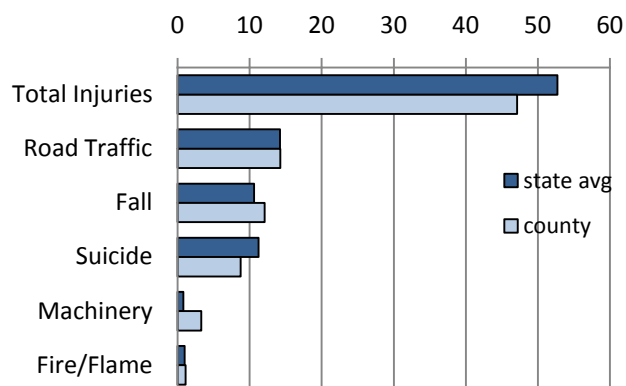
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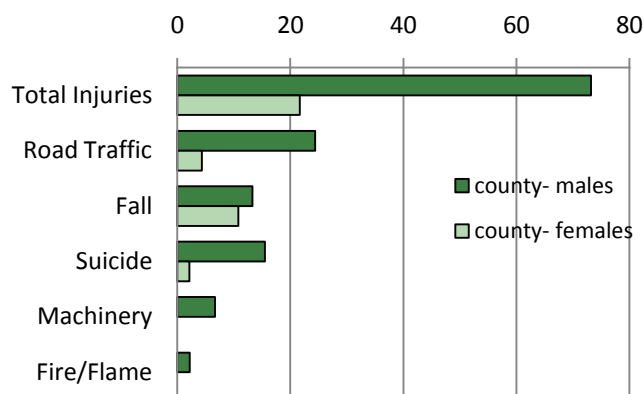


Cedar County (2006 population = 18,326)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	193.7	<5	<95	7	139.4
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<128	<5	<54	<5	<88
Fall	<5	<51	<5	<54	<5	<49
Suffocation	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	113.7	7	116.6	14	115.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<40	<5	<58	5	41.1
Road Traffic	<5	<40	<5	<25	<5	<30
Fire/Burn	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<14

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	549.5	14	250.4	48	407.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	242.4	5	89.4	20	169.8
Suicide	6	97.0	5	89.4	11	93.4
Fall	6	97.0	0	-----	6	50.9
Fire/Burn	<5	<24	<5	<26	<5	<23
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	<5	<26	<5	<23

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

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Homicide and assault

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- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Cedar County (2006 population = 18,326)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	37	321.3	26	222.8	63	271.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	52.1	14	120.0	20	86.3
Road Traffic	9	78.2	<5	<31	12	51.8
Fall	10	86.8	<5	<23	12	51.8
Poisoning	<5	<14	<5	<23	<5	<17
Other Transport	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<17

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	37	296.4	34	280.4	71	288.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	96.1	13	107.2	25	101.6
Road Traffic	<5	<38	10	82.5	14	56.9
Suicide	<5	<30	<5	<39	7	28.4
Overexertion	<5	<30	<5	<22	5	20.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<30	<5	<14	<5	<20

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	618.2	137	1650.0	175	1211.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	24	390.4	121	1457.3	145	1003.5
Road Traffic	5	81.3	<5	<55	9	62.3
Not Specified	<5	<24	<5	<55	5	34.6
Poisoning	<5	<40	<5	<19	<5	<26
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<43	<5	<26

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

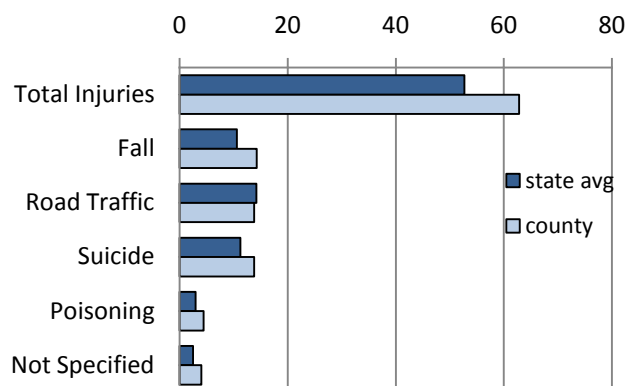
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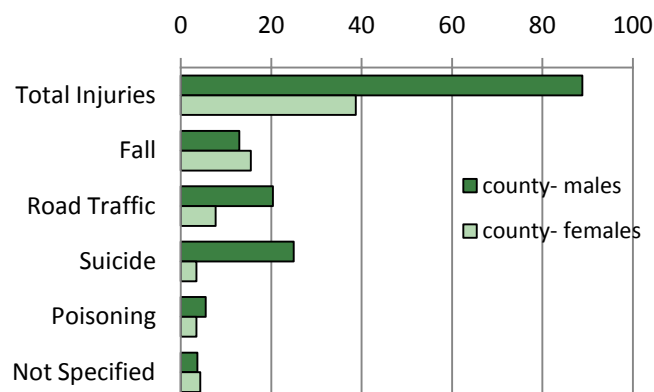


Cerro Gordo County (2006 population = 44,384)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	109.6	<5	<24	8	64.2
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<38
Fall	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<24	<5	<14
Unknown Intent	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<14

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	62.2	<5	<34	13	45.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	34.6	<5	<12	6	21.1
Struck by/Against	<5	<19	0	-----	<5	<11
Road Traffic	<5	<12	0	-----	<5	<7
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<12	<5	<7
Cut/Pierce	<5	<12	0	-----	<5	<7

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	175.0	23	167.4	50	171.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	45.4	5	36.4	12	41.1
Suicide	<5	<31	6	43.7	10	34.3
Fall	<5	<18	6	43.7	8	27.4
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<20	5	17.1
Machinery	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Cerro Gordo County (2006 population = 44,384)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	64	231.1	27	95.2	91	162.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	17	61.4	8	28.2	25	44.6
Road Traffic	13	46.9	<5	<18	17	30.3
Suicide	6	21.7	7	24.7	13	23.2
Poisoning	5	18.1	<5	<7	6	10.7
Unknown Intent	<5	<18	<5	<11	6	10.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	53	186.2	37	123.2	90	153.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	24	84.3	20	66.6	44	75.2
Road Traffic	10	35.1	6	20.0	16	27.3
Poisoning	<5	<11	5	16.6	7	12.0
Other Transport	5	17.6	<5	<7	6	10.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<14	0	-----	<5	<8

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	66	422.5	183	761.6	249	628.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	54	345.6	166	690.8	220	554.8
Road Traffic	5	32.0	5	20.8	10	25.2
Poisoning	0	-----	5	20.8	5	12.6
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<16	<5	<11
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<12	<5	<8

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

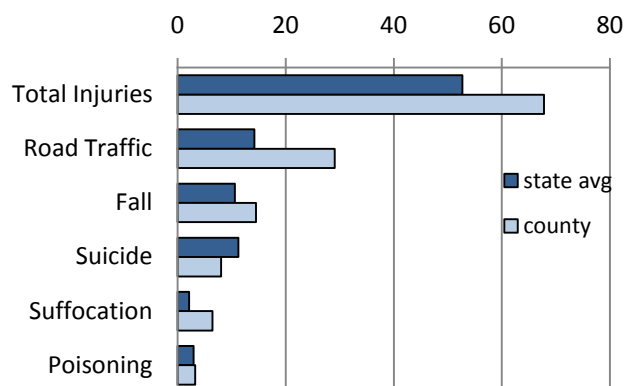
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

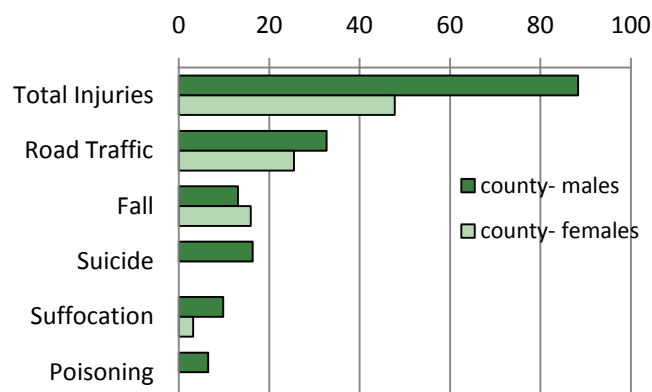


Cherokee County (2006 population = 12,094)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<146	<5	<77
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<146	<5	<77

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	223.1	0	-----	9	115.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<33
Other Transport	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<33
Fall	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Fire/Burn	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Cut/Pierce	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	360.2	6	167.4	21	271.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<58	<5	<66	<5	<59
Suicide	<5	<58	<5	<66	<5	<59
Struck by/Against	<5	<82	0	-----	<5	<46
Fall	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<33
Natural/Environmental	<5	<34	<5	<38	<5	<33

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Cherokee County (2006 population = 12,094)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	29	425.0	13	198.8	42	314.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	73.3	<5	<54	8	59.9
Suicide	5	73.3	<5	<54	8	59.9
Other Specified	6	87.9	0	-----	6	44.9
Fall	<5	<37	<5	<38	<5	<35
Overexertion	<5	<37	<5	<38	<5	<35

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	309.5	21	248.4	48	279.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	160.5	9	106.5	23	133.9
Suicide	<5	<18	6	71.0	7	40.8
Road Traffic	<5	<18	<5	<30	<5	<22
Struck by/Against	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<22
Overexertion	<5	<18	<5	<19	<5	<16

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	638.7	113	1498.5	147	1142.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	26	488.4	84	1113.9	110	855.1
Road Traffic	<5	<65	6	79.6	9	70.0
Overexertion	0	-----	5	66.3	5	38.9
Not Specified	<5	<46	<5	<47	5	38.9
Natural/Environmental	<5	<27	<5	<47	<5	<37

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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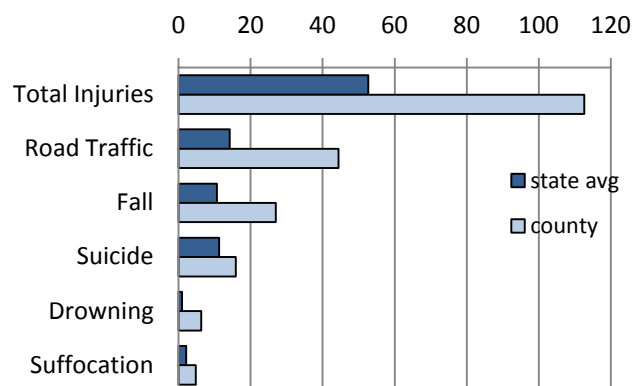
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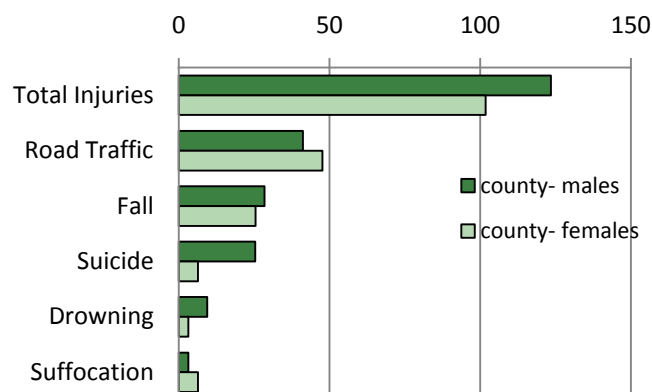


Chickasaw County (2006 population = 12,412)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<69	<5	<38
Leading Causes						
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<69	<5	<38

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	132.5	<5	<82	9	103.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<30
Fall	<5	<31	<5	<34	<5	<30
Struck by/Against	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<30
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<34	<5	<18
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<34	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	316.6	5	129.1	19	229.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<100	<5	<62	6	72.3
Other Transport	<5	<100	<5	<62	6	72.3
Poisoning	<5	<32	<5	<36	<5	<31
Fall	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<19
Struck by/Against	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Chickasaw County (2006 population = 12,412)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	283.2	10	141.4	31	214.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	94.4	<5	<50	10	69.0
Fall	<5	<61	<5	<64	8	55.2
Struck by/Against	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26
Suicide	<5	<21	<5	<36	<5	<26
Machinery	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	23	272.0	9	109.5	32	191.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	141.9	<5	<43	15	90.0
Road Traffic	<5	<54	<5	<31	6	36.0
Machinery	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<17
Natural/Environmental	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<17
Suicide	<5	<19	<5	<19	<5	<17

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	24	478.1	66	1049.1	90	795.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	318.7	56	890.2	72	636.5
Road Traffic	<5	<49	6	95.4	8	70.7
Fire/Burn	<5	<88	0	-----	<5	<41
Not Specified	<5	<29	<5	<24	<5	<24
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<24	<5	<15

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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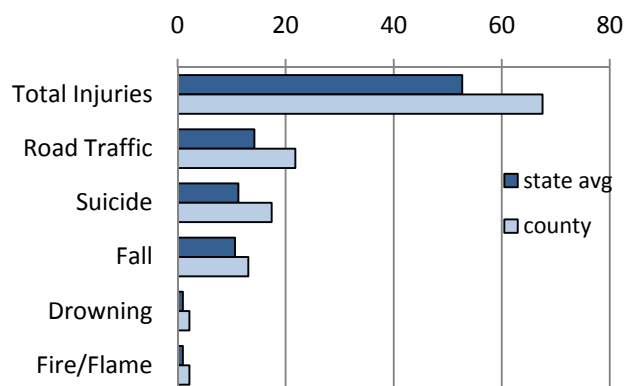
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

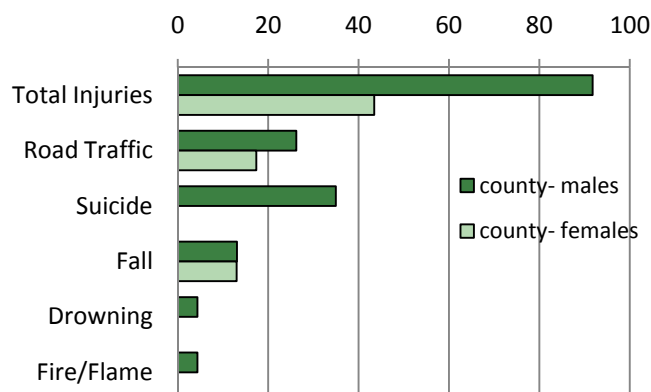


Clarke County (2006 population = 9,156)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<202	<5	<156	5	164.3
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<140	0	-----	<5	<77
Road Traffic	<5	<78	0	-----	<5	<44
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<86	<5	<44
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<86	<5	<44

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	181.3	<5	<80	8	128.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<132	0	-----	<5	<72
Fall	<5	<41	<5	<80	<5	<56
Other Transport	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<24

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	654.2	6	205.7	26	435.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	229.0	<5	<114	10	167.4
Suicide	<5	<142	<5	<46	5	83.7
Fall	<5	<77	0	-----	<5	<42
Unknown Intent	<5	<44	<5	<46	<5	<42
Poisoning	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<25

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Clarke County (2006 population = 9,156)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	429.5	14	246.6	39	339.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	103.1	<5	<61	9	78.3
Road Traffic	<5	<60	5	88.1	8	69.6
Fall	<5	<77	<5	<79	8	69.6
Natural/Environmental	<5	<60	<5	<26	<5	<41
Struck by/Against	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<32

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	28	470.4	16	285.4	44	380.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	151.2	10	178.4	19	164.4
Road Traffic	9	151.2	<5	<26	10	86.5
Machinery	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Suicide	<5	<42	<5	<44	<5	<40
Poisoning	<5	<25	<5	<26	<5	<23

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	797.2	62	1388.6	87	1144.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	574.0	56	1254.2	74	973.6
Road Traffic	<5	<43	<5	<54	<5	<47
Poisoning	<5	<75	<5	<32	<5	<47
Not Specified	<5	<75	<5	<32	<5	<47
Suffocation	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<20

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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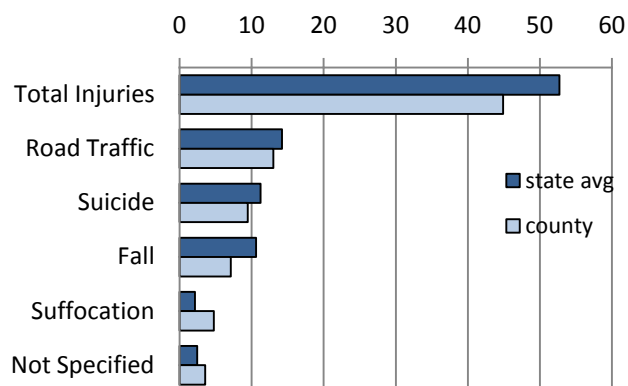
Technical notes

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- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
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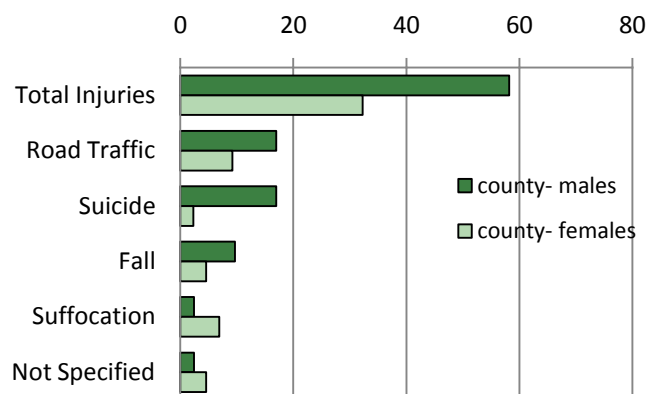


Clay County (2006 population = 16,801)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<91	<5	<48
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<91	<5	<48

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<80	0	-----	<5	<42
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<24
Road Traffic	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	342.8	12	242.0	30	293.9
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<85	9	181.5	13	127.3
Road Traffic	6	114.3	0	-----	6	58.8
Fall	<5	<28	<5	<49	<5	<36
Unknown Intent	<5	<47	<5	<29	<5	<36
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<26

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Clay County (2006 population = 16,801)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	374.5	26	251.0	66	313.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	11	103.0	15	144.8	26	123.6
Road Traffic	8	74.9	<5	<25	10	47.5
Fall	<5	<43	<5	<16	5	23.8
Homicide	5	46.8	0	-----	5	23.8
Fire/Burn	<5	<25	<5	<25	<5	<23

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	24	219.3	22	202.1	46	210.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	82.3	13	119.4	22	100.8
Road Traffic	6	54.8	<5	<34	9	41.2
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<18
Struck by/Against	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13
Other Transport	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	526.5	145	1574.4	178	1150.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	28	446.7	130	1411.5	158	1020.8
Road Traffic	<5	<40	<5	<39	5	32.3
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<24
Other Transport	<5	<40	<5	<17	<5	<24
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

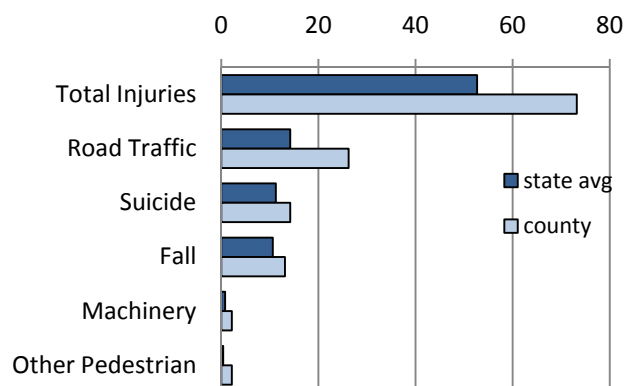
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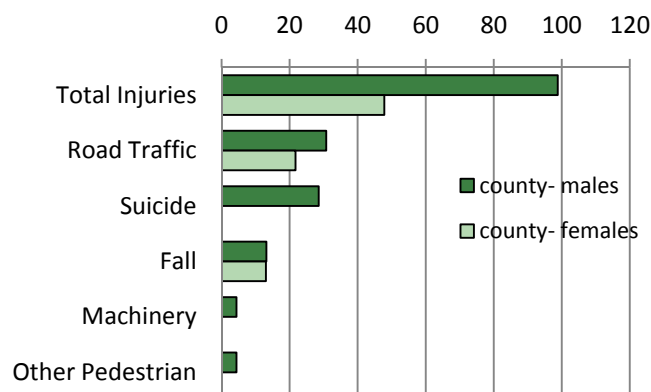


Clayton County (2006 population = 18,251)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<126	<5	<53	<5	<87
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<53	<5	<28
Fall	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28
Cut/Pierce	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28
Machinery	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	81.6	5	84.9	10	83.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<24	<5	<42	<5	<31
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	<5	<42	<5	<31
Other Transport	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<22
Machinery	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<14

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	274.3	14	248.6	30	261.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<25	6	106.6	7	61.1
Fall	<5	<77	<5	<44	6	52.3
Road Traffic	<5	<25	<5	<79	5	43.6
Struck by/Against	5	85.7	0	-----	5	43.6
Other Transport	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<32

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Clayton County (2006 population = 18,251)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	223.3	11	106.0	36	166.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	53.6	<5	<25	8	37.1
Fall	8	71.5	0	-----	8	37.1
Suicide	<5	<15	7	67.5	8	37.1
Struck by/Against	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23
Other Transport	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<18

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	270.8	18	151.0	52	212.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	11	87.6	9	75.5	20	81.7
Road Traffic	8	63.7	<5	<39	12	49.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	<5	<14	<5	<20
Other Transport	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Machinery	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<16

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	43	598.5	95	980.7	138	817.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	28	389.7	79	815.5	107	634.2
Road Traffic	5	69.6	10	103.2	15	88.9
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<23
Cut/Pierce	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<17
Machinery	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<17

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

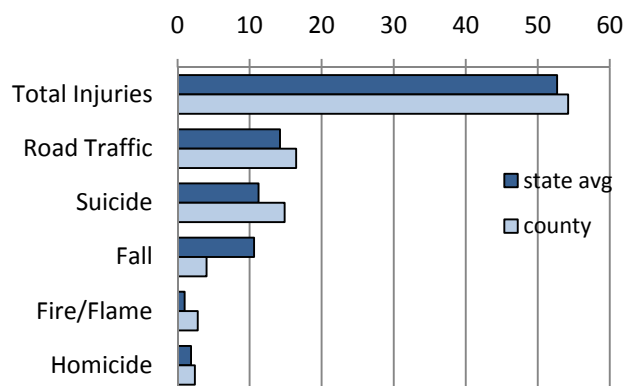
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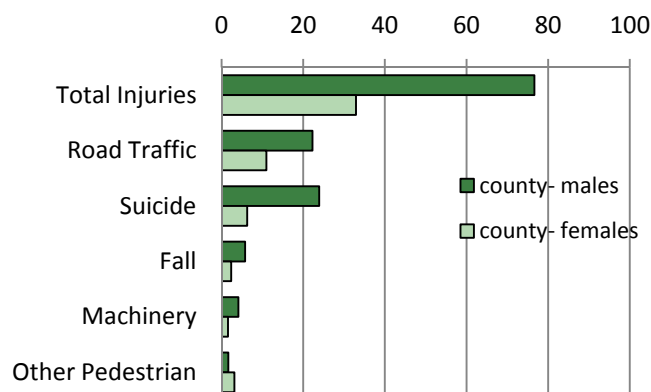


Clinton County (2006 population = 49,782)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	117.9	<5	<62	13	86.9
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<46	<5	<21	<5	<32
Road Traffic	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<18
Poisoning	<5	<20	<5	<21	<5	<18
Fall	<5	<20	<5	<21	<5	<18
Drowning	<5	<20	0	-----	<5	<12

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	110.6	14	83.7	33	97.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	29.1	<5	<29	9	26.6
Road Traffic	<5	<28	<5	<29	8	23.6
Fire/Burn	<5	<22	<5	<23	6	17.7
Struck by/Against	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<12
Other Transport	<5	<11	<5	<17	<5	<12

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	63	369.4	44	275.0	107	323.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	24	140.7	12	75.0	36	108.9
Suicide	12	70.4	20	125.0	32	96.8
Unknown Intent	<5	<28	<5	<30	8	24.2
Fall	6	35.2	<5	<11	7	21.2
Cut/Pierce	<5	<28	<5	<11	5	15.1

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Clinton County (2006 population = 49,782)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	110	351.2	52	164.5	162	257.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	29	92.6	13	41.1	42	66.7
Fall	28	89.4	10	31.6	38	60.4
Suicide	19	60.7	16	50.6	35	55.6
Homicide	9	28.7	<5	<7	10	15.9
Other Transport	5	16.0	<5	<13	8	12.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	83	260.6	74	228.5	157	244.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	35	109.9	40	123.5	75	116.8
Road Traffic	15	47.1	13	40.1	28	43.6
Suicide	5	15.7	11	34.0	16	24.9
Other Transport	<5	<16	6	18.5	10	15.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<16	<5	<7	5	7.8

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	78	478.7	193	819.0	271	679.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	61	374.3	171	725.7	232	582.0
Road Traffic	6	36.8	9	38.2	15	37.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<11	<5	<21	5	12.5
Suicide	<5	<17	<5	<17	5	12.5
Poisoning	<5	<11	<5	<8	<5	<8

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

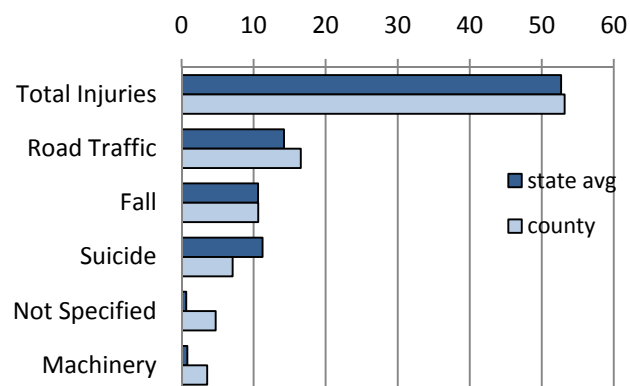
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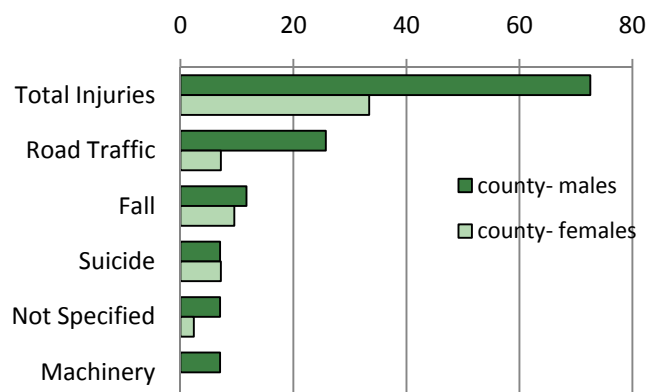


Crawford County (2006 population = 16,948)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<26
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<26

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	100.1	<5	<26	7	60.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<26	<5	<14

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	232.9	9	162.0	24	200.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<54	<5	<62	6	50.0
Suicide	<5	<54	<5	<44	5	41.7
Fall	<5	<23	<5	<62	<5	<39
Struck by/Against	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Crawford County (2006 population = 16,948)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	180.1	7	72.4	26	128.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	56.9	<5	<37	9	44.5
Fall	<5	<34	<5	<17	<5	<24
Suicide	<5	<25	<5	<27	<5	<24
Other Transport	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19
Fire/Burn	<5	<16	0	-----	<5	<9

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	175.0	25	244.0	44	208.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	110.5	19	185.4	31	146.9
Road Traffic	<5	<34	<5	<26	5	23.7
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<15	<5	<16	<5	<14
Not Specified	<5	<15	<5	<16	<5	<14
Poisoning	<5	<15	0	-----	<5	<9

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	63	1078.2	116	1424.9	179	1280.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	54	924.2	106	1302.1	160	1144.2
Not Specified	<5	<25	<5	<56	5	35.8
Poisoning	<5	<25	<5	<31	<5	<27
Fire/Burn	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<20
Cut/Pierce	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<20

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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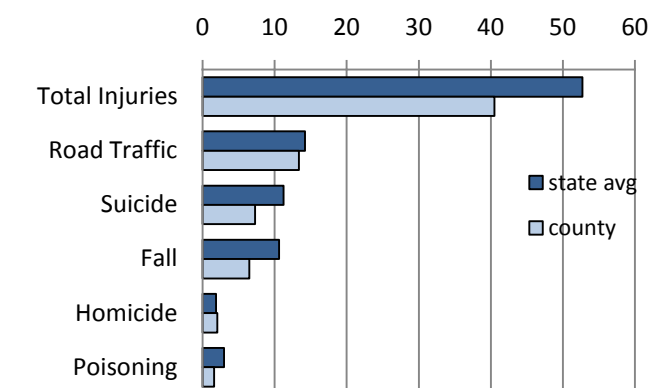
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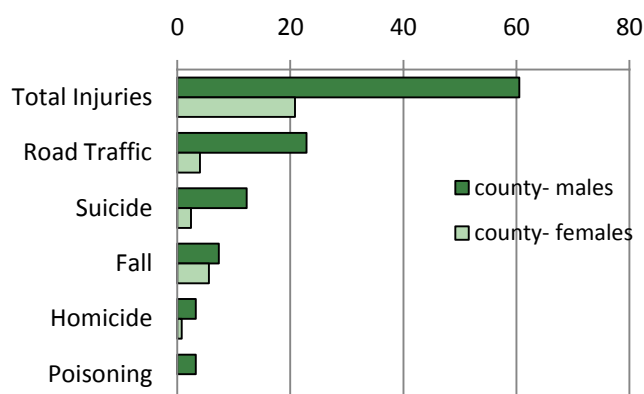


Dallas County (2006 population = 54,525)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	134.4	8	101.3	19	118.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<31	<5	<45	5	31.1
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<20	<5	<30
Fire/Burn	<5	<31	<5	<20	<5	<24
Struck by/Against	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<17
Other Specified	<5	<19	<5	<20	<5	<17

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	100.5	14	79.7	33	90.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	26.5	<5	<27	9	24.7
Fall	6	31.8	<5	<16	8	21.9
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<14
Struck by/Against	<5	<15	<5	<10	<5	<11
Suicide	<5	<10	<5	<16	<5	<11

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	86	485.6	37	215.8	123	352.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	26	146.8	9	52.5	35	100.4
Suicide	15	84.7	16	93.3	31	88.9
Fall	9	50.8	<5	<22	12	34.4
Other Transport	8	45.2	<5	<16	10	28.7
Fire/Burn	5	28.2	<5	<22	8	23.0

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Dallas County (2006 population = 54,525)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	102	253.2	75	183.0	177	217.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	34	84.4	13	31.7	47	57.8
Suicide	13	32.3	27	65.9	40	49.2
Fall	16	39.7	14	34.2	30	36.9
Poisoning	<5	<8	8	19.5	10	12.3
Struck by/Against	5	12.4	<5	<13	9	11.1

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	113	412.5	86	310.4	199	361.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	38	138.7	38	137.1	76	137.9
Road Traffic	24	87.6	13	46.9	37	67.2
Suicide	12	43.8	15	54.1	27	49.0
Other Transport	9	32.9	<5	<18	13	23.6
Not Specified	<5	<11	5	18.0	7	12.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	85	866.4	249	1867.3	334	1443.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	61	621.8	233	1747.3	294	1270.2
Road Traffic	8	81.5	<5	<35	12	51.8
Poisoning	<5	<27	<5	<20	<5	<21
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<21
Struck by/Against	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

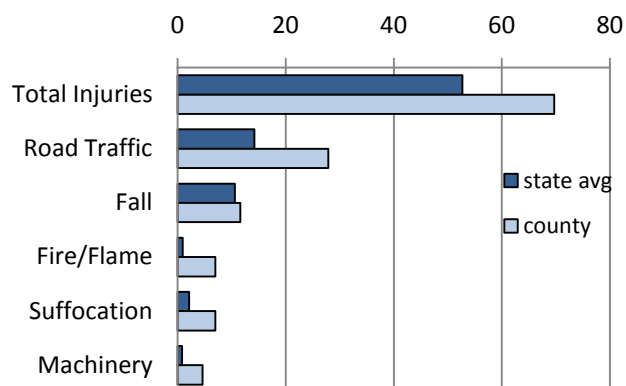
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

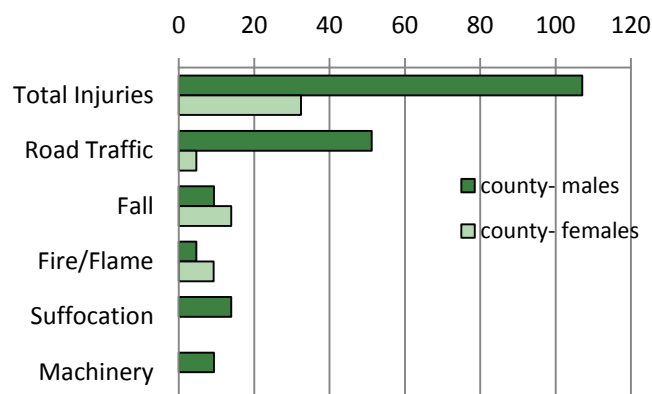


Davis County (2006 population = 8,602)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<277	<5	<156	6	202.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<147	0	-----	<5	<79
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<86	<5	<45
Fall	0	-----	<5	<86	<5	<45
Struck by/Against	<5	<81	0	-----	<5	<45
Natural/Environmental	<5	<81	0	-----	<5	<45

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	319.8	0	-----	10	164.3
Leading Causes						
Other Transport	<5	<107	0	-----	<5	<57
Road Traffic	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<41
Fall	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<41
Cut/Pierce	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24
Machinery	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	501.2	12	451.6	27	477.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	200.5	7	263.5	13	230.1
Other Transport	5	167.1	<5	<50	6	106.2
Suicide	<5	<45	<5	<87	<5	<61
Poisoning	<5	<45	<5	<50	<5	<44
Machinery	<5	<45	0	-----	<5	<26

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
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Davis County (2006 population = 8,602)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	339.2	13	251.5	31	295.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	94.2	<5	<47	7	66.8
Suicide	<5	<46	5	96.7	7	66.8
Fall	<5	<65	<5	<47	5	47.7
Homicide	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<35
Machinery	<5	<27	<5	<28	<5	<25

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	459.7	32	619.0	57	537.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<45	17	328.8	19	179.1
Road Traffic	8	147.1	7	135.4	15	141.4
Other Transport	5	91.9	<5	<28	6	56.6
Natural/Environmental	<5	<64	<5	<28	<5	<44
Fire/Burn	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<34

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	844.2	75	1787.0	101	1387.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	454.5	66	1572.6	80	1099.4
Other Transport	5	162.3	<5	<33	6	82.5
Road Traffic	<5	<109	<5	<57	5	68.7
Struck by/Against	<5	<44	<5	<57	<5	<49
Fire/Burn	<5	<44	<5	<33	<5	<35

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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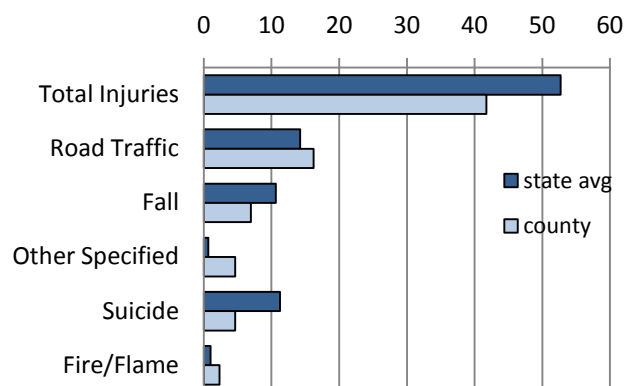
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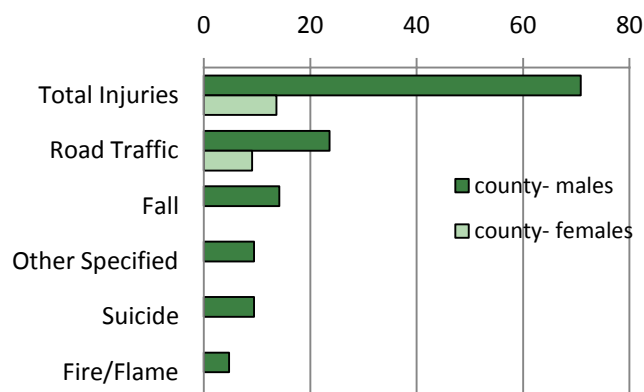


Decatur County (2006 population = 8,656)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<181	<5	<194	<5	<182
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<106	<5	<55
Fall	<5	<99	0	-----	<5	<55
Suffocation	<5	<99	0	-----	<5	<55
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<106	<5	<55

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<122	<5	<179	7	136.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<54	<5	<28
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<54	<5	<28
Fall	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<28
Fire/Burn	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<28
Cut/Pierce	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<28

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	274.2	10	219.5	23	247.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<72	<5	<97	7	75.3
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<97	<5	<49
Other Transport	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<39
Fall	<5	<30	<5	<31	<5	<28
Other Specified	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<28

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
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Decatur County (2006 population = 8,656)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	427.3	7	149.6	26	284.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	112.4	0	-----	5	54.8
Fall	5	112.4	0	-----	5	54.8
Suicide	<5	<77	<5	<52	5	54.8
Other Transport	<5	<32	<5	<73	<5	<50
Fire/Burn	<5	<54	<5	<30	<5	<39

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	432.0	8	166.9	29	300.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	102.9	<5	<72	8	82.9
Fall	<5	<71	<5	<92	7	72.5
Firearm	<5	<71	0	-----	<5	<37
Struck by/Against	<5	<71	0	-----	<5	<37
Poisoning	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<27

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	821.2	62	1412.0	88	1164.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	568.5	50	1138.7	68	899.8
Road Traffic	<5	<74	<5	<78	5	66.2
Struck by/Against	<5	<74	<5	<32	<5	<47
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<34
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<34

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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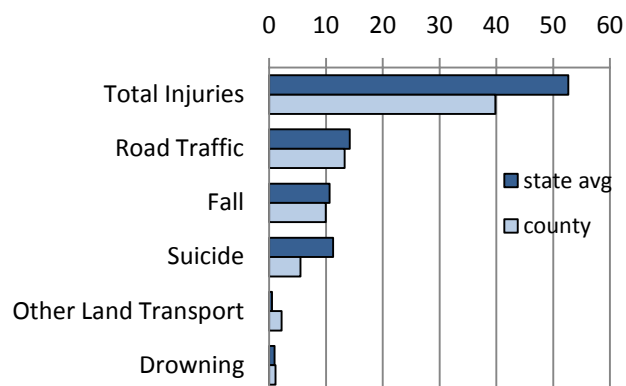
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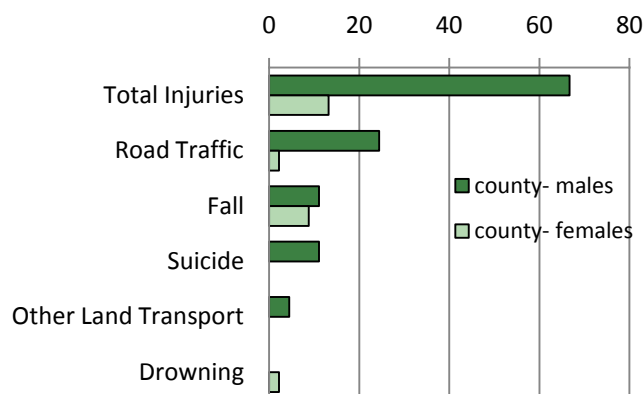


Delaware County (2006 population = 17,848)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<88	<5	<130	5	96.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<28
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<28
Fire/Burn	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<28
Other Specified	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<28

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	149.8	<5	<67	14	104.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<38	<5	<22	<5	<28
Fall	<5	<38	<5	<22	<5	<28
Other Transport	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<28
Machinery	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<20
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<13

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	24	362.9	<5	<76	28	223.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	8	121.0	<5	<25	9	71.9
Suicide	<5	<68	<5	<25	5	39.9
Other Transport	<5	<68	0	-----	<5	<37
Fall	<5	<23	<5	<25	<5	<22
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	<5	<25	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Delaware County (2006 population = 17,848)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	336.8	13	115.7	51	226.5
Leading Causes						
Other Transport	8	70.9	<5	<24	10	44.4
Road Traffic	8	70.9	<5	<15	9	40.0
Fall	6	53.2	<5	<33	9	40.0
Suicide	<5	<15	5	44.5	6	26.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<32	<5	<15	<5	<22

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	35	300.7	19	174.3	54	239.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	10	85.9	8	73.4	18	79.9
Road Traffic	9	77.3	<5	<24	11	48.8
Suicide	<5	<32	5	45.9	8	35.5
Machinery	<5	<40	<5	<15	5	22.2
Struck by/Against	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	617.9	78	970.4	116	817.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	30	487.8	65	808.7	95	669.6
Road Traffic	0	-----	7	87.1	7	49.3
Not Specified	<5	<40	<5	<19	<5	<26
Poisoning	<5	<24	<5	<19	<5	<19
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	<5	<19	<5	<19

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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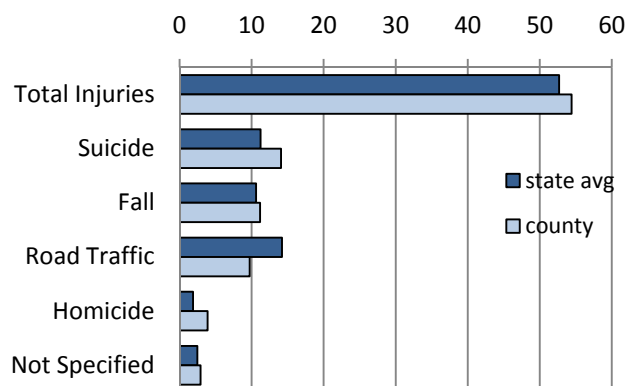
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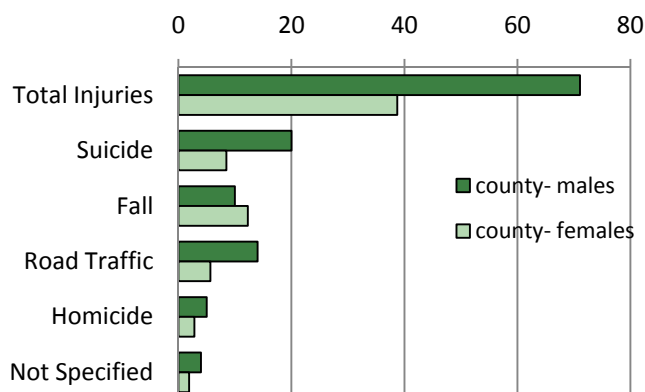


Des Moines County (2006 population = 40,885)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	337.8	20	322.1	42	330.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	107.5	8	128.8	15	117.9
Poisoning	<5	<69	<5	<72	8	62.9
Drowning	0	-----	<5	<56	<5	<29
Other Specified	<5	<38	<5	<24	<5	<29
Homicide	<5	<23	<5	<40	<5	<29

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	355.8	22	167.5	72	264.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	106.8	7	53.3	22	80.9
Road Traffic	10	71.2	<5	<36	14	51.5
Struck by/Against	10	71.2	<5	<13	11	40.5
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<34	<5	<21	6	22.1
Other Transport	<5	<34	<5	<13	5	18.4

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	95	708.2	68	527.6	163	619.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	21	156.5	18	139.7	39	148.3
Suicide	14	104.4	25	194.0	39	148.3
Fall	15	111.8	5	38.8	20	76.0
Unknown Intent	7	52.2	8	62.1	15	57.0
Other Transport	7	52.2	<5	<21	9	34.2

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Des Moines County (2006 population = 40,885)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	151	604.7	99	400.0	250	502.8
Leading Causes						
Suicide	24	96.1	31	125.2	55	110.6
Fall	26	104.1	21	84.8	47	94.5
Road Traffic	24	96.1	13	52.5	37	74.4
Unknown Intent	12	48.1	12	48.5	24	48.3
Homicide	16	64.1	<5	<12	18	36.2

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	126	460.0	127	456.5	253	458.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	46	167.9	67	240.8	113	204.7
Road Traffic	17	62.1	11	39.5	28	50.7
Suicide	5	18.3	16	57.5	21	38.0
Other Transport	10	36.5	5	18.0	15	27.2
Poisoning	7	25.6	7	25.2	14	25.4

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	179	1319.2	507	2408.9	686	1981.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	136	1002.3	450	2138.1	586	1692.9
Road Traffic	11	81.1	10	47.5	21	60.7
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	6	28.5	10	28.9
Not Specified	<5	<35	6	28.5	10	28.9
Poisoning	<5	<35	5	23.8	9	26.0

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

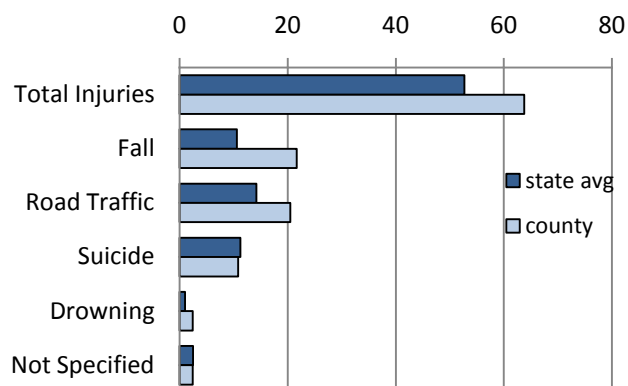
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

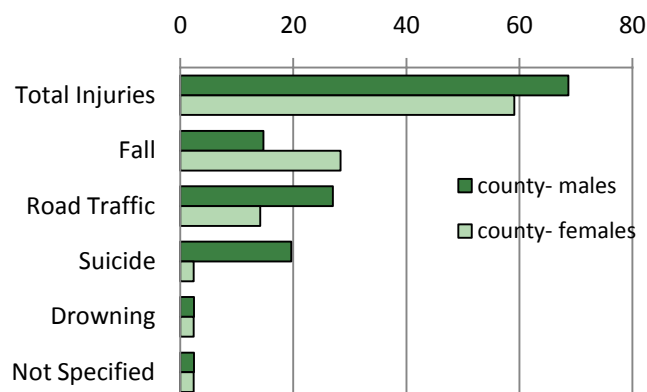


Dickinson County (2006 population = 16,924)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<58	<5	<63	<5	<56
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<63	<5	<33
Fire/Burn	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<33

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<70	<5	<74	6	63.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<27
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<17
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<17
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<17
Unknown Intent	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	160.4	16	341.2	24	248.1
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<89	10	213.3	14	144.7
Road Traffic	<5	<29	<5	<73	<5	<48
Fall	<5	<29	<5	<52	<5	<37
Poisoning	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Dickinson County (2006 population = 16,924)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	28	289.9	22	238.5	50	264.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	93.2	7	75.9	16	84.7
Suicide	6	62.1	10	108.4	16	84.7
Road Traffic	<5	<37	<5	<28	5	26.5
Other Specified	<5	<48	<5	<17	5	26.5
Other Transport	<5	<17	<5	<28	<5	<20

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	225.1	34	287.0	60	256.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	138.5	22	185.7	38	162.4
Road Traffic	<5	<32	5	42.2	8	34.2
Suicide	0	-----	6	50.7	6	25.6
Fire/Burn	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Other Transport	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	59	795.4	191	1930.3	250	1444.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	52	701.0	178	1798.9	230	1328.5
Road Traffic	<5	<34	<5	<26	<5	<28
Other Transport	<5	<21	<5	<37	<5	<28
Poisoning	<5	<34	<5	<16	<5	<22
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

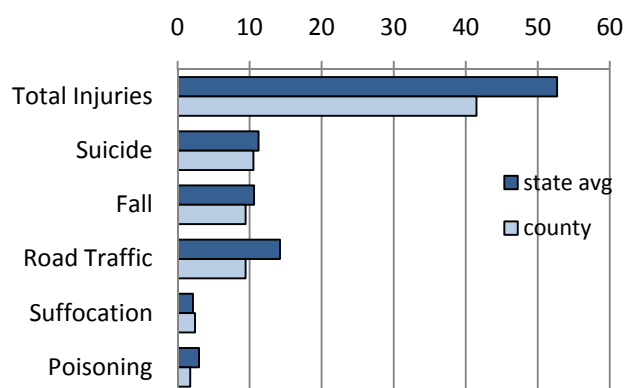
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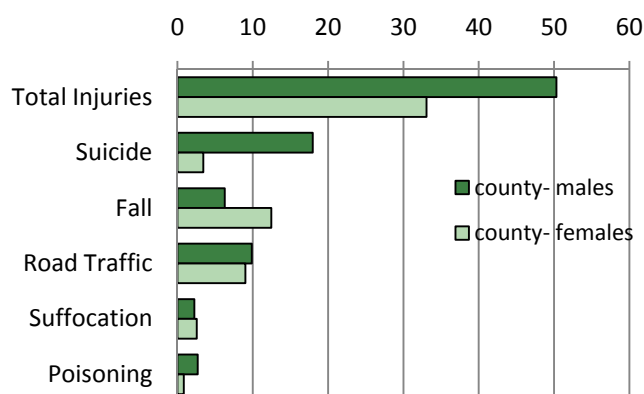


Dubuque County (2006 population = 92,384)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	137.9	9	62.5	30	101.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	46.0	<5	<26	10	33.7
Road Traffic	<5	<18	<5	<12	<5	<14
Poisoning	<5	<12	<5	<12	<5	<10
Suffocation	<5	<18	0	-----	<5	<10
Drowning	<5	<18	0	-----	<5	<10

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	48	149.9	34	111.9	82	131.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	50.0	17	55.9	33	52.9
Road Traffic	6	18.7	5	16.5	11	17.6
Other Pedal Cycle	6	18.7	<5	<10	8	12.8
Other Transport	<5	<16	<5	<7	5	8.0
Natural/Environmental	<5	<16	<5	<7	5	8.0

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	126	368.5	63	184.8	189	276.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	39	114.1	19	55.7	58	84.9
Suicide	17	49.7	19	55.7	36	52.7
Fall	14	40.9	12	35.2	26	38.1
Other Transport	11	32.2	<5	<15	15	22.0
Struck by/Against	13	38.0	<5	<6	14	20.5

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Dubuque County (2006 population = 92,384)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	190	325.0	83	146.6	273	237.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	56	95.8	19	33.6	75	65.2
Suicide	35	59.9	30	53.0	65	56.5
Road Traffic	35	59.9	16	28.3	51	44.3
Other Transport	12	20.5	7	12.4	19	16.5
Struck by/Against	8	13.7	<5	<6	10	8.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	154	277.1	129	227.8	283	252.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	72	129.6	68	120.1	140	124.8
Road Traffic	22	39.6	13	23.0	35	31.2
Suicide	10	18.0	17	30.0	27	24.1
Poisoning	<5	<10	7	12.4	11	9.8
Other Transport	5	9.0	6	10.6	11	9.8

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	203	748.2	535	1315.0	738	1088.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	152	560.3	491	1206.8	643	948.2
Road Traffic	17	62.7	21	51.6	38	56.0
Poisoning	8	29.5	<5	<10	11	16.2
Suicide	5	18.4	5	12.3	10	14.7
Fire/Burn	<5	<19	<5	<8	6	8.8

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

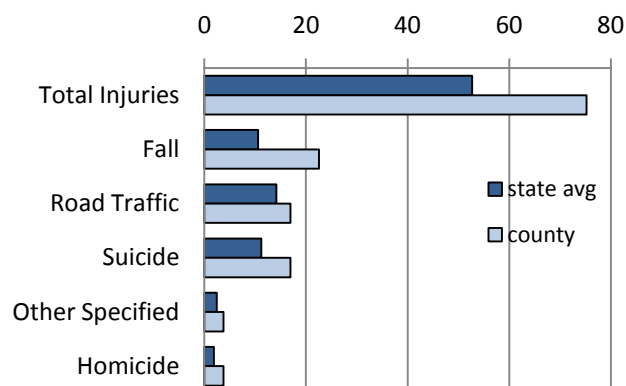
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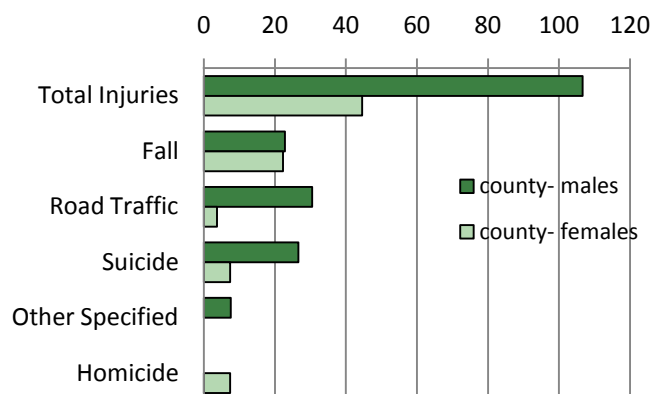


Emmet County (2006 population = 10,479)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<137	0	-----	<5	<74
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<42
Struck by/Against	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<42

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	250.6	5	125.8	16	191.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<78	<5	<85	6	71.7
Road Traffic	<5	<55	<5	<35	<5	<43
Fall	<5	<32	<5	<35	<5	<31
Poisoning	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<19
Struck by/Against	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Emmet County (2006 population = 10,479)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	178.1	14	255.0	25	214.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<40	<5	<63	5	42.9
Suicide	0	-----	5	91.1	5	42.9
Road Traffic	<5	<56	<5	<27	<5	<40
Machinery	<5	<56	0	-----	<5	<31
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<45	<5	<23

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	120.5	10	150.4	18	135.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<68	5	75.2	9	67.7
Poisoning	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<13
Other Transport	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Natural/Environmental	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	925.9	97	1614.5	135	1335.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	24	584.8	84	1398.1	108	1068.0
Road Traffic	<5	<107	<5	<41	6	59.3
Overexertion	0	-----	6	99.9	6	59.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	<5	<41	<5	<36
Poisoning	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<26

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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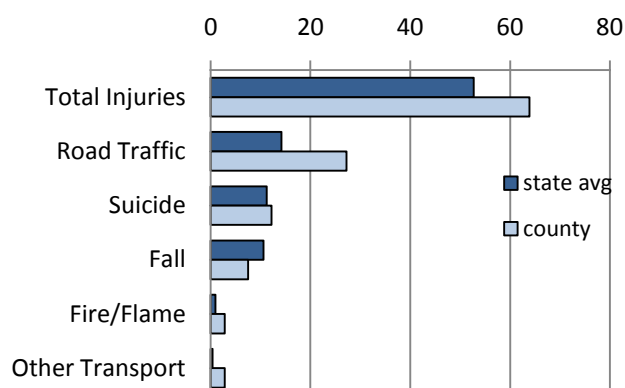
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

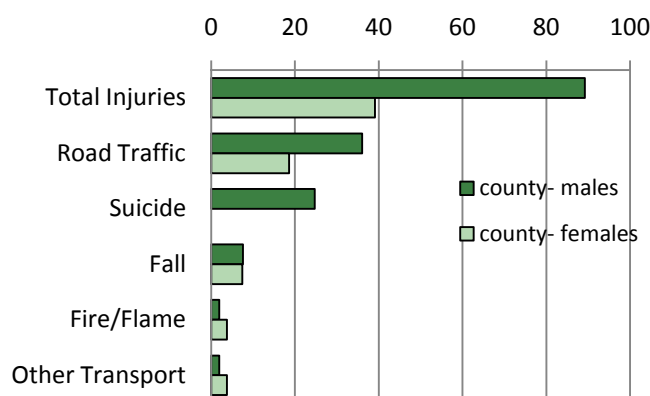


Fayette County (2006 population = 20,996)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	348.9	<5	<50	11	199.1
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<81	<5	<50	<5	<63
Homicide	<5	<81	0	-----	<5	<45
Road Traffic	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<26
Fall	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<26
Drowning	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<26

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	147.1	<5	<66	15	104.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<51	<5	<26
Fall	<5	<34	<5	<22	<5	<26
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<26
Poisoning	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	28	357.5	10	147.4	38	260.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	153.2	6	88.4	18	123.1
Fall	<5	<58	<5	<22	5	34.2
Suicide	<5	<58	<5	<22	5	34.2
Homicide	<5	<45	<5	<22	<5	<33
Machinery	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Fayette County (2006 population = 20,996)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	45	355.0	25	207.8	70	283.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	102.5	<5	<39	17	68.8
Fall	9	71.0	<5	<39	13	52.6
Suicide	<5	<29	10	83.1	13	52.6
Other Transport	<5	<29	<5	<14	<5	<20
Other Specified	<5	<29	<5	<14	<5	<20

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	52	386.5	35	263.6	87	325.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	133.8	18	135.6	36	134.7
Road Traffic	14	104.1	<5	<13	15	56.1
Suicide	<5	<13	7	52.7	8	29.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	<5	<13	5	18.7
Other Transport	<5	<35	<5	<13	5	18.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	66	788.7	192	1579.5	258	1257.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	47	561.7	173	1423.2	220	1071.9
Road Traffic	<5	<31	7	57.6	9	43.9
Overexertion	<5	<43	<5	<30	6	29.2
Not Specified	<5	<19	<5	<39	5	24.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<31	<5	<22	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

Technical notes

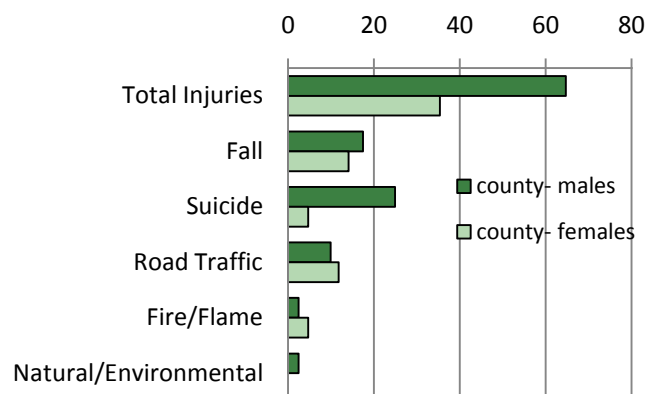
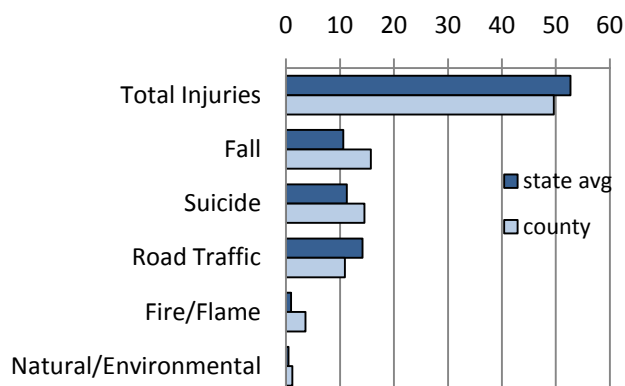
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Floyd County (2006 population = 16,441)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<136	<5	<139	6	124.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<95	<5	<55	<5	<71
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<30
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<30
Other Transport	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<30

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<43	<5	<83	6	53.9
Leading Causes						
Other Transport	<5	<43	<5	<27	<5	<33
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<46	<5	<24
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	252.9	<5	<90	17	168.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<67	<5	<49	5	49.5
Fall	<5	<67	0	-----	<5	<36
Suicide	<5	<28	<5	<49	<5	<36
Other Transport	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26
Fire/Burn	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Floyd County (2006 population = 16,441)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	229.5	8	83.1	30	156.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	62.6	<5	<27	8	41.6
Fall	6	62.6	0	-----	6	31.2
Other Transport	<5	<27	<5	<17	<5	<20
Fire/Burn	<5	<17	<5	<17	<5	<15
Struck by/Against	<5	<17	<5	<17	<5	<15

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	196.9	18	167.6	39	182.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	75.0	10	93.1	18	84.1
Suicide	<5	<34	<5	<25	5	23.4
Other Transport	<5	<15	<5	<25	<5	<18
Road Traffic	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14
Struck by/Against	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	49	746.5	135	1439.4	184	1154.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	25	380.9	124	1322.1	149	934.6
Road Traffic	6	91.4	<5	<49	10	62.7
Other Transport	<5	<69	<5	<17	5	31.4
Poisoning	<5	<23	<5	<38	<5	<30
Not Specified	<5	<38	<5	<17	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

Technical notes

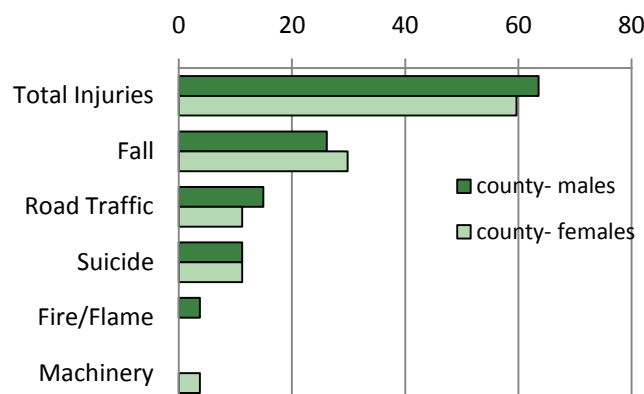
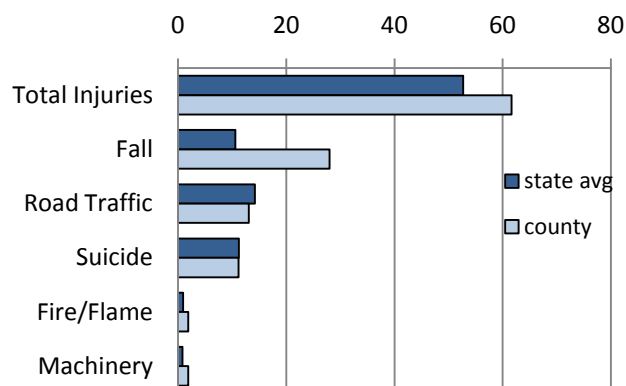
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Franklin County (2006 population = 10,708)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<138	<5	<221	5	161.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<85	<5	<44
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<85	<5	<44
Fall	<5	<77	0	-----	<5	<44
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<85	<5	<44
Not Specified	<5	<77	0	-----	<5	<44

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<124	<5	<101	7	102.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<96	<5	<41	<5	<66
Struck by/Against	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	141.0	8	249.6	13	192.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<39	<5	<105	<5	<67
Fall	<5	<39	<5	<42	<5	<37
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<73	<5	<37
Homicide	<5	<39	<5	<42	<5	<37
Struck by/Against	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Franklin County (2006 population = 10,708)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	213.3	5	86.7	19	154.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<38	<5	<60	5	40.5
Road Traffic	<5	<38	<5	<26	<5	<30
Poisoning	<5	<23	<5	<26	<5	<22
Fire/Burn	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<14
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<14

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	97.4	<5	<36	9	63.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<49	<5	<36	5	35.4
Machinery	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12
Overexertion	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12
Suicide	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12
Homicide	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	372.6	57	934.7	73	702.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	326.0	49	803.5	63	606.2
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<57	<5	<45
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<57	<5	<35
Fire/Burn	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<16
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<24	<5	<16

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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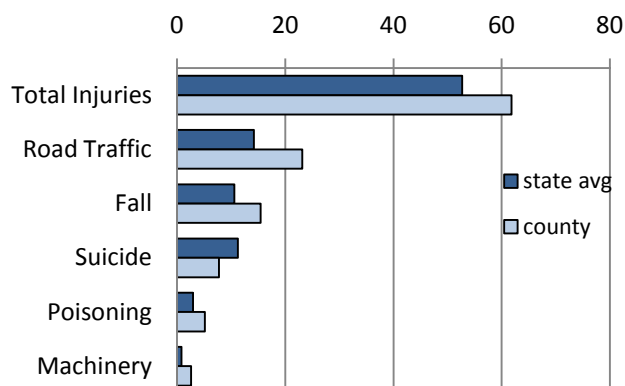
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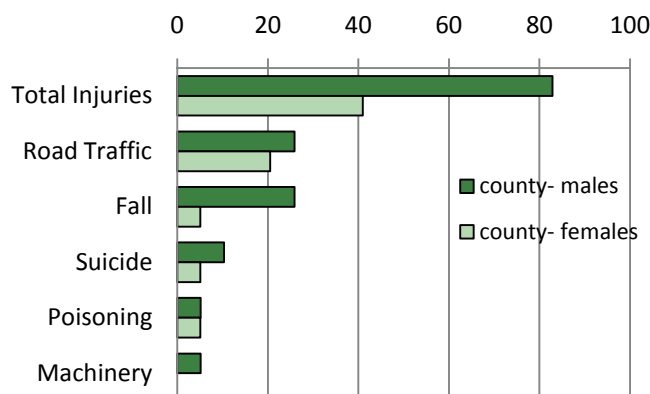


Fremont County (2006 population = 7,737)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<106	0	-----	<5	<61
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<106	0	-----	<5	<61

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<28
Leading Causes						
Other Specified	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<28

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<135	<5	<147	6	127.6
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<94	0	-----	<5	<52
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<102	<5	<52
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<58	<5	<30
Other Transport	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<30

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Fremont County (2006 population = 7,737)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	206.6	10	230.3	19	218.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<78	<5	<55	5	57.5
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<102	<5	<53
Homicide	<5	<55	<5	<32	<5	<41
Road Traffic	<5	<32	<5	<32	<5	<30
Machinery	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<18

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	278.8	7	135.9	22	208.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	92.9	<5	<67	8	76.0
Road Traffic	<5	<83	0	-----	<5	<44
Other Transport	<5	<46	<5	<47	<5	<44
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<47	<5	<25
Struck by/Against	<5	<27	0	-----	<5	<16

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	507.5	42	942.1	58	762.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	380.6	38	852.4	50	656.9
Road Traffic	<5	<43	<5	<54	<5	<47
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<54	<5	<33
Overexertion	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<33
Struck by/Against	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<20

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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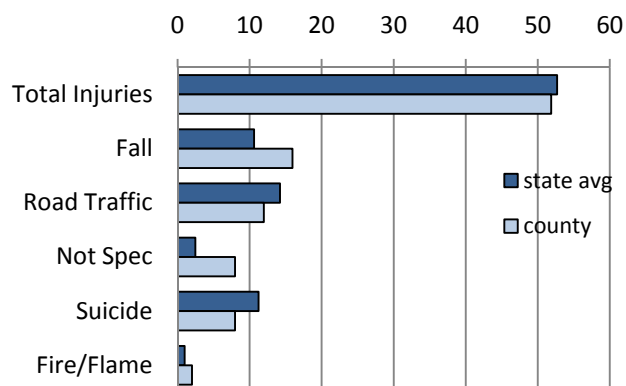
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- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

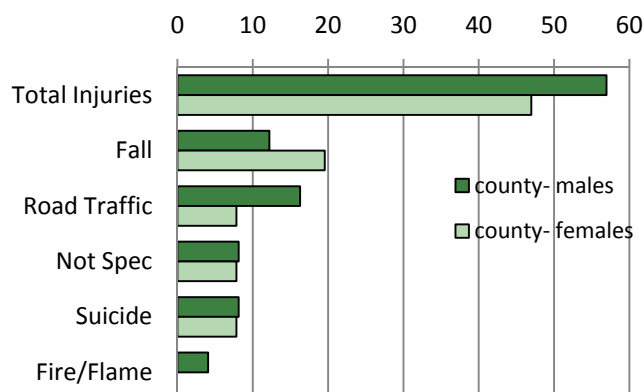


Greene County (2006 population = 9,809)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<91	0	-----	<5	<50
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<91	0	-----	<5	<50

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	192.0	<5	<75	9	133.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<93	0	-----	<5	<52
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<43	<5	<22
Fire/Burn	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<22
Struck by/Against	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	549.6	6	210.0	25	395.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	202.5	<5	<117	10	158.4
Suicide	<5	<126	<5	<82	6	95.0
Fall	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<55
Other Transport	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<55
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<47	<5	<24

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Greene County (2006 population = 9,809)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	23	414.3	16	292.1	39	353.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	8	144.1	<5	<81	12	108.8
Suicide	<5	<80	6	109.5	10	90.7
Fall	<5	<62	<5	<27	<5	<42
Other Transport	<5	<26	<5	<45	<5	<33
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<45	<5	<24

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	347.8	21	329.9	43	338.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	10	158.1	11	172.8	21	165.5
Road Traffic	6	94.8	5	78.6	11	86.7
Suicide	<5	<24	<5	<39	<5	<29
Natural/Environmental	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<21
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<13

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	896.0	112	1738.1	150	1403.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	31	731.0	92	1427.7	123	1151.1
Road Traffic	<5	<33	6	93.1	7	65.5
Not Specified	<5	<57	5	77.6	7	65.5
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<70	5	46.8
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<25

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

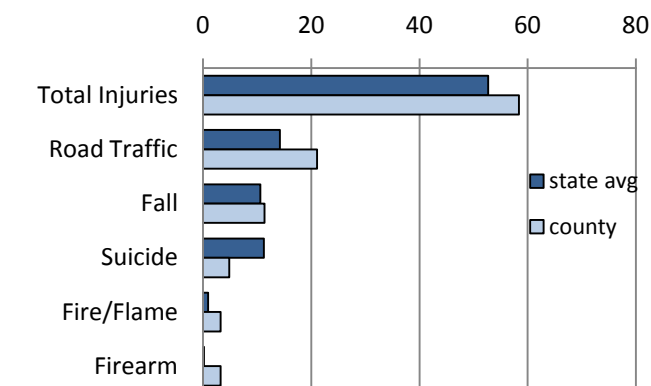
Technical notes

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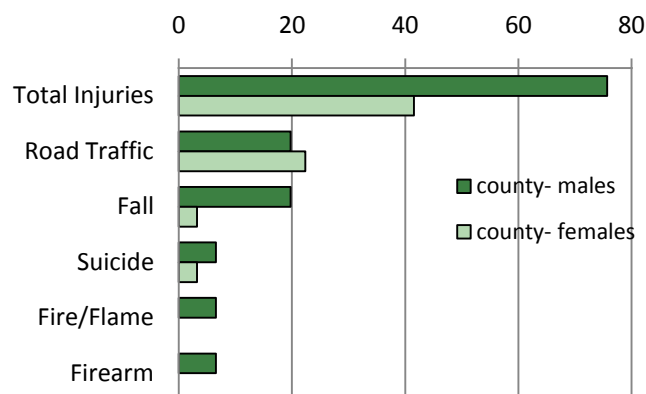


Grundy County (2006 population = 12,320)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<274	0	-----	<5	<140
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<145	0	-----	<5	<76
Fire/Burn	<5	<80	0	-----	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<80	0	-----	<5	<43

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	146.5	5	127.0	11	137.0
Leading Causes						
Other Trans	<5	<59	<5	<86	5	62.3
Fall	<5	<83	0	-----	<5	<44
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<19
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<19
Other Specified	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	504.9	10	253.0	32	385.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	206.6	5	126.5	14	168.5
Fall	<5	<55	<5	<60	<5	<55
Suicide	<5	<32	<5	<60	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31
Overexertion	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Grundy County (2006 population = 12,320)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	305.0	18	260.8	40	283.4
Leading Causes						
Suicide	5	69.3	7	101.4	12	85.0
Road Traffic	9	124.8	<5	<36	11	77.9
Fall	6	83.2	<5	<51	9	63.8
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<12
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<12

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	29	344.3	25	306.1	54	325.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	166.2	17	208.2	31	186.8
Road Traffic	6	71.2	<5	<31	8	48.2
Machinery	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<29
Suicide	<5	<31	<5	<31	<5	<29
Other Transport	<5	<31	<5	<19	<5	<23

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	56	1181.9	192	2834.8	248	2154.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	45	949.8	182	2687.1	227	1972.0
Road Traffic	<5	<93	<5	<37	6	52.1
Other Transport	<5	<30	<5	<52	<5	<41
Struck by/Against	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<32
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<23

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

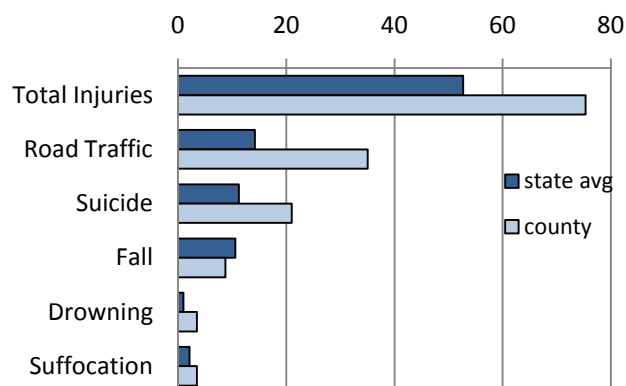
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

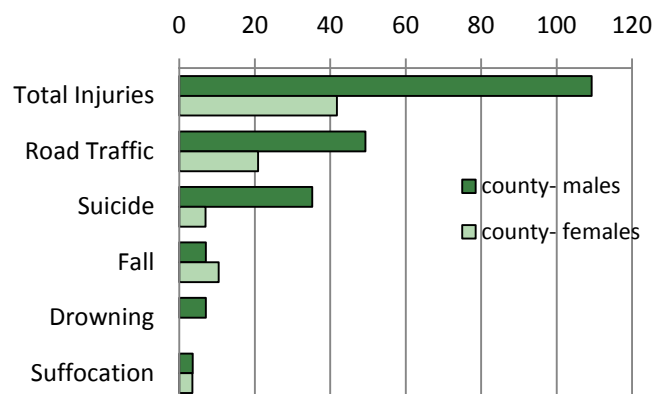


Guthrie County (2006 population = 11,344)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<192	0	-----	<5	<102
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<41
Fire/Burn	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<41
Machinery	<5	<74	0	-----	<5	<41

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	133.4	5	150.3	10	141.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<64	<5	<71	<5	<64
Other Trans	<5	<37	<5	<41	<5	<36
Natural/Environmental	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<36
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	721.5	11	335.7	36	534.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	375.2	<5	<133	17	252.2
Suicide	0	-----	6	183.1	6	89.0
Struck by/Against	5	144.3	0	-----	5	74.2
Other Trans	<5	<39	<5	<41	<5	<37
Fire/Burn	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Guthrie County (2006 population = 11,344)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	463.0	17	250.8	50	359.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	8	112.2	<5	<52	11	79.1
Suicide	6	84.2	5	73.8	11	79.1
Fall	<5	<35	5	73.8	7	50.3
Fire/Burn	<5	<63	<5	<22	5	36.0
Other Transport	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	32	415.7	19	255.4	51	336.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	77.9	8	107.5	14	92.5
Road Traffic	10	129.9	<5	<48	13	85.9
Other Transport	5	65.0	<5	<21	6	39.6
Suicide	<5	<20	<5	<61	5	33.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<46	<5	<21	<5	<31

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	45	972.8	103	1638.6	148	1356.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	38	821.4	91	1447.7	129	1182.2
Road Traffic	<5	<52	5	79.5	7	64.1
Not Specified	<5	<31	<5	<71	5	45.8
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<40	<5	<24
Struck by/Against	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

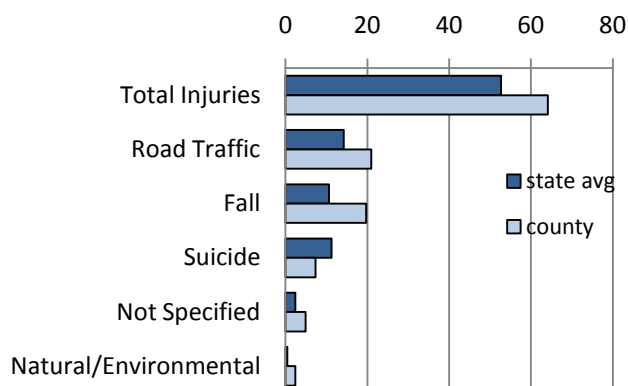
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

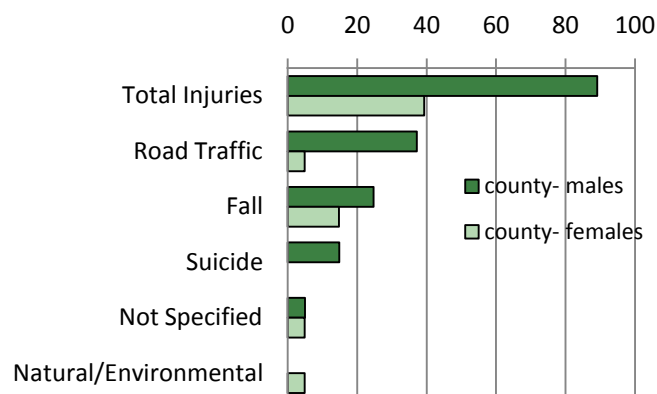


Hamilton County (2006 population = 16,087)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	403.6	<5	<97	12	246.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<134	0	-----	<5	<71
Cut/Pierce	<5	<53	<5	<55	<5	<50
Struck by/Against	<5	<53	<5	<55	<5	<50
Road Traffic	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<29
Poisoning	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<29

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	158.1	<5	<66	12	109.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<61	<5	<28	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<43	<5	<47	<5	<43
Poisoning	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Struck by/Against	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	582.4	20	420.5	51	506.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<65	11	231.3	14	138.9
Road Traffic	8	150.3	5	105.1	13	129.0
Other Transport	6	112.7	0	-----	6	59.5
Poisoning	<5	<27	<5	<51	<5	<36
Fall	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<36

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Hamilton County (2006 population = 16,087)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	51	487.9	34	333.3	85	411.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	114.8	10	98.0	22	106.5
Fall	10	95.7	7	68.6	17	82.3
Suicide	6	57.4	8	78.4	14	67.8
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<36	7	33.9
Other Transport	5	47.8	<5	<16	6	29.0

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	390.4	28	281.3	68	336.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	175.7	13	130.6	31	153.5
Road Traffic	8	78.1	<5	<36	11	54.5
Suicide	<5	<16	6	60.3	7	34.7
Other Transport	<5	<26	<5	<26	<5	<24
Poisoning	<5	<26	<5	<16	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	59	952.2	176	2137.0	235	1628.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	44	710.1	157	1906.3	201	1392.7
Road Traffic	<5	<72	5	60.7	9	62.4
Poisoning	<5	<40	<5	<55	6	41.6
Machinery	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<33
Not Specified	<5	<24	<5	<43	<5	<33

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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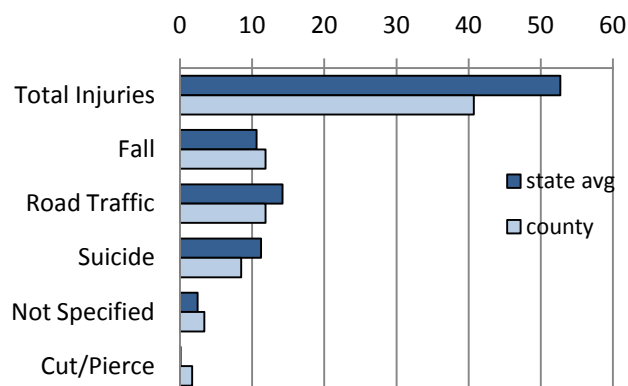
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

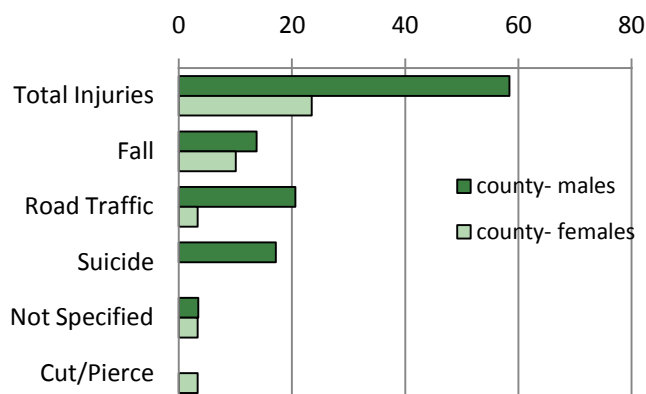


Hancock County (2006 population = 11,680)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<78	<5	<152	<5	<109
Leading Causes						
Fall	0	-----	<5	<84	<5	<44
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<84	<5	<44
Not Specified	<5	<78	0	-----	<5	<44

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<35	<5	<109	5	62.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<35	<5	<60	<5	<44
Fall	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<19
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<35	<5	<19

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	202.2	9	237.0	17	219.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<111	6	158.0	10	128.9
Other Transport	<5	<35	<5	<36	<5	<33
Fall	0	-----	<5	<36	<5	<20
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<36	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Hancock County (2006 population = 11,680)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	246.8	<5	<69	21	156.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	87.1	<5	<38	8	59.5
Road Traffic	<5	<51	<5	<23	<5	<35
Poisoning	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Suicide	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<13

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	195.2	11	143.7	27	170.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	61.0	<5	<59	9	56.8
Road Traffic	5	61.0	<5	<46	8	50.5
Not Specified	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<33	<5	<18
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<20	<5	<11

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	293.7	37	584.2	50	464.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	180.7	34	536.9	42	390.3
Road Traffic	<5	<32	<5	<24	<5	<25
Not Specified	<5	<32	<5	<24	<5	<25
Poisoning	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<15

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

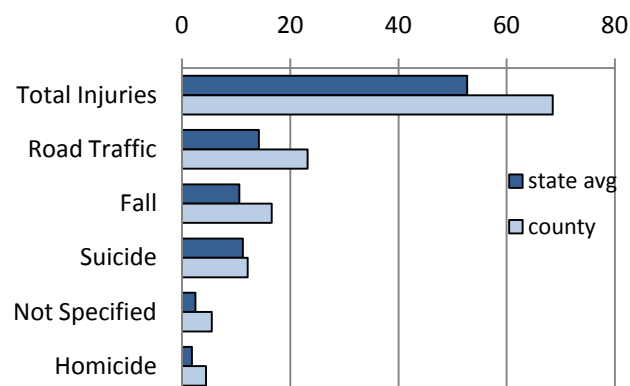
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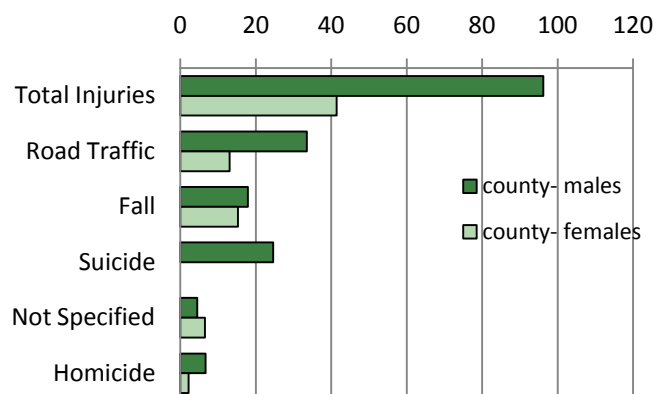


Hardin County (2006 population = 17,791)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<167	<5	<128	7	135.1
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<51	<5	<51	<5	<47
Fall	<5	<90	0	-----	<5	<47
Road Traffic	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<28
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<51	<5	<28
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<51	<5	<28

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	249.4	6	109.5	20	180.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	89.1	<5	<27	6	54.1
Road Traffic	<5	<44	<5	<27	<5	<33
Fire/Burn	<5	<62	0	-----	<5	<33
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<26	<5	<45	<5	<33
Other Transport	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<24

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	30	385.7	15	263.6	45	334.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	128.6	<5	<43	12	89.1
Suicide	<5	<46	7	123.0	10	74.2
Struck by/Against	5	64.3	<5	<43	7	52.0
Other Transport	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<28
Fall	<5	<20	<5	<26	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Hardin County (2006 population = 17,791)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	43	439.1	16	168.5	59	305.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	14	143.0	5	52.7	19	98.5
Suicide	<5	<37	6	63.2	9	46.7
Other Transport	7	71.5	<5	<17	8	41.5
Fire/Burn	6	61.3	0	-----	6	31.1
Fall	<5	<37	<5	<17	<5	<25

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	433.0	35	305.2	85	369.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	23	199.2	22	191.8	45	195.5
Road Traffic	9	77.9	5	43.6	14	60.8
Other Transport	5	43.3	<5	<23	7	30.4
Other Specified	<5	<40	<5	<15	5	21.7
Machinery	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<17

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	107	1449.7	250	2254.1	357	1932.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	83	1124.5	228	2055.7	311	1683.6
Road Traffic	5	67.7	<5	<42	9	48.7
Overexertion	<5	<48	5	45.1	8	43.3
Not Specified	<5	<21	5	45.1	6	32.5
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	<5	<24	<5	<26

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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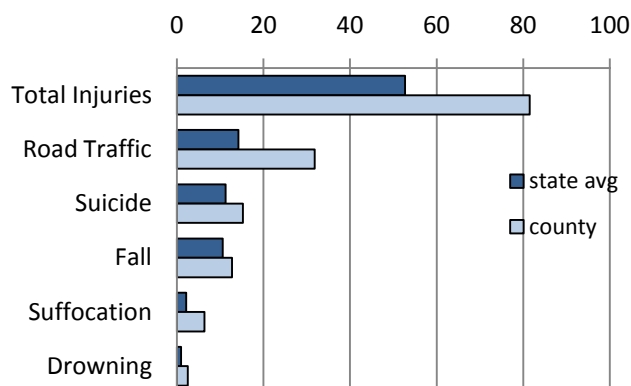
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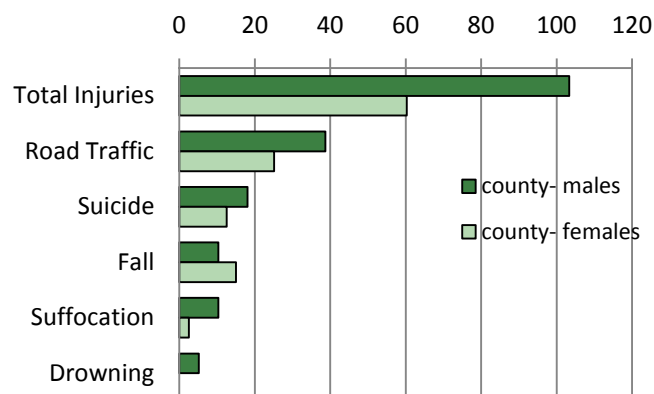


Harrison County (2006 population = 15,745)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<33
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<33

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<78	<5	<85	8	72.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<26	<5	<47	<5	<33
Road Traffic	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<28	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<28	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	301.5	11	231.1	27	268.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	131.9	<5	<51	9	89.4
Suicide	0	-----	6	126.1	6	59.6
Fall	<5	<65	<5	<51	5	49.7
Other Trans	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<46	0	-----	<5	<26

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Harrison County (2006 population = 15,745)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	216.7	25	256.5	47	236.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	69.0	<5	<47	11	55.3
Fall	<5	<46	7	71.8	11	55.3
Suicide	<5	<36	5	51.3	8	40.2
Poisoning	<5	<26	<5	<17	<5	<19
Other Transport	<5	<26	<5	<17	<5	<19

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	252.1	36	361.3	61	306.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	121.0	23	230.8	35	176.1
Road Traffic	6	60.5	<5	<26	8	40.2
Poisoning	<5	<16	<5	<36	<5	<25
Suicide	<5	<16	<5	<36	<5	<25
Not Specified	<5	<16	<5	<26	<5	<19

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	54	991.4	153	1917.5	207	1541.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	42	771.1	139	1742.1	181	1348.1
Road Traffic	0	-----	5	62.7	5	37.2
Poisoning	<5	<45	<5	<32	<5	<35
Natural/Environmental	<5	<82	0	-----	<5	<35
Machinery	<5	<45	0	-----	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

Technical notes

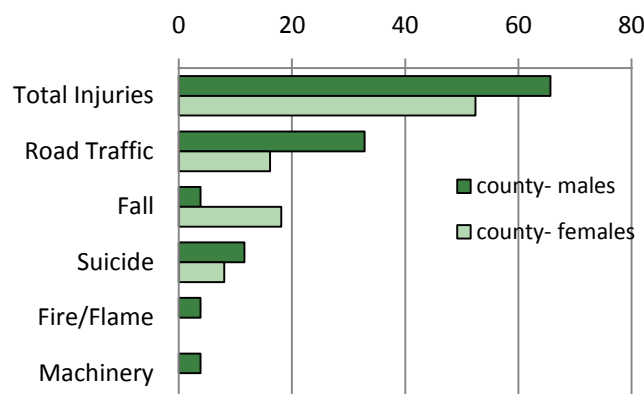
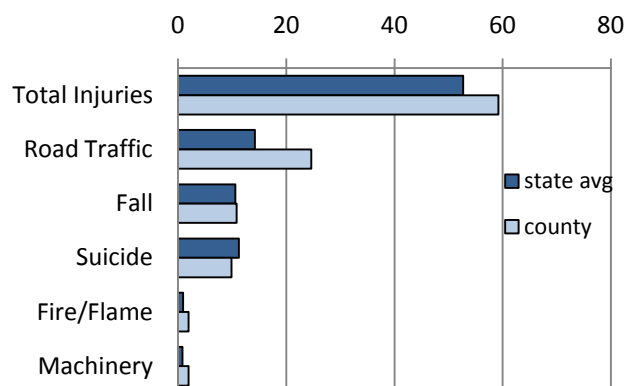
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Henry County (2006 population = 20,405)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<140	<5	<155	8	135.5
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<43	<5	<83	<5	<59
Fall	<5	<108	0	-----	<5	<59
Drowning	0	-----	<5	<48	<5	<25
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<48	<5	<25

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	258.8	12	185.2	29	222.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<69	<5	<54	7	53.6
Other Transport	<5	<53	<5	<39	5	38.3
Road Traffic	<5	<38	<5	<39	<5	<36
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<36
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	<5	<23	<5	<21

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	49	625.9	28	444.7	77	545.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	153.3	9	142.9	21	148.7
Suicide	6	76.6	13	206.4	19	134.5
Other Transport	8	102.2	0	-----	8	56.6
Struck by/Against	7	89.4	0	-----	7	49.6
Fall	6	76.6	0	-----	6	42.5

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Henry County (2006 population = 20,405)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	42	273.9	39	302.5	81	287.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	11	71.7	11	85.3	22	77.9
Road Traffic	10	65.2	9	69.8	19	67.3
Fall	7	45.7	9	69.8	16	56.7
Other Transport	<5	<31	<5	<21	6	21.3
Homicide	<5	<25	<5	<21	5	17.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	43	333.2	49	401.0	92	366.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	21	162.7	16	130.9	37	147.3
Road Traffic	<5	<21	10	81.8	12	47.8
Other Transport	5	38.7	<5	<38	9	35.8
Suicide	<5	<21	6	49.1	8	31.8
Natural/Environmental	<5	<13	<5	<30	<5	<20

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	56	933.0	202	2260.5	258	1727.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	39	649.8	173	1936.0	212	1419.2
Not Specified	<5	<75	12	134.3	16	107.1
Road Traffic	<5	<58	8	89.5	11	73.6
Overexertion	<5	<58	<5	<29	5	33.5
Poisoning	<5	<41	<5	<29	<5	<32

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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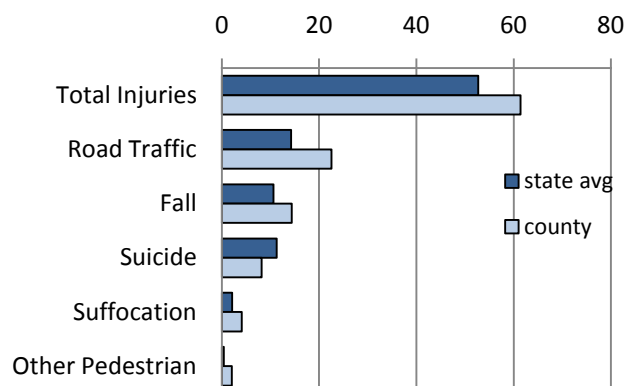
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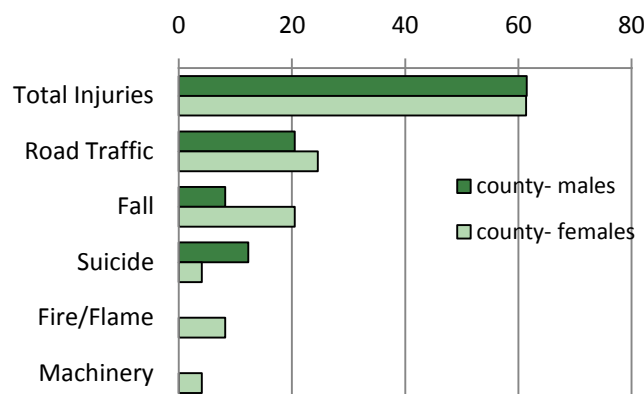


Howard County (2006 population = 9,677)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<47
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<47

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<37
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Transport	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<105	<5	<46	<5	<74
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<42	<5	<46	<5	<41
Struck by/Against	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
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Homicide and assault

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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Howard County (2006 population = 9,677)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<73	0	-----	<5	<40
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Fire/Burn	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Other Transport	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Other Specified	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	98.7	<5	<43	8	67.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<41	<5	<25	<5	<31
Road Traffic	<5	<24	<5	<25	<5	<23
Poisoning	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Natural/Environmental	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	489.1	20	363.5	40	417.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	13	317.9	18	327.2	31	323.2
Poisoning	<5	<34	<5	<27	<5	<27
Overexertion	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<27
Road Traffic	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<17
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

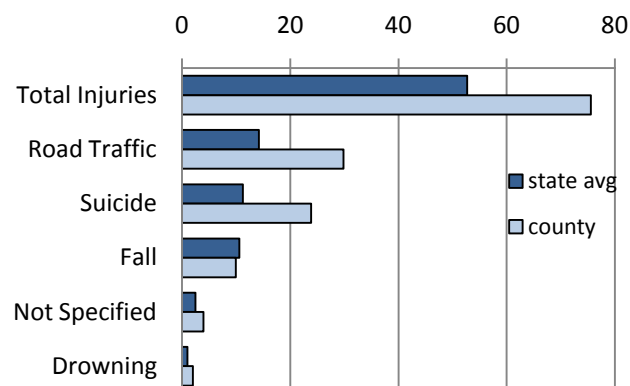
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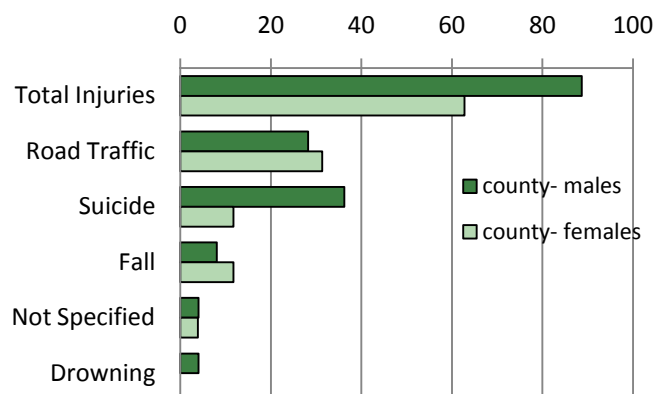


Humboldt County (2006 population = 9,975)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	571.4	<5	<85	9	314.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<231	<5	<85	<5	<152
Road Traffic	<5	<159	0	-----	<5	<82
Struck by/Against	<5	<159	0	-----	<5	<82
Overexertion	<5	<88	0	-----	<5	<47

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	276.8	<5	<80	11	178.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<134	<5	<46	5	81.0
Other Transport	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<40
Road Traffic	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24
Other Specified	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	580.4	<5	<104	24	350.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<93	<5	<73	5	72.9
Road Traffic	<5	<121	0	-----	<5	<66
Struck by/Against	<5	<93	0	-----	<5	<51
Other Transport	<5	<93	0	-----	<5	<51
Overexertion	<5	<66	<5	<42	<5	<51

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Humboldt County (2006 population = 9,975)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	28	510.9	14	264.9	42	390.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	182.4	5	94.6	15	139.3
Fall	5	91.2	<5	<84	9	83.6
Suicide	<5	<45	<5	<65	5	46.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<81	0	-----	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<63	<5	<27	<5	<43

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	265.3	23	352.3	41	308.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	132.7	10	153.2	19	142.7
Road Traffic	<5	<52	6	91.9	9	67.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<52	<5	<23	<5	<35
Natural/Environmental	<5	<22	<5	<54	<5	<35
Cut/Pierce	<5	<22	<5	<23	<5	<20

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	39	911.2	89	1468.9	128	1238.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	33	771.0	83	1369.9	116	1122.0
Road Traffic	<5	<56	<5	<41	<5	<45
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<41	<5	<35
Fire/Burn	<5	<33	<5	<24	<5	<25
Machinery	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<16

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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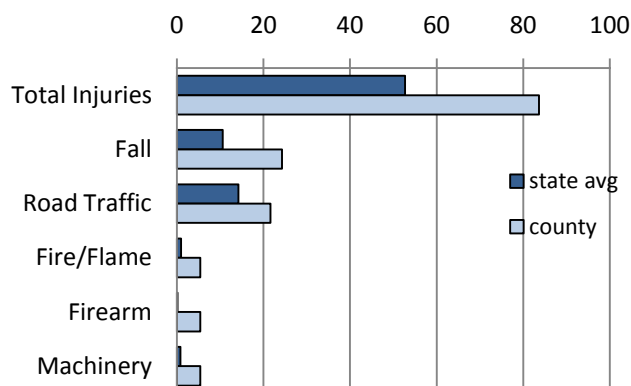
Technical notes

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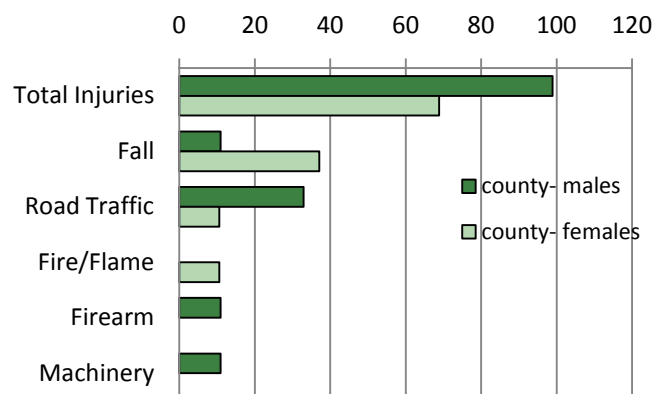


Ida County (2006 population = 7,180)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<216	<5	<223	<5	<213
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<216	<5	<121	<5	<163
Fall	0	-----	<5	<121	<5	<64

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<95	<5	<54	<5	<71
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<30
Struck by/Against	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<30
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<54	<5	<30

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	282.9	<5	<201	11	238.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<134	<5	<107	5	108.5
Suicide	<5	<53	<5	<107	<5	<74
Struck by/Against	<5	<93	0	-----	<5	<53
Other Transport	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<31

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Ida County (2006 population = 7,180)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	370.2	19	478.0	34	423.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<108	<5	<60	6	74.7
Suicide	<5	<34	5	125.8	6	74.7
Poisoning	0	-----	5	125.8	5	62.3
Fall	<5	<34	<5	<85	<5	<57
Other Specified	<5	<59	<5	<35	<5	<44

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	424.6	13	274.7	34	351.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	141.5	8	169.0	15	155.0
Road Traffic	<5	<69	<5	<51	5	51.7
Fire/Burn	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<37
Cut/Pierce	<5	<29	<5	<51	<5	<37
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	<5	<30	<5	<27

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	1219.9	102	2201.6	142	1794.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	31	945.4	92	1985.8	123	1554.6
Overexertion	<5	<72	<5	<52	<5	<58
Not Specified	<5	<41	<5	<74	<5	<58
Road Traffic	<5	<41	<5	<52	<5	<45
Natural/Environmental	<5	<41	<5	<52	<5	<45

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
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- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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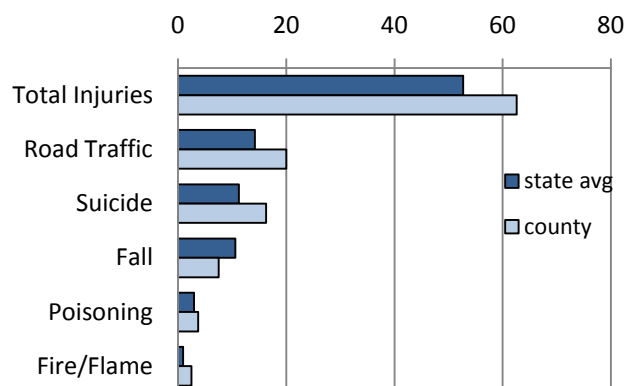
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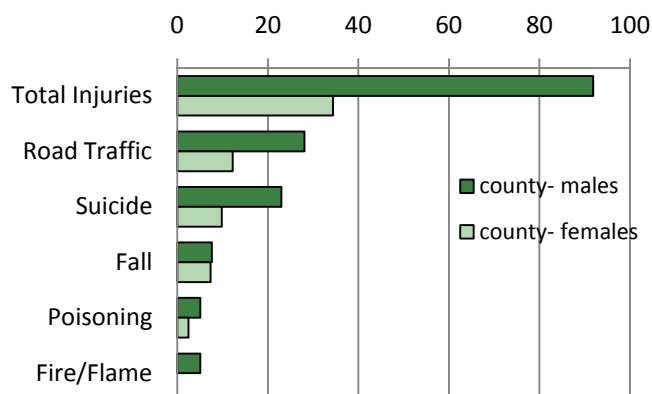


Iowa County (2006 population = 16,140)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<140	<5	<102	5	108.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<58	<5	<31
Firearm	0	-----	<5	<58	<5	<31
Fire/Burn	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31
Other Specified	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31
Homicide	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	102.5	9	157.6	15	129.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<42	<5	<78	6	51.9
Fall	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<43	<5	<23
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<25	<5	<26	<5	<23
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<26	<5	<14

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	30	612.0	11	219.5	41	413.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	183.6	6	119.7	15	151.3
Fall	9	183.6	<5	<29	10	100.9
Other Transport	<5	<90	<5	<29	5	50.4
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<69	<5	<37
Struck by/Against	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<26

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
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Homicide and assault

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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Iowa County (2006 population = 16,140)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	44	429.2	40	395.4	84	412.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	16	156.1	10	98.8	26	127.7
Suicide	<5	<35	14	138.4	17	83.5
Fall	5	48.8	5	49.4	10	49.1
Other Transport	6	58.5	<5	<46	10	49.1
Struck by/Against	5	48.8	<5	<16	6	29.5

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	48	470.3	15	156.0	63	317.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	156.8	7	72.8	23	116.0
Road Traffic	11	107.8	<5	<48	15	75.7
Struck by/Against	5	49.0	<5	<17	6	30.3
Other Transport	5	49.0	0	-----	5	25.2
Suicide	<5	<45	<5	<17	5	25.2

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	60	1070.3	152	1892.2	212	1554.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	36	642.2	135	1680.6	171	1253.8
Road Traffic	6	107.0	6	74.7	12	88.0
Fire/Burn	<5	<62	<5	<19	<5	<35
Cut/Pierce	<5	<80	0	-----	<5	<35
Natural/Environmental	<5	<62	<5	<19	<5	<35

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
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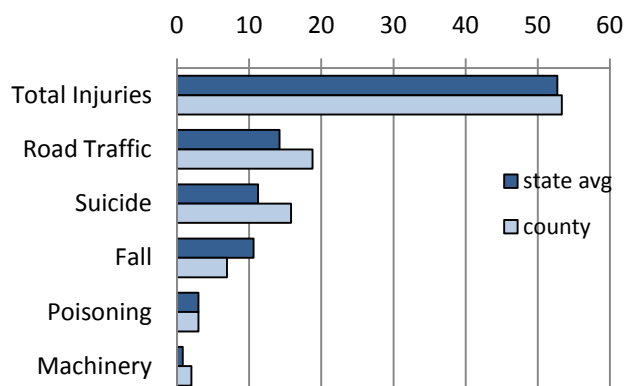
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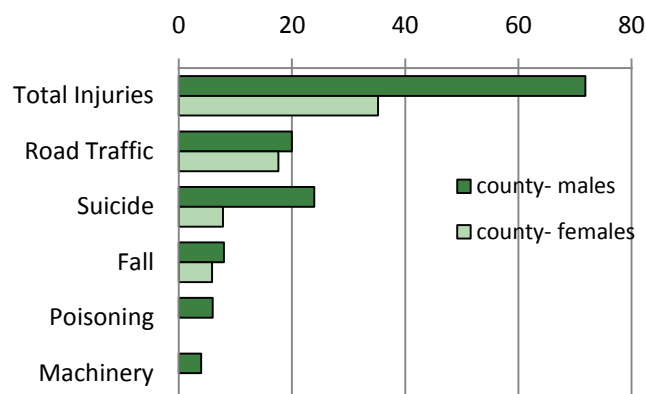


Jackson County (2006 population = 20,290)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<82	<5	<49	<5	<63
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<49	<5	<26
Other Specified	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<26
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<26

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	282.9	7	104.1	27	195.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	84.9	<5	<67	10	72.5
Road Traffic	5	70.7	0	-----	5	36.2
Other Transport	<5	<50	<5	<22	<5	<34
Struck by/Against	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<27
Other Specified	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<20

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	593.0	22	356.6	62	480.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	16	237.2	9	145.9	25	193.6
Suicide	5	74.1	9	145.9	14	108.4
Other Transport	<5	<67	<5	<24	5	38.7
Fall	<5	<52	<5	<24	<5	<36
Homicide	<5	<52	<5	<24	<5	<36

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

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Homicide and assault

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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Jackson County (2006 population = 20,290)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	57	449.3	15	122.8	72	289.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	21	165.5	<5	<22	23	92.4
Fall	15	118.2	<5	<38	19	76.3
Suicide	<5	<29	<5	<38	7	28.1
Homicide	<5	<37	<5	<14	5	20.1
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	42	319.2	33	251.5	75	285.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	18	136.8	26	198.1	44	167.4
Road Traffic	5	38.0	<5	<21	7	26.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<19
Machinery	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<19
Other Transport	<5	<28	<5	<13	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	75	987.9	153	1499.6	228	1281.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	59	777.1	137	1342.7	196	1101.4
Road Traffic	9	118.5	5	49.0	14	78.7
Poisoning	5	65.9	<5	<16	6	33.7
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<26	<5	<16
Not Specified	<5	<20	<5	<16	<5	<16

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

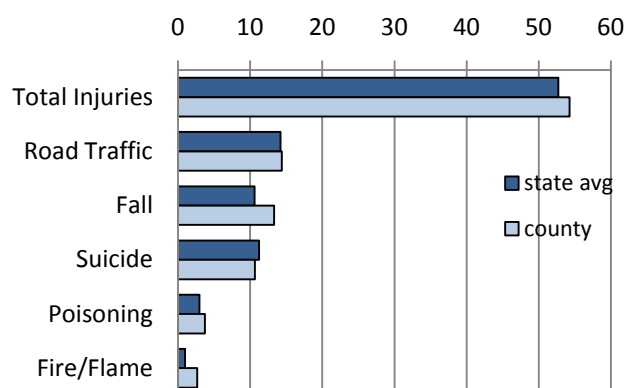
Technical notes

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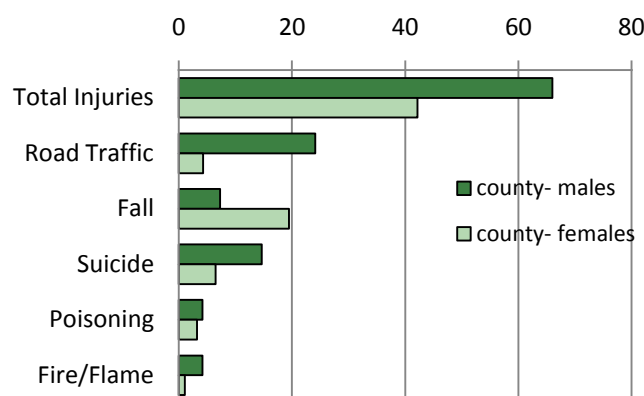


Jasper County (2006 population = 37,409)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	202.9	7	130.7	19	168.6
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<76	<5	<83	8	71.0
Fall	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<32
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15
Suffocation	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<15
Drowning	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	235.9	15	126.4	46	183.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	53.3	5	42.1	12	48.0
Road Traffic	7	53.3	<5	<39	11	44.0
Fire/Burn	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16
Struck by/Against	<5	<21	<5	<14	<5	<16
Other Transport	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	67	558.8	36	344.6	103	459.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	21	175.2	11	105.3	32	142.6
Suicide	10	83.4	20	191.5	30	133.7
Fall	10	83.4	<5	<35	13	57.9
Poisoning	6	50.0	0	-----	6	26.7
Other Transport	5	41.7	0	-----	5	22.3

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Jasper County (2006 population = 37,409)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	132	478.6	71	295.4	203	393.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	33	119.7	39	162.2	72	139.5
Road Traffic	24	87.0	9	37.4	33	63.9
Fall	19	68.9	5	20.8	24	46.5
Poisoning	9	32.6	6	25.0	15	29.1
Other Transport	12	43.5	<5	<8	13	25.2

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	95	390.0	91	387.3	186	388.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	26	106.7	42	178.8	68	142.1
Suicide	7	28.7	19	80.9	26	54.3
Road Traffic	14	57.5	6	25.5	20	41.8
Other Transport	7	28.7	5	21.3	12	25.1
Poisoning	5	20.5	<5	<17	8	16.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	126	1010.7	372	2160.9	498	1677.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	83	665.8	323	1876.3	406	1367.9
Road Traffic	20	160.4	13	75.5	33	111.2
Poisoning	8	64.2	9	52.3	17	57.3
Overexertion	<5	<14	11	63.9	12	40.4
Other Transport	<5	<30	<5	<22	6	20.2

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

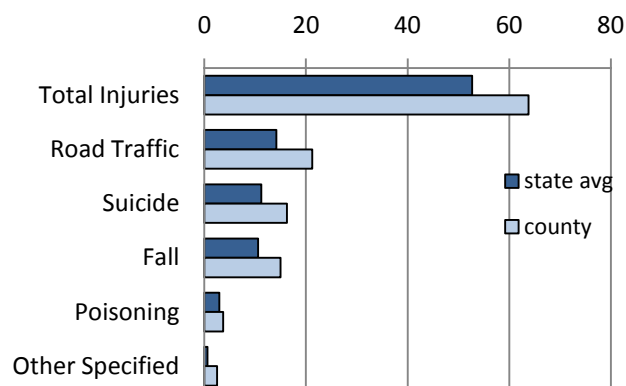
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

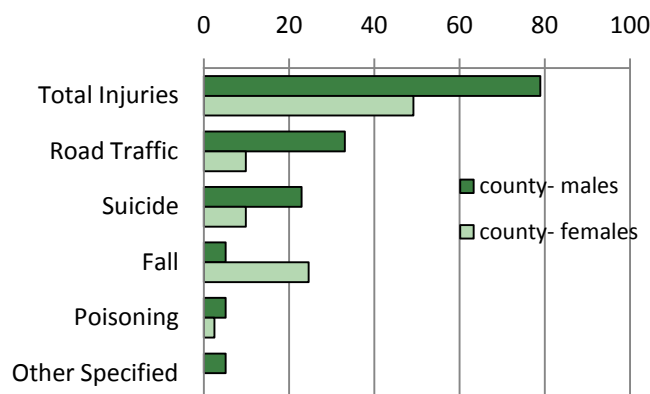


Jefferson County (2006 population = 15,945)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<163	<5	<227	7	180.2
Leading Causes						
Not Spec	<5	<64	<5	<68	<5	<61
Road Traffic	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<36
Fall	0	-----	<5	<68	<5	<36
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<68	<5	<36
Other Specified	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<36

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	227.6	7	147.0	18	187.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	8	165.6	<5	<72	11	114.6
Fall	0	-----	<5	<30	<5	<17
Fire/Burn	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<17
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<17
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<30	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	554.8	9	165.1	40	362.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	14	250.5	<5	<82	18	163.0
Suicide	6	107.4	<5	<82	10	90.6
Fall	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<24
Other Transport	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<24
Firearm	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Jefferson County (2006 population = 15,945)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	427.0	29	328.3	67	377.8
Leading Causes						
Suicide	7	78.7	16	181.1	23	129.7
Fall	12	134.8	<5	<52	16	90.2
Road Traffic	9	101.1	6	67.9	15	84.6
Fire/Burn	<5	<29	<5	<18	<5	<22
Other Transport	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	281.3	28	211.9	66	247.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	10	74.0	10	75.7	20	74.8
Road Traffic	11	81.4	6	45.4	17	63.6
Suicide	<5	<13	6	45.4	7	26.2
Other Transport	5	37.0	<5	<13	6	22.5
Struck by/Against	<5	<28	<5	<13	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	812.5	121	1851.0	157	1431.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	28	631.9	104	1590.9	132	1203.5
Road Traffic	<5	<32	10	153.0	11	100.3
Overexertion	<5	<32	<5	<69	5	45.6
Natural/Environmental	<5	<32	<5	<23	<5	<24
Other Specified	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

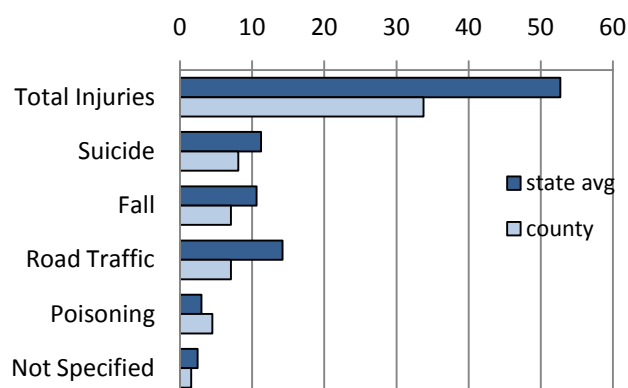
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

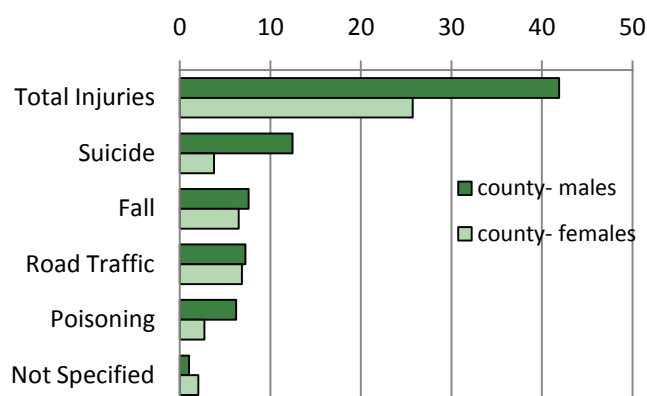


Johnson County (2006 population= 118,038)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	121.6	20	113.9	42	117.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	66.3	7	39.9	19	53.3
Homicide	<5	<16	<5	<22	5	14.0
Suffocation	<5	<21	<5	<10	<5	<15
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<12
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<12

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	37	112.8	36	117.9	73	115.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	36.6	13	42.6	25	39.5
Road Traffic	11	33.5	<5	<17	15	23.7
Suicide	0	-----	8	26.2	8	12.6
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<16	<5	<7	5	7.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<10	<5	<10	<5	<9

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	176	251.9	179	241.3	355	246.4
Leading Causes						
Suicide	35	50.1	91	122.7	126	87.5
Road Traffic	43	61.5	38	51.2	81	56.2
Fall	26	37.2	14	18.9	40	27.8
Homicide	18	25.8	<5	<5	20	13.9
Poisoning	9	12.9	9	12.1	18	12.5

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Johnson County (2006 population= 118,038)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	248	273.9	224	269.8	472	271.9
Leading Causes						
Suicide	65	71.8	115	138.5	180	103.7
Fall	61	67.4	36	43.4	97	55.9
Road Traffic	48	53.0	20	24.1	68	39.2
Poisoning	9	9.9	17	20.5	26	15.0
Homicide	15	16.6	<5	<7	19	10.9

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	216	370.4	165	276.0	381	322.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	81	138.9	78	130.5	159	134.6
Road Traffic	35	60.0	23	38.5	58	49.1
Suicide	27	46.3	20	33.5	47	39.8
Poisoning	10	17.2	15	25.1	25	21.2
Other Pedal Cycle	17	29.2	0	-----	17	14.4

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	176	914.3	440	1657.9	616	1345.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	130	675.3	386	1454.5	516	1126.9
Road Traffic	11	57.1	14	52.8	25	54.6
Poisoning	<5	<25	13	49.0	17	37.1
Overexertion	7	36.4	<5	<19	11	24.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<20	<5	<19	7	15.3

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

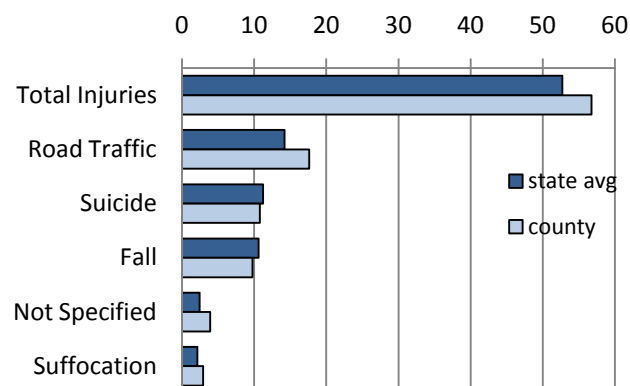
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

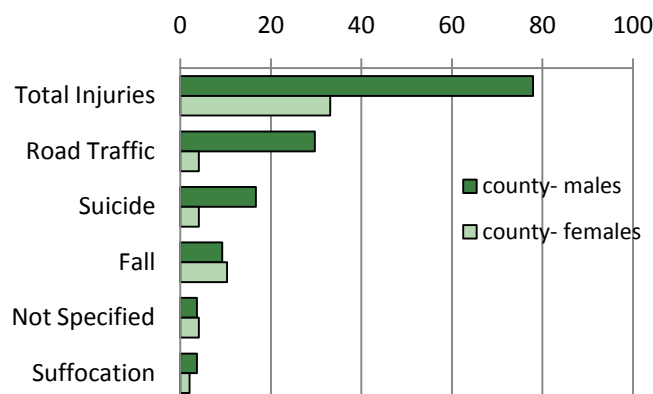


Jones County (2006 population= 20,505)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<119	<5	<91	5	93.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<47	<5	<52	<5	<46
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<27
Struck by/Against	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<27
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<47	0	-----	<5	<27

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	167.7	6	95.0	17	132.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<38	<5	<39	<5	<37
Fall	<5	<53	<5	<24	<5	<37
Other Transport	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<37
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<21
Poisoning	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	442.2	20	330.4	54	393.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	195.1	11	181.7	26	189.2
Suicide	<5	<59	<5	<74	8	58.2
Struck by/Against	5	65.0	0	-----	5	36.4
Fall	<5	<33	<5	<25	<5	<27
Other Transport	<5	<33	<5	<25	<5	<27

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Jones County (2006 population= 20,505)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	47	282.4	22	186.3	69	242.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	11	66.1	5	42.4	16	56.2
Suicide	<5	<23	10	84.7	13	45.7
Other Transport	6	36.0	<5	<31	9	31.6
Fall	7	42.1	0	-----	7	24.6
Fire/Burn	6	36.0	<5	<14	7	24.6

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	47	349.1	34	278.8	81	315.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	21	156.0	18	147.6	39	152.0
Road Traffic	7	52.0	6	49.2	13	50.7
Suicide	<5	<28	<5	<30	6	23.4
Poisoning	<5	<13	<5	<30	<5	<19
Fire/Burn	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	81	1202.1	158	1687.3	239	1484.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	66	979.5	146	1559.2	212	1316.6
Road Traffic	6	89.0	<5	<49	10	62.1
Poisoning	<5	<52	<5	<28	5	31.1
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<28	<5	<17
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

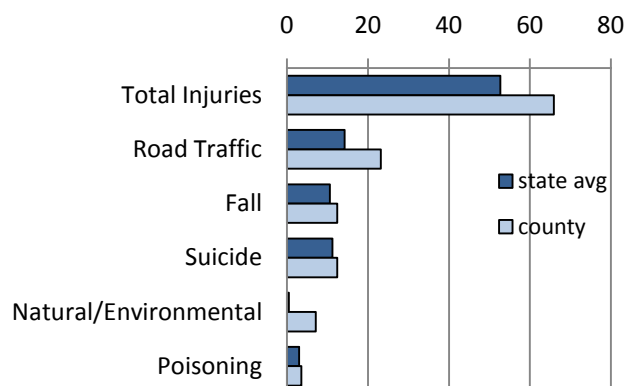
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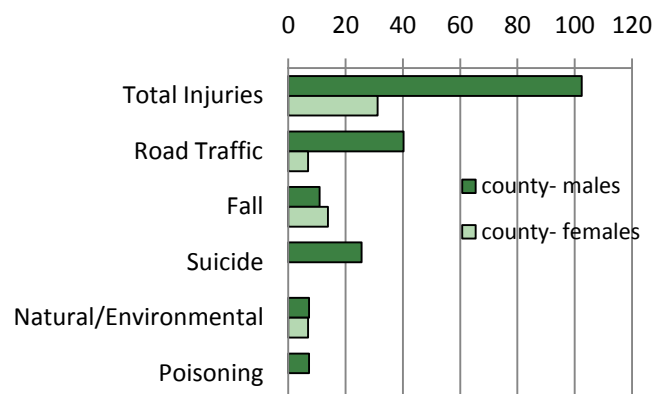


Keokuk County (2006 population = 11,081)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<129	0	-----	<5	<70
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<40
Not Elsewhere Class.	<5	<72	0	-----	<5	<40

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	292.6	<5	<86	14	182.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<117	0	-----	<5	<59
Other Transport	<5	<63	<5	<61	<5	<59
Other Specified	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<33
Road Traffic	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	598.2	15	458.9	37	532.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	190.3	11	336.5	18	259.1
Other Transport	5	135.9	0	-----	5	72.0
Suicide	<5	<37	<5	<133	5	72.0
Fall	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<36
Poisoning	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Keokuk County (2006 population = 11,081)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	48	733.5	17	251.5	65	488.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	229.2	<5	<37	17	127.8
Suicide	8	122.2	8	118.3	16	120.3
Fall	9	137.5	<5	<67	13	97.7
Struck by/Against	5	76.4	<5	<22	6	45.1
Other Transport	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<28

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	457.5	24	347.1	57	403.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	138.6	9	130.2	19	134.5
Fall	5	69.3	10	144.6	15	106.2
Poisoning	<5	<49	<5	<36	5	35.4
Struck by/Against	5	69.3	0	-----	5	35.4
Machinery	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	45	1026.7	131	2067.2	176	1641.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	31	707.3	111	1751.6	142	1324.6
Road Traffic	<5	<32	11	173.6	12	111.9
Other Transport	5	114.1	0	-----	5	46.6
Poisoning	<5	<32	<5	<55	<5	<43
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<34

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

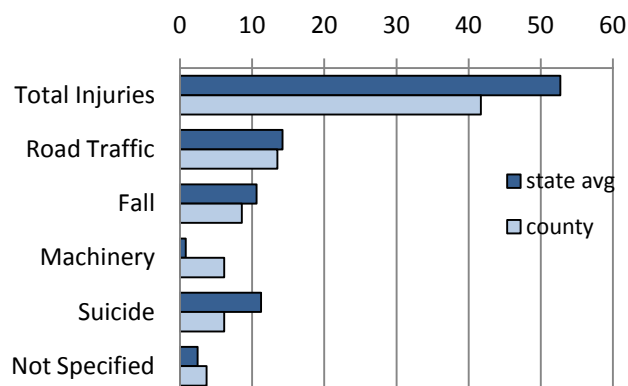
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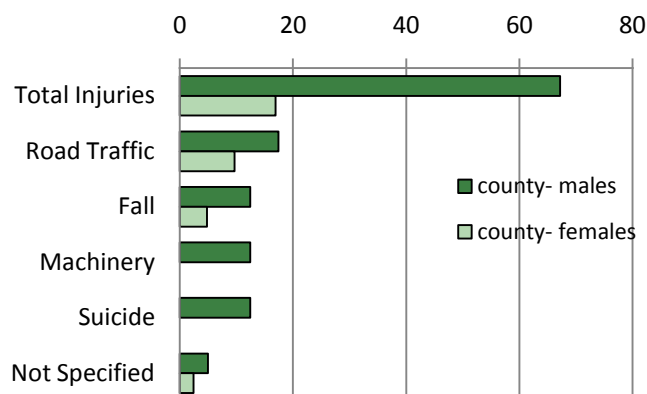


Kossuth County (2006 population = 16,011)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<108	<5	<57
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<61	<5	<33
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<61	<5	<33

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<66	<5	<27	<5	<43
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<15
Struck by/Against	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<15
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15
Other Transport	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	215.1	10	206.3	22	211.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	89.6	<5	<50	7	67.1
Suicide	<5	<44	<5	<71	5	48.0
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<91	<5	<44
Other Transport	<5	<44	<5	<30	<5	<35
Firearm	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<16

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Kossuth County (2006 population = 16,011)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	183.2	7	84.2	23	134.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	57.2	<5	<43	8	46.9
Poisoning	<5	<41	<5	<19	<5	<28
Suicide	<5	<18	<5	<31	<5	<22
Struck by/Against	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<16
Other Specified	<5	<18	<5	<19	<5	<16

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	106.0	17	154.7	29	130.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<41	6	54.6	10	44.8
Road Traffic	<5	<24	6	54.6	8	35.9
Poisoning	<5	<15	<5	<24	<5	<18
Overexertion	<5	<24	<5	<15	<5	<18
Other Transport	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	29	400.6	71	736.8	100	592.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	17	234.8	57	591.5	74	438.5
Road Traffic	<5	<63	<5	<27	6	35.6
Poisoning	<5	<35	<5	<48	6	35.6
Overexertion	<5	<35	<5	<48	6	35.6
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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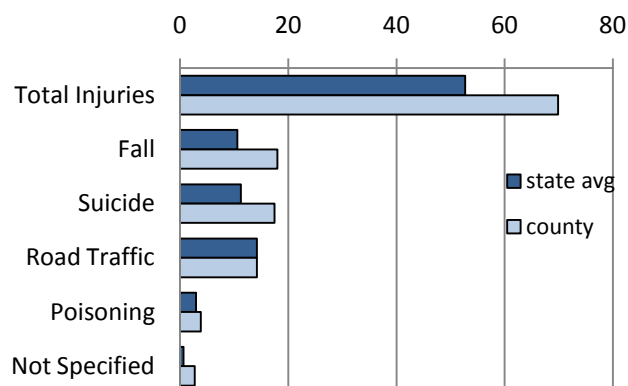
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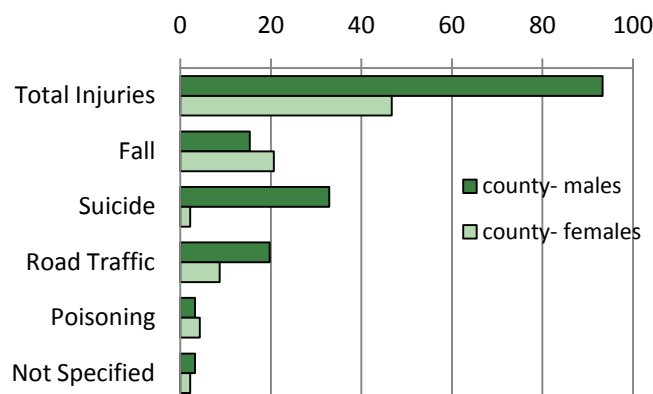


Lee County (2006 population = 36,338)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	237.8	13	249.6	25	243.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	99.1	<5	<66	8	78.0
Poisoning	<5	<29	<5	<85	5	48.8
Road Traffic	<5	<29	<5	<47	<5	<35
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	<5	<28	<5	<26
Not Specified	<5	<29	<5	<28	<5	<26

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	30	250.4	17	143.6	47	197.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	10	83.5	6	50.7	16	67.2
Other Transport	7	58.4	<5	<14	8	33.6
Suicide	0	-----	6	50.7	6	25.2
Struck by/Against	5	41.7	0	-----	5	21.0
Road Traffic	<5	<22	<5	<14	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	89	734.7	50	461.3	139	605.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	20	165.1	12	110.7	32	139.4
Suicide	12	99.1	20	184.5	32	139.4
Fall	13	107.3	7	64.6	20	87.1
Poisoning	5	41.3	6	55.4	11	47.9
Homicide	9	74.3	<5	<15	10	43.6

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Lee County (2006 population = 36,338)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	160	681.3	110	515.9	270	602.6
Leading Causes						
Suicide	23	97.9	57	267.4	80	178.6
Road Traffic	32	136.3	12	56.3	44	98.2
Fall	23	97.9	9	42.2	32	71.4
Poisoning	8	34.1	10	46.9	18	40.2
Homicide	16	68.1	<5	<14	18	40.2

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	130	496.3	134	537.3	264	516.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	45	171.8	60	240.6	105	205.4
Suicide	13	49.6	36	144.4	49	95.8
Road Traffic	16	61.1	8	32.1	24	46.9
Struck by/Against	10	38.2	<5	<12	12	23.5
Poisoning	6	22.9	5	20.0	11	21.5

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	160	1298.3	412	2295.6	572	1889.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	124	1006.2	371	2067.2	495	1635.2
Road Traffic	9	73.0	12	66.9	21	69.4
Overexertion	<5	<22	9	50.1	11	36.3
Fire/Burn	5	40.6	<5	<21	8	26.4
Poisoning	<5	<38	<5	<21	7	23.1

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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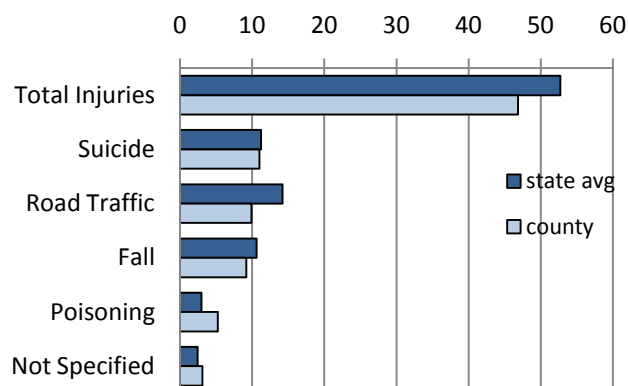
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

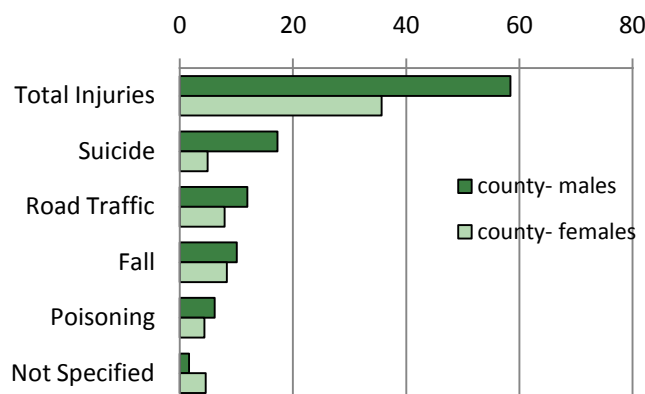


Linn County (2006 population = 201,853)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	66	187.9	34	101.8	100	145.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	23	65.5	9	26.9	32	46.7
Poisoning	13	37.0	10	29.9	23	33.6
Homicide	8	22.8	0	-----	8	11.7
Road Traffic	<5	<12	<5	<15	7	10.2
Fire/Burn	5	14.2	<5	<6	6	8.8

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	102	145.2	54	80.4	156	113.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	34	48.4	17	25.3	51	37.1
Other Pedal Cycle	16	22.8	<5	<5	18	13.1
Struck by/Against	11	15.7	6	8.9	17	12.4
Road Traffic	11	15.7	<5	<8	15	10.9
Suicide	<5	<8	11	16.4	15	10.9

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	256	380.1	206	306.2	462	343.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	53	78.7	118	175.4	171	127.0
Road Traffic	62	92.1	38	56.5	100	74.3
Fall	33	49.0	15	22.3	48	35.7
Unknown Intent	21	31.2	13	19.3	34	25.3
Homicide	23	34.2	<5	<8	27	20.1

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Linn County (2006 population = 201,853)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	513	357.8	393	275.3	906	316.6
Leading Causes						
Suicide	129	90.0	197	138.0	326	113.9
Fall	103	71.8	53	37.1	156	54.5
Road Traffic	87	60.7	40	28.0	127	44.4
Unknown Intent	38	26.5	20	14.0	58	20.3
Homicide	36	25.1	11	7.7	47	16.4

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	422	356.8	373	306.9	795	331.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	155	131.0	172	141.5	327	136.4
Suicide	74	62.6	98	80.6	172	71.7
Road Traffic	61	51.6	35	28.8	96	40.0
Poisoning	13	11.0	20	16.5	33	13.8
Other Transport	14	11.8	6	4.9	20	8.3

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	556	1079.6	1,335	1840.7	1,891	1524.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	459	891.2	1,210	1668.4	1,669	1345.7
Road Traffic	30	58.3	48	66.2	78	62.9
Poisoning	17	33.0	19	26.2	36	29.0
Struck by/Against	9	17.5	12	16.5	21	16.9
Not Specified	7	13.6	10	13.8	17	13.7

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

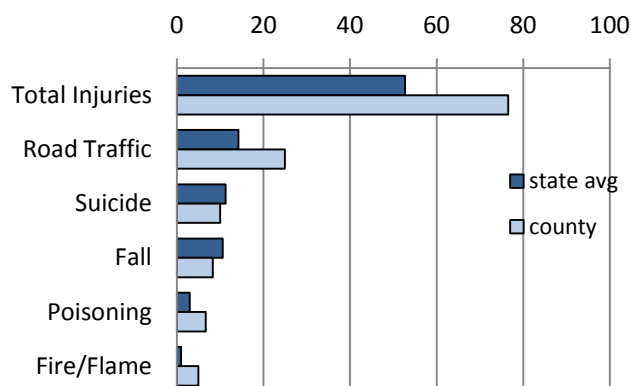
Technical notes

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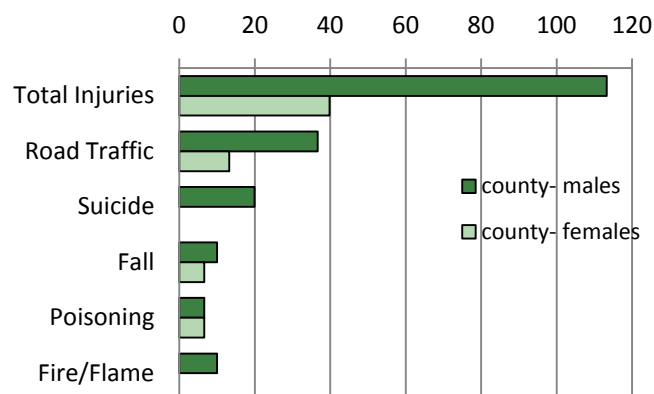


Louisa County (2006 population = 11,858)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	225.8	<5	<120	7	170.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<149	0	-----	<5	<83
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<67	<5	<34
Machinery	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<34
Other Pedestrian	0	-----	<5	<67	<5	<34
Homicide	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<34

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	348.8	<5	<100	20	221.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	109.0	<5	<54	7	77.6
Road Traffic	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Struck by/Against	<5	<75	0	-----	<5	<40
Other Transport	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<29
Fire/Burn	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	794.3	10	266.2	41	535.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	14	358.7	<5	<37	15	195.8
Fall	5	128.1	<5	<63	7	91.4
Other Transport	<5	<87	<5	<37	<5	<59
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<117	<5	<59
Struck by/Against	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<33

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Louisa County (2006 population = 11,858)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	41	505.3	24	302.1	65	404.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	160.2	13	163.6	26	161.9
Fall	6	73.9	<5	<57	10	62.3
Other Transport	7	86.3	0	-----	7	43.6
Suicide	6	73.9	<5	<20	7	43.6
Fire/Burn	<5	<32	<5	<20	<5	<24

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	39	521.8	22	307.5	61	417.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	13	173.9	12	167.7	25	170.9
Road Traffic	9	120.4	<5	<21	10	68.4
Suicide	<5	<21	<5	<63	5	34.2
Machinery	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<32
Not Specified	<5	<47	<5	<21	<5	<32

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	42	1127.5	104	2110.4	146	1687.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	22	590.6	98	1988.6	120	1386.8
Road Traffic	<5	<118	<5	<70	7	80.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<118	<5	<29	5	57.8
Overexertion	<5	<64	<5	<29	<5	<41
Other Specified	<5	<91	0	-----	<5	<41

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

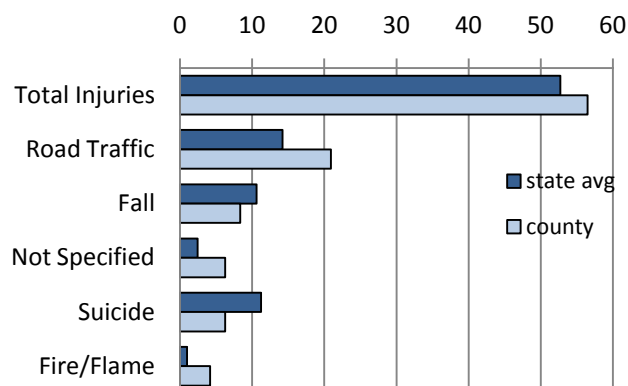
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

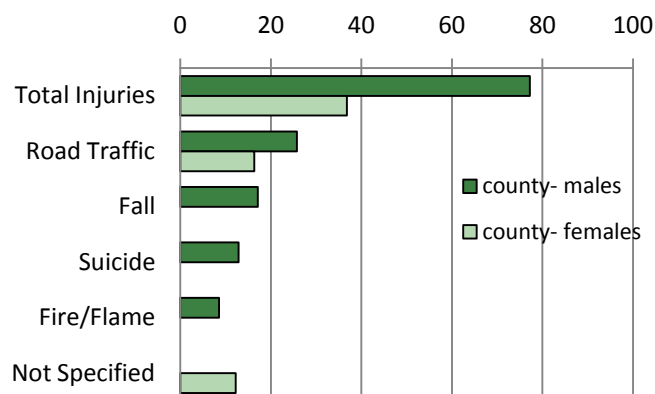


Lucas County (2006 population = 9,543)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<90	0	-----	<5	<49
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<90	0	-----	<5	<49

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	176.1	<5	<106	9	136.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<40	<5	<74	<5	<53
Fall	<5	<99	0	-----	<5	<53
Fire/Burn	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<23
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<43	<5	<23
Other Specified	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<23

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	469.3	9	299.2	24	386.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<136	<5	<45	5	80.6
Suicide	<5	<74	<5	<111	5	80.6
Other Transport	<5	<105	0	-----	<5	<56
Other Specified	<5	<105	0	-----	<5	<56
Fall	0	-----	<5	<78	<5	<40

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Lucas County (2006 population = 9,543)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	30	501.0	11	187.7	41	346.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	116.9	5	85.3	12	101.3
Suicide	<5	<75	<5	<59	7	59.1
Other Transport	<5	<75	<5	<25	5	42.2
Fall	<5	<58	<5	<25	<5	<39
Machinery	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<31

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	360.2	17	286.7	38	323.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	102.9	11	185.5	17	144.6
Road Traffic	<5	<42	<5	<42	<5	<40
Other Transport	<5	<60	<5	<25	<5	<40
Suicide	<5	<60	<5	<25	<5	<40
Struck by/Against	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<31

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	43	1221.9	108	2075.7	151	1731.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	30	852.5	94	1806.7	124	1421.7
Road Traffic	<5	<124	<5	<66	7	80.3
Overexertion	<5	<39	<5	<66	<5	<53
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<66	<5	<41
Natural/Environmental	<5	<96	0	-----	<5	<41

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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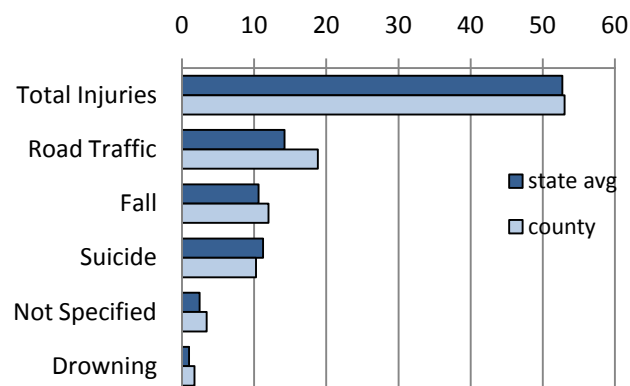
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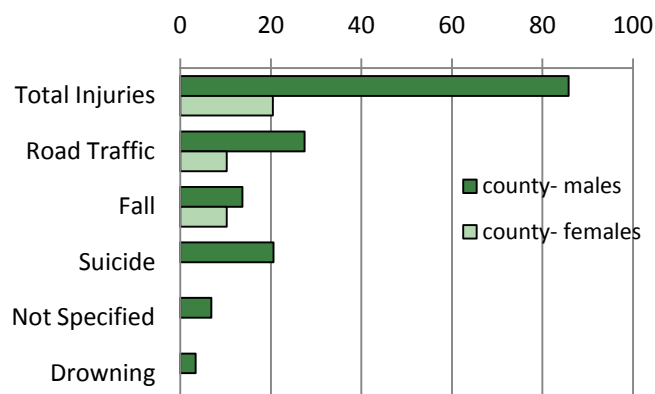


Lyon County (2006 population = 11,636)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<82	0	-----	<5	<45
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<33
Road Traffic	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Lyon County (2006 population = 11,636)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<36	<5	<22	<5	<27
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<13
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<22	<5	<13
Struck by/Against	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<13

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<64	0	-----	<5	<34
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<20
Road Traffic	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<12
Other Transport	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<55	7	116.5	9	86.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<32	6	99.9	7	67.4
Road Traffic	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<16
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<16

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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Technical notes

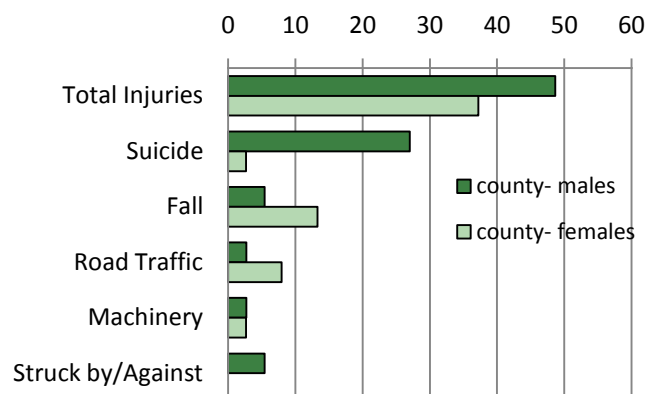
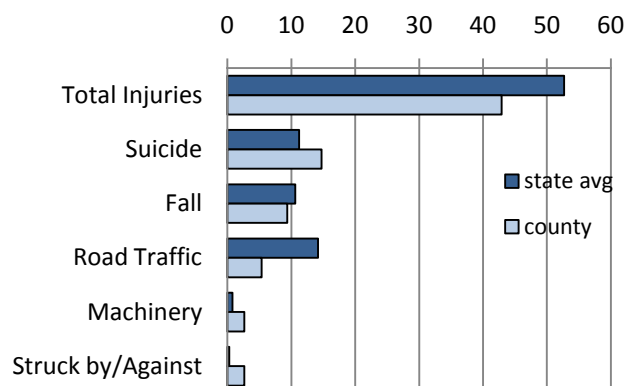
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Madison County (2006 population = 15,547)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<90	<5	<96	<5	<89
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<90	<5	<55	<5	<69
Fall	0	-----	<5	<55	<5	<29

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	180.4	8	157.4	18	169.4
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<81	<5	<28	5	47.1
Other Transport	<5	<81	<5	<28	5	47.1
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<68	<5	<34
Fall	0	-----	<5	<48	<5	<25
Road Traffic	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	663.2	19	396.7	53	534.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	11	214.6	5	104.4	16	161.3
Suicide	<5	<48	8	167.0	10	100.8
Other Transport	9	175.5	0	-----	9	90.8
Poisoning	<5	<67	<5	<30	<5	<47
Struck by/Against	<5	<87	0	-----	<5	<47

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Madison County (2006 population = 15,547)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	504.8	32	318.1	82	410.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	151.5	6	59.6	21	105.2
Fall	11	111.1	<5	<46	15	75.1
Suicide	<5	<47	10	99.4	14	70.1
Other Transport	6	60.6	6	59.6	12	60.1
Fire/Burn	5	50.5	0	-----	5	25.0

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	34	362.0	31	328.3	65	345.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	11	117.1	9	95.3	20	106.2
Road Traffic	7	74.5	8	84.7	15	79.6
Other Transport	6	63.9	6	63.5	12	63.7
Suicide	0	-----	6	63.5	6	31.9
Poisoning	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<20

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	739.1	115	1973.9	148	1438.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	27	604.7	106	1819.4	133	1292.4
Road Traffic	<5	<32	<5	<77	5	48.6
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<42	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<54	0	-----	<5	<26
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<16

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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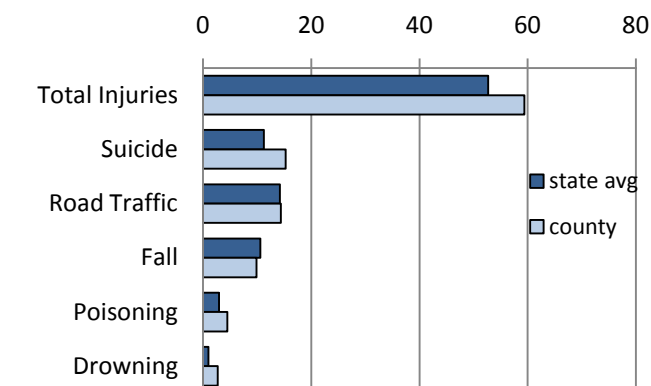
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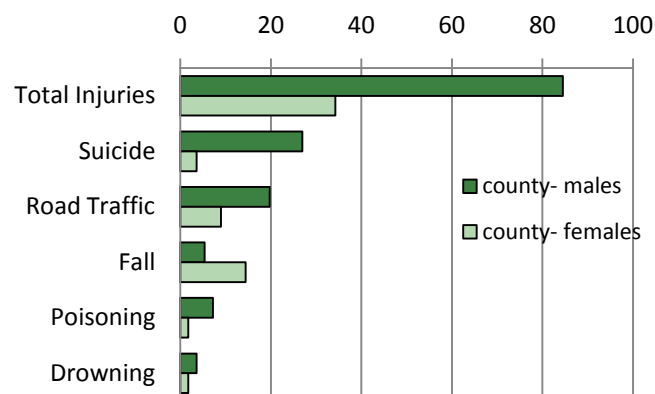


Mahaska County (2006 population = 22,298)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	135.9	<5	<101	8	114.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<36
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22
Fall	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	143.3	9	121.8	20	132.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<59	<5	<61	8	53.1
Other Transport	<5	<59	<5	<21	5	33.2
Road Traffic	<5	<33	<5	<34	<5	<32
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<34	<5	<18
Struck by/Against	<5	<20	0	-----	<5	<12

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	35	399.0	19	251.1	54	330.5
Leading Causes						
Suicide	8	91.2	13	171.8	21	128.5
Road Traffic	10	114.0	<5	<47	13	79.6
Other Transport	<5	<41	<5	<20	<5	<29
Fire/Burn	<5	<29	<5	<20	<5	<23
Other Specified	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Mahaska County (2006 population = 22,298)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	63	427.9	32	234.9	95	335.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	14	95.1	15	110.1	29	102.3
Fall	10	67.9	6	44.0	16	56.4
Road Traffic	9	61.1	5	36.7	14	49.4
Other Transport	7	47.5	0	-----	7	24.7
Struck by/Against	6	40.8	0	-----	6	21.2

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	49	362.6	39	293.3	88	328.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	111.0	14	105.3	29	108.2
Road Traffic	10	74.0	8	60.2	18	67.1
Suicide	<5	<28	13	97.8	16	59.7
Not Specified	7	51.8	<5	<13	8	29.8
Other Transport	5	37.0	0	-----	5	18.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	77	1058.4	222	2160.4	299	1703.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	48	659.8	185	1800.3	233	1327.6
Not Specified	10	137.5	16	155.7	26	148.1
Road Traffic	7	96.2	7	68.1	14	79.8
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<45	<5	<27
Fire/Burn	<5	<49	<5	<16	<5	<27

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

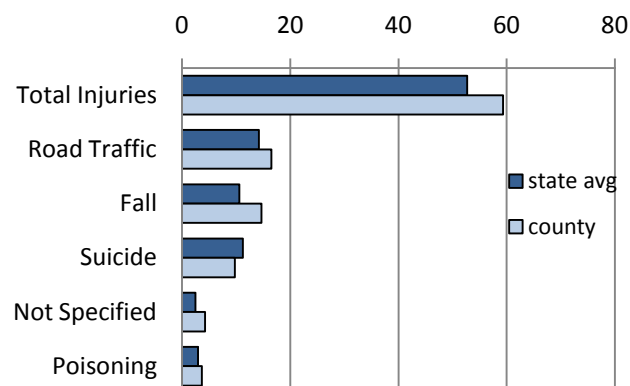
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

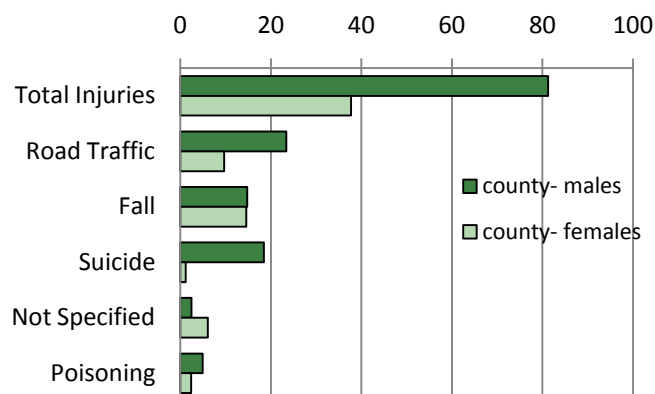


Marion County (2006 population = 32,987)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<89	<5	<91	8	80.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<29	<5	<29	<5	<26
Poisoning	<5	<29	<5	<29	<5	<26
Fall	<5	<29	<5	<29	<5	<26
Fire/Burn	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<16
Homicide	0	-----	<5	<29	<5	<16

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	133.3	8	75.9	23	105.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<24	<5	<44	6	27.5
Fall	5	44.4	0	-----	5	22.9
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<18
Fire/Burn	<5	<15	<5	<16	<5	<13
Machinery	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<13

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	51	394.9	30	238.3	81	317.6
Leading Causes						
Suicide	13	100.7	19	150.9	32	125.5
Road Traffic	14	108.4	8	63.5	22	86.3
Fall	6	46.5	<5	<13	7	27.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<20
Other Transport	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
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Marion County (2006 population = 32,987)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	84	396.0	38	189.6	122	295.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	24	113.1	8	39.9	32	77.6
Suicide	12	56.6	17	84.8	29	70.3
Fall	13	61.3	5	24.9	18	43.6
Fire/Burn	7	33.0	0	-----	7	17.0
Poisoning	<5	<9	5	24.9	6	14.5

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	64	319.3	58	298.5	122	309.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	22	109.8	28	144.1	50	126.7
Road Traffic	13	64.9	10	51.5	23	58.3
Suicide	<5	<19	9	46.3	12	30.4
Struck by/Against	6	29.9	<5	<10	7	17.7
Poisoning	<5	<9	5	25.7	6	15.2

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	95	883.1	243	1650.0	338	1326.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	62	576.3	226	1534.6	288	1130.1
Road Traffic	9	83.7	8	54.3	17	66.7
Poisoning	6	55.8	0	-----	6	23.5
Fire/Burn	<5	<43	<5	<12	5	19.6
Machinery	5	46.5	0	-----	5	19.6

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

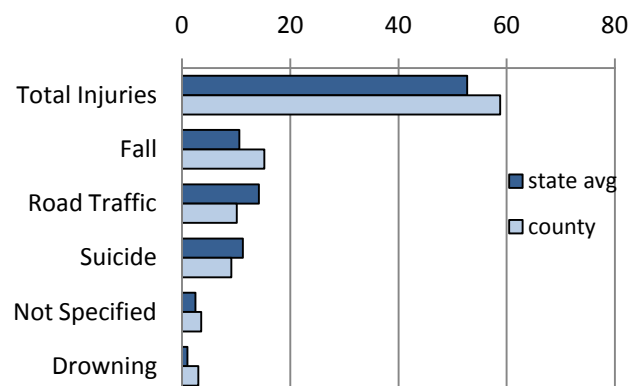
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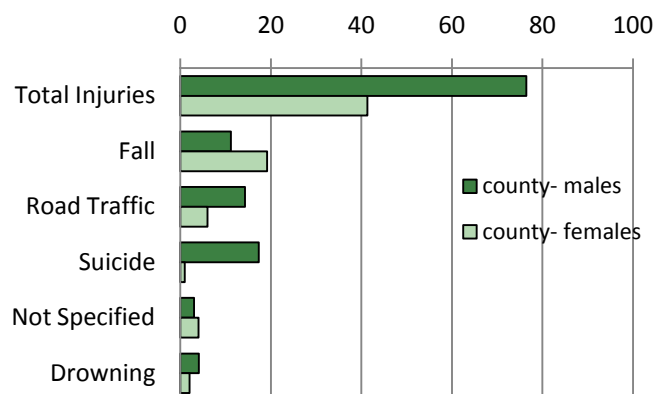


Marshall County (2006 population = 39,555)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	18	251.8	13	188.8	31	220.9
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	9	125.9	9	130.7	18	128.3
Fall	<5	<49	<5	<22	<5	<34
Road Traffic	<5	<21	<5	<37	<5	<27
Other Pedestrian	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19
Fire/Burn	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	123.5	8	62.1	25	93.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<27	<5	<13	<5	<19
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<19
Fall	<5	<13	<5	<21	<5	<15
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<20	<5	<13	<5	<15
Other Transport	<5	<27	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	91	693.0	60	499.7	151	600.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	17	129.5	32	266.5	49	194.9
Road Traffic	28	213.2	14	116.6	42	167.1
Fall	11	83.8	<5	<39	15	59.7
Homicide	10	76.1	0	-----	10	39.8
Other Transport	5	38.1	<5	<22	7	27.8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Marshall County (2006 population = 39,555)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	142	583.5	95	408.8	237	498.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	35	143.8	51	219.5	86	180.8
Road Traffic	28	115.1	13	55.9	41	86.2
Fall	21	86.3	12	51.6	33	69.4
Homicide	12	49.3	<5	<8	13	27.3
Other Transport	8	32.9	<5	<21	12	25.2

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	110	422.9	82	315.3	192	369.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	43	165.3	32	123.0	75	144.2
Suicide	16	61.5	15	57.7	31	59.6
Road Traffic	14	53.8	13	50.0	27	51.9
Poisoning	<5	<19	<5	<19	8	15.4
Struck by/Against	6	23.1	<5	<8	7	13.5

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	169	1234.7	360	1984.3	529	1662.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	131	957.0	309	1703.2	440	1382.3
Road Traffic	15	109.6	12	66.1	27	84.8
Poisoning	<5	<35	12	66.1	16	50.3
Other Transport	<5	<20	5	27.6	7	22.0
Natural/Environmental	<5	<35	<5	<21	7	22.0

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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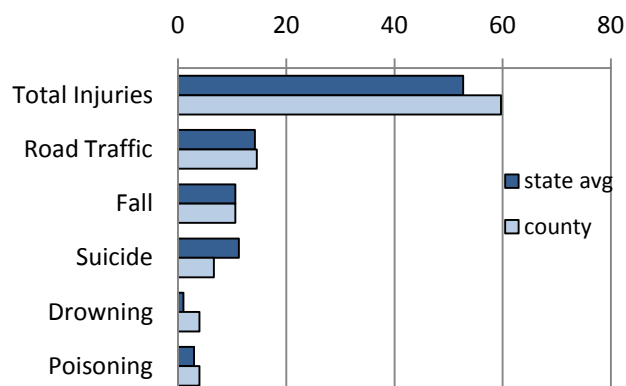
Technical notes

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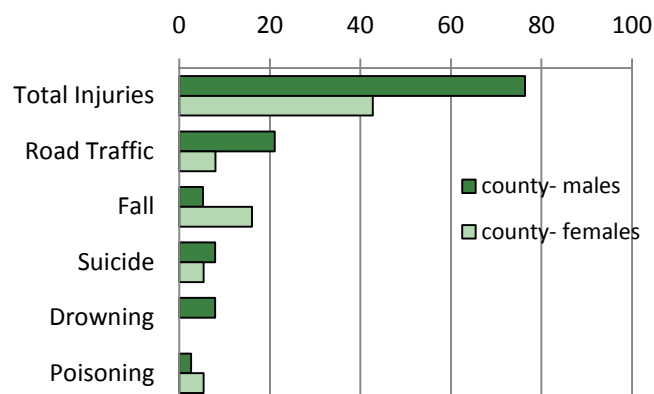


Mills County (2006 population = 15,595)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<182	0	-----	<5	<99
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<54
Fall	<5	<97	0	-----	<5	<54

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	226.8	<5	<84	17	154.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	139.6	<5	<27	9	81.5
Struck by/Against	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<24
Other Specified	<5	<26	<5	<27	<5	<24
Road Traffic	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	664.7	18	378.1	54	530.6
Leading Causes						
Suicide	7	129.2	10	210.0	17	167.0
Road Traffic	8	147.7	<5	<93	12	117.9
Fall	6	110.8	<5	<30	7	68.8
Struck by/Against	6	110.8	0	-----	6	59.0
Other Transport	<5	<82	<5	<30	5	49.1

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Mills County (2006 population = 15,595)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	55	551.1	47	479.4	102	515.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	120.2	11	112.2	23	116.3
Suicide	8	80.2	15	153.0	23	116.3
Road Traffic	12	120.2	5	51.0	17	85.9
Poisoning	<5	<36	7	71.4	10	50.5
Homicide	<5	<46	<5	<16	5	25.3

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	66	632.6	45	433.9	111	533.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	32	306.7	23	221.8	55	264.4
Road Traffic	10	95.8	9	86.8	19	91.3
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<25	6	28.8
Other Transport	<5	<35	<5	<35	6	28.8
Suicide	<5	<25	<5	<35	5	24.0

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	54	1329.4	193	3815.7	247	2708.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	40	984.7	176	3479.6	216	2368.4
Road Traffic	6	147.7	<5	<88	10	109.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<84	<5	<68	6	65.8
Overexertion	<5	<34	<5	<68	<5	<50
Natural/Environmental	<5	<34	<5	<48	<5	<39

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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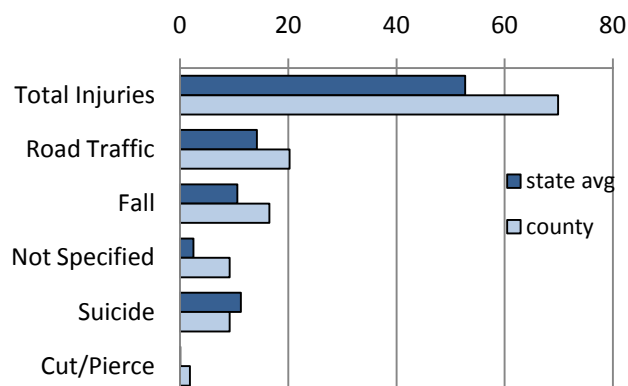
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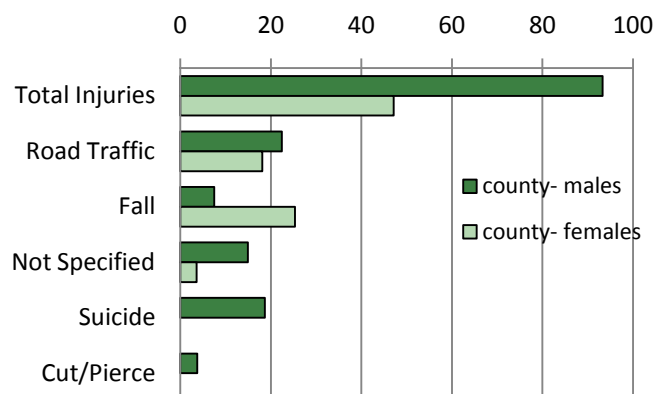


Mitchell County (2006 population = 10,856)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<42
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<42

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<112	<5	<37	5	64.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<33
Fall	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Other Transport	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<20

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	135.7	5	154.8	10	144.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<37	<5	<104	<5	<65
Fall	<5	<65	<5	<42	<5	<51
Other Transport	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<22
Suicide	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<22
Homicide	0	-----	<5	<42	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Mitchell County (2006 population = 10,856)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	149.9	<5	<26	10	85.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	83.3	<5	<26	6	51.1
Fall	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14
Fire/Burn	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14
Struck by/Against	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14
Other Transport	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	147.3	<5	<53	13	97.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<66	<5	<23	5	37.4
Road Traffic	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Struck by/Against	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<20
Machinery	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<13
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<13

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	550.4	37	553.3	63	552.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	22	465.7	33	493.5	55	482.0
Fire/Burn	<5	<51	<5	<23	<5	<32
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<15
Natural/Environmental	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<15
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<15

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

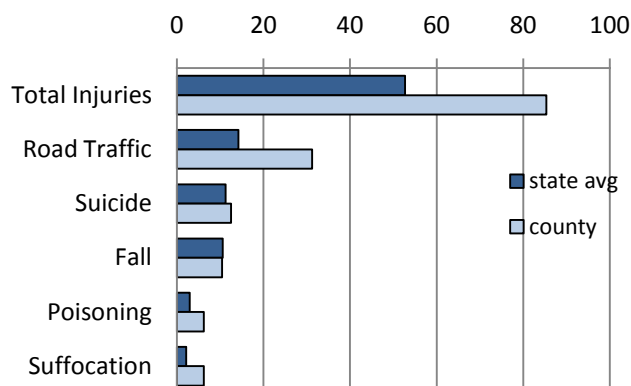
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

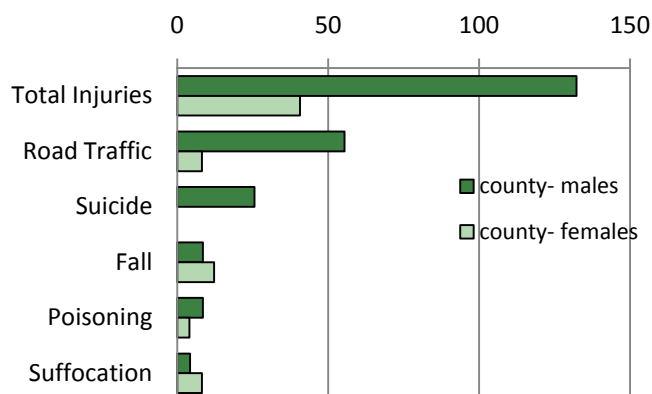


Monona County (2006 population = 9,343)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<167	<5	<99	<5	<129
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<167	<5	<99	<5	<129

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<76	<5	<80	<5	<75
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<41
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<46	<5	<25
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<46	<5	<25

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	670.7	14	554.7	33	616.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<153	5	198.1	9	168.0
Suicide	<5	<118	<5	<131	6	112.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<153	0	-----	<5	<83
Poisoning	<5	<47	<5	<92	<5	<64
Fall	0	-----	<5	<92	<5	<46

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Monona County (2006 population = 9,343)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	455.4	12	228.5	37	344.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	91.1	<5	<47	7	65.2
Fall	<5	<45	5	95.2	7	65.2
Suicide	<5	<45	<5	<85	6	55.9
Poisoning	<5	<63	<5	<28	<5	<43
Fire/Burn	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	497.4	17	278.1	48	388.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	11	176.5	12	196.3	23	186.3
Road Traffic	<5	<72	<5	<57	7	56.7
Poisoning	<5	<40	<5	<24	<5	<30
Cut/Pierce	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22
Machinery	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	1119.8	155	2354.5	205	1855.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	41	918.3	137	2081.1	178	1611.2
Not Specified	<5	<54	7	106.3	9	81.5
Road Traffic	<5	<76	<5	<38	5	45.3
Poisoning	<5	<54	<5	<38	<5	<42
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<68	<5	<42

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

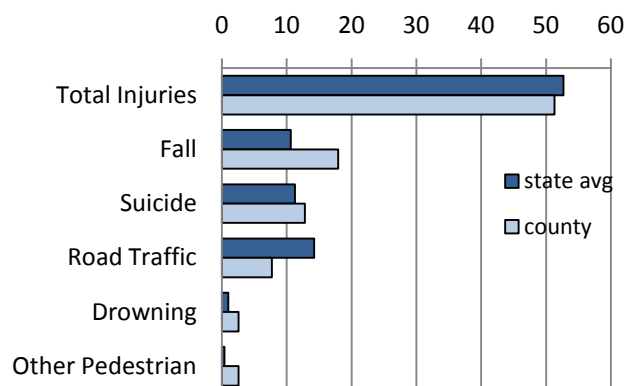
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

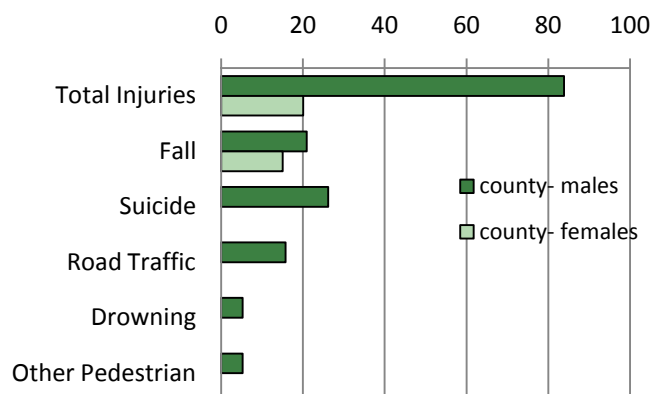


Monroe County (2006 population 7,725)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<106	<5	<112	<5	<103
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<112	<5	<58
Fall	<5	<106	0	-----	<5	<58

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	187.3	<5	<86	7	130.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<87	<5	<49	<5	<64
Fall	<5	<49	<5	<49	<5	<46
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<27
Other Transport	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<27

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	459.8	10	450.5	22	455.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<165	5	225.2	9	186.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<127	0	-----	<5	<71
Other Transport	<5	<89	<5	<58	<5	<71
Other Specified	<5	<89	0	-----	<5	<50
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<58	<5	<30

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Monroe County (2006 population 7,725)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	462.7	17	364.7	39	414.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	126.2	<5	<95	10	106.2
Fall	5	105.2	<5	<73	8	85.0
Suicide	<5	<51	<5	<73	5	53.1
Poisoning	<5	<30	<5	<73	<5	<49
Other Transport	<5	<51	<5	<31	<5	<38

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	412.9	15	305.6	35	358.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	123.9	5	101.9	11	112.8
Road Traffic	<5	<92	5	101.9	9	92.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<92	<5	<29	5	51.3
Suicide	<5	<30	<5	<70	<5	<47
Cut/Pierce	<5	<30	<5	<29	<5	<27

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	881.2	94	2165.4	121	1634.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	17	554.8	85	1958.1	102	1377.4
Road Traffic	<5	<142	<5	<79	7	94.5
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<79	<5	<48
Not Specified	<5	<44	<5	<32	<5	<34
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<32	<5	<21

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

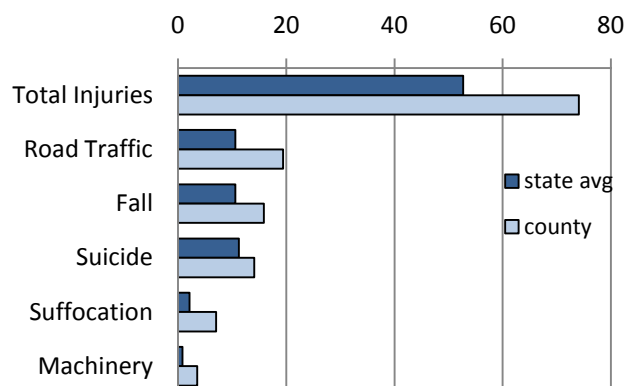
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

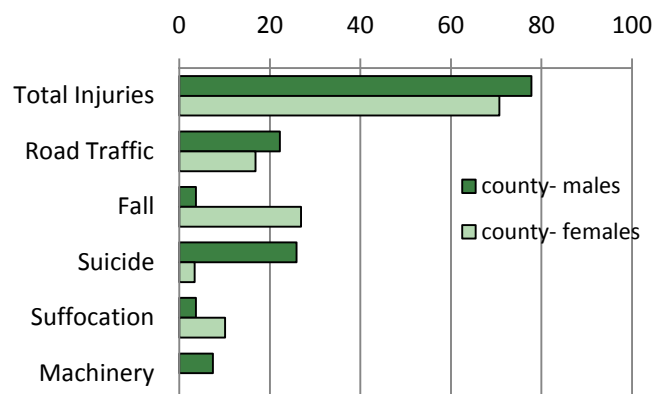


Montgomery County (2006 population =11,365)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<36	<5	<36	<5	<33
Leading Causes						
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<36	<5	<20
Unknown Intent	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<20

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<131	<5	<73	6	91.6
Leading Causes						
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<73	<5	<38
Fall	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23
Struck by/Against	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23
Machinery	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23
Not Specified	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<23

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
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Montgomery County (2006 population =11,365)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	168.8	18	270.1	29	220.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<69	5	75.0	9	68.3
Fall	<5	<23	5	75.0	6	45.5
Homicide	<5	<23	<5	<38	<5	<28
Road Traffic	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<21
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<38	<5	<21

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	230.8	19	252.4	36	241.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	108.6	8	106.3	16	107.4
Other Transport	<5	<48	<5	<34	5	33.6
Suicide	<5	<21	<5	<60	5	33.6
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<47	<5	<25
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	41	954.2	109	1616.0	150	1358.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	34	791.2	100	1482.6	134	1213.5
Poisoning	<5	<56	<5	<52	5	45.3
Suicide	<5	<56	<5	<37	<5	<42
Road Traffic	<5	<33	<5	<37	<5	<33
Unknown Intent	<5	<33	<5	<22	<5	<24

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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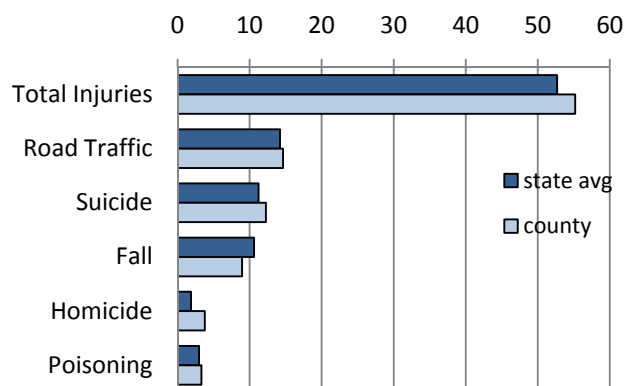
Technical notes

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- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

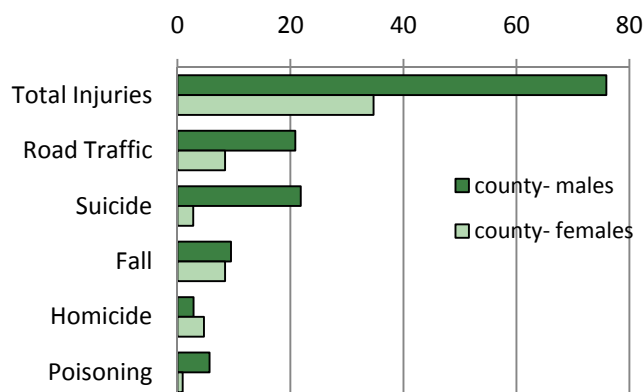


Muscatine County (2006 population = 42,883)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	180.2	12	160.6	26	170.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<46	<5	<61	7	45.9
Fire/Burn	<5	<33	<5	<47	5	32.8
Poisoning	<5	<46	<5	<21	<5	<31
Homicide	<5	<20	<5	<34	<5	<25
Road Traffic	<5	<20	<5	<21	<5	<18

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	26	163.0	14	94.1	40	129.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	43.9	8	53.8	15	48.7
Road Traffic	5	31.3	<5	<19	7	22.7
Struck by/Against	6	37.6	<5	<12	7	22.7
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<30	<5	<19	6	19.5
Poisoning	<5	<11	0	-----	<5	<7

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	71	490.1	39	289.3	110	393.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	19	131.1	15	111.3	34	121.6
Suicide	6	41.4	13	96.4	19	67.9
Fall	10	69.0	<5	<28	13	46.5
Overexertion	5	34.5	<5	<20	7	25.0
Homicide	7	48.3	0	-----	7	25.0

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Muscatine County (2006 population = 42,883)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	147	507.7	86	300.2	233	404.5
Leading Causes						
Suicide	28	96.7	42	146.6	70	121.5
Fall	25	86.3	15	52.4	40	69.4
Road Traffic	23	79.4	14	48.9	37	64.2
Fire/Burn	11	38.0	<5	<11	13	22.6
Poisoning	<5	<17	6	20.9	10	17.4

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	103	379.0	93	350.7	196	365.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	38	139.8	47	177.3	85	158.3
Road Traffic	16	58.9	11	41.5	27	50.3
Suicide	11	40.5	12	45.3	23	42.8
Struck by/Against	6	22.1	<5	<19	10	18.6
Poisoning	<5	<15	<5	<19	7	13.0

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	147	1334.8	401	2569.4	548	2058.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	122	1107.8	358	2293.8	480	1803.2
Road Traffic	8	72.6	7	44.9	15	56.3
Not Specified	<5	<15	13	83.3	14	52.6
Overexertion	6	54.5	5	32.0	11	41.3
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<24	5	18.8

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

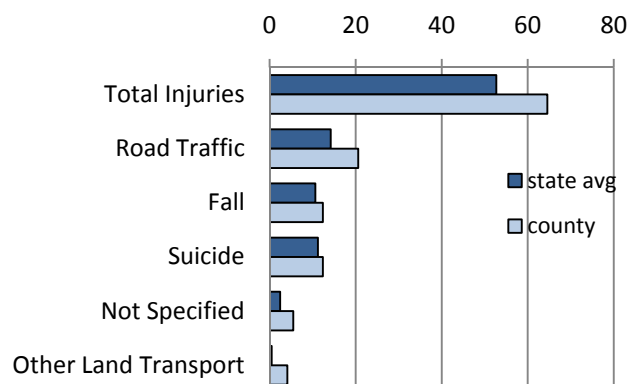
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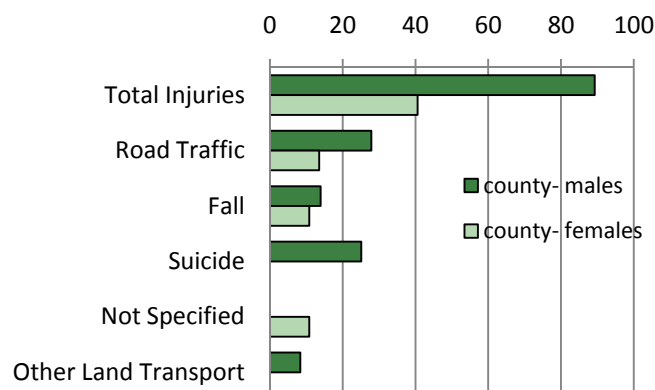


O'Brien County (2006 population = 14,409)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<192	0	-----	<5	<107
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<103	0	-----	<5	<58
Fall	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<34
Other Specified	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<34

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<70	<5	<32	<5	<49
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Machinery	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<32	<5	<17
Other Specified	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	260.4	11	247.5	24	254.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<69	<5	<32	<5	<49
Suicide	<5	<29	<5	<77	<5	<49
Fire/Burn	<5	<49	<5	<32	<5	<38
Other Specified	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<38
Homicide	<5	<29	<5	<54	<5	<38

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



O'Brien County (2006 population = 14,409)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	12	143.6	5	67.3	17	107.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<19	<5	<48	<5	<30
Fire/Burn	<5	<31	<5	<21	<5	<24
Fall	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18
Other Transport	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<18
Drowning	<5	<19	0	-----	<5	<11

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	153.5	5	55.4	19	104.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	76.7	<5	<29	9	49.6
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<29	<5	<16
Struck by/Against	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16
Suicide	<5	<17	<5	<18	<5	<16
Fire/Burn	<5	<17	0	-----	<5	<10

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	32	512.4	67	693.8	99	622.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	21	336.3	60	621.3	81	509.4
Not Specified	<5	<24	<5	<37	<5	<30
Road Traffic	<5	<40	<5	<17	<5	<24
Overexertion	<5	<24	<5	<27	<5	<24
Poisoning	<5	<24	<5	<17	<5	<18

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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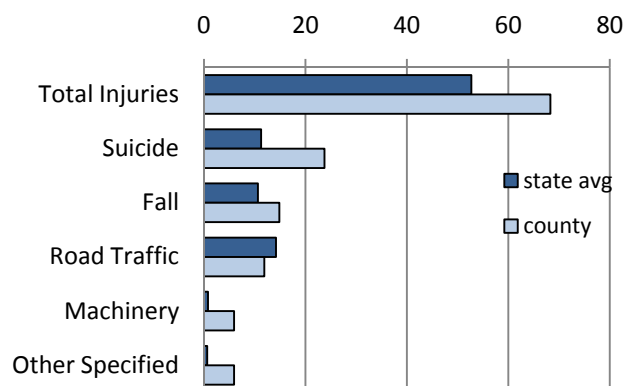
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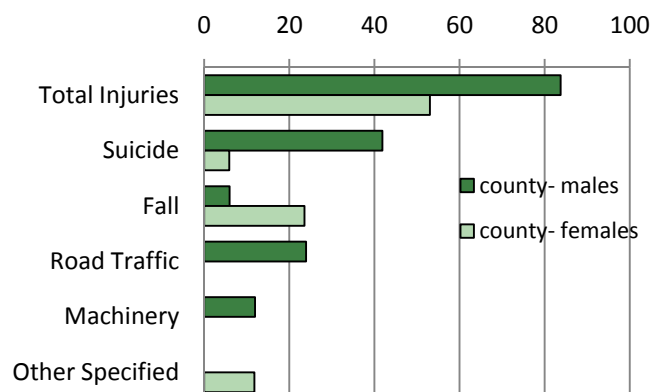


Osceola County (2006 population = 6,629)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<118	0	-----	<5	<67
Leading Causes						
Suffocation	<5	<118	0	-----	<5	<67

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<181	<5	<201	8	177.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<55	<5	<60	<5	<54
Fall	<5	<55	<5	<60	<5	<54
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<107	<5	<54
Poisoning	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31
Unknown Intent	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<31

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Osceola County (2006 population = 6,629)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<64	<5	<33
Leading Causes						
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<64	<5	<33

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<77	0	-----	<5	<41
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<30
Suicide	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<18

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	588.9	11	294.8	26	414.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	471.1	9	241.2	21	334.5
Poisoning	<5	<52	<5	<37	<5	<40
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<24
Suicide	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<24
Unknown Intent	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<24

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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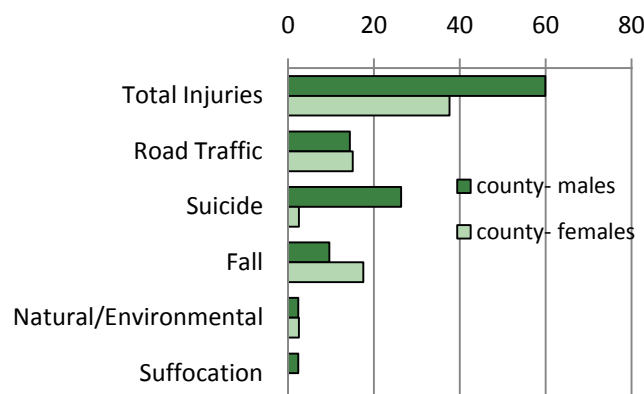
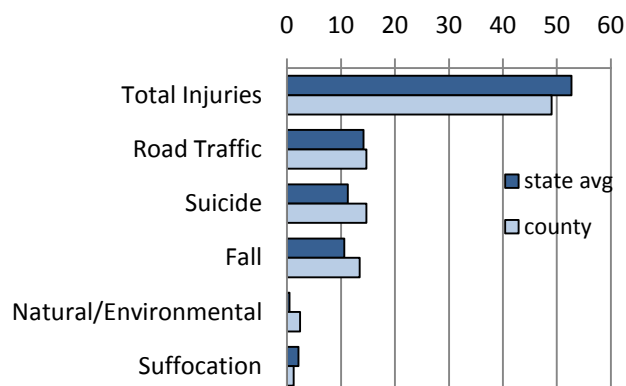
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Page County (2006 population = 16,263)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	263.2	11	237.3	27	252.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<57	6	129.4	9	84.0
Road Traffic	<5	<24	<5	<95	5	46.7
Struck by/Against	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<34
Fall	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<25
Other Transport	<5	<41	0	-----	<5	<25

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Page County (2006 population = 16,263)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	172.7	30	346.8	50	247.1
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	51.8	15	173.4	21	103.8
Road Traffic	<5	<23	5	57.8	7	34.6
Fall	5	43.2	<5	<18	6	29.7
Other Specified	0	-----	5	57.8	5	24.7
Poisoning	<5	<14	<5	<18	<5	<14

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	212.0	24	236.3	46	224.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<45	11	108.3	15	73.1
Poisoning	<5	<25	6	59.1	8	39.0
Suicide	<5	<45	<5	<16	5	24.4
Road Traffic	<5	<25	<5	<26	<5	<24
Natural/Environmental	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<19

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	500.9	98	1028.1	131	812.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	21	318.8	83	870.8	104	645.2
Poisoning	6	91.1	8	83.9	14	86.8
Struck by/Against	<5	<38	<5	<17	<5	<24
Road Traffic	<5	<23	<5	<17	<5	<17
Natural/Environmental	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<17

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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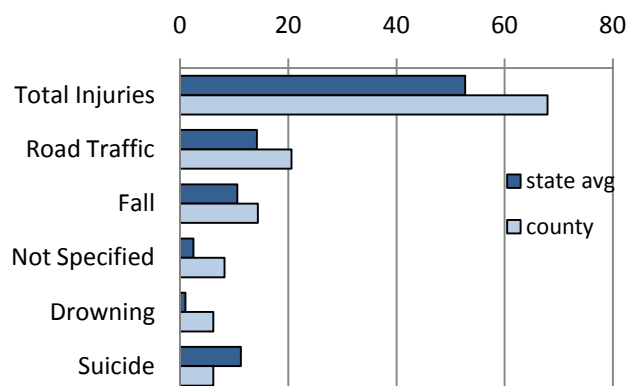
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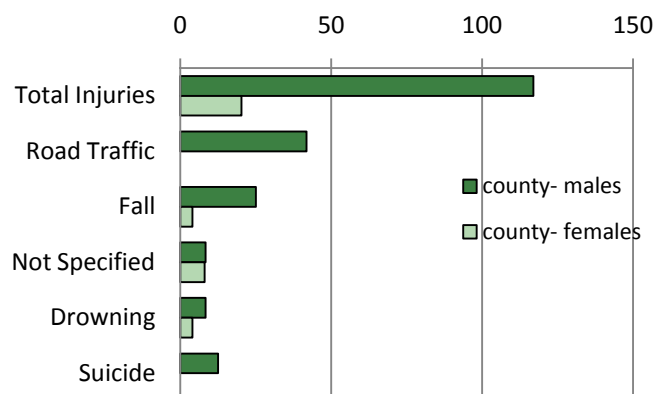


Palo Alto County (2006 population = 9,549)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	199.1	0	-----	6	101.4
Leading Causes						
Other Transport	<5	<78	0	-----	<5	<42
Fall	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<25
Fire/Burn	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<25
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<25
Overexertion	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<25

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	198.2	<5	<94	11	144.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<84	<5	<66	5	65.5
Fall	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<33
Fire/Burn	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<33
Other Specified	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<20
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<38	<5	<20

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
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Homicide and assault

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- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
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Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Palo Alto County (2006 population = 9,549)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	8	152.3	<5	<92	12	119.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<28	<5	<50	<5	<36
Road Traffic	<5	<28	<5	<30	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<28	<5	<30	<5	<26
Fall	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16
Fire/Burn	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	148.9	9	153.5	18	151.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<58	<5	<76	7	58.8
Road Traffic	<5	<41	<5	<25	<5	<31
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<42	<5	<22
Suicide	<5	<25	<5	<25	<5	<22
Drowning	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<14

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	785.2	74	1193.7	107	1028.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	23	547.2	67	1080.8	90	865.2
Road Traffic	<5	<81	<5	<56	6	57.7
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<40	<5	<35
Fire/Burn	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<25
Struck by/Against	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<25

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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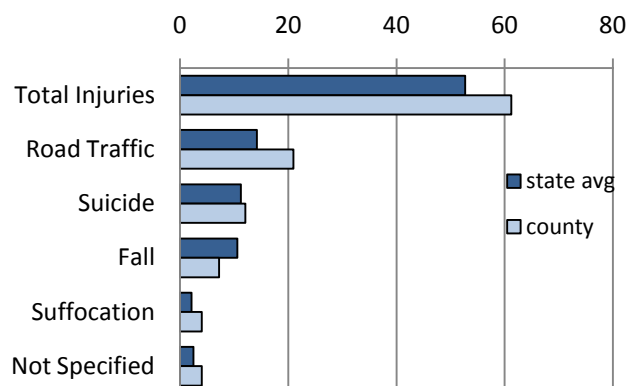
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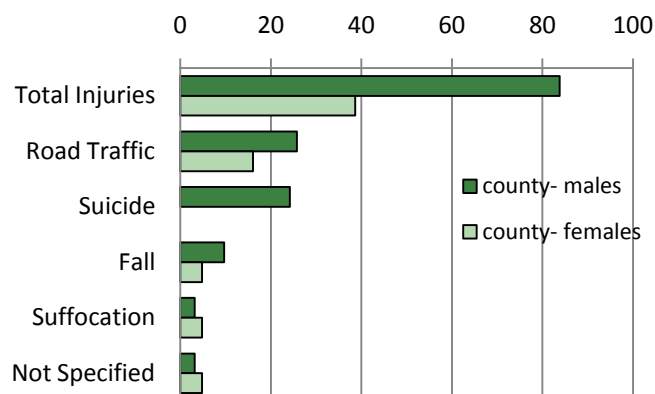


Plymouth County (2006 population= 24,906)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	169.2	<5	<119	11	140.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<34	<5	<65	<5	<45
Road Traffic	<5	<34	<5	<37	<5	<33
Poisoning	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<33
Fire/Burn	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<20
Struck by/Against	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<20

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	106.0	6	67.1	16	87.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<38	<5	<18	<5	<26
Road Traffic	<5	<17	<5	<29	<5	<21
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<15
Other Transport	<5	<17	<5	<18	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<17	0	-----	<5	<10

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	44	472.0	33	408.3	77	442.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	139.4	17	210.3	30	172.4
Suicide	<5	<28	8	99.0	10	57.5
Other Transport	6	64.4	<5	<32	8	46.0
Fall	5	53.6	<5	<32	7	40.2
Struck by/Against	6	64.4	<5	<19	7	40.2

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Plymouth County (2006 population= 24,906)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	44	295.5	28	190.0	72	243.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	67.2	6	40.7	16	54.0
Fall	5	33.6	9	61.1	14	47.3
Suicide	7	47.0	<5	<25	10	33.8
Homicide	<5	<25	<5	<25	6	20.3
Poisoning	<5	<25	<5	<19	5	16.9

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	53	332.2	48	304.5	101	318.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	20	125.4	27	171.3	47	148.2
Road Traffic	7	43.9	10	63.4	17	53.6
Suicide	<5	<11	<5	<30	5	15.8
Poisoning	<5	<17	<5	<18	<5	<16
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<11	<5	<16

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	106	1277.4	221	2026.8	327	1702.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	80	964.1	188	1724.1	268	1395.7
Road Traffic	9	108.5	11	100.9	20	104.2
Natural/Environmental	6	72.3	<5	<15	7	36.5
Overexertion	<5	<19	6	55.0	7	36.5
Other Specified	<5	<31	<5	<24	<5	<25

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

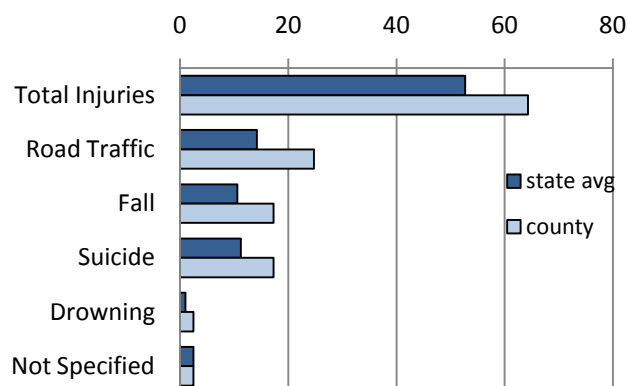
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

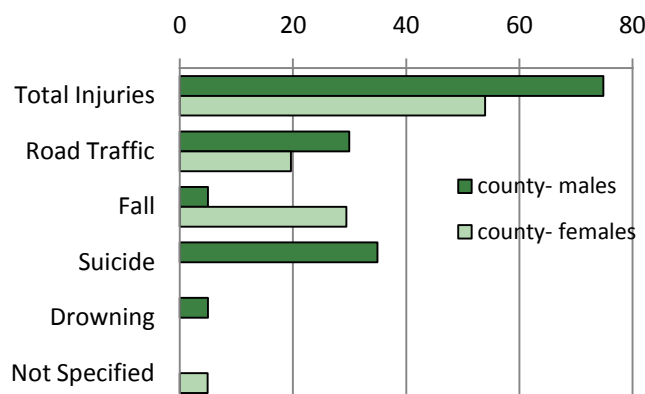


Pocahontas County (2006 population= 7,794)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<234	<5	<127	<5	<174
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<127	<5	<68
Fire/Burn	<5	<127	0	-----	<5	<68
Homicide	<5	<127	0	-----	<5	<68

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	326.6	<5	<93	11	210.2
Leading Causes						
Other Trans	<5	<157	0	-----	<5	<85
Fall	<5	<121	0	-----	<5	<66
Overexertion	<5	<48	<5	<53	<5	<47
Struck by/Against	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<28
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<53	<5	<28

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	337.0	5	207.6	14	275.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<162	<5	<54	5	98.4
Other Transport	<5	<162	0	-----	<5	<87
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<96	<5	<48
Struck by/Against	<5	<49	0	-----	<5	<28
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<54	<5	<28

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Pocahontas County (2006 population= 7,794)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	267.9	10	260.6	21	264.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	170.5	<5	<88	10	125.9
Suicide	<5	<34	<5	<62	<5	<45
Fall	0	-----	<5	<62	<5	<32
Other Transport	<5	<34	<5	<36	<5	<32
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<36	<5	<20

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	19	332.2	10	183.1	29	259.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	87.4	<5	<82	9	80.5
Fall	6	104.9	<5	<63	9	80.5
Fire/Burn	<5	<61	0	-----	<5	<33
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<15
Cut/Pierce	<5	<26	0	-----	<5	<15

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	42	1091.5	78	1483.5	120	1317.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	33	857.6	72	1369.3	105	1153.1
Road Traffic	<5	<114	<5	<28	5	54.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<88	0	-----	<5	<39
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<47	<5	<28
Other Transport	<5	<36	0	-----	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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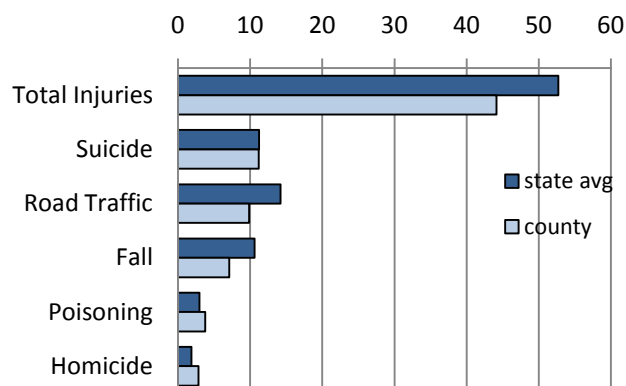
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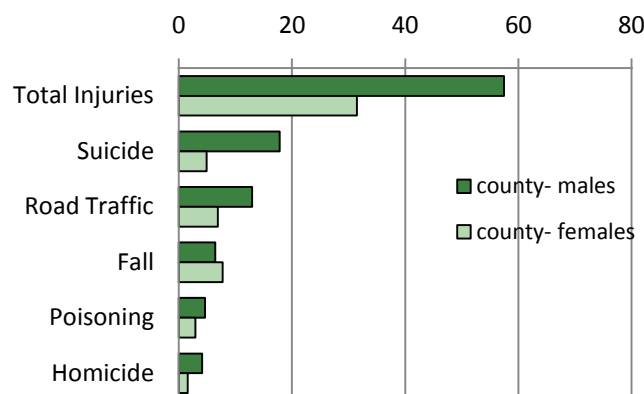


Polk County (2006 population= 408,888)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	135	173.0	85	113.1	220	143.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	31	39.7	21	28.0	52	34.0
Poisoning	32	41.0	16	21.3	48	31.3
Fire/Burn	19	24.4	16	21.3	35	22.9
Road Traffic	14	17.9	8	10.6	22	14.4
Natural/Environmental	8	10.3	<5	<6	11	7.2

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	233	162.6	154	112.9	387	138.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	67	46.8	35	25.6	102	36.5
Road Traffic	52	36.3	25	18.3	77	27.5
Other Pedal Cycle	19	13.3	12	8.8	31	11.1
Suicide	<5	<4	24	17.6	27	9.7
Struck by/Against	20	14.0	5	3.7	25	8.9

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	774	611.4	583	462.3	1,357	537.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	126	99.5	319	253.0	445	176.1
Road Traffic	209	165.1	124	98.3	333	131.8
Fall	89	70.3	32	25.4	121	47.9
Homicide	102	80.6	14	11.1	116	45.9
Unknown Intent	37	29.2	32	25.4	69	27.3

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Polk County (2006 population= 408,888)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	1,569	520.9	955	311.5	2,524	415.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	360	119.5	482	157.2	842	138.5
Road Traffic	330	109.6	133	43.4	463	76.2
Fall	233	77.4	125	40.8	358	58.9
Homicide	180	59.8	27	8.8	207	34.1
Poisoning	48	15.9	52	17.0	100	16.5

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	1,03	452.5	987	408.4	2,018	429.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	348	152.7	465	192.4	813	173.2
Suicide	154	67.6	220	91.0	374	79.7
Road Traffic	188	82.5	127	52.6	315	67.1
Poisoning	53	23.3	49	20.3	102	21.7
Homicide	56	24.6	5	2.1	61	13.0

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	894	1025.0	2,749	2112.5	3,643	1676.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	697	799.2	2,437	1872.7	3,134	1441.9
Road Traffic	68	78.0	103	79.2	171	78.7
Poisoning	23	26.4	40	30.7	63	29.0
Not Specified	6	6.9	53	40.7	59	27.1
Overexertion	10	11.5	30	23.1	40	18.4

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

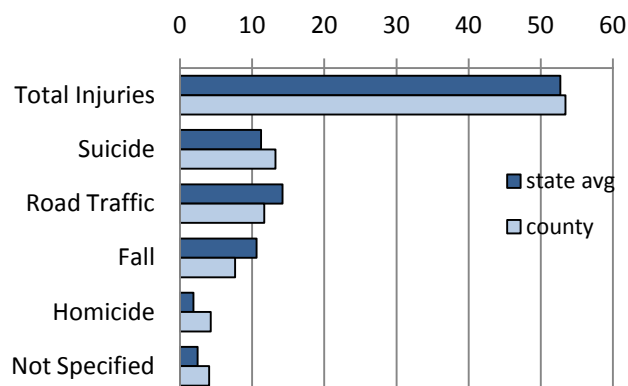
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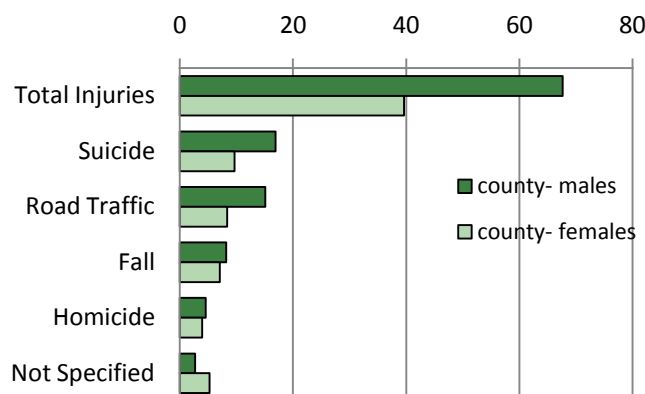


Pottawattamie County (2006 population= 90,218)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	133.8	<5	<33	25	82.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	44.6	<5	<19	9	29.7
Poisoning	7	44.6	0	-----	7	23.1
Struck by/Against	<5	<11	<5	<12	<5	<10
Natural/Environmental	<5	<11	<5	<12	<5	<10
Cut/Pierce	<5	<11	0	-----	<5	<7

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	54	171.4	19	62.7	73	118.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	16	50.8	8	26.4	24	38.8
Road Traffic	7	22.2	<5	<7	8	12.9
Struck by/Against	7	22.2	<5	<7	8	12.9
Other Pedal Cycle	6	19.0	<5	<7	7	11.3
Other Transport	<5	<16	<5	<10	6	9.7

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	106	341.1	74	243.7	180	292.9
Leading Causes						
Suicide	18	57.9	39	128.4	57	92.8
Road Traffic	25	80.4	12	39.5	37	60.2
Fall	14	45.0	5	16.5	19	30.9
Other Transport	11	35.4	5	16.5	16	26.0
Homicide	11	35.4	<5	<13	14	22.8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Pottawattamie County (2006 population= 90,218)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	186	304.7	147	246.6	333	276.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	36	59.0	53	88.9	89	73.8
Fall	47	77.0	30	50.3	77	63.8
Road Traffic	33	54.1	18	30.2	51	42.3
Poisoning	9	14.7	8	13.4	17	14.1
Unknown Intent	7	11.5	10	16.8	17	14.1

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	151	278.0	168	296.4	319	287.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	59	108.6	95	167.6	154	138.7
Suicide	23	42.3	20	35.3	43	38.7
Road Traffic	14	25.8	13	22.9	27	24.3
Poisoning	5	9.2	15	26.5	20	18.0
Overexertion	9	16.6	5	8.8	14	12.6

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	241	962.5	592	1671.6	833	1377.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	189	754.8	521	1471.1	710	1174.4
Not Specified	6	24.0	21	59.3	27	44.7
Road Traffic	9	35.9	17	48.0	26	43.0
Poisoning	9	35.9	8	22.6	17	28.1
Overexertion	5	20.0	<5	<12	8	13.2

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

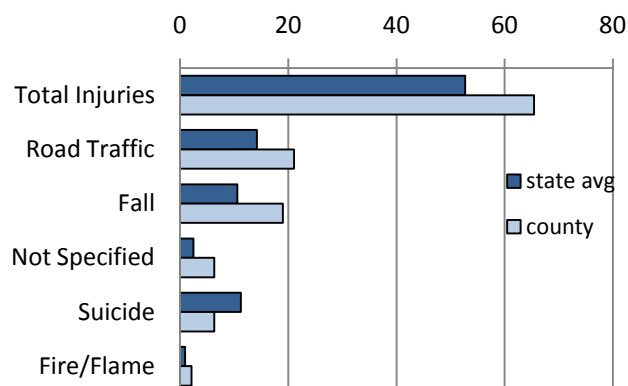
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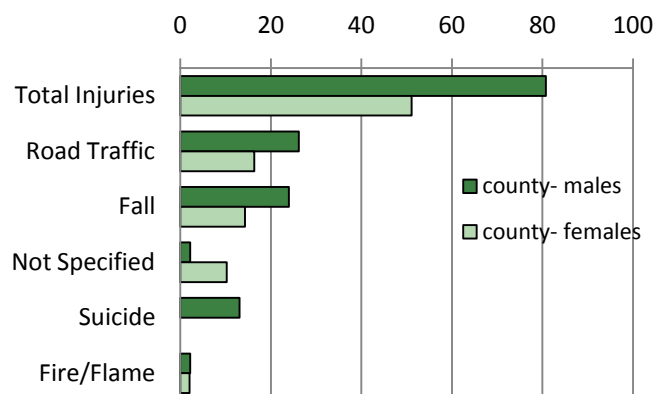


Poweshiek County (2006 population= 19,007)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<133	<5	<139	6	123.2
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<52	<5	<97	<5	<71
Not Specified	<5	<52	<5	<55	<5	<50
Fall	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<29

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	119.2	<5	<81	11	96.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<25	<5	<27	<5	<23
Fall	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<45	<5	<23
Fire/Burn	<5	<25	0	-----	<5	<15

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	482.9	17	193.8	57	334.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	19	229.4	8	91.2	27	158.3
Suicide	<5	<43	7	79.8	10	58.6
Fall	5	60.4	0	-----	5	29.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<43	<5	<18	<5	<28
Fire/Burn	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<22

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Poweshiek County (2006 population= 19,007)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	46	419.7	41	383.6	87	401.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	109.5	10	93.6	22	101.6
Suicide	<5	<42	15	140.4	19	87.8
Fall	10	91.2	6	56.1	16	73.9
Machinery	5	45.6	<5	<15	6	27.7
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<25	<5	<23

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	46	400.2	40	344.1	86	372.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	104.4	23	197.9	35	151.4
Road Traffic	8	69.6	<5	<32	11	47.6
Suicide	6	52.2	5	43.0	11	47.6
Other Transport	6	52.2	<5	<23	8	34.6
Poisoning	<5	<23	<5	<23	<5	<21

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	54	803.3	168	1689.1	222	1331.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	36	535.6	143	1437.8	179	1073.9
Road Traffic	<5	<37	14	140.8	16	96.0
Poisoning	<5	<22	<5	<46	5	30.0
Not Specified	<5	<52	<5	<26	5	30.0
Machinery	<5	<37	<5	<16	<5	<23

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

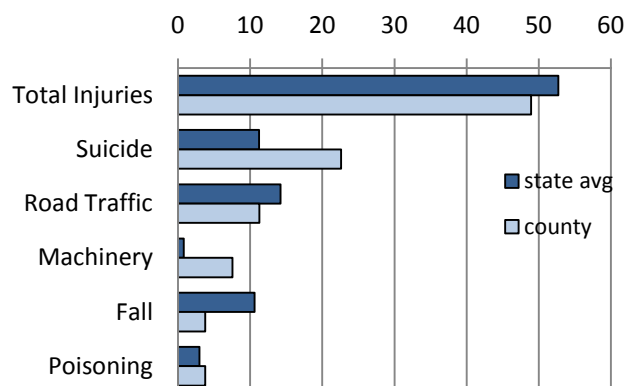
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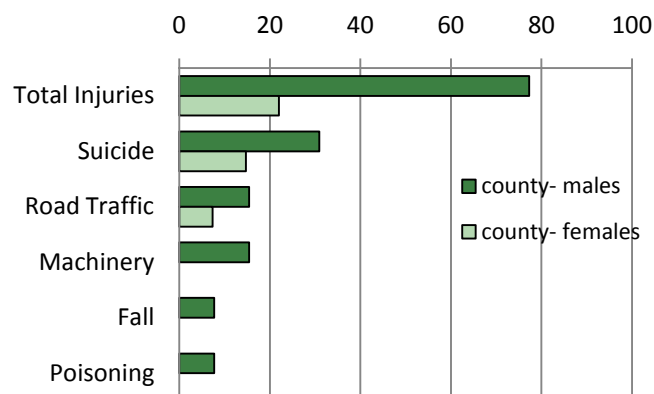


Ringgold County (2006 population= 5,289)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<284	0	-----	<5	<144
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<153	0	-----	<5	<80
Struck by/Against	<5	<153	0	-----	<5	<80

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<190	<5	<79	<5	<132
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<79	<5	<41
Machinery	<5	<73	0	-----	<5	<41
Other Transport	<5	<73	0	-----	<5	<41
Unknown Intent	<5	<73	0	-----	<5	<41

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	23	1233.9	6	395.0	29	857.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	482.8	<5	<213	12	354.7
Other Transport	5	268.2	<5	<148	7	206.9
Fall	<5	<175	0	-----	<5	<99
Other Specified	<5	<68	<5	<82	<5	<70
Cut/Pierce	<5	<68	0	-----	<5	<40

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Ringgold County (2006 population= 5,289)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	414.5	7	244.1	18	326.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<87	<5	<46	<5	<63
Struck by/Against	<5	<87	<5	<46	<5	<63
Other Transport	<5	<125	0	-----	<5	<63
Fall	<5	<50	<5	<46	<5	<45
Overexertion	<5	<50	<5	<46	<5	<45

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	417.5	10	304.9	24	361.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	178.9	5	152.4	11	165.8
Road Traffic	<5	<41	<5	<72	<5	<53
Fire/Burn	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<38
Machinery	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<38
Other Transport	<5	<70	0	-----	<5	<38

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	811.4	62	1735.7	84	1363.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	579.6	53	1483.8	68	1103.9
Not Specified	<5	<51	<5	<122	5	81.2
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<66	<5	<40
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<66	<5	<40
Machinery	<5	<89	0	-----	<5	<40

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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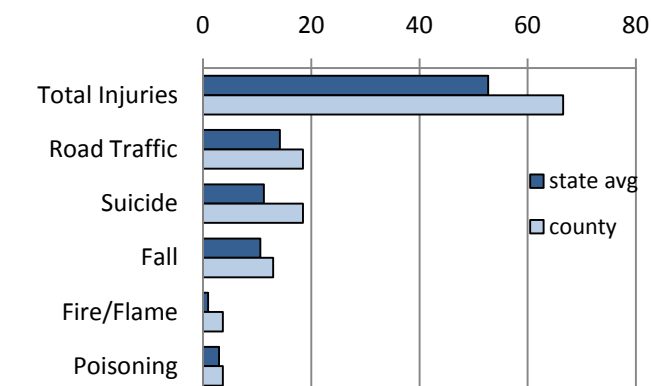
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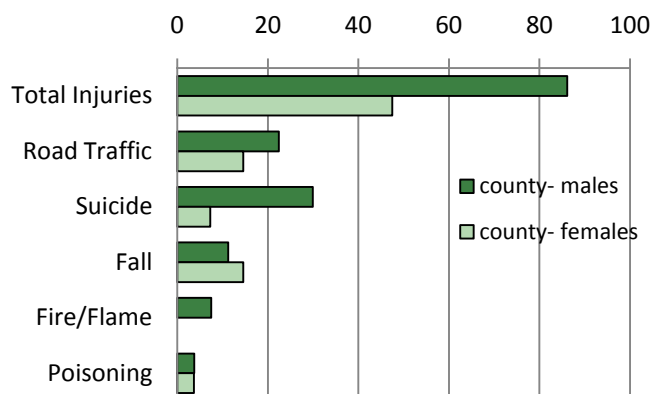


Sac County (2006 population= 10,682)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	6	407.9	<5	<92	7	249.6
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<84	<5	<92	<5	<83
Unknown Intent	<5	<152	0	-----	<5	<83
Road Traffic	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<47
Poisoning	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<47
Fall	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<47

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	199.8	<5	<41	8	117.1
Leading Causes						
Struck by/Against	<5	<125	0	-----	<5	<66
Firearm	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Fall	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Machinery	<5	<39	0	-----	<5	<22
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<41	<5	<22

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	421.0	<5	<75	17	253.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<67	<5	<75	<5	<67
Other Transport	<5	<95	0	-----	<5	<52
Fall	<5	<67	0	-----	<5	<37
Fire/Burn	<5	<67	0	-----	<5	<37
Overexertion	<5	<67	0	-----	<5	<37

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Sac County (2006 population= 10,682)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	238.0	9	167.7	23	204.5
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<76	<5	<46	6	53.3
Fall	<5	<59	<5	<27	<5	<41
Other Transport	<5	<25	<5	<46	<5	<33
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<46	<5	<24
Fire/Burn	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	22	304.7	20	288.1	42	296.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	124.7	10	144.1	19	134.2
Natural/Environmental	5	69.3	0	-----	5	35.3
Road Traffic	<5	<35	<5	<36	<5	<33
Poisoning	<5	<21	<5	<36	<5	<26
Suicide	<5	<21	<5	<36	<5	<26

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	70	1380.9	223	3064.0	293	2373.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	51	1006.1	198	2720.5	249	2016.7
Road Traffic	9	177.5	<5	<62	13	105.3
Natural/Environmental	<5	<88	<5	<62	8	64.8
Overexertion	<5	<68	<5	<62	7	56.7
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<62	<5	<38

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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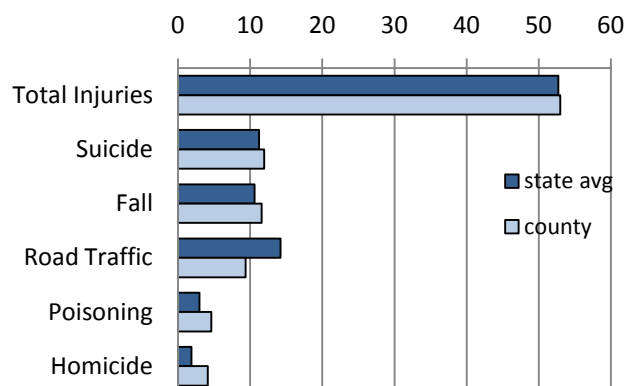
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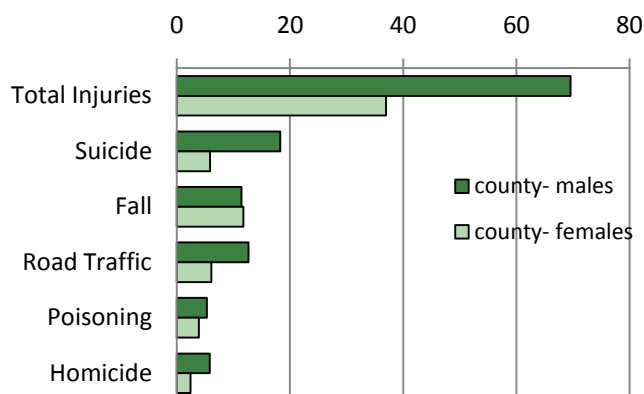


Scott County (2006 population= 162,621)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	124.1	36	130.2	72	127.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	11	37.9	13	47.0	24	42.3
Fire/Burn	9	31.0	<5	<18	13	22.9
Poisoning	6	20.7	<5	<18	10	17.6
Road Traffic	0	-----	6	21.7	6	10.6
Suffocation	<5	<11	<5	<15	5	8.8

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	66	112.1	28	50.5	94	82.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	23.8	6	10.8	20	17.5
Other Pedal Cycle	12	20.4	<5	<10	16	14.0
Road Traffic	12	20.4	<5	<8	15	13.1
Struck by/Against	9	15.3	<5	<6	11	9.6
Suicide	<5	<8	5	9.0	8	7.0

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	224	390.9	129	234.8	353	314.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	55	96.0	42	76.4	97	86.4
Suicide	29	50.6	57	103.7	86	76.6
Fall	36	62.8	5	9.1	41	36.5
Homicide	30	52.4	6	10.9	36	32.1
Other Transport	11	19.2	<5	<8	14	12.5

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Scott County (2006 population= 162,621)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	404	382.0	281	256.4	685	318.1
Leading Causes						
Suicide	84	79.4	154	140.5	238	110.5
Fall	80	75.6	40	36.5	120	55.7
Road Traffic	72	68.1	32	29.2	104	48.3
Homicide	40	37.8	13	11.9	53	24.6
Unknown Intent	20	18.9	12	10.9	32	14.9

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	329	320.8	257	244.8	586	282.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	129	125.8	123	117.2	252	121.4
Suicide	42	41.0	63	60.0	105	50.6
Road Traffic	64	62.4	26	24.8	90	43.4
Poisoning	15	14.6	8	7.6	23	11.1
Homicide	18	17.6	<5	<4	20	9.6

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	339	844.7	959	1709.1	1,299	1349.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	274	682.7	867	1545.1	1,142	1186.5
Road Traffic	20	49.8	27	48.1	47	48.8
Not Specified	<5	<11	18	32.1	21	21.8
Overexertion	5	12.5	12	21.4	17	17.7
Poisoning	6	14.9	7	12.5	13	13.5

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

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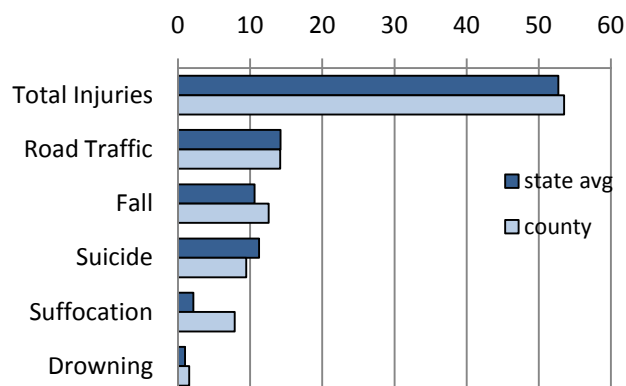
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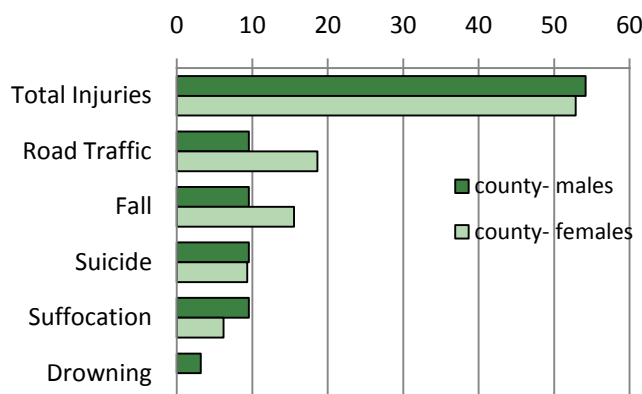


Shelby County (2006 population= 12,489)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<41
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<69	0	-----	<5	<41

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<104	<5	<55	6	69.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<33	<5	<32	<5	<30
Struck by/Against	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<30
Other Transport	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<18
Other Specified	0	-----	<5	<32	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	477.2	7	191.2	27	343.8
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	143.2	<5	<119	10	127.3
Road Traffic	7	167.0	<5	<38	8	101.9
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<38	<5	<32
Cut/Pierce	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<32
Other Transport	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<32

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Shelby County (2006 population= 12,489)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	23	319.1	17	236.5	40	277.9
Leading Causes						
Suicide	6	83.3	8	111.3	14	97.3
Fall	8	111.0	<5	<35	10	69.5
Road Traffic	<5	<35	<5	<49	5	34.7
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<49	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<35	<5	<21	<5	<26

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	301.3	18	224.1	43	263.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	168.7	10	124.5	24	147.0
Suicide	<5	<31	<5	<57	6	36.7
Road Traffic	<5	<31	<5	<19	<5	<23
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<44	<5	<23
Machinery	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<17

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	69	1237.0	159	2160.0	228	1762.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	56	1003.9	144	1956.3	200	1545.7
Overexertion	<5	<26	6	81.5	7	54.1
Road Traffic	<5	<44	<5	<21	<5	<29
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<21	<5	<29
Suffocation	<5	<44	<5	<21	<5	<29

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

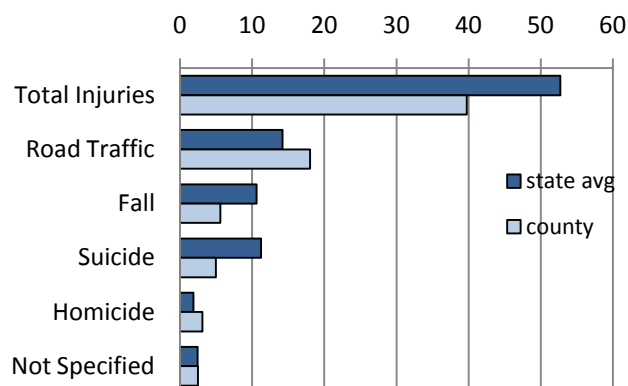
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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

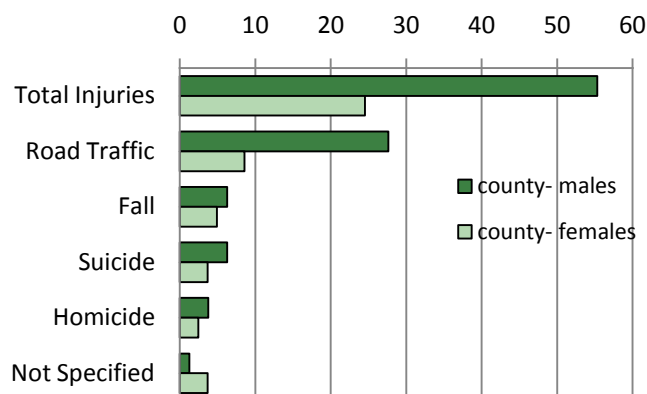


Sioux County (2006 population= 32,525)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<76	<5	<64	7	62.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<25	<5	<45	<5	<32
Poisoning	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<24
Fall	<5	<25	<5	<27	<5	<24

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	139.5	<5	<34	19	85.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	52.3	<5	<24	8	35.8
Struck by/Against	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<18
Road Traffic	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Unknown Intent	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	162.4	15	86.3	42	123.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	36.1	<5	<16	8	23.5
Suicide	<5	<17	6	34.5	8	23.5
Fall	5	30.1	<5	<10	6	17.6
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	<5	<16	5	14.7
Other Transport	<5	<23	<5	<10	<5	<15

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Sioux County (2006 population= 32,525)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	193.8	18	105.2	54	151.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	10	53.8	<5	<22	13	36.4
Road Traffic	8	43.1	<5	<28	12	33.6
Fire/Burn	<5	<26	<5	<16	6	16.8
Suicide	<5	<10	5	29.2	6	16.8
Other Transport	<5	<15	<5	<16	<5	<15

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	222.9	20	119.1	58	171.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	88.0	8	47.7	23	68.0
Road Traffic	8	46.9	5	29.8	13	38.4
Poisoning	<5	<16	<5	<17	<5	<15
Overexertion	<5	<22	<5	<11	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<16	<5	<11	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	64	643.7	135	968.0	199	833.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	46	462.7	114	817.4	160	669.8
Road Traffic	8	80.5	8	57.4	16	67.0
Overexertion	<5	<26	<5	<27	5	20.9
Struck by/Against	<5	<16	<5	<27	<5	<21
Not Specified	<5	<16	<5	<27	<5	<21

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

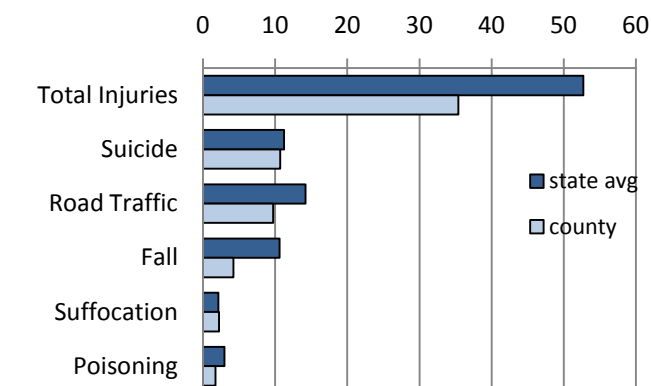
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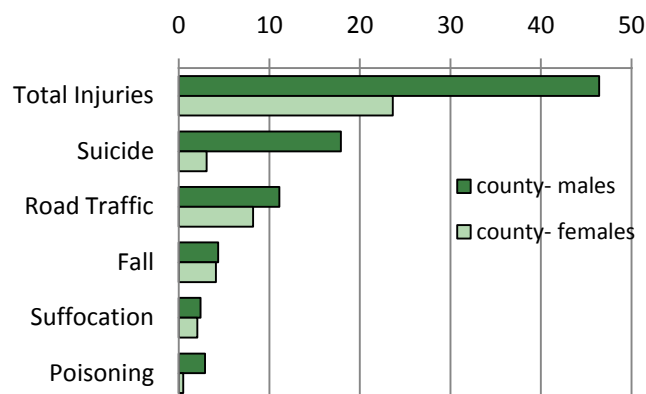


Story County (2006 population= 80,145)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	148.6	12	111.2	29	130.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	6	52.4	<5	<15	7	31.5
Poisoning	<5	<32	<5	<25	5	22.5
Struck by/Against	<5	<15	<5	<43	5	22.5
Fire/Burn	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13
Overexertion	<5	<15	<5	<15	<5	<13

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	33	165.0	22	114.9	55	140.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	45.0	5	26.1	14	35.8
Struck by/Against	5	25.0	<5	<25	9	23.0
Other Pedal Cycle	6	30.0	<5	<15	8	20.4
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<20	7	17.9
Suicide	<5	<9	5	26.1	6	15.3

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	143	210.0	102	184.0	245	198.4
Leading Causes						
Suicide	22	32.3	58	104.6	80	64.8
Road Traffic	45	66.1	20	36.1	65	52.6
Fall	23	33.8	11	19.8	34	27.5
Struck by/Against	14	20.6	0	-----	14	11.3
Other Transport	9	13.2	<5	<6	11	8.9

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Story County (2006 population= 80,145)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	142	268.8	100	212.5	242	242.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	28	53.0	39	82.9	67	67.1
Road Traffic	40	75.7	21	44.6	61	61.1
Fall	28	53.0	15	31.9	43	43.1
Struck by/Against	13	24.6	<5	<5	14	14.0
Poisoning	6	11.4	5	10.6	11	11.0

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	114	306.4	119	316.4	233	311.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	36	96.8	73	194.1	109	145.7
Road Traffic	29	77.9	17	45.2	46	61.5
Suicide	10	26.9	14	37.2	24	32.1
Struck by/Against	10	26.9	<5	<6	11	14.7
Overexertion	5	13.4	<5	<11	8	10.7

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	186	1080.9	510	2078.5	696	1667.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	137	796.1	464	1891.0	601	1439.7
Road Traffic	18	104.6	20	81.5	38	91.0
Overexertion	<5	<22	12	48.9	15	35.9
Poisoning	6	34.9	<5	<12	8	19.2
Machinery	6	34.9	0	-----	6	14.4

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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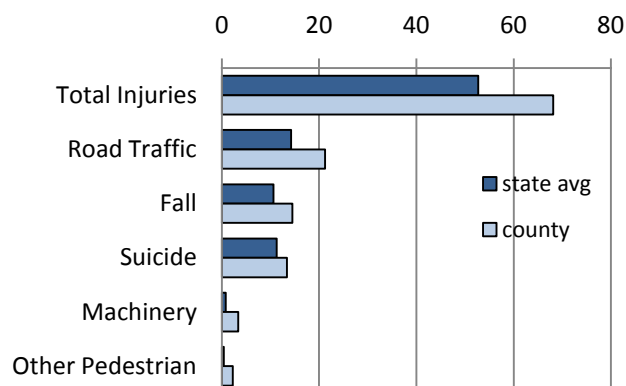
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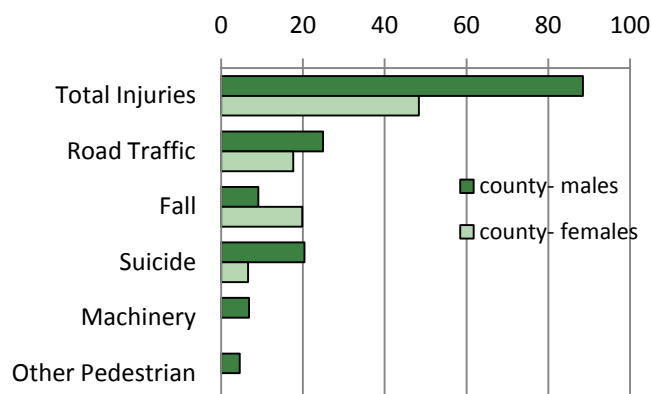


Tama County (2006 population= 38,899)

Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate² - all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	161.3	7	244.8	12	201.4
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<76	<5	<82	<5	<75
Fall	<5	<43	<5	<47	<5	<42
Fire/Burn	<5	<76	0	-----	<5	<42
Homicide	0	-----	<5	<82	<5	<42
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<47	<5	<25

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	241.5	12	191.1	28	217.0
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<53	<5	<56	6	46.5
Fall	<5	<23	<5	<56	<5	<36
Fire/Burn	<5	<68	0	-----	<5	<36
Struck by/Against	<5	<53	<5	<24	<5	<36
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<23	<5	<24	<5	<21

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	43	712.5	17	310.9	60	521.6
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	15	248.6	5	91.4	20	173.9
Suicide	<5	<41	9	164.6	11	95.6
Fall	8	132.6	0	-----	8	69.5
Other Transport	7	116.0	<5	<27	8	69.5
Homicide	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<32

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Tama County (2006 population= 38,899)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	486.7	43	411.5	93	448.8
Leading Causes						
Suicide	17	165.5	20	191.4	37	178.5
Road Traffic	14	136.3	10	95.7	24	115.8
Fall	5	48.7	<5	<44	9	43.4
Fire/Burn	<5	<16	<5	<44	5	24.1
Homicide	<5	<35	<5	<25	5	24.1

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	47	416.6	49	452.0	96	433.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	13	115.2	20	184.5	33	149.2
Fall	15	132.9	18	166.1	33	149.2
Machinery	6	53.2	0	-----	6	27.1
Struck by/Against	<5	<41	<5	<15	5	22.6
Other Transport	<5	<24	<5	<34	5	22.6

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	68	1003.5	188	1965.5	256	1566.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	48	708.4	166	1735.5	214	1309.6
Road Traffic	6	88.5	6	62.7	12	73.4
Poisoning	<5	<22	8	83.6	9	55.1
Overexertion	<5	<52	0	-----	<5	<23
Other Specified	<5	<22	<5	<27	<5	<23

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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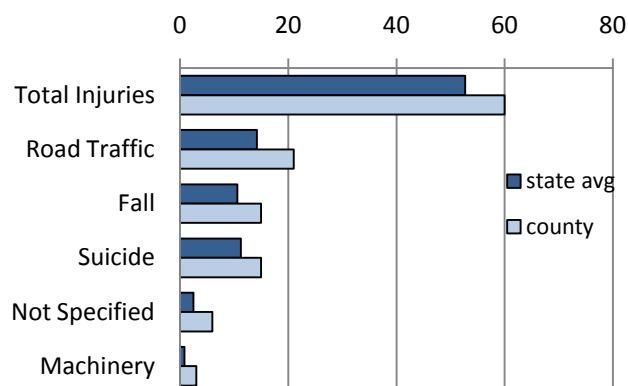
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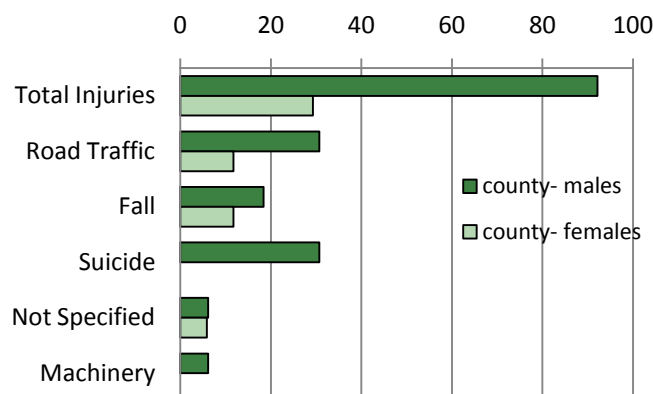


Taylor County (2006 population= 6,540)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<107	<5	<59	<5	<79
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<33
Other Transport	<5	<60	0	-----	<5	<33
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<59	<5	<33

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	438.6	6	296.3	16	371.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	6	263.2	<5	<63	7	162.6
Suicide	<5	<101	<5	<211	6	139.4
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<63	<5	<33
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<33
Other Transport	<5	<57	0	-----	<5	<33

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Taylor County (2006 population= 6,540)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	138.9	5	137.7	10	138.3
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<38	<5	<93	<5	<63
Road Traffic	<5	<38	<5	<38	<5	<35
Poisoning	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<21
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<38	<5	<21
Machinery	<5	<38	0	-----	<5	<21

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	349.0	9	215.2	24	283.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	0	-----	6	143.4	6	70.7
Road Traffic	<5	<103	<5	<34	5	59.0
Suicide	<5	<79	<5	<34	<5	<54
Poisoning	<5	<33	<5	<34	<5	<30
Struck by/Against	<5	<56	0	-----	<5	<30

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	31	1024.1	58	1409.5	89	1246.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	21	693.8	50	1215.1	71	994.1
Natural/Environmental	<5	<77	<5	<34	<5	<49
Not Specified	0	-----	<5	<83	<5	<49
Road Traffic	<5	<44	<5	<34	<5	<35
Poisoning	<5	<44	<5	<34	<5	<35

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

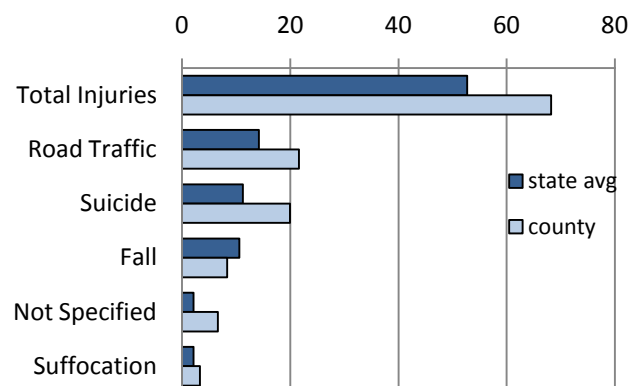
Technical notes

- For confidentiality purposes, counts of injury events between 1 and 4 are indicated with <5 rather than the actual number.
- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

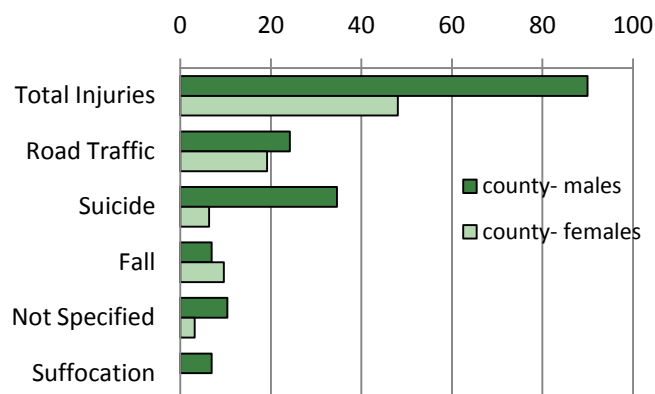


Union County (2006 population= 12,093)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	<5	<131	<5	<70
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<73	<5	<40
Fire/Burn	0	-----	<5	<73	<5	<40

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<117	<5	<65	6	81.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<38	<5	<21
Poisoning	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Fall	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Cut/Pierce	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Struck by/Against	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	369.5	32	839.2	47	597.1
Leading Causes						
Suicide	<5	<108	19	498.3	23	292.2
Road Traffic	<5	<59	10	262.3	12	152.4
Fall	<5	<59	<5	<63	<5	<58
Homicide	<5	<84	0	-----	<5	<45
Other Transport	<5	<59	0	-----	<5	<32

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Union County (2006 population= 12,093)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	537.3	27	369.5	65	452.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	8	113.1	14	191.6	22	153.0
Road Traffic	10	141.4	<5	<62	14	97.4
Other Transport	<5	<64	<5	<62	8	55.6
Fall	<5	<64	<5	<21	5	34.8
Fire/Burn	<5	<36	<5	<48	5	34.8

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	255.6	40	500.8	60	379.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	102.2	14	175.3	22	139.1
Suicide	<5	<20	10	125.2	11	69.6
Road Traffic	<5	<33	8	100.2	10	63.2
Natural/Environmental	<5	<45	<5	<19	<5	<30
Other Transport	<5	<33	<5	<19	<5	<24

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	39	859.4	104	1540.3	144	1275.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	30	661.1	92	1362.6	122	1080.6
Road Traffic	<5	<53	5	74.1	7	62.0
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<37	<5	<24
Struck by/Against	<5	<31	0	-----	<5	<24
Other Pedestrian	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<24

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

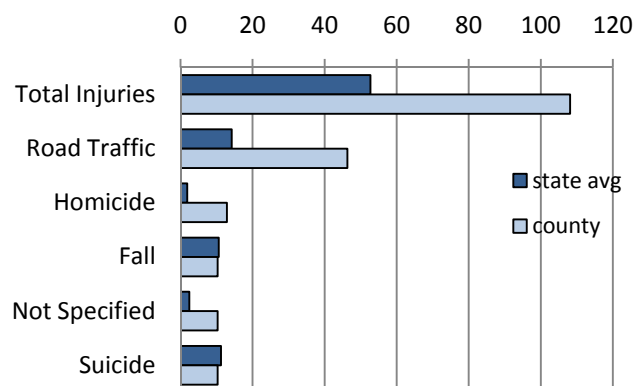
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

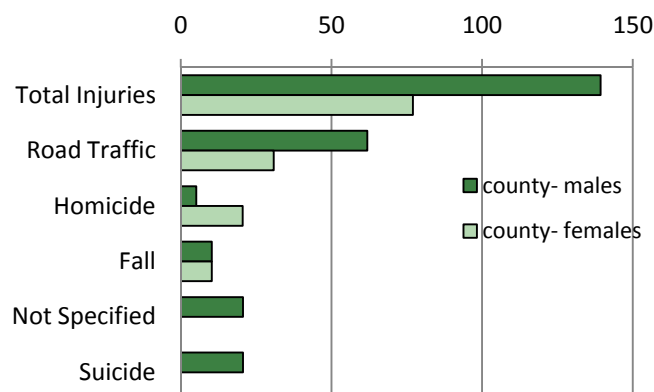


Van Buren County (2006 population= 7,836)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<305	0	-----	<5	<152
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<210	0	-----	<5	<106
Cut/Pierce	<5	<115	0	-----	<5	<60

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	193.1	0	-----	5	99.0
Leading Causes						
Fire/Burn	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Cut/Pierce	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Struck by/Against	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Other Transport	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Natural/Environmental	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	28	1084.	13	539.9	41	821.5
Leading Causes						
Suicide	5	193.6	7	290.7	12	240.4
Road Traffic	8	309.7	<5	<137	11	220.4
Other Transport	6	232.3	<5	<96	8	160.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<167	<5	<54	5	100.2
Fall	<5	<90	0	-----	<5	<49

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Van Buren County (2006 population= 7,836)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	757.1	13	296.8	49	536.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	252.4	<5	<55	14	153.3
Suicide	7	147.2	7	159.8	14	153.3
Fall	6	126.2	<5	<32	7	76.6
Other Transport	<5	<93	0	-----	<5	<50
Struck by/Against	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<28

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	35	675.5	25	504.3	60	591.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	11	212.3	13	262.3	24	236.7
Road Traffic	10	193.0	<5	<69	13	128.2
Other Transport	<5	<67	<5	<49	5	49.3
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<90	<5	<46
Fire/Burn	<5	<67	0	-----	<5	<36

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	68	2111.1	118	2849.6	186	2526.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	46	1428.1	103	2487.3	149	2023.9
Road Traffic	8	248.4	<5	<82	11	149.4
Struck by/Against	<5	<135	<5	<106	8	108.7
Other Transport	<5	<135	0	-----	<5	<62
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<106	<5	<62

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

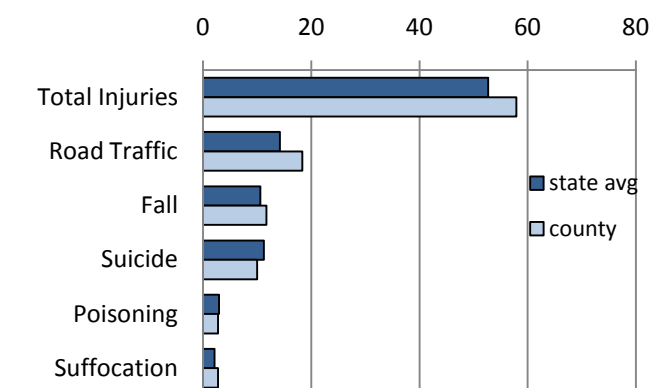
Technical notes

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- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

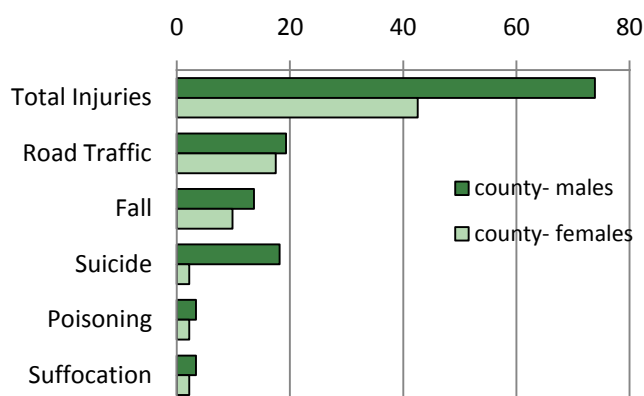


Wapello County (2006 population= 36,010)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	17	291.2	7	124.7	24	209.6
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	<5	<77	<5	<80	8	69.9
Road Traffic	<5	<60	<5	<26	<5	<41
Fall	<5	<77	0	-----	<5	<41
Cut/Pierce	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23
Natural/Environmental	<5	<42	0	-----	<5	<23

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	169.7	9	79.1	29	125.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	5	42.4	<5	<23	7	30.2
Road Traffic	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<21
Fire/Burn	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Other Pedal Cycle	0	-----	<5	<23	<5	<13

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	67	524.7	53	456.7	120	492.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	20	156.6	17	146.5	37	151.8
Suicide	10	78.3	19	163.7	29	119.0
Other Transport	8	62.7	<5	<23	10	41.0
Unknown Intent	5	39.2	<5	<40	9	36.9
Fall	<5	<37	<5	<40	8	32.8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Wapello County (2006 population= 36,010)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	115	501.5	113	515.2	228	508.2
Leading Causes						
Suicide	24	104.7	62	282.7	86	191.7
Unknown Intent	13	56.7	14	63.8	27	60.2
Road Traffic	15	65.4	11	50.2	26	58.0
Homicide	13	56.7	<5	<22	17	37.9
Fall	13	56.7	<5	<18	16	35.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	117	526.0	105	458.2	222	491.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	44	197.8	45	196.4	89	197.1
Suicide	10	45.0	23	100.4	33	73.1
Road Traffic	19	85.4	9	39.3	28	62.0
Unknown Intent	9	40.5	8	34.9	17	37.6
Other Transport	7	31.5	<5	<22	11	24.4

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	150	1210.1	354	1954.4	504	1652.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	116	935.8	309	1706.0	425	1393.0
Road Traffic	7	56.5	15	82.8	22	72.1
Poisoning	8	64.5	6	33.1	14	45.9
Not Specified	<5	<22	9	49.7	11	36.1
Overexertion	<5	<22	5	27.6	7	22.9

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

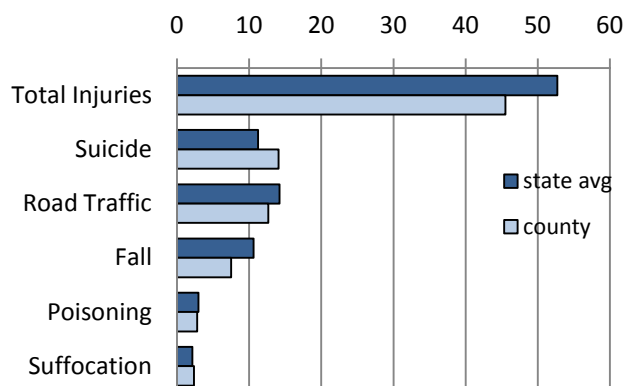
Technical notes

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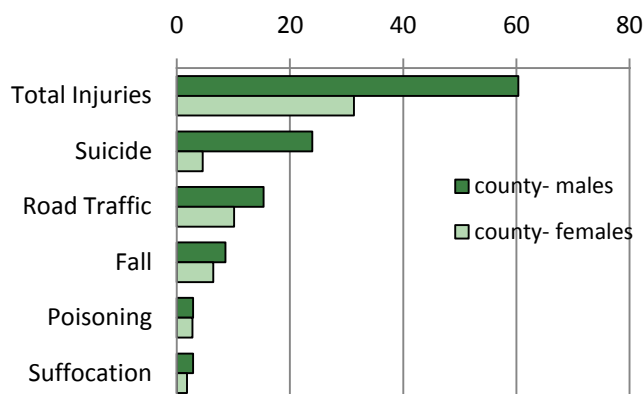


Warren County (2006 population= 43,926)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	146.8	7	116.8	17	132.8
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	5	73.4	<5	<41	7	54.7
Fire/Burn	<5	<37	<5	<25	<5	<29
Fall	<5	<22	<5	<25	<5	<21
Road Traffic	<5	<22	0	-----	<5	<13
Drowning	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<13

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	179.6	21	141.4	48	160.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	7	46.6	6	40.4	13	43.5
Road Traffic	7	46.6	5	33.7	12	40.2
Struck by/Against	<5	<32	<5	<19	6	20.1
Other Transport	<5	<18	<5	<19	<5	<17
Suicide	<5	<12	<5	<25	<5	<17

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	73	434.5	66	392.8	139	413.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	29	172.6	16	95.2	45	133.9
Suicide	7	41.7	33	196.4	40	119.0
Fall	6	35.7	<5	<17	8	23.8
Other Transport	8	47.6	0	-----	8	23.8
Other Specified	7	41.7	0	-----	7	20.8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Warren County (2006 population= 43,926)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	94	336.1	93	325.9	187	331.0
Leading Causes						
Suicide	15	53.6	45	157.7	60	106.2
Road Traffic	38	135.9	12	42.1	50	88.5
Fall	10	35.8	14	49.1	24	42.5
Other Transport	12	42.9	<5	<18	16	28.3
Unknown Intent	<5	<7	5	17.5	6	10.6

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	98	368.5	81	294.6	179	331.0
Leading Causes						
Fall	30	112.8	35	127.3	65	120.2
Road Traffic	25	94.0	10	36.4	35	64.7
Suicide	6	22.6	18	65.5	24	44.4
Other Transport	10	37.6	5	18.2	15	27.7
Natural/Environmental	<5	<19	<5	<15	7	12.9

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	93	832.4	314	2098.5	407	1557.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	68	608.7	277	1851.2	345	1320.1
Road Traffic	6	53.7	12	80.2	18	68.9
Not Specified	<5	<33	8	53.5	11	42.1
Poisoning	<5	<24	<5	<32	6	23.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<24	<5	<25	5	19.1

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

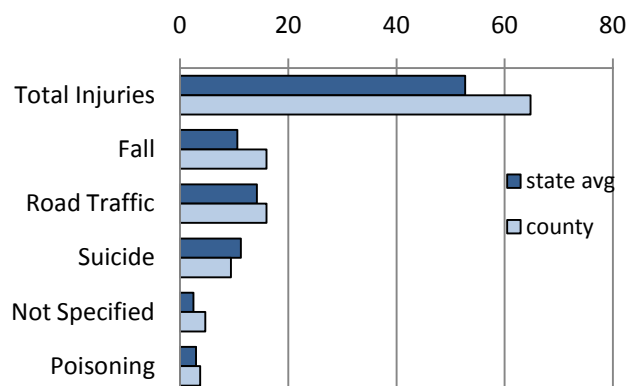
Technical notes

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- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

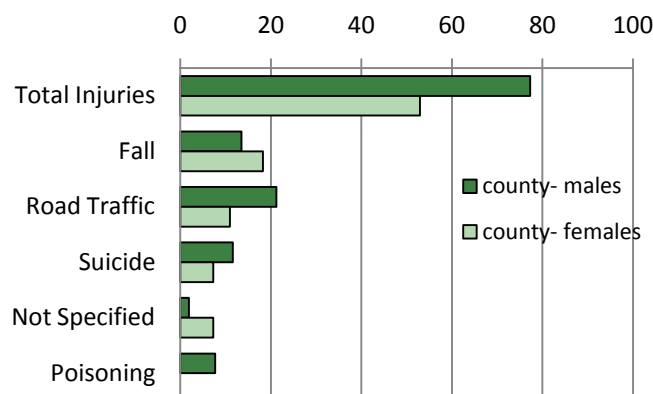


Washington County (2006 population= 21,529)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	13	345.9	5	136.2	18	242.3
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<37	<5	<92	<5	<61
Road Traffic	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34
Poisoning	<5	<37	<5	<37	<5	<34
Machinery	<5	<37	<5	<37	<5	<34
Suffocation	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	15	202.6	11	148.9	26	175.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	5	67.5	<5	<34	7	47.3
Fall	<5	<61	<5	<34	6	40.6
Other Transport	<5	<48	<5	<34	5	33.8
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<34	<5	<19
Cut/Pierce	0	-----	<5	<21	<5	<12

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	50	760.0	19	294.8	69	529.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	12	182.4	6	93.1	18	138.2
Fall	12	182.4	<5	<39	14	107.5
Suicide	<5	<68	8	124.1	12	92.1
Struck by/Against	8	121.6	<5	<39	10	76.8
Poisoning	<5	<38	<5	<23	<5	<28

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Washington County (2006 population= 21,529)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	75	542.8	50	373.3	125	459.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	18	130.3	11	82.1	29	106.6
Fall	17	123.0	9	67.2	26	95.5
Suicide	10	72.4	15	112.0	25	91.9
Poisoning	7	50.7	6	44.8	13	47.8
Fire/Burn	<5	<34	<5	<28	7	25.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	75	577.3	43	332.8	118	455.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	29	223.2	18	139.3	47	181.4
Road Traffic	13	100.1	11	85.1	24	92.6
Other Transport	5	38.5	5	38.7	10	38.6
Suicide	<5	<36	5	38.7	9	34.7
Overexertion	5	38.5	0	-----	5	19.3

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	83	1149.9	217	1980.8	300	1650.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	68	942.1	183	1670.5	251	1381.2
Road Traffic	<5	<35	8	73.0	10	55.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<49	<5	<33	6	33.0
Other Transport	<5	<49	<5	<33	6	33.0
Overexertion	<5	<21	5	45.6	6	33.0

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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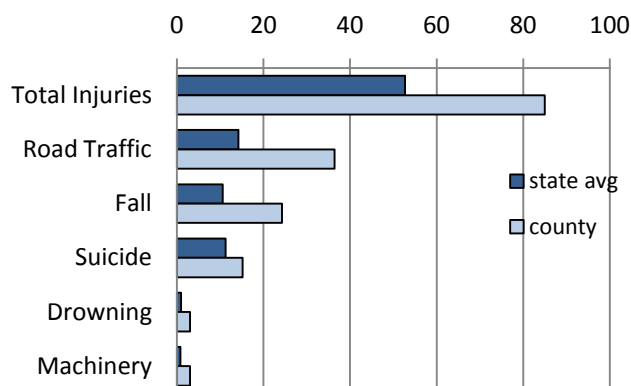
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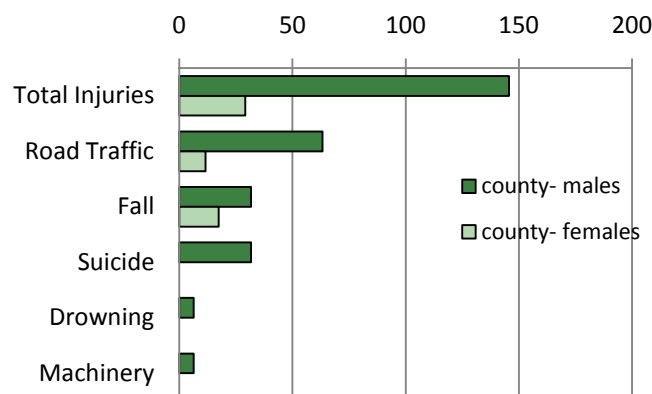


Wayne County (2006 population= 6,542)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<131	<5	<122	<5	<120
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<122	<5	<67
Poisoning	<5	<131	0	-----	<5	<67

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<160	<5	<111	5	121.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34
Struck by/Against	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34
Machinery	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<62	<5	<34
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<62	<5	<34

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	528.3	5	238.4	16	382.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<206	<5	<61	5	119.6
Fall	<5	<62	<5	<109	<5	<81
Struck by/Against	<5	<110	0	-----	<5	<57
Other Transport	<5	<62	<5	<61	<5	<57
Poisoning	<5	<62	0	-----	<5	<34

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Wayne County (2006 population= 6,542)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	565.6	13	364.6	33	464.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	7	198.0	<5	<95	10	140.8
Suicide	<5	<95	5	140.2	8	112.6
Fall	<5	<95	<5	<66	5	70.4
Unknown Intent	<5	<67	<5	<66	<5	<64
Other Transport	<5	<39	<5	<38	<5	<36

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	21	511.6	9	216.1	30	362.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	9	219.2	<5	<82	12	145.1
Fall	6	146.2	<5	<106	10	120.9
Machinery	<5	<58	<5	<34	<5	<43
Other Transport	<5	<58	0	-----	<5	<31
Other Specified	<5	<34	0	-----	<5	<19

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	40	1283.7	106	2462.8	146	1967.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	28	898.6	99	2300.2	127	1711.6
Road Traffic	<5	<75	<5	<102	6	80.9
Natural/Environmental	5	160.5	0	-----	5	67.4
Not Specified	<5	<43	<5	<56	<5	<48
Struck by/Against	0	-----	<5	<33	<5	<21

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

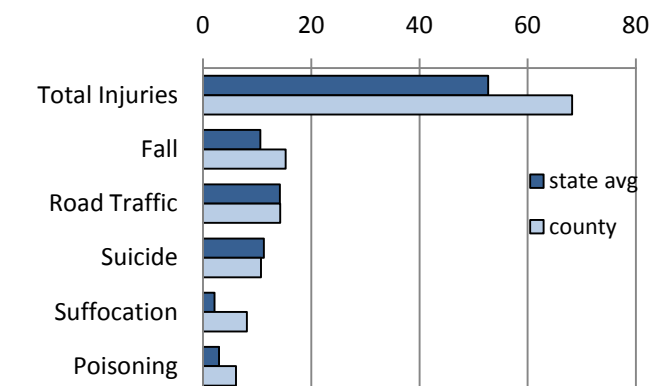
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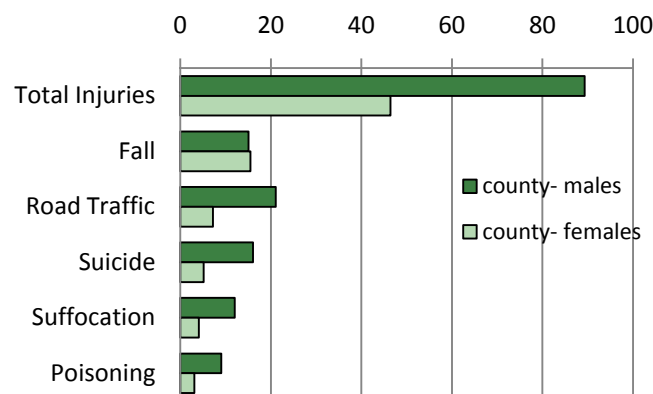


Webster County (2006 population= 38,960)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	14	219.9	10	173.6	24	197.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<55	<5	<78	7	57.7
Fire/Burn	5	78.5	<5	<26	6	49.5
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<60	<5	<30
Natural/Environmental	<5	<23	<5	<26	<5	<22
Poisoning	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<14

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	29	220.9	17	136.1	46	179.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	8	60.9	<5	<38	12	46.8
Struck by/Against	5	38.1	<5	<38	9	35.1
Road Traffic	7	53.3	0	-----	7	27.3
Other Transport	<5	<21	<5	<22	<5	<19
Suicide	<5	<13	<5	<22	<5	<16

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	92	488.9	45	355.3	137	435.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	20	106.3	13	102.6	33	104.8
Suicide	<5	<26	18	142.1	22	69.9
Other Transport	18	95.6	<5	<21	20	63.5
Homicide	13	69.1	<5	<13	14	44.5
Struck by/Against	7	37.2	<5	<37	11	34.9

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Webster County (2006 population= 38,960)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	137	559.9	56	250.8	193	412.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	46	188.0	12	53.7	58	123.9
Fall	17	69.5	12	53.7	29	62.0
Other Transport	17	69.5	6	26.9	23	49.1
Suicide	9	36.8	14	62.7	23	49.1
Homicide	10	40.9	<5	<9	11	23.5

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	93	394.7	67	279.3	160	336.5
Leading Causes						
Fall	48	203.7	35	145.9	83	174.6
Road Traffic	21	89.1	16	66.7	37	77.8
Other Transport	<5	<17	6	25.0	9	18.9
Fire/Burn	<5	<17	<5	<12	5	10.5
Struck by/Against	5	21.2	0	-----	5	10.5

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	160	1203.2	448	2283.0	608	1846.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	127	955.0	406	2069.0	533	1619.0
Road Traffic	11	82.7	24	122.3	35	106.3
Overexertion	<5	<20	<5	<25	6	18.2
Other Transport	<5	<20	<5	<20	5	15.2
Poisoning	<5	<20	<5	<15	<5	<16

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

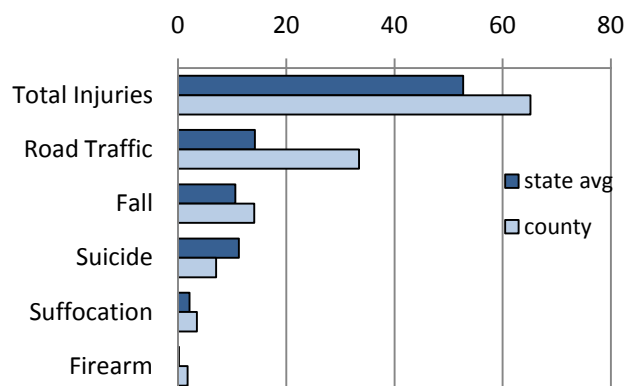
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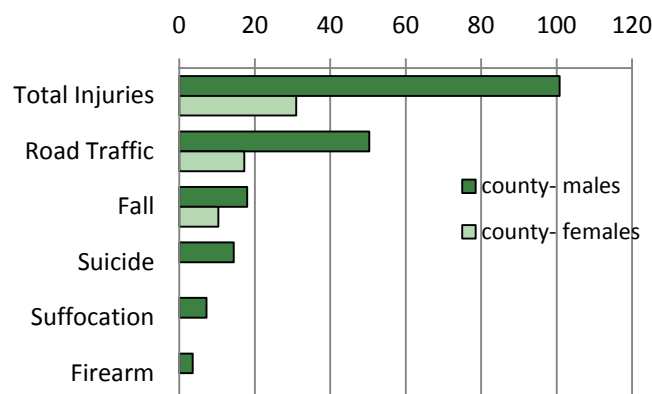


Winnebago County (2006 population= 11,216)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<154	0	-----	<5	<79
Leading Causes						
Natural/Environmental	<5	<154	0	-----	<5	<79

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<119	<5	<67	6	83.1
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<37	<5	<39	<5	<35
Poisoning	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Fall	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<37	0	-----	<5	<21
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<39	<5	<21

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	159.6	6	146.7	13	153.4
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<101	6	146.7	10	118.0
Struck by/Against	<5	<55	0	-----	<5	<30
Cut/Pierce	<5	<32	0	-----	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Winnebago County (2006 population= 11,216)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	9	144.2	<5	<57	12	97.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<56	<5	<24	<5	<38
Machinery	<5	<40	<5	<24	<5	<30
Road Traffic	<5	<40	0	-----	<5	<22
Suicide	<5	<24	<5	<24	<5	<22
Overexertion	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	5	65.0	6	79.5	11	72.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<33	<5	<60	6	39.4
Road Traffic	<5	<20	<5	<20	<5	<18
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<20	<5	<12
Other Transport	<5	<20	0	-----	<5	<12
Suicide	<5	<20	0	-----	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	20	463.1	32	511.0	52	491.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	12	277.8	31	495.0	43	406.4
Poisoning	<5	<56	0	-----	<5	<25
Road Traffic	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<15
Fire/Burn	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<15
Other Pedestrian	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<15

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

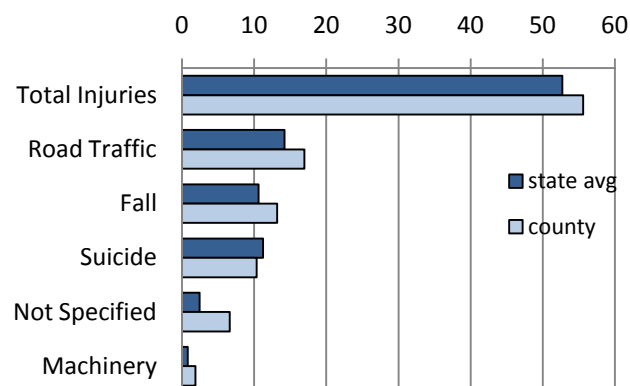
Technical notes

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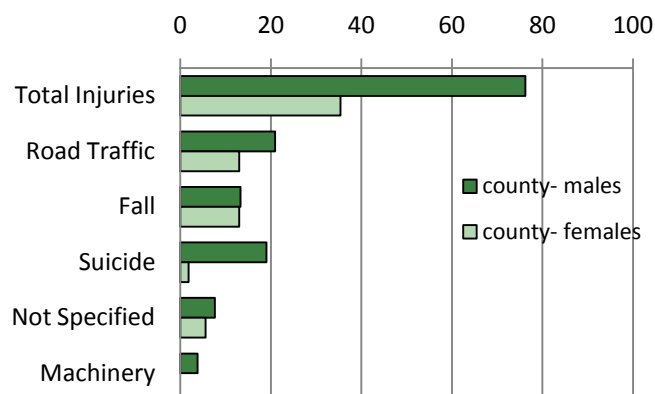


Winneshiek County (2006 population= 11,216)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Leading Causes						

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<40	<5	<25	<5	<30
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<25	<5	<14
Fall	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14
Unknown Intent	<5	<24	0	-----	<5	<14

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	84.8	<5	<14	11	45.7
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<23	<5	<14	<5	<16
Poisoning	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<12
Struck by/Against	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<12
Fall	<5	<14	0	-----	<5	<8
Cut/Pierce	<5	<14	0	-----	<5	<8

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Winneshiek County (2006 population= 11,216)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	10	84.2	6	53.0	16	68.9
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<31	<5	<15	<5	<21
Road Traffic	<5	<14	<5	<15	<5	<13
Fire/Burn	<5	<14	<5	<15	<5	<13
Suicide	<5	<23	0	-----	<5	<13
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<15	<5	<8

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	16	125.8	11	91.6	27	109.2
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<29	5	41.6	8	32.4
Suicide	<5	<37	<5	<14	5	20.2
Road Traffic	<5	<13	<5	<14	<5	<12
Cut/Pierce	<5	<21	0	-----	<5	<12
Other Transport	<5	<13	<5	<14	<5	<12

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	36	494.9	87	903.5	123	727.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	28	384.9	77	799.7	105	621.2
Not Specified	<5	<49	<5	<37	6	35.5
Struck by/Against	<5	<35	<5	<37	5	29.6
Road Traffic	<5	<35	0	-----	<5	<17
Suffocation	0	-----	<5	<27	<5	<17

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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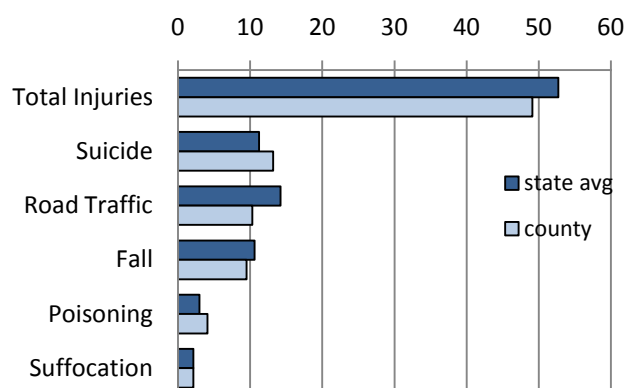
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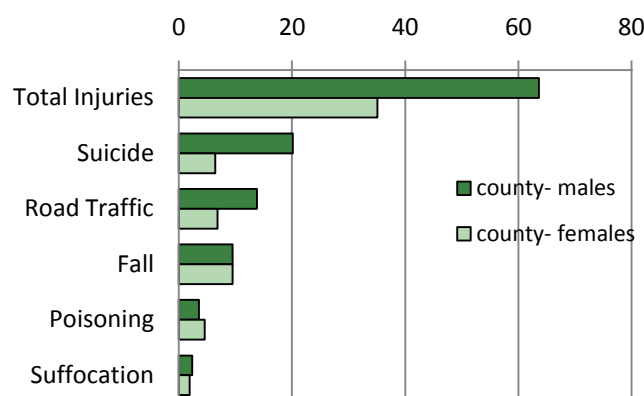


Woodbury County (2006 population= 102,972)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	122.7	20	100.6	45	111.8
Leading Causes						
Poisoning	6	29.5	6	30.2	12	29.8
Fall	6	29.5	5	25.1	11	27.3
Struck by/Against	<5	<19	<5	<14	5	12.4
Fire/Burn	<5	<19	0	-----	<5	<11
Unknown Intent	<5	<9	<5	<14	<5	<11

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	61	151.3	28	72.1	89	112.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	15	37.2	7	18.0	22	27.8
Road Traffic	17	42.2	<5	<11	20	25.3
Struck by/Against	5	12.4	<5	<11	8	10.1
Suicide	<5	<6	6	15.4	7	8.8
Poisoning	<5	<11	<5	<11	6	7.6

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	142	383.6	107	302.3	249	343.9
Leading Causes						
Suicide	27	72.9	53	149.7	80	110.5
Road Traffic	36	97.3	21	59.3	57	78.7
Fall	15	40.5	9	25.4	24	33.1
Homicide	17	45.9	<5	<12	20	27.6
Struck by/Against	10	27.0	<5	<6	11	15.2

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Woodbury County (2006 population= 102,972)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	244	352.8	136	202.5	380	278.7
Leading Causes						
Suicide	35	50.6	67	99.7	102	74.8
Fall	45	65.1	21	31.3	66	48.4
Road Traffic	34	49.2	15	22.3	49	35.9
Homicide	36	52.1	6	8.9	42	30.8
Overexertion	13	18.8	<5	<7	16	11.7

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	221	369.1	178	291.8	399	330.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	88	147.0	84	137.7	172	142.3
Suicide	20	33.4	28	45.9	48	39.7
Road Traffic	26	43.4	18	29.5	44	36.4
Overexertion	13	21.7	11	18.0	24	19.9
Struck by/Against	11	18.4	5	8.2	16	13.2

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	281	1069.5	721	1804.1	1,002	1512.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	212	806.9	624	1561.4	836	1262.1
Not Specified	9	34.3	30	75.1	39	58.9
Road Traffic	13	49.5	19	47.5	32	48.3
Poisoning	9	34.3	11	27.5	20	30.2
Overexertion	<5	<8	15	37.5	16	24.2

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

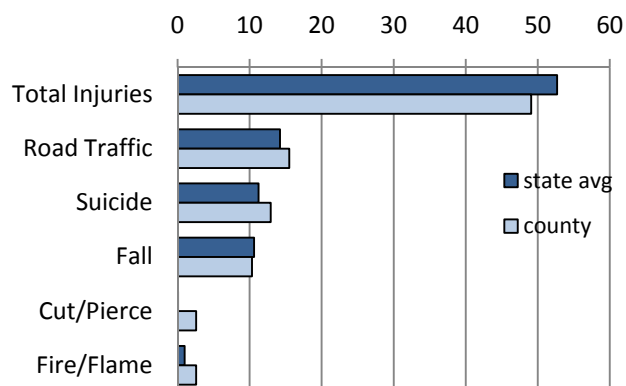
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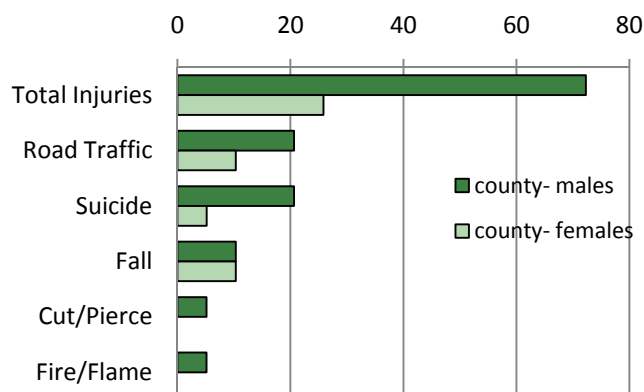


Worth County (2006 population= 7,698)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<118	0	-----	<5	<63
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<118	0	-----	<5	<63

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<164	<5	<55	5	99.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<88	0	-----	<5	<49
Other Transport	<5	<50	<5	<55	<5	<49
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<50	0	-----	<5	<29

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<175	<5	<108	6	130.8
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<53	<5	<108	<5	<75
Other Transport	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<31
Natural/Environmental	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<31
Homicide	<5	<53	0	-----	<5	<31

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Iowa Department of Public Health
Promoting and Protecting the Health of Iowans



Worth County (2006 population= 7,698)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	141.2	<5	<75	10	105.2
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<90	0	-----	<5	<48
Other Transport	<5	<29	<5	<31	<5	<27
Fall	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<17
Struck by/Against	<5	<29	0	-----	<5	<17
Natural/Environmental	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<17

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	133.2	<5	<68	10	96.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<66	<5	<28	<5	<45
Road Traffic	<5	<66	0	-----	<5	<35
Cut/Pierce	<5	<28	0	-----	<5	<16
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<28	<5	<16
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<28	<5	<16

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	362.7	31	736.0	42	579.7
Leading Causes						
Fall	9	296.7	30	712.3	39	538.3
Fire/Burn	<5	<44	<5	<33	<5	<35
Cut/Pierce	<5	<44	0	-----	<5	<21

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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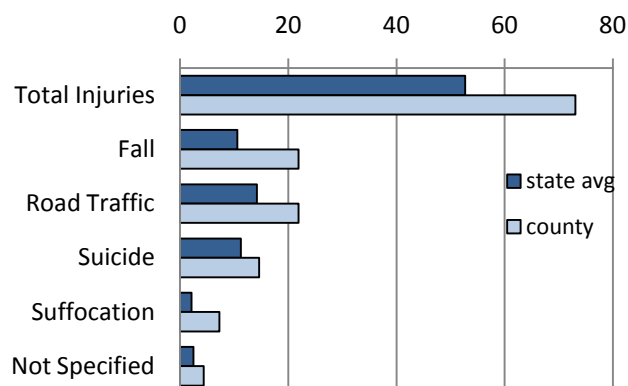
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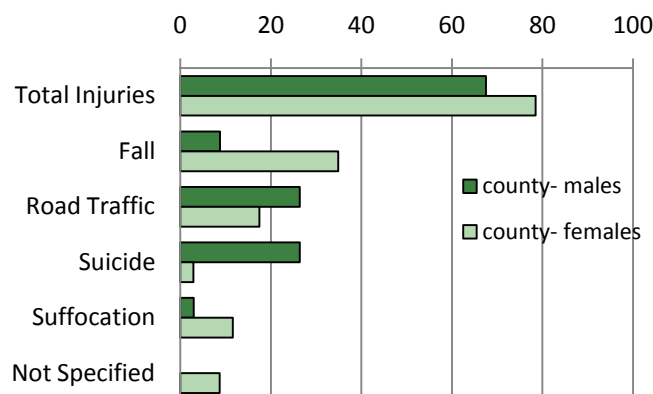


Wright County (2006 population= 13,419)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<113	<5	<155	5	120.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	0	-----	<5	<108	<5	<58
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<61	<5	<34
Struck by/Against	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34
Not Specified	<5	<63	0	-----	<5	<34

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	228.7	<5	<105	15	166.4
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<30	<5	<81	<5	<51
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<71	0	-----	<5	<40
Road Traffic	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Struck by/Against	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29
Poisoning	<5	<30	0	-----	<5	<18

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	11	255.6	9	244.1	20	250.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<102	<5	<92	7	87.6
Suicide	<5	<33	<5	<119	5	62.6
Fall	<5	<56	<5	<37	<5	<44
Struck by/Against	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<19
Other Pedal Cycle	<5	<33	0	-----	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans age 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



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Wright County (2006 population= 13,419)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	37	466.8	10	138.1	47	309.9
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	10	126.2	<5	<49	13	85.7
Fall	11	138.8	<5	<21	12	79.1
Poisoning	<5	<32	<5	<49	5	33.0
Fire/Burn	<5	<45	<5	<21	<5	<31
Suicide	<5	<32	<5	<21	<5	<25

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	25	268.4	20	228.0	45	248.8
Leading Causes						
Fall	14	150.3	7	79.8	21	116.1
Road Traffic	<5	<17	<5	<52	5	27.6
Suicide	0	-----	<5	<52	<5	<27
Fire/Burn	<5	<28	<5	<18	<5	<21
Other Specified	<5	<28	<5	<18	<5	<21

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	38	668.5	116	1386.6	154	1096.1
Leading Causes						
Fall	32	563.0	109	1302.9	141	1003.6
Not Specified	<5	<26	<5	<43	<5	<34
Fire/Burn	<5	<43	<5	<19	<5	<27
Natural/Environmental	<5	<43	0	-----	<5	<19
Overexertion	0	-----	<5	<31	<5	<19

Injury Prevention Facts

Suicide and self-harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death and 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
- Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
- Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

Technical notes

- For confidentiality purposes, counts of injury events between 1 and 4 are indicated with <5 rather than the actual number.
- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.



Burden of Injuries in the Counties of Iowa

Technical notes on injury categories and methods:

The following injury categories were used for this report (all categories other than the last three are unintentional in nature):

- Road Traffic (Motor vehicle traffic)* – any vehicle incident occurring on a public highway, street, or road (i.e., originating on, terminating on, or involving a vehicle partially on the highway).
- Firearm *– a penetrating force injury resulting from a bullet or other projectile shot from a powder-charged gun. This category includes gunshot wounds from powder-charged handguns, shotguns, and rifles.
- Poisoning* – ingestion, inhalation, absorption through the skin, or injection of so much of a drug, toxin (biologic or non-biologic), or other chemical that a harmful effect results, such as drug overdoses.
- Fall* – an injury received when a person descends abruptly due to the force of gravity and strikes a surface at the same or lower level.
- Suffocation* – inhalation, aspiration, or ingestion of food or other object that blocks the airway or causes suffocation; accidental mechanical suffocation due to hanging, strangulation, or lack of air in a closed place, plastic bag or falling earth.
- Drowning* – suffocation (asphyxia) resulting from submersion in water or another liquid.
- Fire/Burn* – severe exposure to flames, heat, or chemicals that leads to tissue damage in the skin or deeper in the body.
- Cut/Pierce* – an injury resulting from an incision, slash, perforation, or puncture by a pointed or sharp instrument, weapon, or object.
- Struck by/Against* – an injury resulting from being struck by (hit) or crushed by a human, an animal, or an inanimate object or force other than a vehicle or machinery; injury caused by striking (hitting) against a human, animal, or inanimate object or force other than a vehicle or machinery.
- Machinery* – an injury that involves operating machinery, such as drill presses, forklifts, large power-saws, jack hammers, and commercial meat slicers.
- Other Pedal Cycle – an injury that involves riders of unicycles, bicycles, tricycles, mountain bikes, and other non-motorized pedal cycles (non-traffic).



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Burden of injury in Iowa: 2002-2006

- Other Pedestrian – an injury to a pedestrian from a collision, loss of control, crash, or some other event not involving road traffic.
- Other Transportation* – an injury to a person boarding, alighting, or riding in or on all other transport vehicles involved in a collision or other event with another vehicle, pedestrian, or animal not described in MVT. This category includes railway, water, air, space, animal and animal-drawn conveyances (e.g., horseback riding), ATVs, battery-powered carts, ski lifts, and other cable cars not on rails.
- Natural/Environmental * – an injury resulting from exposure to adverse natural and environmental conditions (such as severe heat, severe cold, lightning, sunstroke, large storms, and natural disasters) as well as lack of food or water.
- Overexertion* – working the body or a body part too hard, causing damage to muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage, joint, or peripheral nerve (e.g., common cause of strains, sprains, and twisted ankles). This category includes overexertion from lifting, pushing, or pulling or from excessive force.
- Other Specified* – an injury that does not fit another category. Some examples include causes such as electric current, electrocution, explosive blast, fireworks, overexposure to radiation, welding flash burn, or animal scratch.
- Not Elsewhere Classified* – includes other environmental and accidental causes or late effects of other accidents.
- Not Specified – injuries with insufficient information to code.
- Suicide* – an injury or poisoning resulting from a deliberate violent act inflicted on oneself with the intent to take one's own life or harm oneself. This category also includes suicide attempts and other intentional self-harm.
- Homicide* – an injury from an act of violence where physical force by one or more persons is used with the intent of causing harm, injury, or death to another person; or an intentional poisoning by another person.
- Unknown Intent – injuries of all causes for which intent could not be determined.

*Definitions from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) **WISQARS**TM (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System).



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Burden of injury in Iowa: 2002-2006

More information about the injury categorizations can be found by:

- Viewing the ICD-10 external cause coding that was used for the death data at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/lce/matrix10.htm>
- Viewing the ICD-9 external cause coding that was used for the hospitalization data at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/matrix2.htm>
- The N values presented in these county-level reports are the total number of injuries over the 5 year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are reported as the annual average per 100,000 population for 2002-2006 unless noted otherwise. Data for hospitalizations include *all* hospitalizations within Iowa, rather than only the first hospitalization for each injury.
- Only injury-related hospitalizations and deaths occurring inside the state of Iowa are included in this report. The fact that those events occurring to Iowans outside of Iowa are NOT included may particularly affect the data for counties near state borders.
- For confidentiality purposes, counts of injury events between 1 and 4 are indicated with <5, rather than the actual number, and only an estimated rate is given.
- The listed *causes* of injury in the county data (e.g., falls, firearms, suffocation, poisoning, etc) refer only to *unintentional* injuries, while all causes of suicides and homicides (i.e., *intentional* injuries) are included in the suicide or homicide category.
 - For example, in the county data, a suicide by poisoning is reported under the suicide category, while unintentional poisoning is reported under the poisoning category. In contrast, the state-level report lists causes that include all intents, so a suicide by poisoning will be reported under the poisoning indicator, as well as the suicide indicator. However, the state average death rates include only unintentional injuries for the various causes and are therefore comparable to the county-level data.



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