

INJURY IN NEBRASKA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Injuries are a major public health problem in Nebraska and in the United States resulting in significant numbers of deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits. From 1999 to 2003, injuries overall, including unintentional and intentional injuries, were the fourth leading cause of death in Nebraska. For Nebraskans age 1 – 34 years, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death.

To better understand the pattern of injury in Nebraska, this data report combines Hospital Discharge Data, Death Certificate Data, and Trauma Registry Data. Data from the years 1999 – 2003 were analyzed. This report describes the leading causes of injury death and the leading causes of injury hospital discharges, including inpatient and outpatient.

The data shows that the pattern of injury and injury deaths varies by age, gender, and race as well as the type, cause, severity, and intentionality of the injuries.

Highlights of the report include:

- ◆ Deaths due to injury made up 6% of total deaths to Nebraskans. However, among 15 – 24 year olds, more than three-fourths (78% for 15 – 19 year olds and 76% for 20 – 24 year olds) of deaths were due to injuries.
- ◆ In Nebraska, more years of potential life were lost due to injury than to any other cause of death.
- ◆ More males died from all major causes of injury than females. However, hospital discharge rates for injuries were higher for females than for males.
- ◆ Native Americans had an unintentional injury death rate that was significantly higher than the state rate (86.3 vs. 33.3 per 100,000, respectively). The leading cause of injury death among Native Americans was motor vehicle crashes.
- ◆ Statewide, motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause of injury death. Suicide was the second leading cause of injury death.
- ◆ Death rates from falls appeared to be relatively low across the lifespan until the age of 65 years, when fall-related injury death rates began to rise.
- ◆ Falls were the leading cause of injury hospital discharge for all ages combined in Nebraska. They were the second leading cause of unintentional injury death.

- ◆ Teens and young adults (age 15 – 24) had the highest motor vehicle crash death and hospital discharge rates (28.7 and 1,839 per 100,000, respectively).
- ◆ The death rate for suffocation was highest among older adults (54.7 per 100,000 for adults age 85 and older).
- ◆ Among children under age 14, infants less than 1 year old had the highest death rate due to suffocation (6.6 per 100,000); the most common cause was suffocation in a bed or cradle.
- ◆ Being unintentionally struck by or against an object was the leading cause of injury hospital discharge for Nebraskans age 10 to 24 years. Many of these were sports-related injuries (50% in the 15 – 24 year age group).
- ◆ The death rate for unintentional poisoning was higher for males than for females (2.6 vs. 1.4 per 100,000, respectively). The age group with the highest death rate due to poisoning was 34 – 44 years (3.7 per 100,000). The leading agent of unintentional poisoning was medications.
- ◆ Drowning was the leading cause of injury death for children age 1 – 4 years. The most frequent location of drowning was a swimming pool.
- ◆ Suicide was the leading cause of injury death for individuals age 25 – 64 years. Males were more likely to die from suicide while females were more likely to be hospitalized for suicide attempts.
- ◆ Homicide was the leading cause of injury death for infants under one year of age. These deaths were most commonly related to abuse.

Conclusions:

In Nebraska, the pattern of injury remained fairly consistent over the five-year period from 1999 to 2003. While motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death, falls are the leading cause of injury hospital discharge. More years of potential life are lost due to injury, including unintentional and intentional, than to any other cause of death.

Many, if not most, injuries are preventable. Strategies to prevent injuries include education, legislation, and technology. Community-based programs which combine these strategies are generally most effective in injury prevention. Continued collection of data is also vital in monitoring trends and assessing effectiveness of injury prevention strategies.

Successful injury prevention efforts depend on a clear understanding of the problem. Because the scope of injury is broad, multiple data sets are required to describe it. Data quality must be improved in terms of accuracy, completeness, and representation. For example, many causes of injuries were coded as other or unspecified or were lacking the place of occurrence.

Efforts to reduce injury in Nebraska must be strengthened to reduce the large gaps between the Nebraska's 2010 Health Goals and Objectives and the current status of injury morbidity and mortality (*Table 1*).

Table 1 Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives and most recent rates

Death	Base line Rate (1998)	Rate in (2003)	2010 Nebraska Objective (rate per 100,000 population)
Unintentional Injury	38.8	33.9	19.4
Fall	6.9	6.5	3.5
MVC	20.5	14.1	12.0
Suicide	12.2	9.9	8.2
Poisoning	4.4	1.9	1.5
Drowning	0.8	1.0	0.5
Homicide	3.3	3.4	2.0

INTRODUCTION

Injuries affect everyone regardless of age, gender, race or economic status. Injury is the fifth leading cause of death for Nebraskans. While deaths due to injuries are significant, they are only part of the impact. For many individuals, injury causes temporary pain and inconvenience, but for some, the injury leads to disability, chronic pain, large medical costs and a profound change in lifestyle. In addition, an injury affects more than just the individual – families, employers, communities, and society at-large can also be profoundly influenced. Injury victims are generally younger than persons dying from other leading causes of death such as heart disease or cancer. Consequently, the number of years of potential life lost due to injuries is large.

Injuries are preventable; they do not occur at random. People tend to see unintentional injuries as happening as a result of unpreventable "accidents" when in fact, most injuries are predictable and preventable. Many people also don't understand the magnitude of the injury problem in Nebraska. Data shows how many people are injured each year and how many die or suffer permanent disabilities as a result of those injuries. Data show us where the biggest injury problems are so we can best focus our resources. They also let us know whether our efforts to prevent injuries are effective.

The purpose of this report is not only to present recent injury data but also to further improve understanding of the nature and magnitude of the injury problem in Nebraska. This information can be used to prioritize needs, direct resources, and target prevention strategies, with the goal of reducing the number and severity of injuries that affect Nebraskans each year. Moreover, this report will provide information indicating the progress towards reaching injury-related Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives.

This report combines Death Certificate data, Trauma Registry data, and Hospital Discharge Data (HDD). This combination helps to better reflect the pattern of injury than using an individual data set alone. The Death Certificate data and the Trauma Registry data are also used to describe injury among different racial groups.

Injuries described in this report are the leading causes of injury death, trauma, injury hospitalization, and emergency department visits. Each section includes a description of the cause of injury overall and recent trends, as well as an analysis of deaths and hospital discharges caused by the injury type. Race data are included for fatal injuries and trauma; this information is not available for the hospital discharge data. Additionally, where available, a set of national and Nebraska objectives corresponding to these injuries are presented. These were selected from the National Healthy People 2010 and the Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives.¹

METHODOLOGY

Nebraska Hospital Discharge data (1999-2003), Death Certificate data (1999-2003), and Nebraska Trauma Registry data (1999-2004) were used for this report.

Hospital Discharge Data

Hospital Discharge data (HDD) is generated from uniform hospital billing forms. These records contain patient information (excluding names) provided by Nebraska acute care hospitals to the Nebraska Hospital Association (NHA), using the 1992 Uniform Billing form (UB-92). The records for each discharge contain information on the date of admission, date of discharge, patient's age and gender, county of residence, and primary and secondary diagnosis codes, including a dedicated field for recording an E-code. An E-Code specifies the external cause of injury (*Appendix A*). The E-code data, a subset of HDD containing injury related records, is provided to the Nebraska Health and Human Services System (NHHSS) by NHA. For this report, an injury record is defined as the record of a Nebraska resident who was treated in a Nebraska acute care hospital because of an injury. Diagnosis codes are used to describe the type of injury, such as a broken arm. Both injuries and their external cause are classified according to the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). Discharge records in the E-code database are identified as inpatient, outpatient-ER (emergency room) and outpatient non-ER. Outpatient-ER accounted for an average of 69.3% each year from 1999 – 2003 of all visits made to the hospital for related injuries.

A limitation of hospital discharge data is that it is record-based; therefore one patient may be counted more than once if discharged for the same injury more than once. The rates displayed in this report reflect numbers of discharge records, rather than numbers of patients discharged.

Death Certificate Data

Death certificates containing information about Nebraska residents are collected and compiled by the NHHSS Data Management Section. Death certificates classify injuries by external cause of death. The data include information on a variety of attributes of the deceased including age, gender, race, ethnicity, place of residence, and primary and secondary causes of deaths. The death certificate data were coded based on ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases-10th Revision).

Nebraska Trauma Registry

The Nebraska Trauma Registry (NTR) is a database which contains detailed information about injury patients admitted to trauma centers or hospitals in

Nebraska. The trauma registry collects information that aids in the evaluation of trauma care for a set of injured patients. Information collected includes patient demographics, injury type, injury severity, and place of occurrence.

NTR was set up in September 2003. Since then, six trauma centers and hospitals in Nebraska sent their trauma data to NHHSS beginning with 1994 data. Those trauma centers and hospitals are Bryan LGH Medical Center West, Creighton University Medical Center, Good Samaritan Hospital, Great Plains Regional Medical Center, Nebraska Health System, and Regional West Medical Center. Since 2005, 17 additional hospitals have submitted data to NTR. Overall, of a total of 25,609 trauma patient records from 1999-2004, 21,641 were Nebraska residents. The current Nebraska trauma registry is not population-based. For the trauma data, percentages were used instead of rates in this report.

In NTR, the following options are available for entry of race information: Asian, African American, Hispanic, Native American, White, Other, and Unknown. Other data sets, including Death Certificate data, treat Hispanic as an ethnicity category rather than a race category. Because of this, in this injury report, Hispanic was treated as 'Unknown' and the trauma patient records with 'Unknown' race were excluded for data analysis.

Analysis

Data was prepared and analyzed based on the Instructions for Calculating National Public Health Surveillance System Indicators Using 1999 Data. Data analysis steps as described in the State and Territorial Injury Prevention Director's Association (STIPDA) Consensus Recommendations² document were used to analyze the hospital discharge data.

Injuries were grouped according to the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control Injury Grouping Matrix (*Appendix A*). The leading causes of injury death and injury hospital discharge are addressed in this report. These include falls, motor vehicle crashes, suffocation, struck by or against, cutting and piercing, overexertion, poisoning, drowning, suicide, and homicide.

All of the analyses presented in this report are based on deaths and hospital discharges of Nebraska residents. Nebraska residents who died outside of Nebraska or were treated at hospitals out of the state are not included. Thus, rates may be underestimated if Nebraskans died or were treated in other states.

In the analyses, multiple-year averages are used frequently. Since numbers and rates for any given year might be small for a particular age or race, annual averages provide better estimates of the "typical" value by reducing the effects of fluctuations from year to year for groups with small numbers of events.

If the number of deaths due to a specific injury cause was less than five, percentages and numbers were used instead of age-adjusted rates.

Age-adjusted rates

Age-adjusted death and hospital discharge rates are presented in many of the tables in this report. All of the age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 Nebraska population and are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using the direct method applied to eleven age groups. Direct age adjustment involves the application of age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution (i.e., that of the U.S.) in order to eliminate differences in observed rates that result from age differences between the population. This adjustment is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.

Age-adjusted rates (AAR) are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$\text{AAR} = \text{Summation of } (\text{ASR}_i * \text{weight}_i)$$

Where ASR_i = the age-specific rates for the population of interest
 Weight_i = the standard weight in age group i

**Age Adjustment Table
 All Ages — Eleven Age Groups**

Age	U.S. 2000 Standard Population (1,000s)	Adjustment Weights
All Ages	274,634	1.000000
Under 1	3,795	0.013818
1-4	15,192	0.055317
5-14	39,977	0.145565
15-24	38,077	0.138646
25-34	37,233	0.135573
35-44	44,659	0.162613
45-54	37,030	0.134834
55-64	23,961	0.087247
65-74	18,136	0.066037
75-84	12,315	0.044842
85+	4,259	0.015508

Years of Potential Life Lost

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a measure of premature death. In this report, YPLL before age 75 is calculated from the difference between 75 and the age at death. For example, the death of a person 40 years old contributes 35 years of life lost before age 75. YPLL is calculated by summing the years of life lost for all deaths over all ages.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Age-adjusted rate: A rate that has been standardized to the age distribution of a particular population, so that it is independent of the age distribution of the population it presents. Age-adjusted rates are used to compare rates over time or between different population groups.

Age-specific rate: A rate for a specified age group is calculated by dividing the actual number of cases in a given period (e.g., 1999-2003) for a specific age group by the population in that age group for that period. The numerator and the denominator refer to the same age group.

Crude death rate or crude hospitalization rate: The number of deaths or hospitalizations in a specified number of population (e.g., per 100,000). Crude rates are not adjusted for differences in demographic distributions among populations, such as age distributions.

E-Codes: The external cause of injury codes (E-codes) are a subset of the International Classification of Diseases, and are used to classify the environmental events, circumstances, and conditions that are the cause of injury, poisoning, or other adverse effects. E-code classifications used in this report are listed in Appendix A.

Hospital discharges: Records from hospital discharges; including hospital inpatient, outpatient, and emergency department visits.

ICD-9-CM: The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification coding system is used to classify diagnoses on inpatient and outpatient care records.

ICD-10: The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, is the system used to classify the causes of death listed on death certificates beginning in 1999.

Inpatient: Individuals in hospital care for longer than 24 hours.

Intent of injury: Intentional injuries, such as homicide and suicide, involve acts in which there is intent to kill or harm. Unintentional injuries involve acts in which there is no intent to harm; these injuries are sometimes labeled as “accidental.” In some cases, the intentionality has not been determined. These injuries are categorized as “undetermined intent.”

Legal intervention: This category includes injuries that were inflicted in the course of performing legal law enforcement actions. In this report, as in National Vital Statistics Reports, injuries due to legal intervention are grouped with homicide and assault.

Mechanism of injury: The activities or circumstances that led to the hospitalization, emergency department treatment, or death, e.g., fall, motor vehicle crash.

Other specified and classifiable: Injuries that may include foreign body entering eye or orifice, caught accidentally in or between objects, accident caused by explosive material, accident caused by electric current, exposure to radiation, or late effects of accidents.

Place of occurrence codes: This code is used to designate the place where the injury occurred (e.g., home, farm, mine and quarry, street and highway, public building, place for recreation and sports, and residential institution).

Rate: The number of cases or records per 100,000 population.

Underlying cause of death: Defined by the World Health Organization as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death; or the circumstances of the accident or violence, which produced the fatal injury. Most standard mortality data are compiled by underlying cause of death.

RESULTS

AN OVERVIEW OF INJURY IN NEBRASKA

Injuries are a major public health problem in Nebraska and in the United States resulting in significant numbers of deaths and hospital discharges.

Table 2 provides a demographic distribution of patients represented in injury records of Death Certificate, Trauma Registry, and Hospital Discharge data from 1999 to 2003 which were analyzed for this report.

There were 4,429 injury deaths, more than 17,400 records of trauma patients, and over 728,080 records of injury-related hospital discharges from 1999 to 2003. Males accounted for nearly two-thirds (64.3%) of the injury deaths, 59 percent of the trauma patients, and 53.1 percent of the hospital discharges. It should be noted that males make up only 49.3 percent of the population in Nebraska based on the 2000 census data.

For injury deaths and trauma patients, children under age 15 were underrepresented as compared to their population, especially children age 5-14 years (2.4% of injury death and 6.6% of trauma patients vs. 14.7% of population;). In contrast, patients age 15-24 were overrepresented in trauma data (19.8% of trauma patients vs. 15.0% of population). Adults age 75 years and older were also overrepresented. The younger age groups from age 1-24 years and older adults age 75-84 years were overrepresented in hospital discharge data.

Whites accounted for 93.1 percent of injury deaths and African Americans accounted for 4.4 percent, while 1.6 percent were Native Americans, and 0.7 percent were Asians. Of trauma patients, 88.3 percent were Whites, 9.6 percent were African Americans, 0.6 percent were Asians, and 0.9 percent were Native Americans.

Table 2. Injury-related deaths, trauma and hospital discharges by gender, age, and race, Nebraska, 1999-2003

	Deaths		Trauma		Hospital Discharges		2000 Census Population
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Gender							
Male	2,848	64.3	10,265	59.0	386,563	53.1	49.3
Female	1,581	35.7	7,148	41.0	341,506	46.9	50.7
Total	4,429	100.0	17,413	100	728,069	100.0	100.0
Age							
0-1	26	0.6	84	0.5	7,142	1.0	1.4
1-4	58	1.3	386	2.2	59,764	8.2	5.4
5-14	107	2.4	1,145	6.6	122,382	16.8	14.7
15-24	699	15.8	3,449	19.8	144,001	19.8	15
25-34	486	11.0	2,180	12.5	84,574	11.6	13
35-44	593	13.4	2,233	12.8	84,445	11.6	15.3
45-54	547	12.4	1,784	10.3	66,321	9.1	13.3
55-64	292	6.6	1,160	6.7	39,540	5.4	8.3
65-74	355	8.0	1,221	7.0	40,555	5.6	6.7
75-84	575	13.0	1,952	11.2	45,135	6.2	4.8
85+	691	15.6	1,801	10.4	34,222	4.7	2
Total	4,429	100.0	17,395	100.0	728,081	100.0	100.0
Race							
Asian	29	0.7	79	0.6			1.3
African American	194	4.4	1,373	9.6			4
Native American	72	1.6	133	0.9			0.9
White	4,123	93.1	12,631	88.3			89.6
Other	11	0.3	89	0.6			
Total	4,429	100.0	14,305	100.0			100.0

Note: Records with unknown age and race are excluded in this table.

Hospital discharges include hospital inpatients, outpatients, and ED visits.

Leading causes of death in the United States and Nebraska

Injuries overall, including both unintentional and intentional injuries, were the fourth leading cause of death for all ages combined in Nebraska from 1999 to 2003. Unintentional injury was the fifth leading cause of death for all ages combined in both the U.S. (1999-2002) and Nebraska (1999-2003) (*Tables 3 and 4*).

Leading causes of death differed by age. Unintentional injuries ranked first for age 1-34 both in Nebraska and in the United States (1999 to 2003) (*Tables 3 and 4*). Unintentional injuries were the second leading cause of death for persons age 35-44 in Nebraska and in the U.S., behind cancer. Cancer and heart disease surpassed unintentional injuries after age 45 in Nebraska and in the U.S.

The rank of intentional injury deaths also varied by age groups. Nationally, suicide was one of the four leading causes of death for persons age 10-44. For Nebraskans, it was also one of the four leading causes of death for persons age 10-54. Homicide was among the five leading causes of death for persons age 1-34 in both the U.S. and in Nebraska (*Tables 3 and 4*).

Healthy People 2010 and Nebraska 2010 Health Goal and Objective

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-13 is to reduce the death rate due to unintentional injuries to no more than 17.5 per 100,000 population in the U.S. and no more than 19.4 per 100,000 in Nebraska.³ The death rate due to unintentional injuries in Nebraska was 33.9 per 100,000 in 2003 (*Table 1*), indicating that injury prevention efforts need to be strengthened to achieve the objective.

Table 3. Five leading causes of death by age, United States, 1999-2002 total deaths

Rank	Age Groups										
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Congenital Anomalies N=22,352	Unintentional Injuries N=7,079	Unintentional Injuries N=5,309	Unintentional Injuries N=6,315	Unintentional Injuries N=57,592	Unintentional Injuries N=48,067	Malignant Neoplasms N=65,906	Malignant Neoplasms N=193,914	Malignant Neoplasms N=361,686	Heart Disease N=2,360,003	Heart Disease N=2,833,014
2	Short Gestation N=17,836	Congenital Anomalies N=2,131	Malignant Neoplasms N=2,028	Malignant Neoplasms N=2,078	Homicide N=20,453	Suicide N=20,014	Unintentional Injuries N=63,299	Heart Disease N=144,443	Heart Disease N=254,286	Malignant Neoplasms N=1,563,703	Malignant Neoplasms N=2,213,968
3	SIDS N=9,700	Malignant Neoplasms N=1,660	Congenital Anomalies N=786	Suicide N=1,074	Suicide N=15,876	Homicide N=18,088	Heart Disease N=53,795	Unintentional Injuries N=51,936	Chronic low. Respiratory Disease N=44,482	Cerebrovascular Disease N=584,423	Cerebrovascular Disease N=661,237
4	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. N=6,010	Homicide N=1,570	Homicide N=603	Homicide N=882	Malignant Neoplasms N=6,871	Malignant Neoplasms N=15,787	Suicide N=26,514	Liver Disease N=27,497	Cerebrovascular Disease N=39,113	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease N=429,704	Chronic Low Respiratory Disease N=494,019
5	Placenta Cord Membranes N=4,133	Heart Disease N=754	Heart Disease N=412	Congenital Anomalies N=834	Heart Disease N=4,121	Heart Disease N=12,349	HIV N=23,725	Cerebrovascular Disease N=23,539	Diabetes Mellitus N=37,875	Influenza & Pneumonia N=230,183	Unintentional Injuries N=404,039

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Table 4. Five leading causes of death by age, Nebraska, 1999-2003 total deaths

Rank	Age Groups										
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Congenital Anomalies N=203	Unintentional Injuries N=55	Unintentional Injuries N=55	Unintentional Injuries N=53	Unintentional Injuries N=517	Unintentional Injuries N=278	Malignant Neoplasms N=438	Malignant Neoplasms N=1,237	Malignant Neoplasms N=2,373	Heart Disease N=18,287	Heart Disease N=21,018
2	SIDS N=115	Congenital Anomalies N=19	Malignant Neoplasms N=15	Malignant Neoplasms N=11	Suicide N=155	Suicide N=167	Unintentional Injuries N=363	Heart Disease N=819	Heart Disease N=1,455	Malignant Neoplasms N=12,772	Malignant Neoplasms N=16,938
3	Short Gestation N=74	Homicide N=14	Congenital Anomalies N=8	Suicide N=10	Homicide N=80	Malignant Neoplasms N=94	Heart Disease N=320	Unintentional Injuries N=364	Chronic lung Disease N=250	Chronic Lung Disease N=3,540	Cerebrovascular Disease N=5,583
4	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. N=65	Malignant Neoplasms N=10	Homicide N=3	Congenital Anomalies N=7 Heart Disease N=7	Malignant Neoplasms N=42	Homicide N=58	Suicide N=203	Suicide N=162	Cerebrovascular Disease N=220	Cerebrovascular Disease N=5,140	Chronic Lung Disease N=3,850
5	Placenta Cord Membranes N=50	Infectious/Parasitic Disease N=8	Asthma N=2 Pneumonia N=2	Homicide N=6	Heart Disease N=33	HIV N=18 Cerebrovascular Disease N=18	Chronic Liver/Cirrhosis N=68	Chronic Liver/Cirrhosis N=136	Diabetes Mellitus N=217	Alzheimer's Disease N=2,019	Unintentional Injuries N=3,381

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics, 1999-2003

Leading causes of injury death, trauma, and hospital discharge in Nebraska

Among injury deaths, motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause (*Table 5*). Falls were the leading cause of trauma and hospital discharge for all ages combined in Nebraska from 1999 to 2003 (*Tables 6 and 7*).

The causes of injury death differed by age groups. Homicide was the predominant cause of injury death for infants less than 1 year old, while drowning was most common for the 1 – 4 year old age group. Motor vehicle crashes ranked first for Nebraskans age 5-24 and 65-74. Suicide was the leading cause of injury death for age 25-64 and was followed by motor vehicle crashes for the same age groups. Falls were the most common cause of injury death in the 75 and older age groups (*Table 5*).

There were more males (59.0%) than females (41.0%) admitted to trauma centers because of injury. Almost 20 percent (19.8%) of trauma patients were in the age group 15 – 24; however, this age group makes up only 15 percent of the population. Similarly, 11.2 percent of trauma patients are in the age group 75 – 84, although they make up only 4.8 percent of the population (*Table 2*). The causes of injury varied by age group. Motor vehicle crash injury was the leading cause of trauma for the age groups 5-54, while falls were the leading cause for children age 4 and under and for adults age 55 and older. Assault was the second leading cause of trauma injury for the age groups 15-34 (*Table 6*).

The causes of injury hospital discharge also varied by age groups, but these were different from the causes of injury death. Falls ranked first for all age groups, with the exception of the 10-24 year age groups for which struck by/against ranked first (*Table 7*).

Table 5. Five leading causes of injury death by age, Nebraska, 1999-2003 total deaths

Rank	Age Groups												All Ages
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
1	Homicide N=9	Drowning N=13	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=28	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=22	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=373	Suicide N=159	Suicide N=194	Suicide N=158	Suicide N=88	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=81	Fall N=195	Fall N=342	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=1,191
2	Suffocation N=8	Homicide N=13	Fire/Flame N=5	Suicide N=10	Suicide N=142	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=157	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=166	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=149	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=79	Suicide N=63	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=86	Suffocation N=96	Suicide N=894
3	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=4	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=11	Drowning N=3	Suffocation N=8	Homicide N=79	Homicide N=58	Homicide N=57	Poisoning N=37	Fall N=29	Fall N=55	Not Specified N=70	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=35	Fall N=680
4	Drowning N=1	Other Pedestrian N=6	Homicide N=3	Homicide N=6	Drowning N=18	Poisoning N=35	Poisoning N=47	Homicide N=31	Suffocation N=12	Suffocation N=14	Suffocation N=65	Suicide N=21	Suffocation N=273
5	Fire/Flame N=1	Fire/Flame N=5 Natural/Envir onmental N=5	Suffocation N=2	Drowning N=5	Poisoning N=14	Other Transport N=11	Suffocation N=22	Fall N=25	Poisoning N=10	Fire/Flame N=18	Suicide N=59	Natural/Envir onmental N=15	Homicide N=273

Note: Causes coded as "Other Specified" and "Unspecified" are excluded in this matrix
 Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics, 1999-2003

Table 6. Five leading causes of injury for trauma patients by age, Nebraska, 1999-2004

Rank	Age Groups											All Ages
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
1	Fall N=37	Fall N=166	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=467	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=2,221	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=1,059	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=987	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=740	Fall N=669	Fall N=955	Fall N=1,877	Fall N=1,941	Fall N=8,154
2	Assault N=21	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=150	Fall N=332	Assault N=624	Assault N=430	Fall N=631	Fall N=725	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=418	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=323	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=320	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=95	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=6,794
3	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=14	Natural/Environmental N=33	Struck By /Against N=149	Fall N=401	Fall N=420	Assault N=366	Assault N=155	Machinery N=47	Struck By /Against N=37	Struck By /Against N=19	Struck By /Against N=15	Assault N=1,699
4	Fire /Burn N=10	Fire /Burn N=27	Other Pedal Cyclist N=90	Struck By /Against N=179	Struck By /Against N=98	Struck By /Against N=101	Struck By /Against N=62	Assault N=38	Natural/Environmental N=27	Natural/Environmental N=15	Machinery N=6	Struck By /Against N=721
5	Struck By /Against N=10	Struck By /Against N=21	Assault N=34	Self Inflicted N=87	Self Inflicted N=91	Machinery N=81	Machinery N=60	Natural/Environmental N=35	Machinery N=21	Machinery N=12	Natural/Environmental N=5	Machinery N=368

Note: Causes coded as "Other Specified" and "Unspecified" are excluded in this matrix
 Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry, 1999-2004

Table 7. Five leading causes of hospital discharges for Injury by age, Nebraska, 1999-2003

Rank	Age Groups												All Ages
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
1	Fall N=2,696	Fall N=20,132	Fall N=16,213	Struck by/ Against N=16,889	Struck by/ Against N=27,724	Fall N=12,922	Fall N=15,656	Fall N=15,869	Fall N=12,327	Fall N=16,646	Fall N=25,383	Fall N=23,364	Fall N=196,302
2	Struck by/ Against N=930	Struck by/ Against N=10,668	Struck by/ Against N=10,687	Fall N=16,271	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=21,206	Struck by/ Against N=10,447	Overexertion N=9,596	Overexertion N=6,916	Overexertion N=3,187	Cut/Pierce N=2,338	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=1,643	Struck by/ Against N=905	Struck by/ Against N=98,888
3	Fire/Burn N=535	Cut/Pierce N=3,602	Cut/Pierce N=4,874	Overexertion N=5,648	Falls N=18,820	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=10,163	Struck by/ Against N=8,874	Cut/Pierce N=6,112	Cut/Pierce N=3,182	Overexertion N=2,301	Struck by/ Against N=1,591	Overexertion N=603	Cut/Pierce N=59,268
4	Poisoning N=258	Natural/Envir onment N=2,862	Other Pedal Cycle N=3,063	Cut/Pierce N=5,351	Overexertion N=15,238	Overexertion N=9,816	Cut/Pierce N=8,855	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=5,815	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=2,925	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=2,031	Overexertion N=1,555	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=515	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=59,159
5	Cut/Pierce N=252	Poisoning N=2,784	Natural/Envir onmental N=2,353	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=3,237	Cut/Pierce N=13,407	Cut/Pierce N=9,602	Motor Vehicle Traffic N=8,437	Struck by/ Against N=5,583	Struck by/ Against N=2,604	Struck by/ Against N=1,985	Cut/Pierce N=1,280	Cut/Pierce N=412	Overexertion N=58,468

* Hospital visits includes visit as inpatient, ED and Non-ED patient

Note: Causes coded as "Other Specified" and "Unspecified" are excluded in this matrix

Source: Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data, 1999-2003

Injury deaths as a percent of all deaths

In Nebraska from 1999-2003, nearly six percent of all deaths were the result of injuries. The death toll from injury is most apparent when looking at younger age groups. For all age groups from age 5 – 29, more than half of all deaths were due to injuries. The age group with the highest percent of deaths due to injury was 15-19 (78%) followed by 20-24 (75.5%) (Table 8).

**Table 8: Injury deaths as a percent of all deaths by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

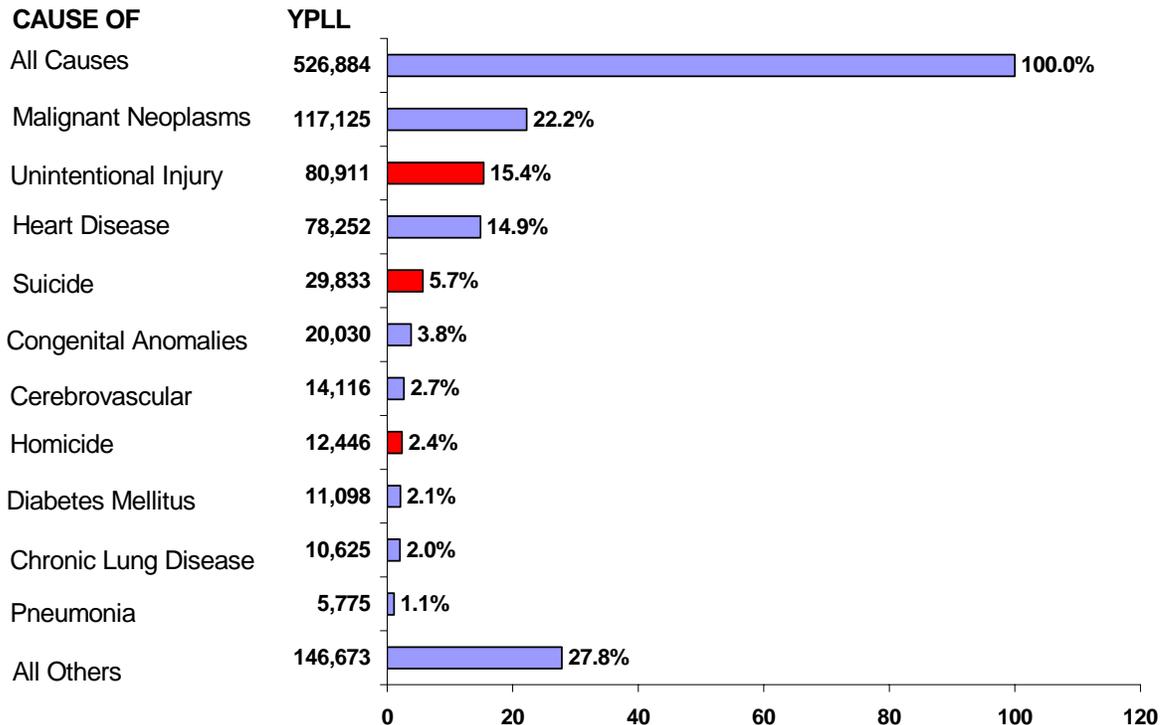
Age Group	Injury Deaths	All Deaths	Percent of Deaths due to Injury
All Ages	4,596	76,890	6.0
<1	25	827	3.0
1-4	69	158	43.7
5-9	58	112	51.8
10-14	69	126	54.8
15-19	369	473	78.0
20-24	383	507	75.5
25-29	250	412	60.7
30-34	262	543	48.3
35-39	297	822	36.1
40-44	326	1,286	25.3
45-49	312	1,650	18.9
50-54	246	2,230	11.0
55-59	166	2,705	6.1
60-64	140	3,556	3.9
65-74	368	12,689	2.9
75-84	570	22,154	2.6
85+	686	26,640	2.6

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Years of potential life lost due to injury

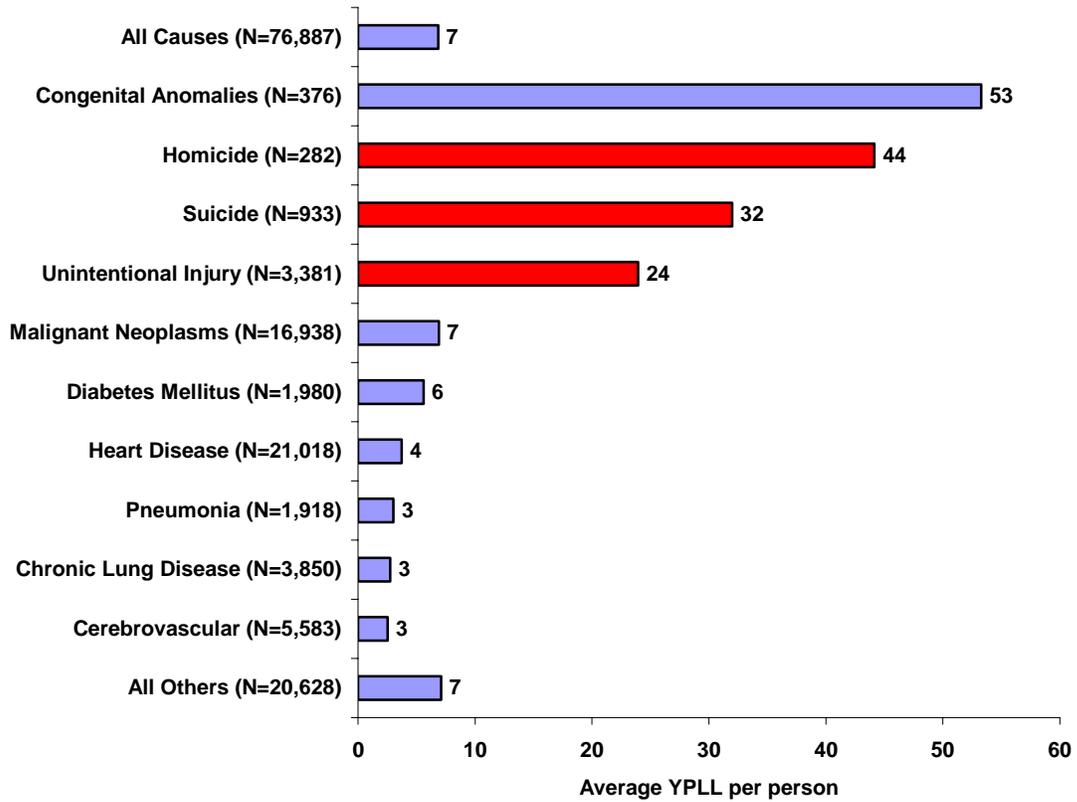
The Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is a measure of premature death. Therefore, the younger the age of the person at death, the more years of potential life were lost. In Nebraska, more years of potential life were lost due to unintentional and intentional (suicide and homicide) injuries combined than to any other cause of death (*Figure 1*). The average years of potential life lost per person dying from injury is greater than all other causes except congenital anomalies (birth defects) (*Figure 2*). In other words, injury is the second leading cause of premature death of Nebraskans. Even though the total years of potential life lost from cancer was the highest, the average years of life lost per person dying of unintentional injury is substantially higher than that of cancer (24 years vs. 7 years per person). Among all injuries, the greatest loss was for those who died of homicide (44 years of life lost), followed by suicide (32 years of life lost), and unintentional injuries (24 years of life lost) (*Figure 2*).

Figure 1. Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 by cause of death, Nebraska residents, total, 1999-2003



Source: NHHSS Research and Performance Measurement

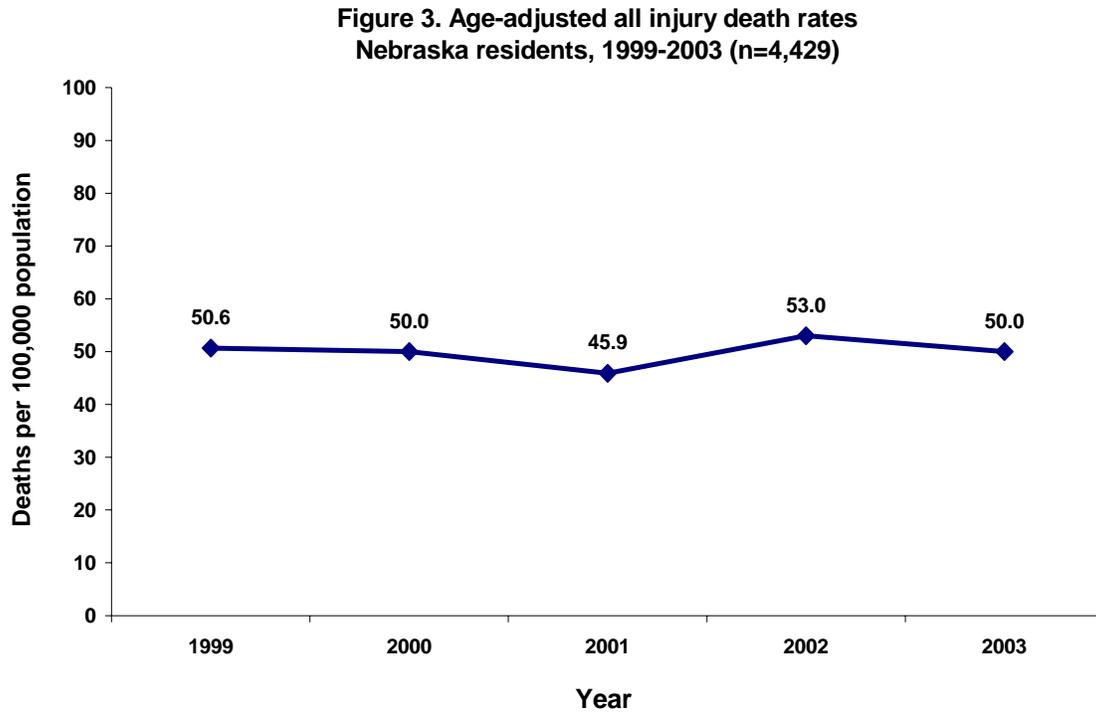
Figure 2. Average Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 by cause of death, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003



Source: NHHSS Research and Performance Measurement

Injury death rates over time

From 1999 to 2003, the age-adjusted all injury death rates in Nebraska remained fairly consistent at approximately 50.0 deaths per 100,000 population, with the exception of 2001, when the rate dropped to 45.9 (*Figure 3*).

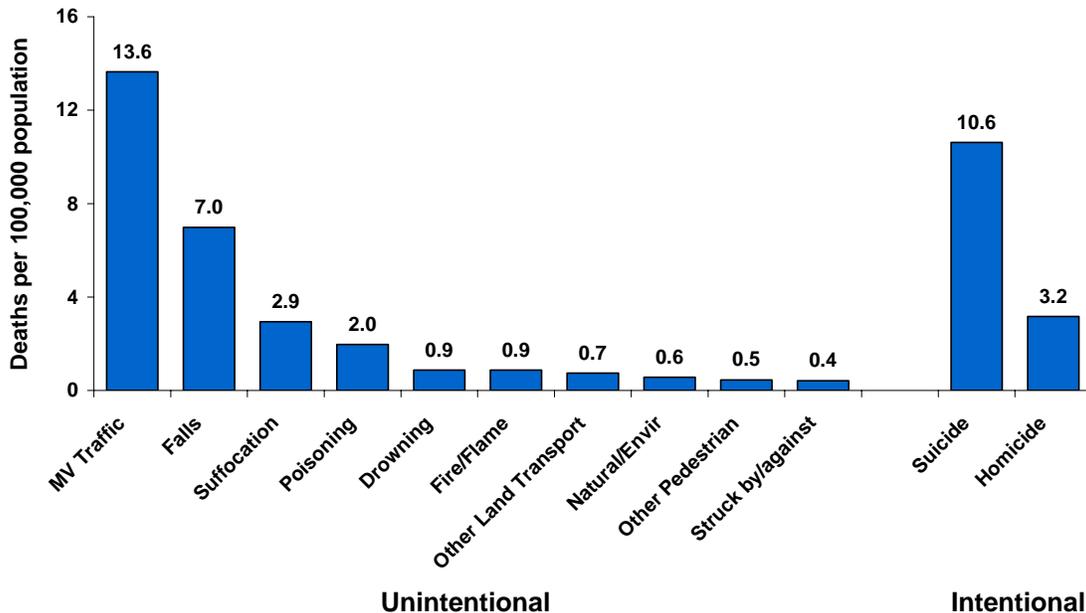


Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Leading cause of injury death

From 1999 to 2003, 69.6% of injury deaths in Nebraska were from unintentional causes, 27.1 percent were from intentional causes (suicide and homicide), and for 3.2 percent, the intent was undetermined (*Appendix C, Table D2*). The leading cause of injury deaths was motor-vehicle crashes with an age-adjusted rate of 13.6 per 100,000 population. Suicide was the second leading cause of injury death with an age-adjusted rate of 10.6 per 100,000. Falls, homicide, and suffocation also contributed significantly to the total number of injury deaths with age-adjusted rates of 7.0, 3.2, and 2.9 per 100,000 respectively (*Figure 4*).

**Figure 4. Age-adjusted injury death rates by cause
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=3,817)**



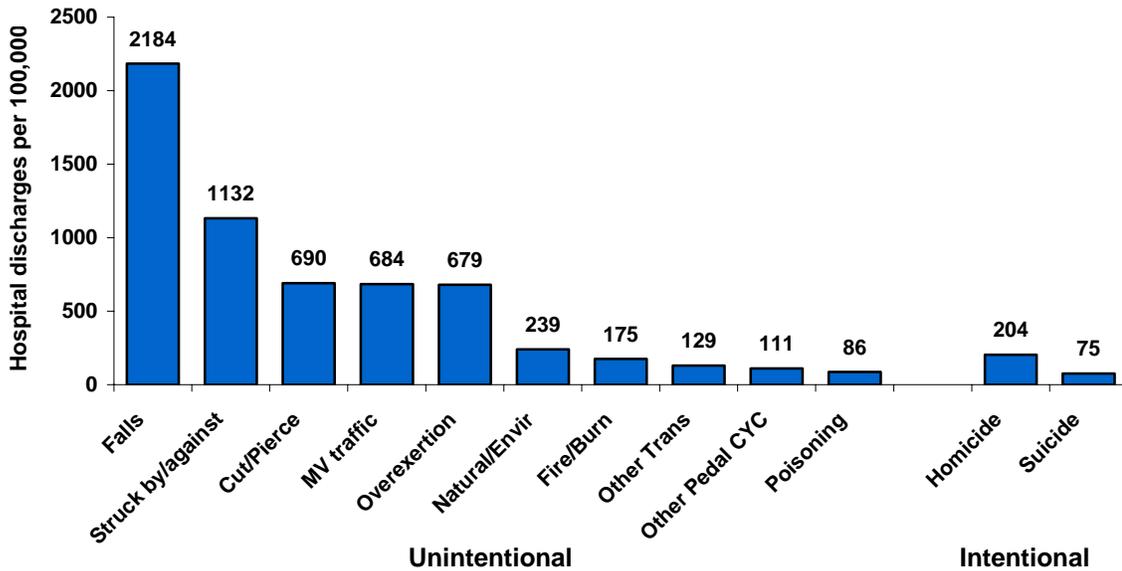
Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Leading causes of hospital discharges due to injury

While suicide and motor vehicle crashes combined caused nearly 50 percent (48.1%) of injury deaths in Nebraska, they were responsible for less than 10 percent (9.5%) of hospital discharges due to injury (*Appendix C, Tables D2 and H2*).

Approximately 96 percent (95.8%) of the injury hospital discharges (hospital inpatient, outpatient, and ED visits) in Nebraska were from unintentional causes; 3.5 percent were from intentional causes (*Appendix C, Table H2*). The leading cause of hospital discharges due to injury was falls, with an age-adjusted rate of 2,184 per 100,000 (*Figure 5*). For intentional injuries, nearly 74 percent of injury hospital discharges were due to assault with an age-adjusted rate of 204 per 100,000 (*Appendix C, Table H2 and Figure 5*).

**Figure 5: Age-adjusted injury hospital discharge rates by cause
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=559,712)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data

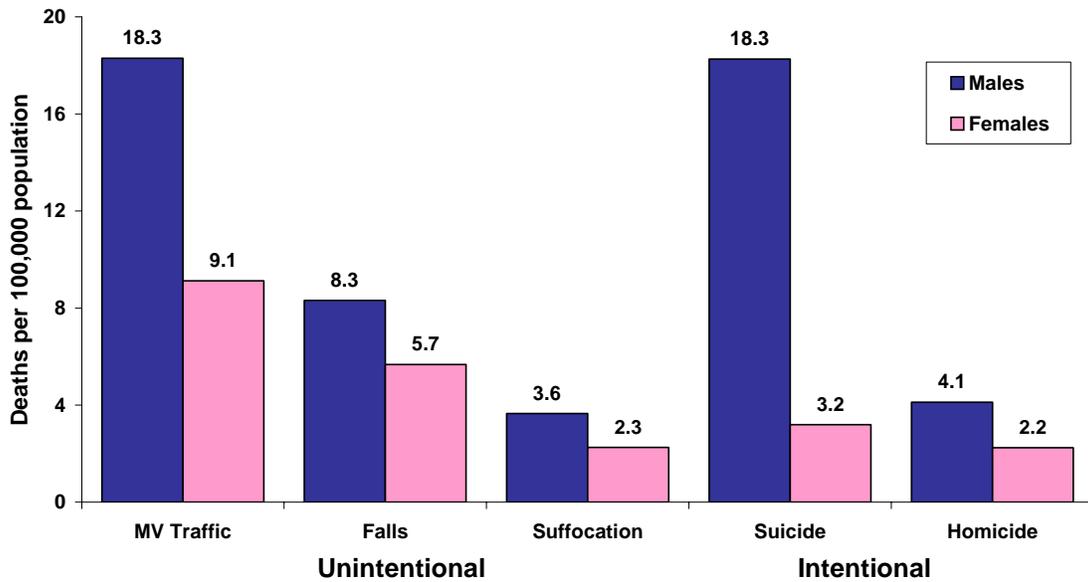
Injury death and hospital discharge rates by gender

Injury death and hospital discharge rates differed between males and females. More males died from the top five causes of injury than females, and the difference was especially large for death from suicide and motor vehicle crashes (*Figure 6*).

Hospital discharge rates for injuries due to falls and motor vehicle crashes were higher for females than for males (*Figure 7*). However, males were more likely than females to die from those types of injuries (*Figure 6*).

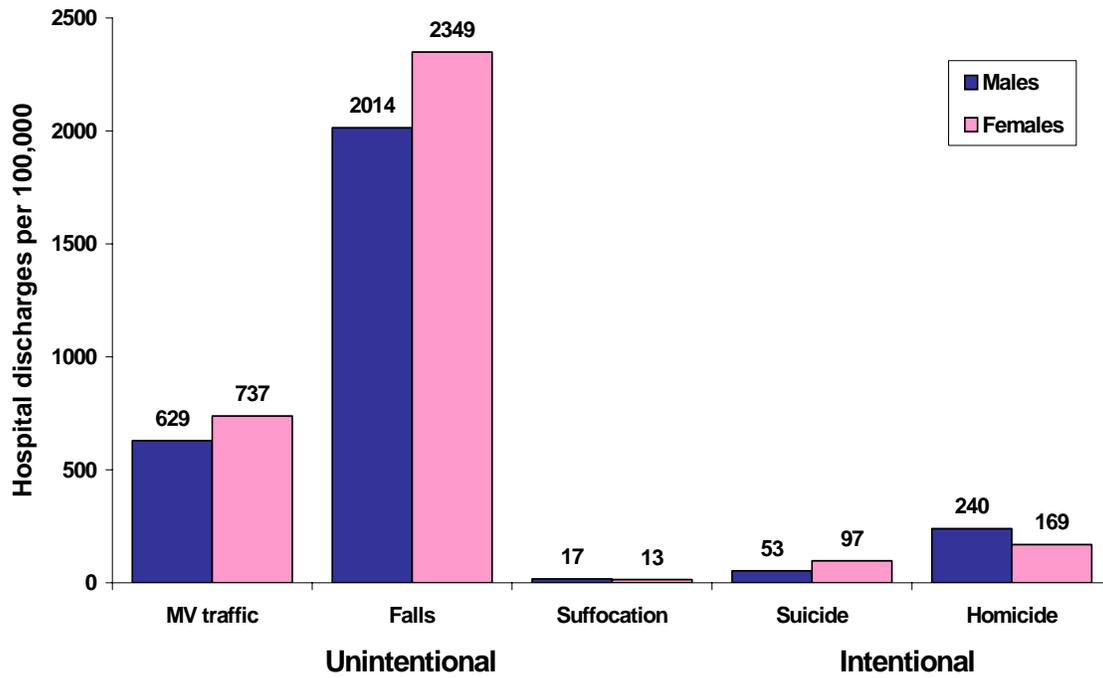
The rate of hospital discharges for suicide attempts was 1.8 times higher for females than for males (96.8 vs. 52.7 per 100,000), but males were 5.7 times more likely to die from suicide than females (18.3 vs. 3.2 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table H3 & D3*). Males committing suicide were 9.1 times more likely than females to use firearms, which are more lethal, thus increasing their risk of death. Females attempting suicide were more likely to use poisons (*Appendix C, Table D13 & H5*).

Figure 6. Age-adjusted injury death rates of top 5 external causes by gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=3,311)



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Figure 7. Age-adjusted injury hospital discharge rates by gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=280,855)

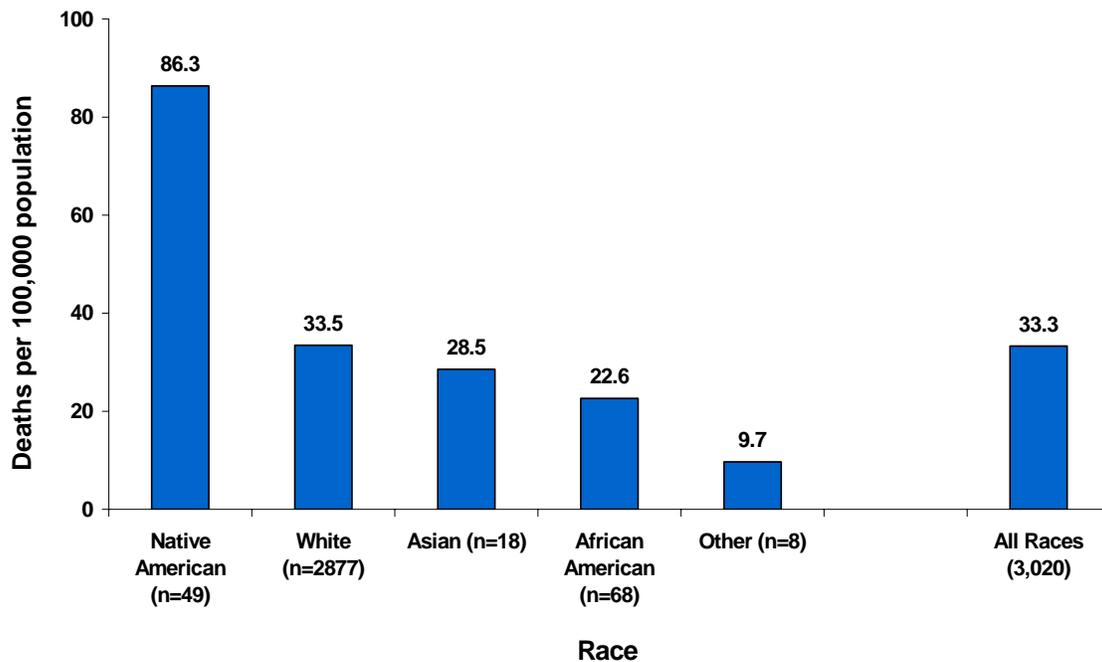


Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Injury death rates by race

Native Americans had an unintentional injury death rate that was significantly higher than the state rate (86.3 vs. 33.3 per 100,000 respectively). This rate was 2.5 times higher than the rate for Whites (33.5 per 100,000). Among all races, African Americans had the lowest injury death rate, followed by Asians (*Figure 8*).

**Figure 8. Age-adjusted injury death rates by race
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=3,020)**



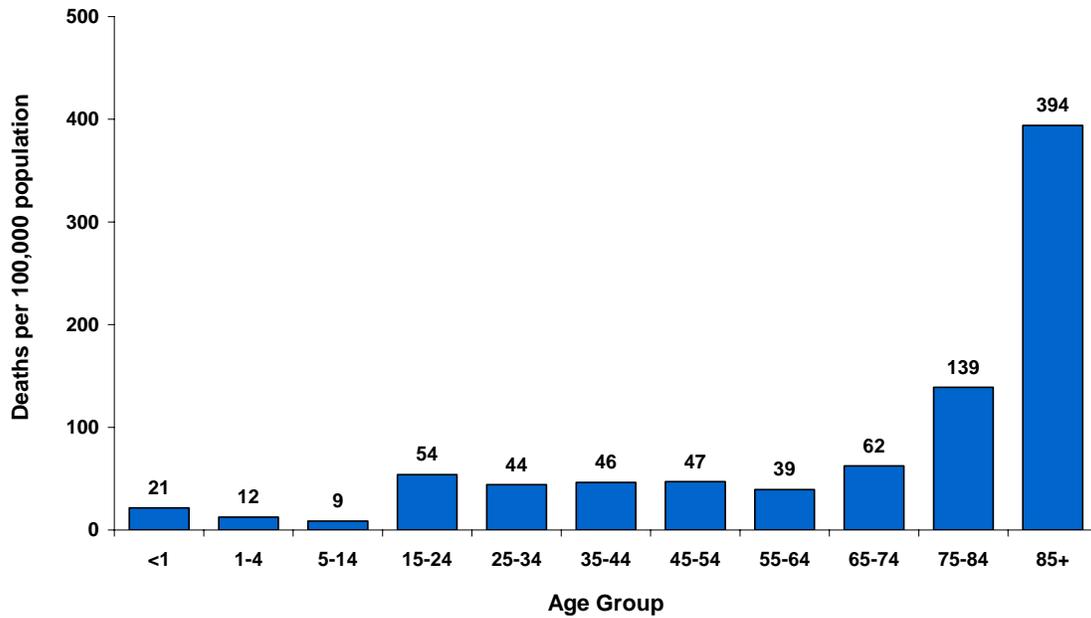
Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Injury death and hospital discharge rates by age

Overall, injury death rates were the highest for the oldest age groups (75 and older) (*Figure 9*). Children under age 15 had the lowest rates of injury deaths. However, among children under age 15, infants less than 1 year old had the highest rates of injury death. Homicide and suffocation were the leading causes of injury death for infants under age one with rates of 7.4 and 6.6 per 100,000 respectively (*Appendix C, Table D4*). Injury death rates remained relatively constant between age 25 and 64. Persons age 85 and over had an injury death rate of 394 per 100,000 – a rate 6.3 times higher than that of persons age 65-74 (62.4 per 100,000) (*Figure 9*). The leading cause of injury death for the 85 and older age group was falls (*Table 5*).

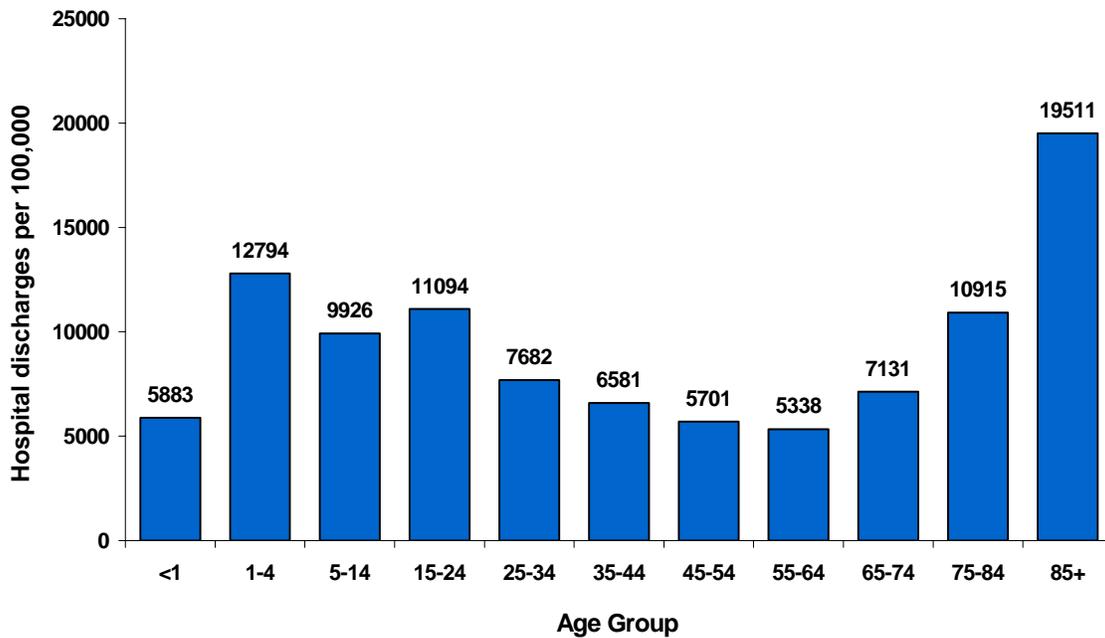
Hospital discharge rates for injury were the highest for Nebraskans age 85 and older. Among children age 14 and under, hospital discharge rates peaked at age 1-4 then declined slightly. Injury hospital discharge rates were the lowest for persons in their mid-40s to mid-60s (*Figure 10*).

**Figure 9. All injury death rates by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=4,429)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 10. Injury hospital discharge rates by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=728,081)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

FALLS (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview and trends

The falls category includes:

- fall on or from stairs or steps,
- fall on or from ladders or scaffolding,
- fall from or out of building or other structure, such as a balcony or roof,
- fall into hole or other opening in surface,
- fall from one level to another including: fall from playground equipment, chairs, beds, and other furniture,
- fall on same level from slipping, tripping, or stumbling,
- fall on same level from collision, pushing, or shoving, by or with other person, including in sports
- other and unspecified falls.

Falls were the leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharge (*Figure 5*) and the second leading cause of unintentional injury death in Nebraska from 1999 to 2003 (*Figure 4*).

Falls accounted for 15.7 percent of all injury deaths and 22.5 percent of unintentional injury deaths in Nebraska. On average, there were 136 deaths due to unintentional falls each year (*Appendix C, Table D2*). The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional falls was 7.0 per 100,000 population in Nebraska (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

In Nebraska, unintentional falls were responsible for 39,260 hospital discharges each year, making up 29.9 percent of unintentional injury and 28.6 percent of all injury hospital discharges (*Appendix C, Table H2*). The age-adjusted hospital discharge rate averages 2,184 per 100,000 population from 1999 to 2003 (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

Healthy People 2010 Objective

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-17 is to reduce deaths due to falls to no more than 3.0 deaths per 100,000 persons nationwide and to no more than 3.5 deaths per 100,000 persons in Nebraska⁴ (*Table 1*). The death rate for 2003 was 6.5 (*Figure 11*).

Deaths

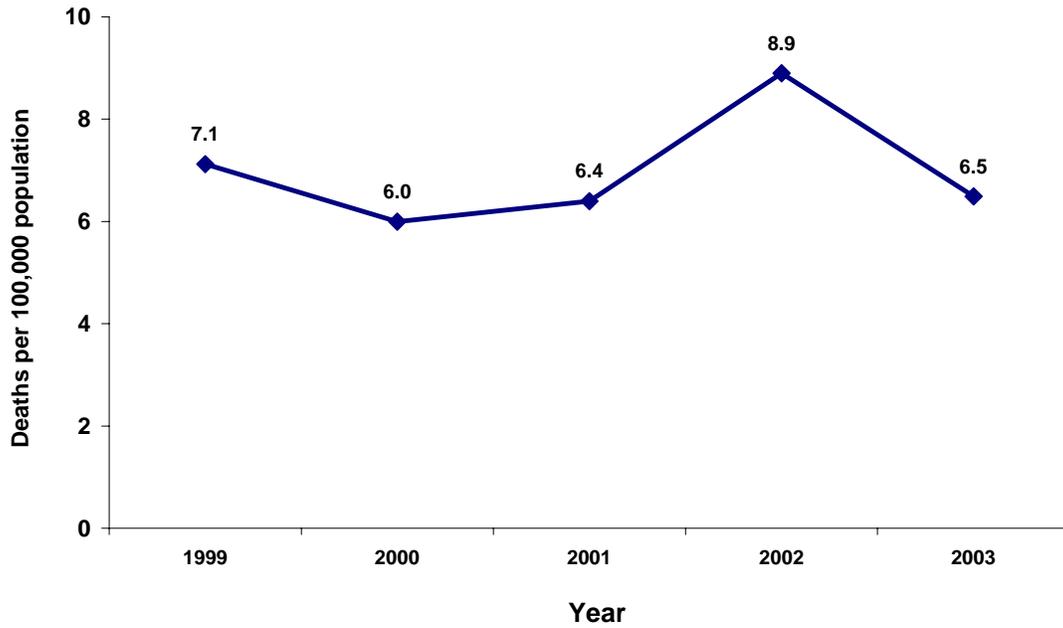
In Nebraska, the death rates due to unintentional falls were relatively stable from 1999 to 2003 with an exception of an increase (8.9 per 100,000) in 2002 (*Figure 11*).

Fall-related death rates differed by both age and gender. The rates appeared to be relatively low across the lifespan until age 65, when fall-related injury death rates begin to rise. Nebraskans age 85 and older had the highest death rate, estimated at 4 times higher than that for age 75-84 years and 20 times higher than that for age 65-74 years (*Appendix C, Table D4*). Males experienced higher death rates for the age groups 15-74 and 85+ years, while females experienced higher rates for the 75-84 year age group (*Figure 12*).

Major causes of fall-related deaths were classified as other falls on the same level (9.7%); falls on and from stairs and steps (9.6%); falls from slipping, tripping, and stumbling on the same level (5.6%), and falls involving a bed (4.1%) (*Figure 13*). More than half of death certificate records (57.1%) didn't specify the circumstances of the fall.

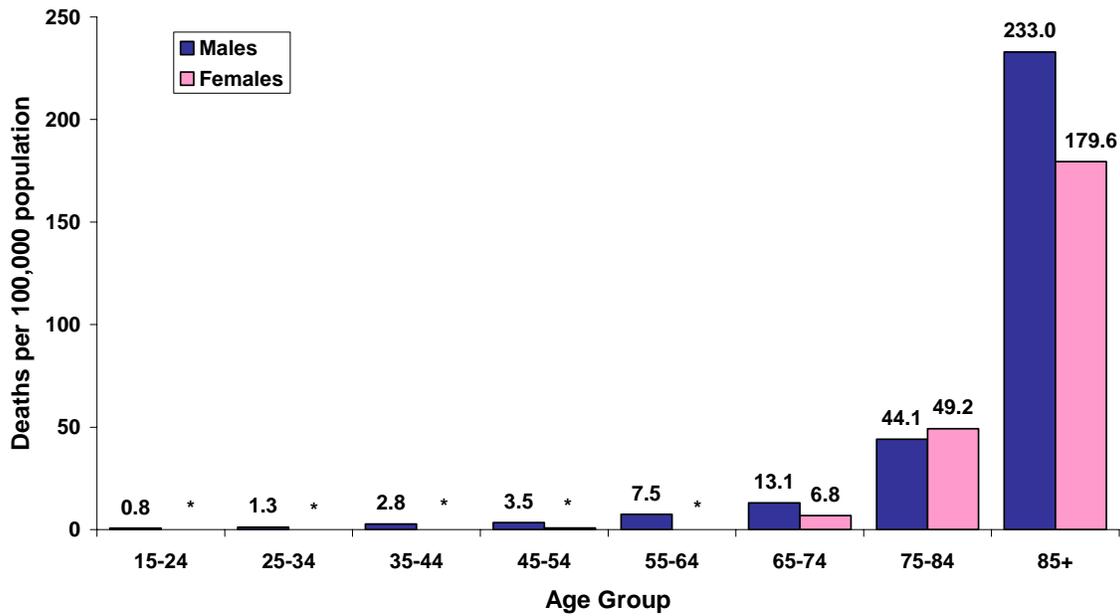
There were a total of 680 deaths due to unintentional falls for a rate of 7.0 per 100,000 population from 1999-2003. Of these 680 deaths, 670 (98.5%) were Whites, 7 (1.0%) were African Americans, and 2 (0.3%) were Asian (*Table 9*).

**Figure 11. Age-adjusted death rates due to falls
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=680)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

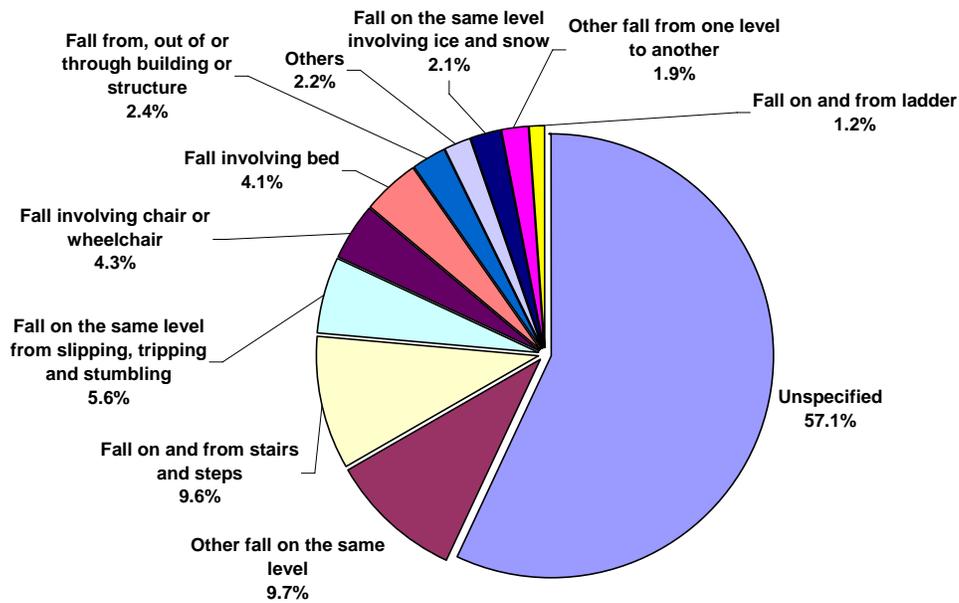
**Figure 12: Death rates due to falls by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=680)**



*Fewer than five deaths

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 13. Type of fall injury death, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(n=671)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003
Nine cases excluded due to missing value for type of fall

Table 9: Deaths due to falls by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.3
White	297	97.7	373	99.2	670	98.5
African American	4	1.3	3	0.8	7	1.0
Native American	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	304	100.0	376	100.0	680	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Trauma

Of 6,939 records of trauma patients who had an injury due to unintentional falls, Whites accounted for 93.3 percent. Five percent were African Americans and 1.0 percent were Native Americans. Asians accounted for the lowest percentage of unintentional fall injury patients (0.2%). Unintentional fall injured White and African American patients were slightly over represented compared with their populations (89.6 % and 4.0% respectively) (*Appendix C, Table T1*).

Hospital discharges

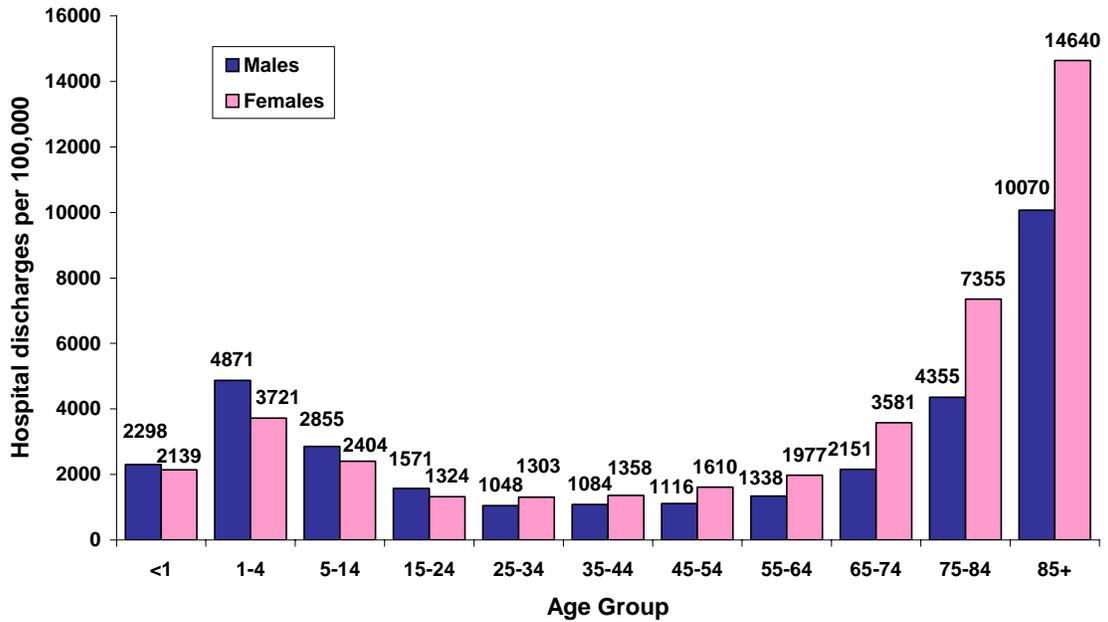
Fall injury hospital discharge rates varied by age and gender. Older adults (85 and older) had the highest rates, followed by age 75 – 84, and then children age 1-4. Males in the age groups from 0-24 years had higher hospital discharge rates than females in the same age groups. However, it was reversed for age groups 25 and older; females had greater rates than males (*Figure 14*).

The type of the fall also varied by age groups. For children age 0-4, the leading cause of unintentional fall injuries was fall from one level to another level (*Figure 15*). Falls from slipping, tripping, and stumbling on the same level were the most common cause of injuries for age 5 years and older. The rates for this type of fall increased sharply for older adults age 65 and over.

Only 26 percent of fall injury records included a code for place of occurrence. Of those, 45 percent of fall-related injuries occurred in the home, while 10 percent occurred in a place of recreation and sports, 9 percent in public buildings, and 8 percent in residential institutions (*Figure 16*).

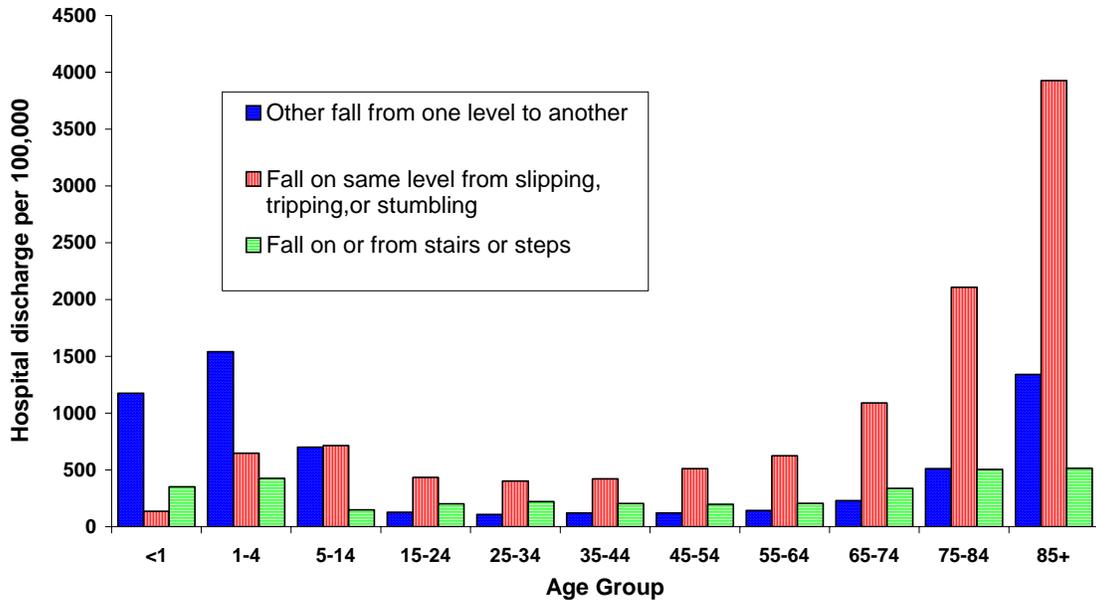
Overall, fractures were the leading type of injury caused by falls, especially for individuals age 65 and older. For children under age one, contusions with intact skin was the leading type of injury. For the age group 1-4 years, open wounds/injuries to blood vessels were the leading type of injury. Individuals' age 15-44 years had the highest rate of sprain/strain injuries due to falls. Persons age 5-14 and 45 and older were at greatest risk for fracture injuries due to falls (*Figure 17*).

**Figure 14. Hospital discharge rates due to falls by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=196,299)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

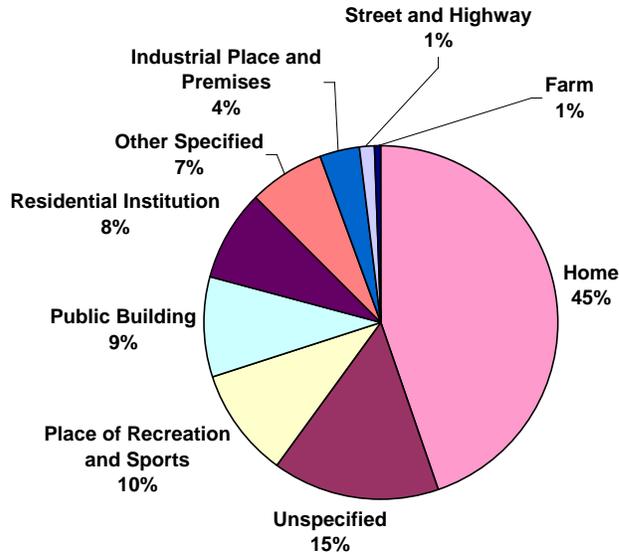
**Figure 15. Hospital discharge rates by top 3 types of falls by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=113,171)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

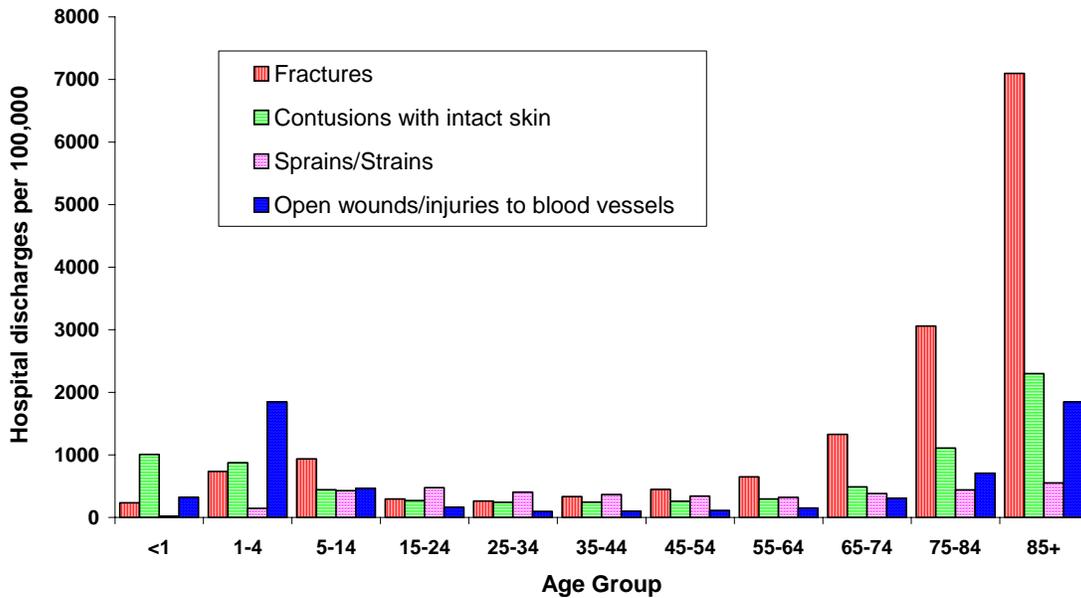
Note: Other and unspecified categories are excluded in this chart

**Figure 16. Fall injury by place of occurrence
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=52,239)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

**Figure 17. Hospital discharge rates by top 4 injury types by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=167,442)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

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MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview

Motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause of injury death (*Figure 4*) and the fourth leading cause of injury hospital discharge in Nebraska (*Figure 5*). There was an average of 238 deaths and 11,832 hospital discharges due to motor vehicle crash-related injuries among Nebraska residents each year from 1999 to 2003 (*Appendix C, Tables D2 and H2*).

Motor vehicle crash-related deaths accounted for 27.5 percent of all injury deaths and 39.4 percent of all unintentional injury deaths in Nebraska from 1999 to 2003 (*Appendix C, Table D2*).

Death rates for motor vehicle crash-related injuries were the highest for males age 15-24 and 75 and older (*Figures 19*) while hospital discharge rates were the highest for males and females age 15-24 (*Figure 21*).

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-15a is to reduce the rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes to no more than 9.2 per 100,000 population in the U.S. and no more than 12.0 per 100,000 in Nebraska.⁵ The Nebraska rate for 2003 was 14.1 per 100,000 (*Table 1*).

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-17 is to reduce the rate of non-fatal injuries caused by motor vehicle crashes to no more than 933 per 100,000 in the U.S. and no more than 1,415.0 per 100,000 in Nebraska.⁶

Deaths

The rate for motor vehicle crash-related deaths in Nebraska remained relatively stable between 1999 and 2003 with the exception of the lowest rate in 2001 (*Figure 18*).

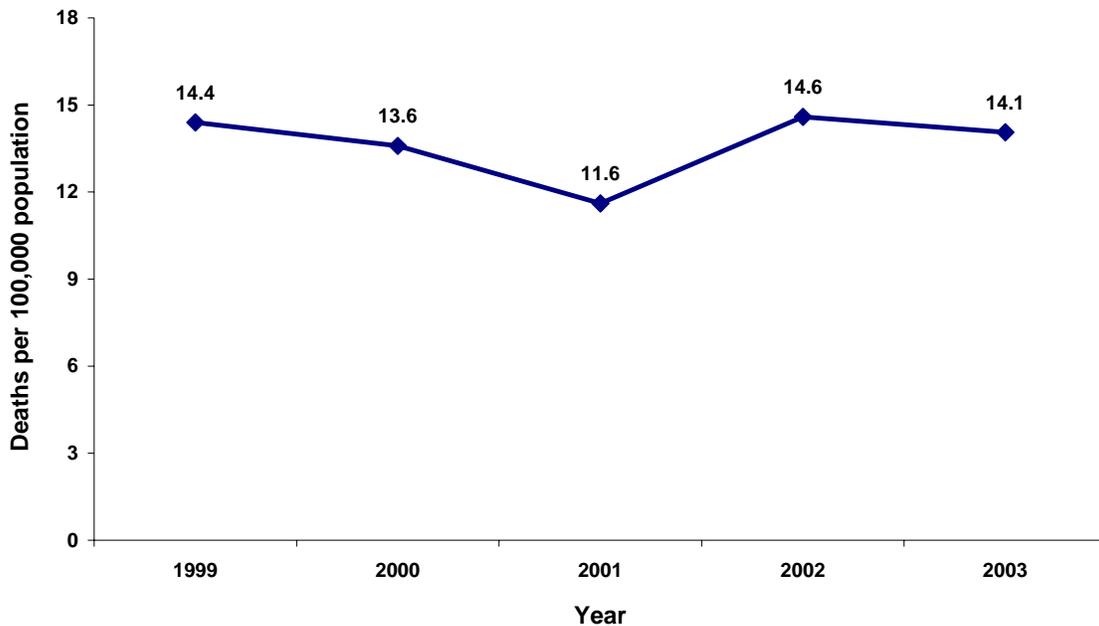
On average, 238 Nebraskans were killed in motor vehicle crashes each year, with an age-adjusted death rate of 13.6 per 100,000 population (*Appendix C, Tables D2 and D3*). Nebraska death certificate data shows approximately 18 percent of the deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes involve out-of-state residents. Individuals age 15-24 years had the highest death rate (28.7 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table D4*). Motor vehicle crash-related injuries were the leading cause of injury death for persons age 5-24 and 65-74, and the second leading cause for persons age 25-64 and 75-84 (*Table 5*).

Males had higher motor vehicle crash death rates compared to females in all age groups (Figure 19). The overall death rate for males was twice that for females (18.3 vs. 9.1 per 100,000, respectively) (Appendix C, Table D3).

Nearly 85 percent of individuals who died in motor vehicle crashes were occupants, including drivers and passengers. More than five percent of the deaths were pedestrians, 3.6 percent were motorcyclists, and the remaining were bicyclists and others (Appendix C, Table D5).

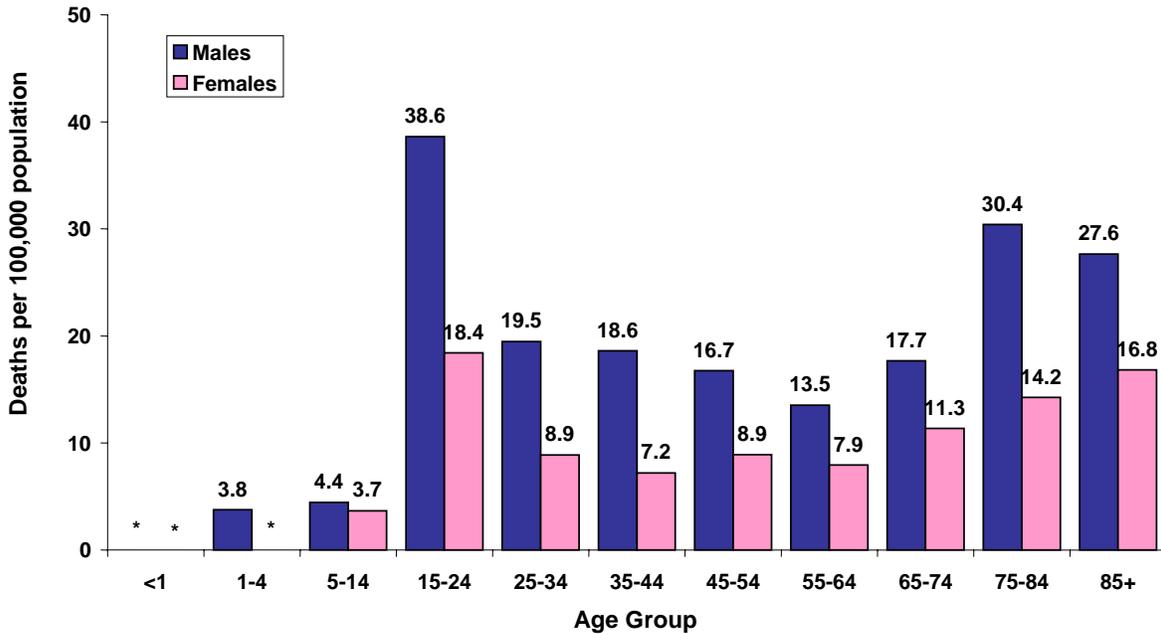
Native Americans experienced the highest death rate for motor vehicle crashes; their rate was 2.6 times higher than the state rate (34.8 vs. 13.6 per 100,000 respectively). Among all race groups, African Americans had the lowest motor vehicle crash-related death rate (Figure 20).

**Figure 18. Age-adjusted motor vehicle traffic death rates
Nebraska residents 1999-2003 (n=1,191)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

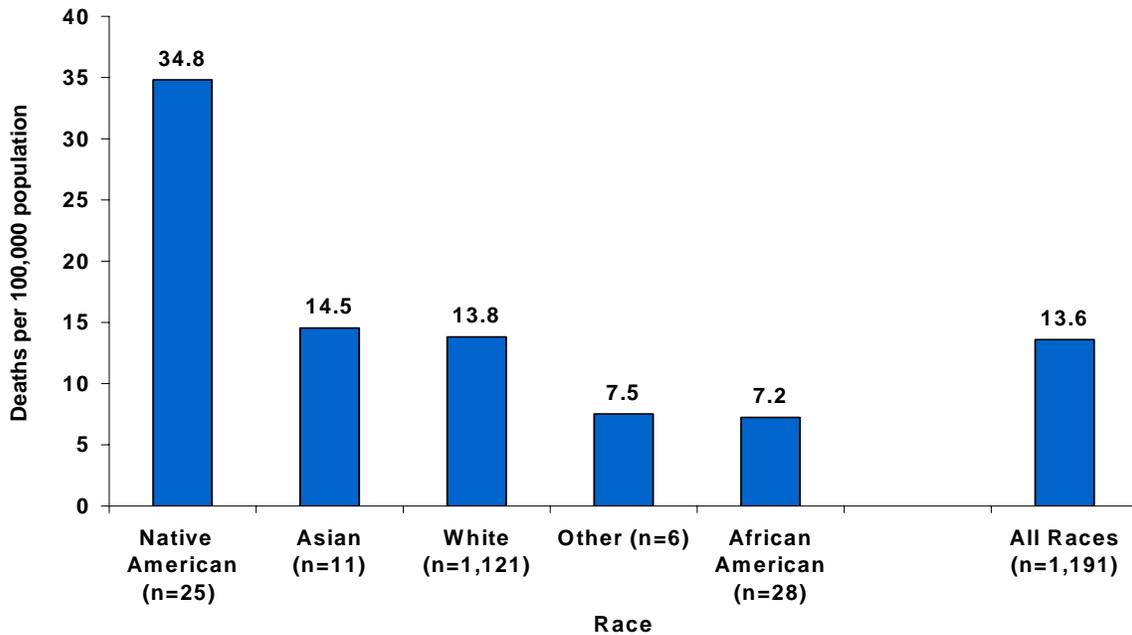
**Figure 19: Motor vehicle traffic death rates by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=1,191)**



*Fewer than five deaths

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 20. Age-adjusted motor vehicle crash death rates by race
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=1,191)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Trauma

There were 5,923 records of trauma registry patients who had been injured in motor vehicle crashes. Whites accounted for 90.1 percent of the patients while 7.2 percent were African Americans and 1.1 percent were Asians. Native Americans accounted for the lowest percentage (0.6%). Motor vehicle crash injured African American patients (7.2%) were overrepresented compared with their population (4.0%) (*Appendix C, Table T1*).

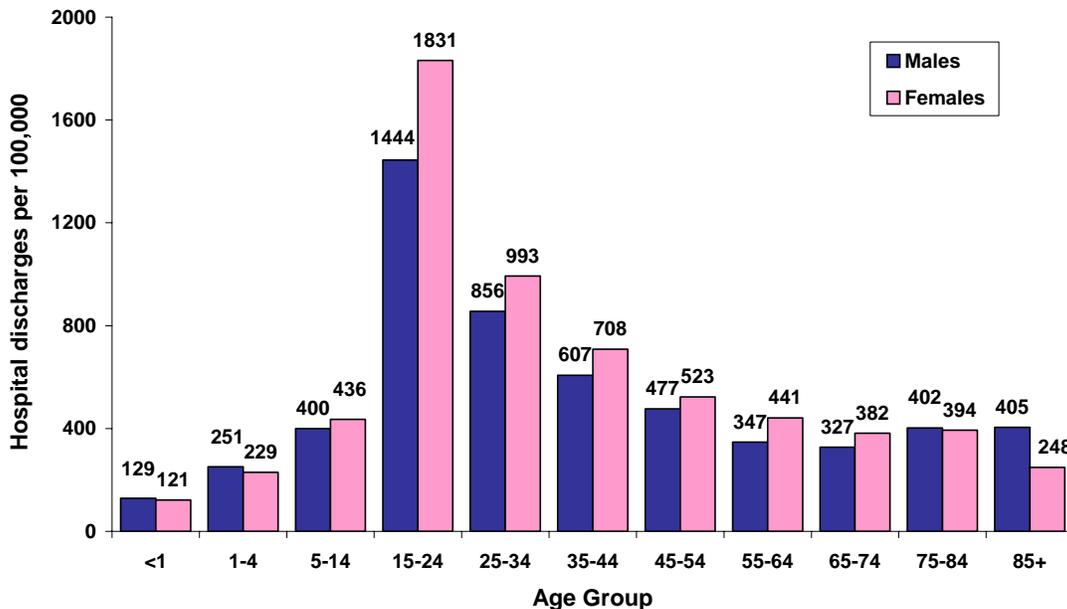
Hospital discharges

Motor vehicle crashes were the fourth leading cause of injury hospital discharge in Nebraska (*Table 7*). Nebraska hospital discharge data shows that nearly six percent of the hospital discharges for motor vehicle crash-related injuries were non-Nebraska residents.

The age-adjusted hospital discharge rate for motor vehicle crash injuries was higher for females than for males (737 vs. 629 per 100,000, respectively) (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

The hospital discharge rate for motor vehicle crash injuries peaked for both males and females at age 15-24 (1,831 and 1,444 per 100,000, respectively). For most age groups, the rate for females was higher than for males (*Figure 21*).

Figure 21. Motor vehicle traffic hospital discharge rates by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=59,158)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

SUFFOCATION (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview and trends

The unintentional suffocation category is defined as inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract; or accidental mechanical suffocation including suffocation in a bed or cradle, by a plastic bag, due to lack of air in closed place, or by falling earth or other substance.

Based on a five-year annual average (1999-2003), suffocation was the second leading cause of injury death (8 deaths) for infants under age one and the fourth leading cause of injury death for all age groups combined in Nebraska (*Table 5*). Fifty-five Nebraskans (2.9 per 100,000) died and 260 (15 per 100,000) were discharged from a hospital due to unintentional suffocation each year (*Appendix C, Tables D2, D3, H2, and H3*).

Deaths

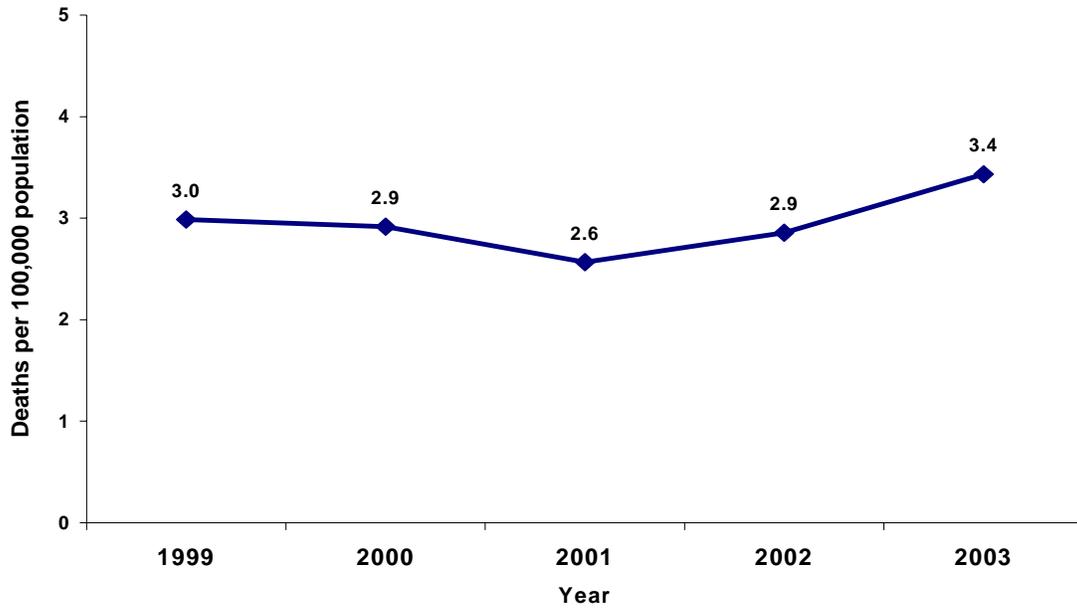
The age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional suffocation was relatively stable at a rate of 2.9 per 100,000 from 1999 to 2002. However, it increased from 2.6 per 100,000 in 2001 to 3.4 per 100,000 in 2003 (*Figure 22*).

Suffocation-related death rates differed by age and gender. The age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional suffocation was 1.6 times higher for males than for females (3.6 vs. 2.3 per 100,000, respectively). Among children age 14 and under, infants under age one year had the highest death rate due to unintentional suffocation (6.6 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table D4*). The death rates for suffocation showed little variation for Nebraskans age 35-64 years. The highest death rate for unintentional suffocation was among older adults. Persons age 85 and older had a rate of 54.7 per 100,000 – a rate 3.5 times higher than that of persons 75-84 (15.7 per 100,000) (*Figure 23*).

There were eight infant deaths due to unintentional suffocation from 1999 to 2003. Four of them died from mechanical suffocation in a bed or cradle. For Nebraskans age 75 and older, more than 85 percent of suffocation-related deaths were due to inhalation or ingestion of other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract (*Appendix C, Table D6*).

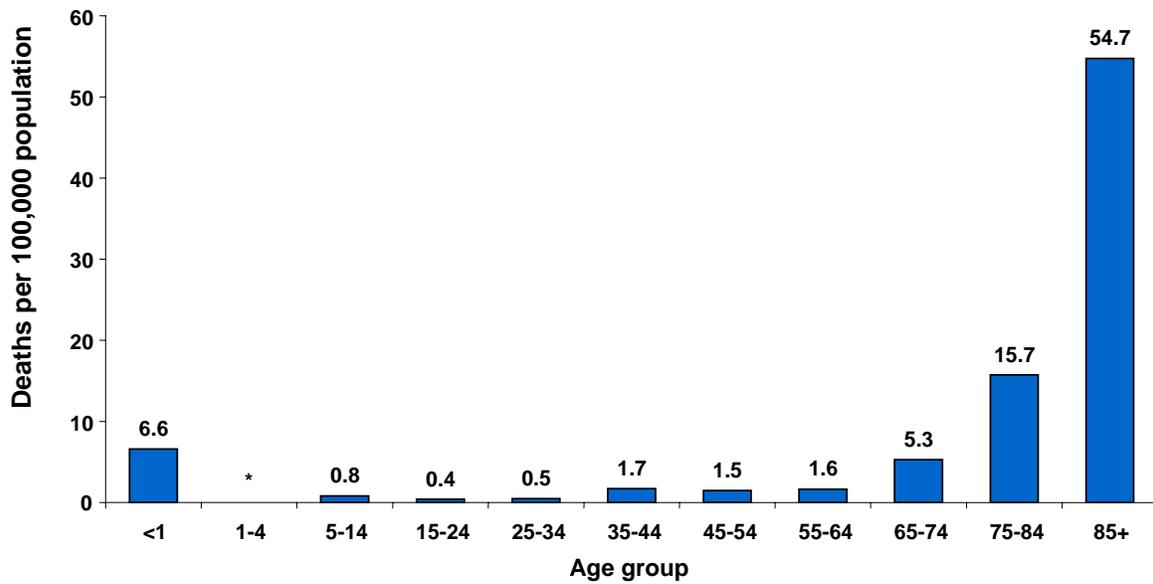
There were a total of 273 deaths due to unintentional suffocation for a rate of nearly 3 per 100,000 population. Of these deaths, 94.5 percent were Whites, 2.9 percent were African Americans, and 1.8 percent were Native Americans (*Table 10*).

**Figure 22. Age-adjusted death rates due to suffocation
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=273)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 23. Death rates due to suffocation by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=273)**



*Fewer than five deaths

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Table 10. Deaths due to suffocation by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	2	1.4	3	2.2	5	1.8
African American	4	2.9	4	3.0	8	2.9
White	132	95.0	126	94.0	258	94.5
Asian	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.4
Other	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total	139	100.0	134	100.0	273	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

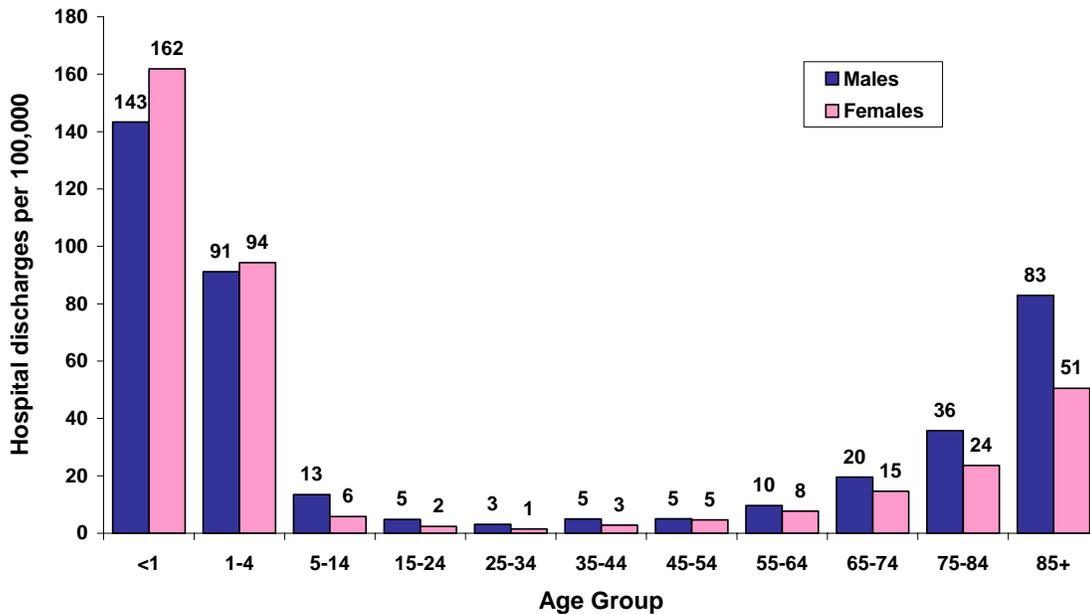
Hospital discharges

The highest hospital discharge rates for unintentional suffocation were in the under 1 year age group; the rate for this age group (152.4 per 100,000) was 1.5 times higher than the next leading age group, the 1-4 years age group (*Appendix C, Table H4*). The rates remained relatively stable and were lowest for persons age 15-54. After age 55, the rates increased rapidly (*Figure 24*).

Males had higher hospital discharge rates for unintentional suffocation than females at all ages, except in the 0-4 year age group (*Figure 24*).

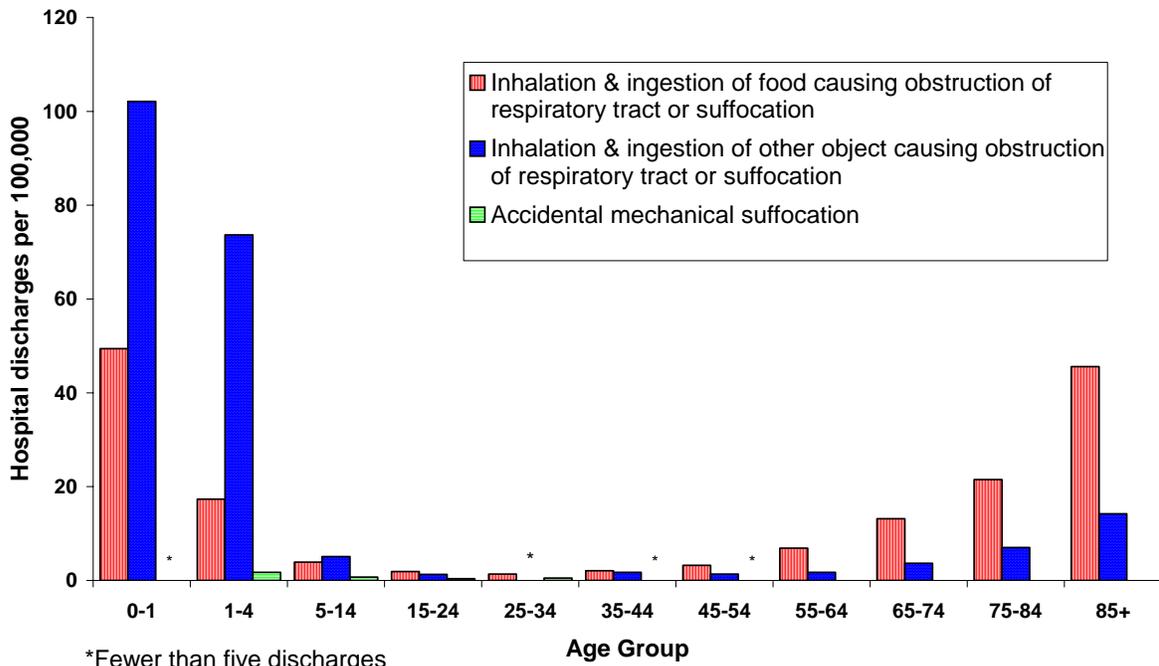
Inhalation or ingestion of other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract occurred most frequently in children age 0-14. For older age groups (age 55 and over), inhalation or ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract occurred most frequently (*Figure 25 and Appendix C, Table H6*).

Figure 24. Hospital discharge rates due to suffocation by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=196,299)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data, 1999-2003

**Figure 25. Hospital discharge rates by cause of suffocation by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=1,299)**



*Fewer than five discharges

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

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STRUCK BY/AGAINST (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview

The struck by/against category includes:

- struck accidentally by a falling object
 - collapse of building or
 - object falling from a machine
- striking against or struck accidentally by objects and persons
 - being kicked or stepped on during a game, or being struck by a hit or thrown ball in sports, or
 - caused by a crowd by collective fear or panic (i.e., crushed, stepped on).

Based on a five-year annual average (1999-2003), unintentional struck by/against was the leading cause of injury hospital discharge for Nebraskans age 10-24 years, and the second leading cause of injury hospital discharge for all age groups combined in Nebraska (*Table 7*). There was an average of eight deaths (0.4 per 100,000) and 19,778 hospital discharges (1,132 per 100,000) due to unintentional struck by/against each year (*Appendix C, Tables D2, D3, H2, and H3*). Unintentional struck by/against accounted for 14.4 percent of all injury hospital discharge and 15 percent of unintentional injury hospital discharge (*Appendix C, Tables H2 and H3*).

Deaths

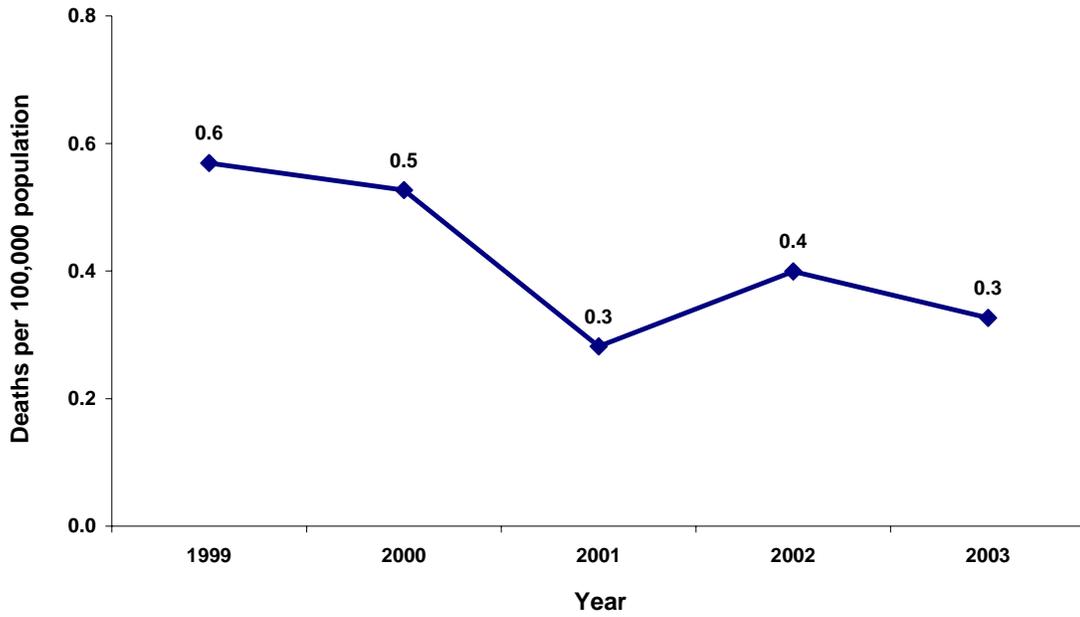
The age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional struck by/against decreased from 0.6 per 100,000 in 1999 to 0.3 per 100,000 in 2003 in Nebraska (*Figure 26*).

Overall, males were more likely to die from unintentional struck by/against than females, with age-adjusted death rates of 0.7 vs. 0.1 per 100,000 respectively (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

Thirty-eight Nebraskans were killed as a result of unintentional struck by/against from 1999-2003. Of those 38 deaths, 31 (82%) were 35 years or older, and seven (18%) were between the age of 5 and 34 (*Appendix C, Table D4*).

The causes of death due to struck by/against include struck by thrown, projected or falling object (76.3%); striking against or struck by other object (15.8%); striking against or bumped into by another person (5.3%); and striking against or struck by sports equipment (2.6%) (*Appendix C, Table D7*).

Figure 26. Age-adjusted death rates due to struck by/against Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=38)



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

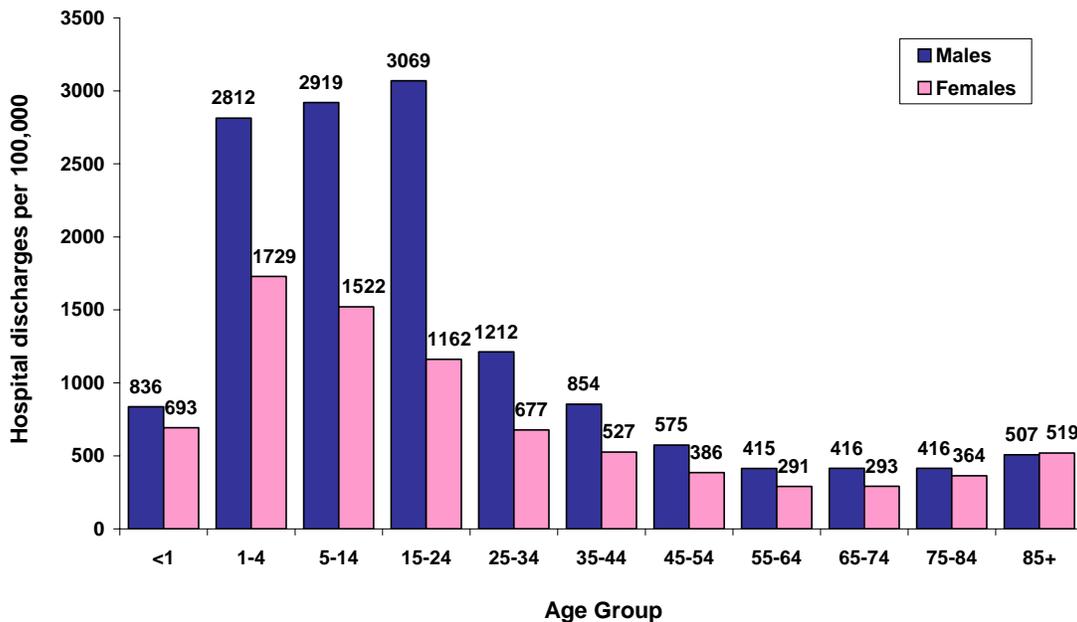
Hospital discharges

The age-adjusted hospital discharge rates for unintentional struck by/against were higher for males than for females (1,488.5 vs. 786.4 per 100,000 respectively) (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

The rate of hospital discharge for struck by/against-related injuries was the highest for children age 1-4 (2,283.8 per 100,000), for age 5-14 (2,236.7 per 100,000) and for young people age 15-24 (2,135.9 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table H4*). For most age groups, the hospital discharge rate for struck by/against-related injuries was higher for males than for females (*Figure 27*).

There were 98,888 injuries coded as unintentional struck by/against from 1999 – 2003. Of these, 28,528 (29%) occurred in sports, 7,717 (8%) were due to falling objects and 53,965 (55%) were due to “other.” Sports were responsible for approximately 50 percent (49.3%) of struck by/against-related injuries in the 15-24 year age group, and 36.1 percent in the 5-14 year age group (*Appendix C, Table H7*).

Figure 27. Hospital discharge rates due to struck by/against by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=98,887)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

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CUTTING/PIERCING (UNINTENTIONAL)

The unintentional cutting and/or piercing category is defined as injuries caused by cutting and piercing instruments or objects including a powered lawn mower, other powered hand tools, powered household appliances and implements, knives, swords, and daggers, other hand tools and implements, hypodermic needles, and other specified cutting and piercing instruments or objects.

Deaths

The number of deaths coded as unintentional cutting/piercing from 1999 – 2003 was five. All of these deaths were males. Three of the five were 65 years or older, while two were between the age of 25 and 44 (*Appendix C, Table D4*).

Hospital discharges

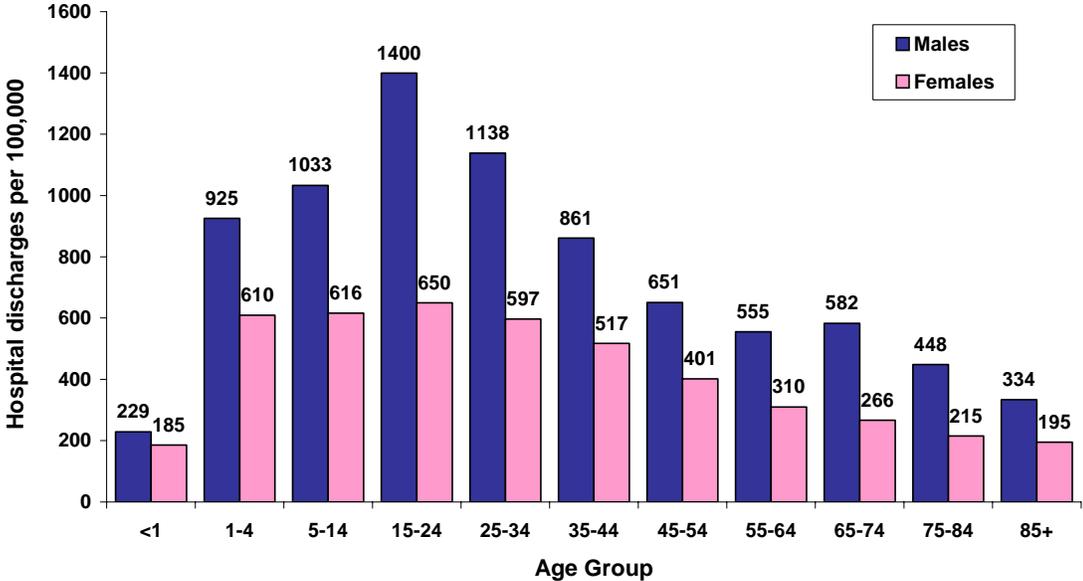
Unintentional cutting and/or piercing-related injury was the third leading cause of injury hospital discharge from 1999 to 2003 (*Table 7*). On average, there were 11,854 hospital discharges due to unintentional cutting and/or piercing each year (*Appendix C, Table H2*).

Cutting/piercing injuries affected all age groups with a peak at age 15-24 (1,032.9 per 100,000) (*Figure 28; Appendix C, Table H4*). The 0-1 year and 85 and older age groups had the lowest rates (207.6 vs. 234.9 per 100,000 respectively).

Males had a comparably higher age-adjusted rate of cutting and piercing than females (893.0 vs. 492.5 per 100,000 respectively) (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

Knives, swords, and daggers were the most common instruments involved in cutting and piercing-related injuries (20.9%), followed by other hand tools and implements (7%), and other powered hand tools (4.8%). However, 64.8 percent of the hospital discharges in this category were listed as resulting from other specified or unspecified instruments or objects (*Appendix C, Table H8*).

Figure 28. Hospital discharge rates due to cutting/piercing by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=59,267)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

OVEREXERTION (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overexertion is defined in ICD-9-CM as “overexertion and strenuous movements.” The category includes excessive physical exercise; overexertion from lifting, pulling and pushing; and strenuous movements in recreational and other activities.

Deaths

One death was coded as overexertion from 1999 – 2003 (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

Hospital Discharges

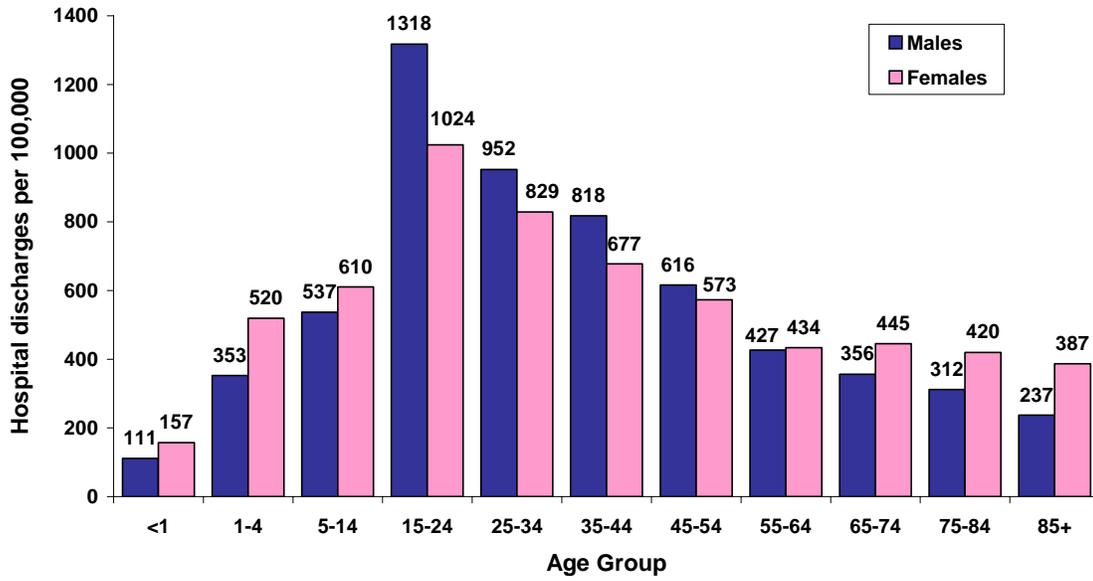
All overexertion injuries were coded as unintentional.

Based on a five-year annual average (1999-2003), overexertion was the fifth leading cause of injury hospital discharge (*Table 7*). There was an average of 11,694 hospital discharge records for overexertion-related injuries each year (*Appendix C, Table H2*).

The age-adjusted hospital discharge rate due to overexertion was higher for males than for females (705.5 vs. 653.6 per 100,000 respectively) (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

The hospital discharge rate for overexertion injury increased with age with a peak for the age group 15-24 years (1,173.9 per 100,000) then declined. The under one year age group had the lowest hospital discharge rate (133.4 per 100,000) (*Figure 29 and Appendix C, Table H4*).

Figure 29. Hospital discharge rates due to overexertion by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=58,465)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

POISONING (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview

Unintentional poisoning was the fourth leading cause of unintentional injury death in Nebraska between 1999 and 2003 (*Figure 4*). On average, 33 Nebraskans (2.0 per 100,000) died from unintentional poisoning, and 1,477 (86.3 per 100,000) were treated at a hospital for unintentional poisoning each year (*Appendix C, Tables D2, and H2*).

Agents involved in unintentional poisonings include medications, alcohols, gases and vapors, cosmetics and personal care products, cleaning products, pesticides, and plants.⁷

In addition to poisoning events known to be unintentional, a number of deaths and hospital discharges occur every year from poisoning of undetermined intent. These are the cases where there is no clear evidence that the poisoning was intentional (suicide or homicide) or unintentional. From 1999 to 2003, 167 Nebraskans died from poisoning of unintentional intent, 147 died from suicide-related poisoning, and 76 died from poisoning of undetermined intent. (*Appendix C, Tables D8 and D13*). There were 1,046 Nebraskans who were treated at hospitals for poisoning of undetermined intent in addition to the 7,385 who were treated at hospitals for unintentional poisoning and the 5,029 who were treated at hospitals for poisoning-related suicide attempts (*Appendix C, Tables H4 and H5*).

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-8 is to reduce the poisoning death rate to no more than 1.5 per 100,000 population both in the U.S. and in Nebraska.⁸ The rate in Nebraska for 2003 was 1.9 per 100,000 (*Table 1*).

Deaths

The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional poisoning in Nebraska remained relatively stable at a rate of approximately two deaths per 100,000 from 1999 to 2003 (*Figure 30*).

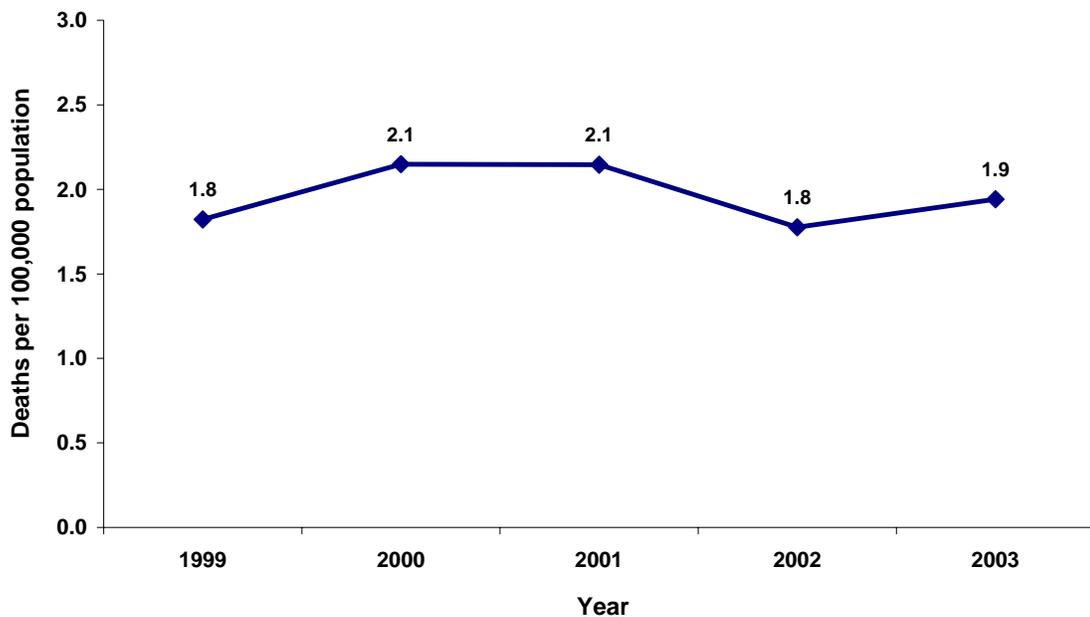
The death rates for unintentional poisoning varied by gender and age. Overall, the age-adjusted death rate for unintentional poisoning was nearly twice as high for males as for females (2.6 vs. 1.4 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table D3*). Nebraskans age 35-44 had the highest death rate at 3.7 per 100,000 followed by 25-34 and 45-54 year olds with a rate of 3.2 per 100,000 (*Figure 31 and Appendix C, Table D4*).

The leading agents of unintentional poisonings were medications, which were responsible for 73.1 percent of all deaths due to unintentional poisoning. Other

gases and vapors were responsible for 21 percent, and alcohol was responsible for 4.2 percent (*Appendix C, Table D8*).

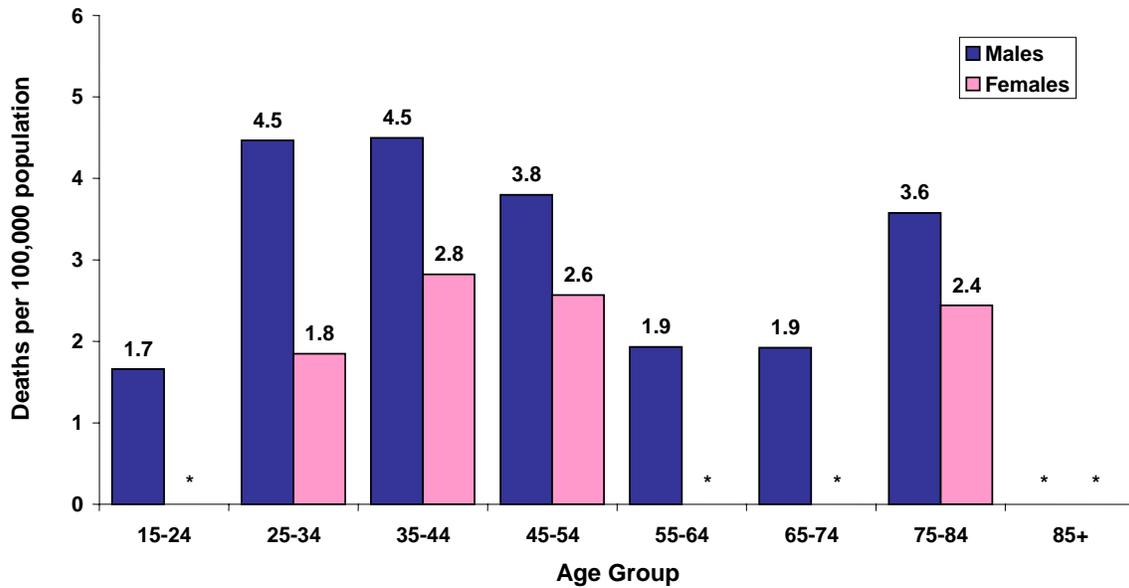
There were a total of 167 deaths due to unintentional poisoning for a rate of nearly two per 100,000 population. Of these deaths, 89.2 percent were Whites, 7.8 percent were African Americans who were overrepresented as compared to their population, and 2.4 percent were Native Americans (*Table 11*).

**Figure 30. Age-adjusted death rates due to poisoning
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=167)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistic 1999-2003

Figure 31: Death rates due to poisoning by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=167)



*Fewer than five deaths
 Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Table 11. Deaths due to poisoning by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	3	2.8	1	1.6	4	2.4
African American	8	7.5	5	8.2	13	7.8
White	94	88.7	55	90.2	149	89.2
Others	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.6
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	106	100.0	61	100.0	167	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Hospital discharges

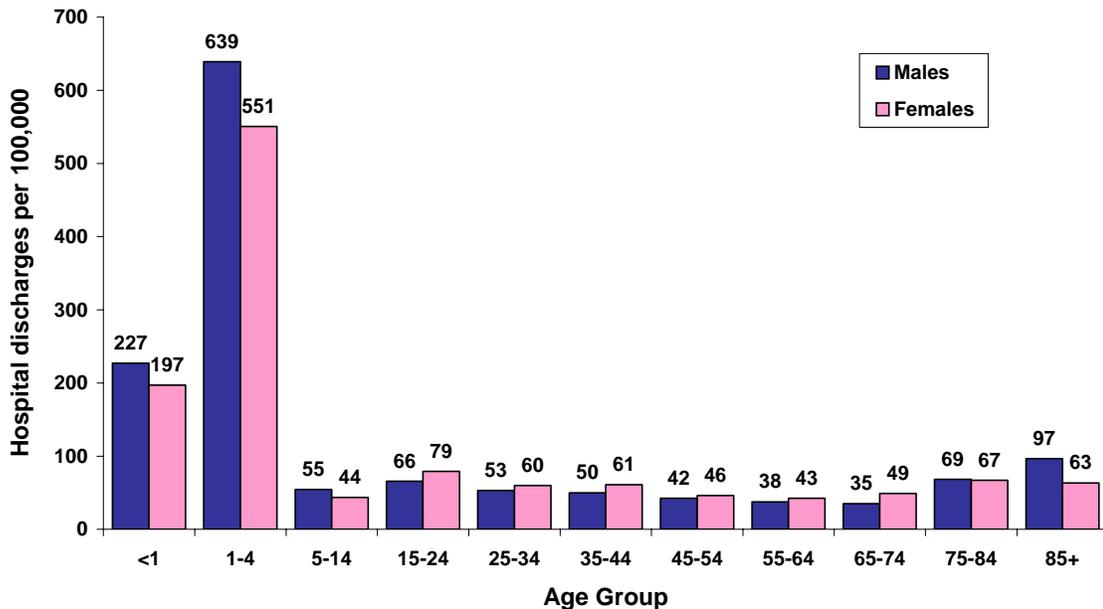
Based on a five-year annual average for 1999-2003, there were 1,477 hospital discharges each year for unintentional poisoning for an age-adjusted rate of 86.3 per 100,000 (*Appendix C, Table H2 and H3*). Unintentional poisoning was among the top five causes of injury hospital discharge for age 0-4 (*Table 7*).

Males and females were about equally likely to be treated at a hospital for unintentional poisoning with age-adjusted rates of 86.8 vs. 85.8 per 100,000 respectively (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

Nebraskans age 1-4 years had the highest hospital discharge rate for unintentional poisoning followed by infants under age one. Hospital discharge rates for unintentional poisoning showed little variation for individuals after age 5 (*Figure 32*).

Approximately 59 percent of hospital discharges for unintentional poisoning were due to medications, 2.5 percent were due to alcohol, 14.7 percent were due to gases and vapors (e.g., carbon monoxide), and 4.5 percent were due to cleaning agents, paints, disinfectants and varnishes. The remaining 19.8 percent were classified as others (*Appendix C, Table H9*).

Figure 32. Hospital discharge rates due to poisoning by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=7,385)



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

DROWNING (UNINTENTIONAL)

Overview and trends

Drowning can be classified into two categories: boat-related and non-boat-related. Boat-related drowning includes those that occur as a result of submersion of a boat or other watercraft as well as those that occur when someone falls from or is washed overboard from a boat. Non-boat related drownings might result from recreational activities (water-skiing, diving, swimming, playing in or near irrigation ditches, and other water-based recreation), in swimming pools, or in bathtubs. In Nebraska, most cases (86 percent) that required hospital treatment were due to non-boat-related drownings.

In Nebraska, drowning was among the top five causes of injury death for children age 0-14. It was the leading cause of injury death for children age 1-4 from 1999 to 2003 (*Table 5*).

The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional drowning in Nebraska (0.9 per 100,000, 1999-2003) (*Appendix C, Table D3*) is slightly lower than the national rate (1.19 per 100,000, 2000-2002; *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*). On average, 15 Nebraskans died and 52 received hospital treatment for submersion/near-drowning each year (*Appendix C, Tables D2 and H2*).

Healthy People 2010 Objective

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-25 is to reduce drowning to no more than 0.9 deaths per 100,000 persons nationwide and to no more than 0.5 deaths per 100,000 in Nebraska⁹. The rate for Nebraska for 2003 was 1.0 deaths per 100,000 (*Table 1*).

Deaths

From 1999 to 2003, the age-adjusted death rates due to drowning varied from 1.3 per 100,000 in 1999 to 0.3 per 100,000 in 2001. The death rate increased to 1.0 per 100,000 in 2003 (*Figure 33*).

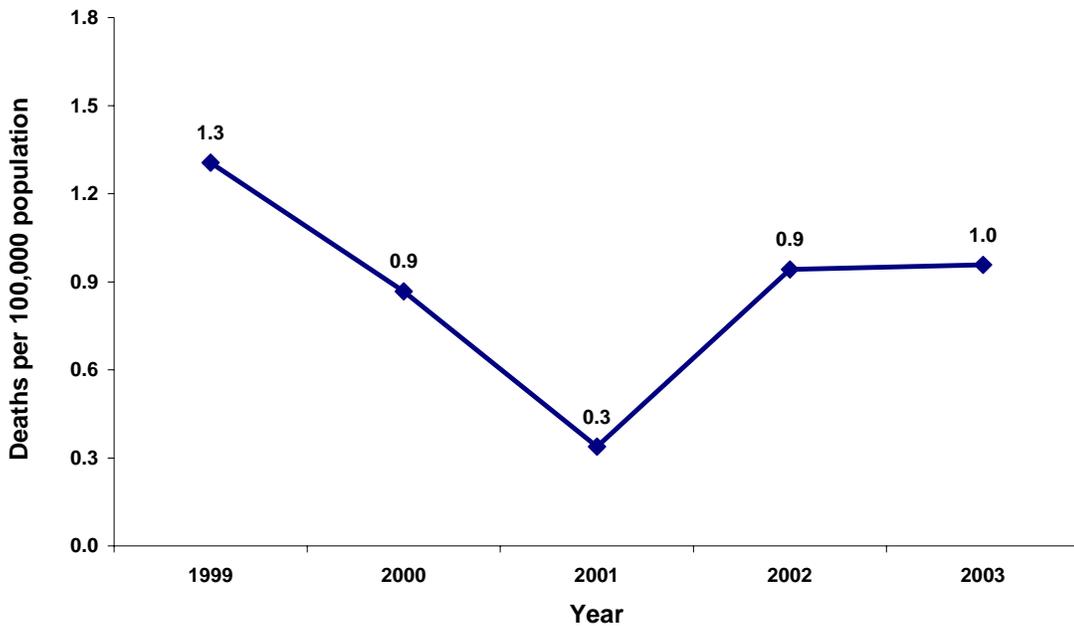
Nebraskans age 1-4 experienced the highest drowning death rates at 2.8 per 100,000 followed by 15-24 year olds with a rate of 1.4 per 100,000. About 29 percent of all drowning deaths involve children age 0-14. Nebraskans age 15-44 accounted for 47.3 percent of all drowning deaths (*Figure 34; Appendix C, Table D4*).

The age-adjusted death rates for drowning also differed by gender. Males were 3.5 times more likely to die of drowning than females with age-adjusted death rates of 1.4 vs. 0.4 per 100,000 respectively (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

For Nebraskans age 1-4, swimming pools accounted for nearly 31 percent of drowning and submersion deaths. For age 15-24, drowning and submersion while in natural water accounted for 33.3 percent of all drowning deaths (*Appendix C, Table D9*).

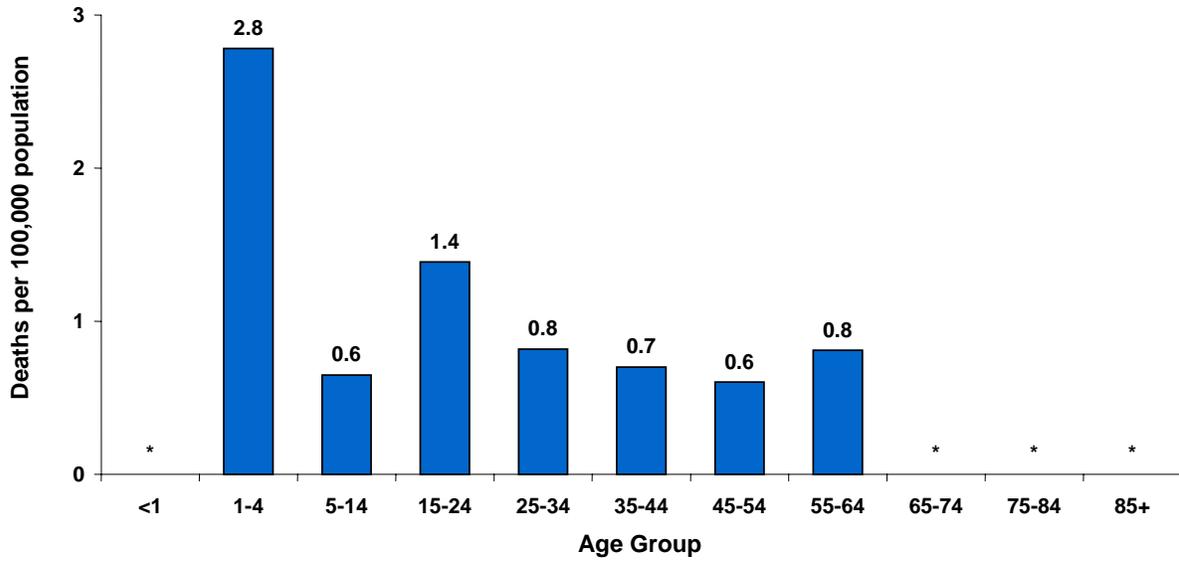
There were a total of 76 deaths due to unintentional drowning for a rate of nearly 1 per 100,000 population. Of these deaths, 88.2 percent were Whites, 6.6 percent were Native Americans who were overrepresented as compared to their population, and 2.6 percent were African Americans (*Table 12*).

**Figure 33. Age-adjusted death rates due to drowning
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=76)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 34. Deaths rates due to drowning by age
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=76)**



*Fewer than five deaths
Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Table 12. Deaths due to drowning by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	3	5.0	2	12.5	5	6.6
Asian	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	2.6
White	54	90.0	13	81.3	67	88.2
African American	1	1.7	1	6.3	2	2.6
Total	60	100.0	16	100.0	76	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

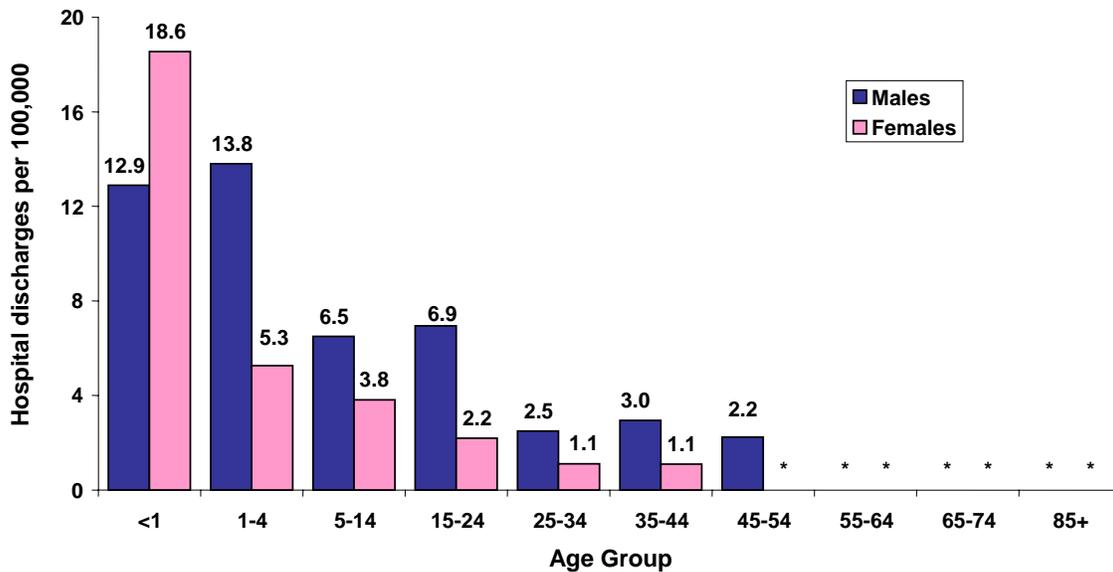
Hospital Discharges

On average, there were about 52 hospital discharges for submersion or near-drowning each year (3.0 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Tables H2 and H3*). Children age 0-14 accounted for nearly half (49.6 percent) of these hospital discharges; non-boat-related events accounted for 95 percent of all events for this age group. Nebraskans age 15-24 accounted for nearly a quarter (23%). The highest hospital discharge rates for submersion/near-drowning were for children age 0-4, and the lowest among the 55 years and older age groups (*Figure 35; Appendix C, Tables H4*).

For children under age one, 79 percent of hospital discharges related to submersion or near-drowning listed place of occurrence as a bathtub. For the 1 to 4 year age group, the most common place of occurrence (60%) for submersion or near-drowning injuries was a swimming pool or water tank. Sports-related/recreational activity (non-boat related) without diving equipment was the most frequently coded occurrence for the age groups from 5 to 34 years (*Table 13*).

Hospital discharge rates for submersion/near-drowning were higher for males than females, except for the under one year age group (*Table 13*).

Figure 35: Hospital discharge rates due to submersion by age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=258)



*Fewer than five discharges

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Table 13: Hospital discharges by cause of submersion and age, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Age	In bathtub		In sports or recreation		In swimming pool or quenching tank		Boat-related		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-1	15	78.9	0	0.0	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
1-4	9	20.0	6	13.3	27	60.0	2	4.4	1	2.2	45	100.0
5-14	0	0.0	28	43.8	25	39.1	5	7.8	6	9.4	64	100.0
15-24	0	0.0	26	43.3	9	15.0	7	11.7	18	30.0	60	100.0
25-34	0	0.0	9	45.0	3	15.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
35-44	0	0.0	5	19.2	3	11.5	8	30.8	10	38.5	26	100.0
45-54	0	0.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	6	37.5	7	43.8	16	100.0
55-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
65-74	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
85+	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	25	9.7	77	29.8	74	28.7	37	14.3	45	17.4	258	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

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SUICIDE

Overview and trends

In Nebraska, suicide was the leading cause of injury death for individuals age 25-64, and the second leading cause of injury death for all age groups combined between 1999 and 2003 (*Table 5*). On average, 179 Nebraskans (10.6 per 100,000) died and 1,276 (75 per 100,000) were treated at a hospital for suicide/self-inflicted injuries in Nebraska each year (*Appendix C, Tables D2, D3, and H2*).

For Nebraska residents overall, suicide rates (10.6 per 100,000) were more than three times higher than homicide rates (3.2 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

Healthy People 2010 and Nebraska 2010 Health Goal and Objective

Healthy People 2010 Objective #18-1 is to reduce the suicide rate to no more than 8.2 per 100,000 population in Nebraska and to no more than 5.0 per 100,000 nationwide.¹⁰ The rate for Nebraskans for 2003 was 9.9 per 100,000 (*Table 1*).

Deaths

The age-adjusted death rate for suicide remained relatively stable from 1999 to 2003 in Nebraska. The range of the age-adjusted rate was from 9.9 to 11.4 per 100,000 population (*Figure 36*).

Suicide rates varied by age, gender and race. Among Nebraska residents, the suicide death rate was the lowest for persons under age 15 (0.8 per 100,000), and was the highest for persons age 35-44 (15.1 per 100,000) (*Appendix C, Table D4*). For males, the highest rate of death from suicide occurred among Nebraskans age 85 and older (35.5 per 100,000). For females, the highest rate was seen in the 35-44 age group (6.1 per 100,000) (*Figure 37*).

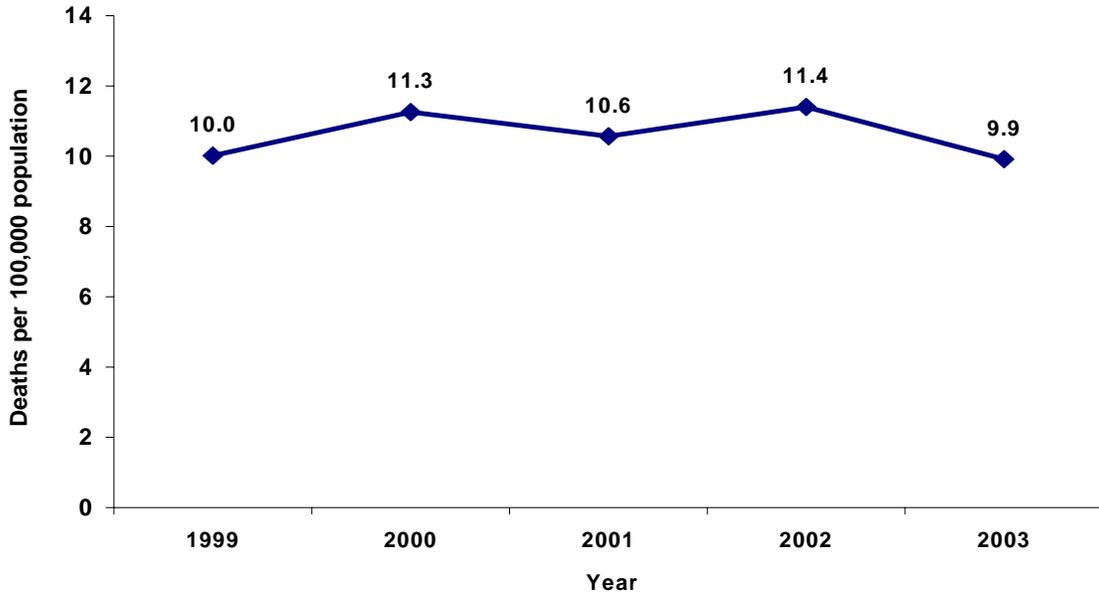
Suicide was the second leading cause of injury death for males and the third leading cause of injury death for females. Males were more likely to die from suicide than females for all age groups. Males age 75 and older were 15 times more likely to die from suicide than were females of the same age group (*Figure 39*). The age-adjusted suicide death rate was more than 5.7 times higher for males than for females (18.3 vs. 3.2 per 100,000 respectively) (*Appendix C, Table D3*).

Whites had the highest suicide rate (10.9 per 100,000); the rate was 1.8 times higher than the rate for African Americans. The age-adjusted suicide death rates for Asians and African Americans are significantly lower than the state rate (8.5 and 6.2, vs. 10.6 per 100,000 respectively) (*Figure 38*).

The methods used in suicide also differed by age. Firearms were the leading cause of suicide death among Nebraskans of all ages. Suffocation and poisoning were

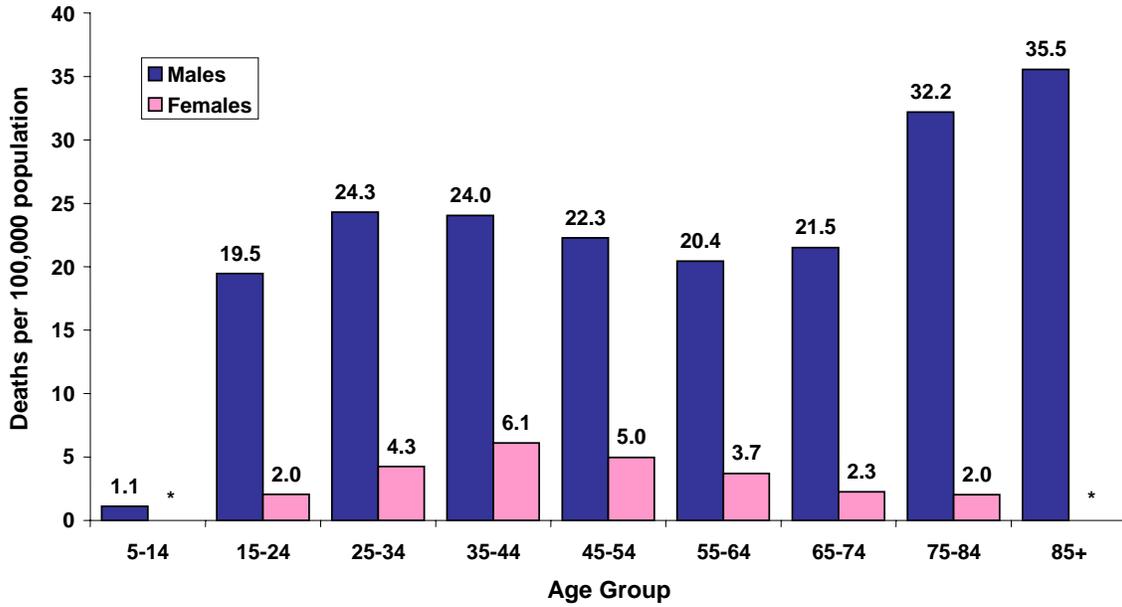
also methods that resulted in suicide deaths and were seen more frequently in younger age groups (age 15 – 54) than in older age groups (*Appendix C, Table D13*).

**Figure 36. Age-adjusted suicide death rates
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=894)**



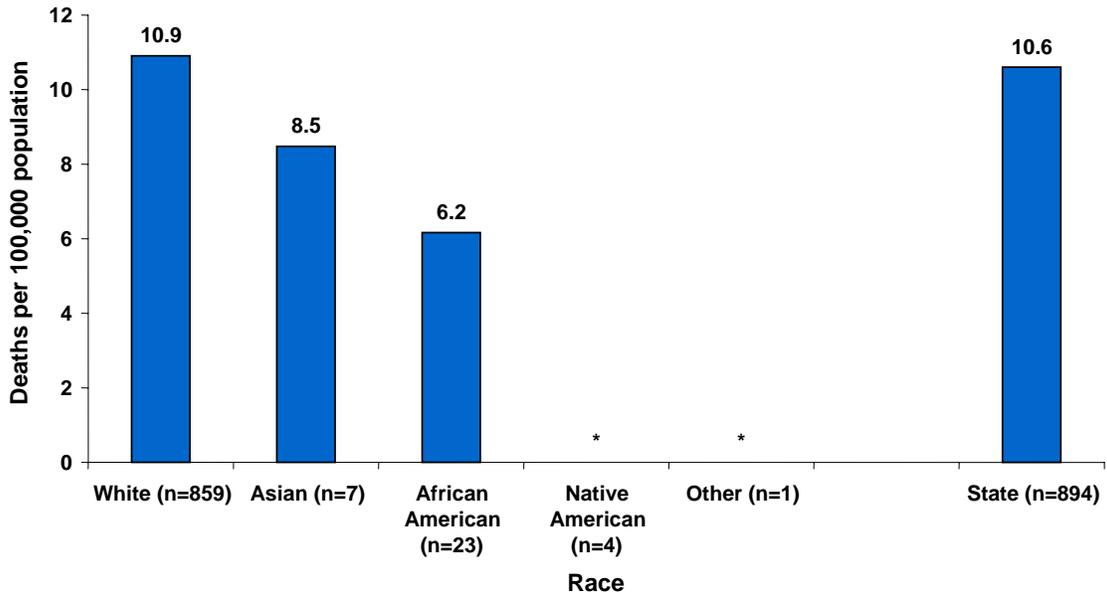
Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Figure 37. Suicide death rates by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=894)



*Fewer than five deaths
 Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Figure 38: Age-adjusted suicide death rates by race
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=894)



*Fewer than five deaths
 Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Hospital discharges

The overall estimated age-adjusted rate of hospital discharge for injuries resulting from suicide attempts was 75 per 100,000 residents in Nebraska (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

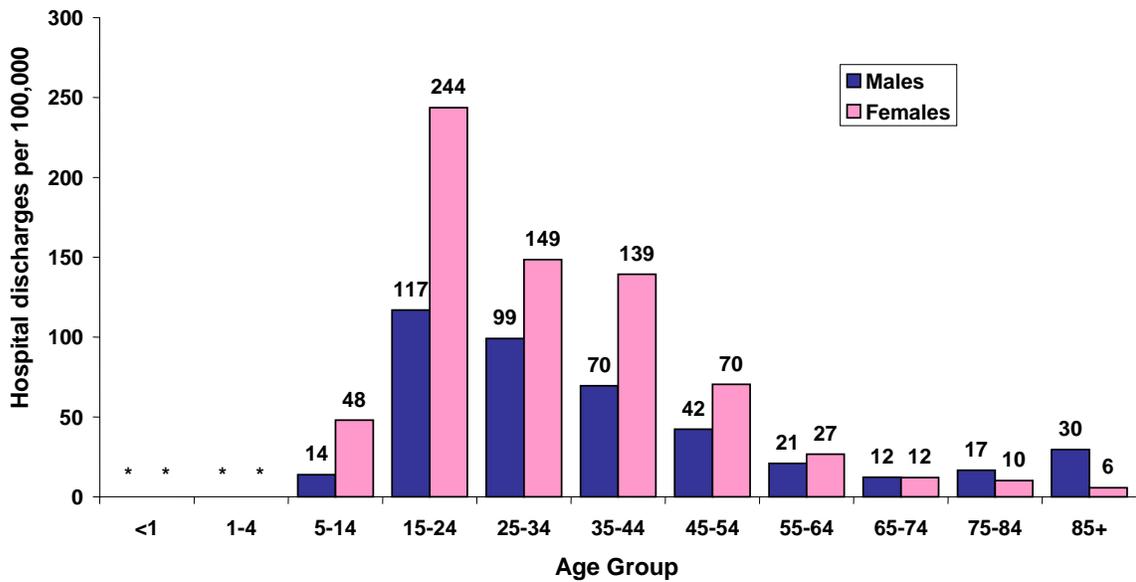
The rate of hospital discharges for suicide attempts differed significantly by age and gender. For the age groups from 5-64 years, hospital discharge rates for suicide attempts were higher for females than for males. This pattern differs from suicide deaths in which males predominate. Higher rates of hospital discharges for suicide attempts were seen among Nebraskans age 15-44. The highest rate was seen in the 15-24 age group for both males and females (117 and 244 per 100,000 respectively) (*Figure 39 & Appendix C, Table H4*).

For both gender groups and all age groups, hospital discharges for suicide attempts were most frequently the result of poisoning (78.8%). The rate for suicide attempts by poisoning was more than twice as high for females as for males (82.5 for female vs. 35.4 for male). However, the age-adjusted rate of hospital discharge for suicide attempts by firearms was five times higher for males (2.1) than for females (0.4) (*Appendix C, Table H5*).

The methods used in suicide attempts resulting in hospital treatment were different from those resulting in death. Approximately 79 percent of hospital visits for suicide attempts were the result of poisoning, 14 percent were due to cutting/piercing, and 2 percent due to firearms. In contrast, the majority of suicide deaths were the result of firearms (57%), suffocation (21.7%), or poisoning (16.4%) (*Figure 40*).

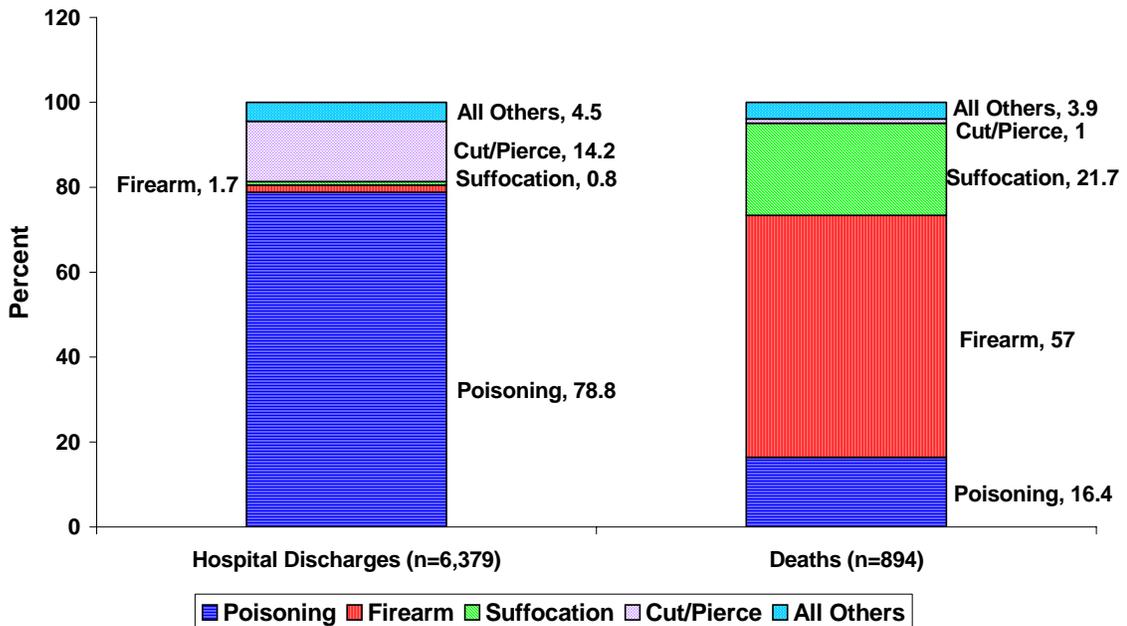
It should be noted that hospital discharge data for suicide does not include persons who went to state psychiatric facilities. The number of actual suicide attempts was greater than hospital discharge data indicate as they do not include those who did not seek assistance in a hospital setting. There are also an unknown number of suicide attempts that are reported as unintentional injury.

**Figure 39: Suicide attempt hospital discharge rates by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=6,379)**



*Fewer than five discharges
Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Figure 40. Comparison of methods used, suicide hospital discharges vs. deaths, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data & NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

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HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT

Overview

On average, approximately 55 Nebraskans died of homicides, which accounted for 23 percent of intentional injury deaths among Nebraska residents each year from 1999 – 2003 (*Appendix C, Table D2*). Additionally, an average of 3,544 Nebraskans were admitted to or treated at hospitals for assaults each year (*Appendix C, Table H2*). The age-adjusted hospital discharge rate for assault was 203.9 per 100,000 in Nebraska (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

Healthy People 2010 Objective

Healthy People 2010 Objective #15-32 is to reduce the homicide rate to no more than 3.0 per 100,000 population in the United States and to no more than 2.0 per 100,000 in Nebraska.¹¹ The rate for Nebraskans averaged 3.4 per 100,000 for 2003 (*Table 1*).

Deaths

From 1999 to 2003, the age-adjusted homicide rates showed little variation except in 2001 when the rate decreased to 2.4 per 100,000 (*Figure 41*).

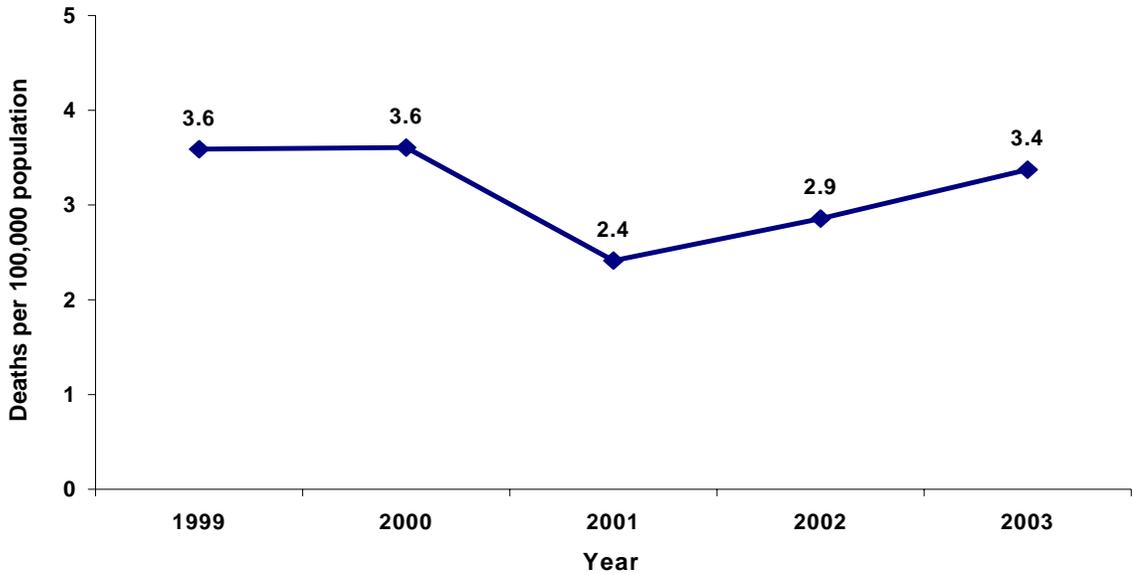
Homicide is the leading cause of injury death for Nebraskans under age one and the fourth leading cause of injury death for all ages (*Table 5*).

Homicide rate differed by age and gender. Males had an overall age-adjusted homicide rate nearly twice as high as females: 4.1 per 100,000 for males vs. 2.2 per 100,000 among females (*Appendix C, Table D3*). The highest rate for homicide (7.4 per 100,000) was in the under one year age group followed by the 15 to 24, 25 – 34, and 35 – 44 year age groups. (*Figure 42 & Appendix C, Table D4*).

There were a total of 273 deaths due to homicide for an overall rate of 3.2 per 100,000 population from 1999-2003 (*Appendix C, Table D3*). Of these deaths, 60.8 percent were Whites who were underrepresented as compared to the population; 32.2 percent were African Americans who were substantially overrepresented; and 5.1 percent were Native Americans who were also overrepresented (*Table 14*).

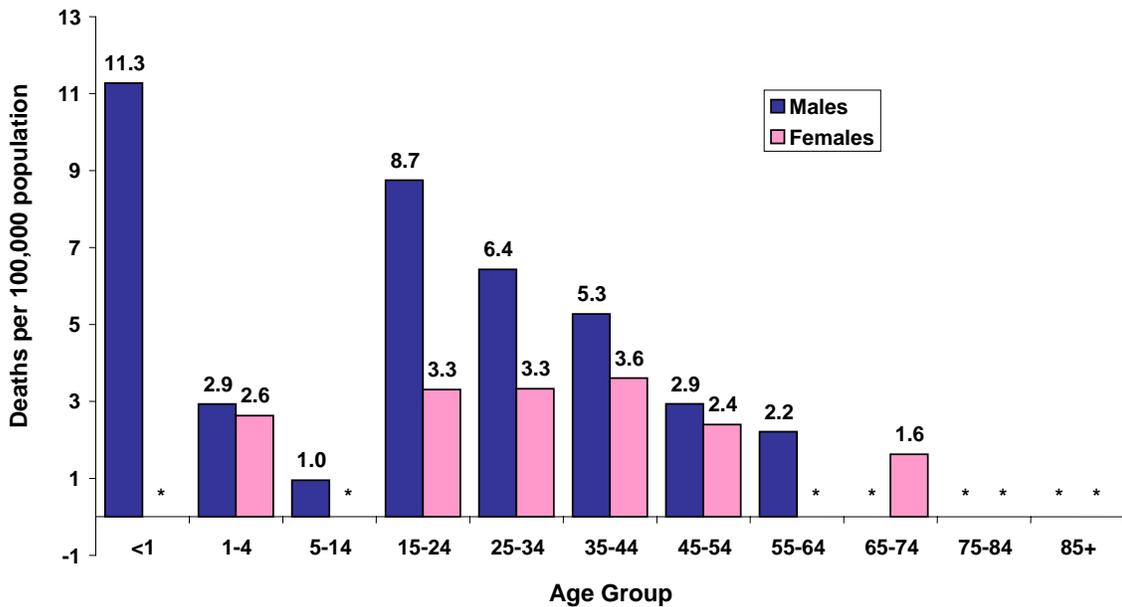
The common methods used in homicide deaths were firearms (53.1%); cutting and piercing (14%); suffocation (6.2%); struck by or against (3.7%) and other or unspecified methods (18.8%) (*Appendix C, Table D14*). For the under one year age group, the most common methods were classified as other or unspecified means (including assault by bodily force, neglect and abandonment or other maltreatment) and not specified (including assault by unspecified means). Firearms were the most frequently used method of homicide in the age groups from 15 to 64 years and 75 – 84 years (*Table 15*).

**Figure 41. Age-adjusted homicide rates
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=273)**



Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**Figure 42: Homicide death rates by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=273)**



*Fewer than five deaths

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Table 14. Homicide deaths by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	9	5.1	5	5.3	14	5.1
African American	66	37.1	22	23.2	88	32.2
Other	1	0.6	1	1.1	2	0.7
Asian	2	1.1	1	1.1	3	1.1
White	100	56.2	66	69.5	166	60.8
Total	178	100.0	95	100.0	273	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Table 15: Homicide deaths by method of homicide by age, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Age	Firearm		Cut/Pierce		Suffocation		Struck by/against		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<1	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	15.1	9	3.4
1-4	3	2.1	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5
5-14	3	2.1	3	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.7	9	3.4
15-24	54	37.2	7	17.9	3	17.6	4	40.0	11	20.8	79	29.9
25-34	34	23.4	9	23.1	3	17.6	1	10.0	7	13.2	54	20.5
35-44	26	17.9	12	30.8	4	23.5	1	10.0	14	26.4	57	21.6
45-54	16	11.0	5	12.8	1	5.9	2	20.0	7	13.2	31	11.7
55-64	4	2.8	1	2.6	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	3.8	9	3.4
65-74	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	11.8	2	20.0	1	1.9	6	2.3
75-84	3	2.1	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5
85+	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
Total	145	100.0	39	100.0	17	100.0	10	100.0	53	100.0	264	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Trauma

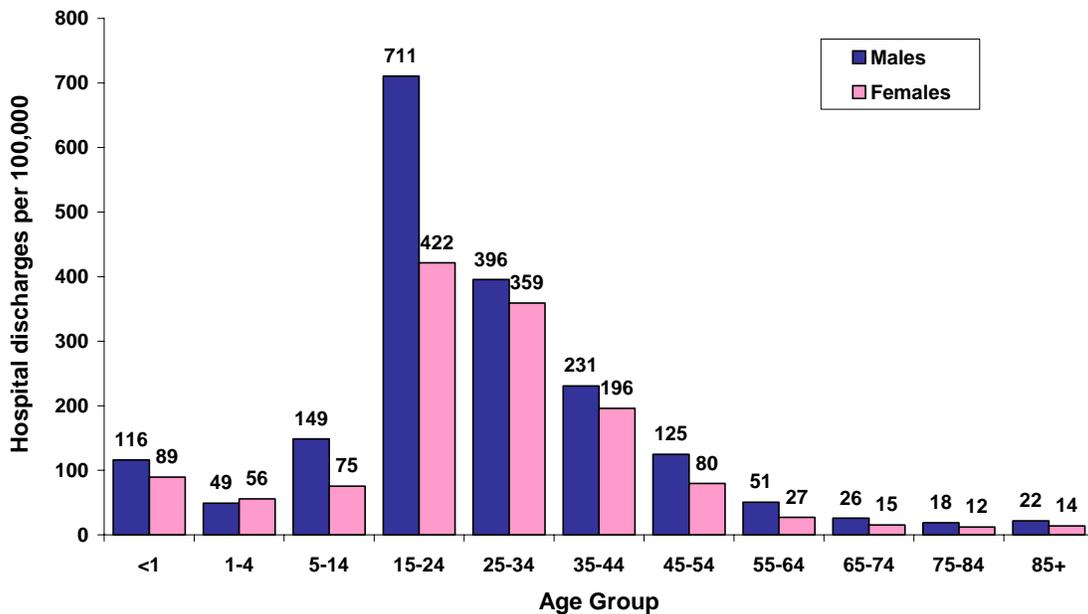
Among the 1,350 records of trauma patients injured by assault from 1999 - 2004, Whites accounted for 50.1 percent while 44.7 percent were African Americans. Native Americans accounted for 3.0 percent; Asians were the lowest percentage of assault injury patients (0.7%). Assault injured African American and Native American patients were overrepresented compared with their populations (4.0% and 0.9% respectively) (*Appendix C, Table T1*).

Hospital Discharges

Hospital discharge rates for assault-related injuries peaked for Nebraskans age 15-24 years. The rates were the lowest among individuals age 65-85 and older (*Figure 47*). Males had higher age-adjusted rates of assault than females (239.7 vs. 169.2 per 100,000 respectively) (*Appendix C, Table H3*).

Nearly 60 percent of hospital discharges for assault were the result of being struck by/against; 5.3 percent of assaults were due to cutting/piercing, 2 percent of assaults were due to firearms, and 31.9 percent were due to other or unspecified causes (*Appendix C, Table H10*).

**Figure 48. Assault hospital discharge rates by age and gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (n=17,720)**



Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

References

1. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 168. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
2. Injury Surveillance Workgroup. *Consensus Recommendations for Using Hospital Discharge Data for Injury Surveillance*. Marietta (GA): State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association: 2003.
3. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 173. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
4. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 185. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
5. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 179. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
6. Ibid.
7. The Nebraska Regional Poison Center. (2004) 2004 Annual Report. Omaha, NE.
8. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 187. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
9. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 189. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
10. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Mental Health and Mental Disorders. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 247. Lincoln, NE; 2002.
11. Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Injury and Violence Prevention. *Nebraska 2010 Health Goals and Objectives*. Pg. 193. Lincoln, NE; 2002.

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Appendix A

Recommended framework of E-code groupings for presenting injury mortality and morbidity data (February 16, 2005)

Mechanism/Cause	Manner/Intent				
	Unintentional	Self-inflicted	Assault	Undetermined	Other ¹
Cut/pierce	E920.0-.9	E956	E966	E986	E974
Drowning/submersion	E830.0-.9, E832.0-.9 E910.0-.9	E954	E964	E984	
Fall	E880.0-E886.9, E888	E957.0-.9	E968.1	E987.0-.9	
Fire/burn	E890.0-E899, E924.0-.9	E958.1,.2,.7	E961, E968.0,.3, E979.3	E988.1,.2,.7	
Fire/flame	E890.0-E899	E958.1	E968.0, E979.3	E988.1	
Hot object/substance	E924.0-.9	E958.2,.7	E961, E968.3	E988.2,.7	
Firearm	E922.0-.3,.8, .9	E955.0-.4	E965.0-4, E979.4	E985.0-.4	E970
Machinery	E919 (.0-.9)				
Motor vehicle traffic ^{2,3}	E810-E819 (.0-.9)	E958.5	E968.5	E988.5	
Occupant	E810-E819 (.0,.1)				
Motorcyclist	E810-E819 (.2,.3)				
Pedal cyclist	E810-E819 (.6)				
Pedestrian	E810-E819 (.7)				
Unspecified	E810-E819 (.9)				
Pedal cyclist, other	E800-E807 (.3) E820-E825 (.6), E826.1,.9 E827-E829(.1)				
Pedestrian, other	E800-807(.2) E820-E825(.7) E826-E829(.0)				
Transport, other	E800-E807 (.0,.1,.8,.9) E820-E825 (.0-.5,.8,.9) E826.2-.8 E827-E829 (.2-.9), E831.0-.9, E833.0-E845.9	E958.6		E988.6	
Natural/environmental	E900.0-E909, E928.0-.2	E958.3		E988.3	

Bites and stings³	E905.0-.6,.9 E906.0-.4,.5,.9				
Overexertion	E927				
Poisoning	E850.0-E869.9	E950.0-E952.9	E962.0-.9	E980.0-E982.9	E972
Struck by, against	E916-E917.9		E960.0; E968.2		E973, E975
Suffocation	E911-E913.9	E953.0-.9	E963	E983.0-.9	
Other specified and classifiable⁴	E846-E848, E914-E915 E918, E921.0-.9, E922.4,5 E923.0-.9, E925.0-E926.9 E928(.3-.5), E929.0-.5	E955.5,.6,.7,.9 E958.0,.4	E960.1, E965.5-.9 E967.0-.9, E968.4,.6, .7 E979.0-.2, E979.5-.9	E985.5,.6,.7 E988.0,.4	E971, E978, E990-E994, E996 E997.0-.2
Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable	E928.8, E929.8	E958.8, E959	E968.8, E969	E988.8, E989	E977, E995, E997.8 E998, E999
Unspecified	E887, E928.9, E929.9	E958.9	E968.9	E988.9	E976, E997.9
All injury	E800-E869, E880-E929	E950-E959	E960-E969, E979	E980-E989	E970-E978, E990-E999
					
Adverse effects					E870-E879 E930.0-E949.9
Medical care					E870-E879
Drugs					E930.0-E949.9
All external causes					E800-E999
<p>¹Includes legal intervention (E970-E978) and operations of war (E990-E999).</p> <p>²Three 4th-digit codes (.4 [occupant of streetcar], .5 [rider of animal], .8 [other specified person]) are not presented separately because of small numbers. However, because they are included in the overall motor vehicle traffic category, the sum of these categories can be derived by subtraction.</p> <p>³E968.5 (assault by transport vehicle), E906.5 (bite from unspecified animal), E922.4 (unintentional injury [gunshot wound] with BB/pellet), E955.6 (suicide attempt/intentionally self-inflicted injury [gunshot wound] with BB/pellet gun), E968.6 (assault [gunshot wound] with BB/pellet gun), E985.6 (undetermined intent injury [gunshot wound] with BB/pellet gun), E928.3 (unintentional human bite), and E968.7 (assault by human bite), are specific to the <i>ICD-9-CM</i> and, therefore, only apply to morbidity coding.</p> <p>⁴E849 (place of occurrence) has been excluded from the matrix. For mortality coding, an <i>ICD-9</i> E849 code does not exist. For morbidity coding, an <i>ICD-9-CM</i> E849 code should never be first-listed E code and should only appear as an additional code to specify the place of occurrence of the injury incident.</p> <p>Note: ICD-9 E codes for coding underlying cause of death apply to injury-related death data from 1979 through 1998. Then there is a new ICD-10 external cause of injury matrix that applies to death data from 1999 and after. This can be found on the National Center for Health Statistics website.</p>					

APPENDIX B

Injury Prevention Resources

The Nebraska Health and Human Services Injury Prevention Program has produced several documents that address injury prevention recommendations and strategies. These include the *Nebraska Injury Prevention State Plan*, published in 2003, and the *Best Practices for Unintentional Injury Prevention* guide, published in 2005. These are both available by contacting the Injury Prevention Program as listed below. They may also be accessed on the Nebraska Health and Human Services System Web site at www.hhs.state.ne.us.

Injury Prevention Program
Safe Kids Nebraska Program
Nebraska Health and Human Services
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 95044
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-2101

Web Sites

American Academy of Family Physicians
www.aafp.org

American Academy of Pediatrics
<http://www.aap.org/parents.html>

American Association of Poison Control Centers
www.aapcc.org

Consumer Product Safety Commission
www.cpsc.gov

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
<http://www.iihs.org/>

MADD (National Organization)
Mothers Against Driving Drunk
www.madd.org

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/ncipc

National Center for Statistics & Analysis
<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/nca/>

National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety
<http://research.marshfieldclinic.org/children/>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Institute on Aging
www.nih.gov/nia/

National Program for Playground Safety
<http://www.uni.edu/playground>

The National Resource Center for Safe Aging
www.safeaging.org/

National Safety Council
<http://www.nsc.org>

National Strategy for Suicide Prevention
<http://www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/suicideprevention/fivews.asp>

Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles
<http://www.dmv.state.ne.us/>

Nebraska Regional Poison Center
www.nebraskamed.com/poison_center/about_us.htm

Nebraska Safe Kids
<http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/hpe/safekids.htm>

Safe Kids Worldwide
www.safekids.org

Safe Ride News
<http://www.saferidenews.com>

APPENDIX C

D1: Injury deaths, age-adjusted rates, and percentage by intent and gender, NE, 1999-2003

Intent	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Unintentional	1,776	63.3	44.0	1,244	81.3	23.0	3,020	69.6	33.3
Suicide	758	27.0	18.3	136	8.9	3.2	894	20.6	10.6
Homicide	178	6.3	4.1	95	6.2	2.2	273	6.3	3.2
Undetermined	84	3.0	2.0	55	3.6	1.2	139	3.2	1.6
Legal/War	9	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	10	0.2	0.1
Total	2,805	100.0	68.6	1,531	100.0	29.7	4,336	100.0	48.9

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

D2: Injury deaths and percentage by cause and intent, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

CAUSE	N	Annual average N	% of Injury	% of All injury
Unintentional injury	3020	604	100.0	69.6
Cut/Pierce	5	1	0.2	0.1
Drowning	76	15	2.5	1.8
Fall	680	136	22.5	15.7
Fire/Flame	76	15	2.5	1.8
Hot object/Scald	5	1	0.2	0.1
Firearm	24	5	0.8	0.6
Machinery	18	4	0.6	0.4
MV Traffic	1191	238	39.4	27.5
Other Pedal CYC	2	0	0.1	0.0
Other Pedestrian	38	8	1.3	0.9
Other Land Transport	63	13	2.1	1.5
Other Transport	17	3	0.6	0.4
Natural/Envir	48	10	1.6	1.1
Overexertion	1	0	0.0	0.0
Poisoning	167	33	5.5	3.9
Struck by/against	38	8	1.3	0.9
Suffocation	273	55	9.0	6.3
Other Specified	42	8	1.4	1.0
NEC	28	6	0.9	0.6
Not specified	228	46	7.5	5.3
Intentional Injury	1177	235	100.0	27.1
Suicide	894	179	76.0	20.6
Homicide	273	55	23.2	6.3
Legal/War	10	2	0.8	0.2
Undetermined	139	28	100.0	3.2
Total all injury	4336	867	100.0	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

NEC: Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable

Table D3: Injury deaths, age-adjusted rates, and percentage by cause and gender, NE, 1999-2003

Cause	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Intentional	1,776	100.0	44.0	1,244	100.0	23.0	3,020	100.0	33.3
MV Traffic	780	43.9	18.3	411	33.0	9.1	1,191	39.4	13.6
Fall	304	17.1	8.3	376	30.2	5.7	680	22.5	7.0
Suffocation	139	7.8	3.6	134	10.8	2.3	273	9.0	2.9
Not specified	89	5.0	2.4	139	11.2	2.1	228	7.5	2.3
Poisoning	106	6.0	2.6	61	4.9	1.4	167	5.5	2.0
Drowning	60	3.4	1.4	16	1.3	0.4	76	2.5	0.9
Fire/Flame	47	2.6	1.1	29	2.3	0.6	76	2.5	0.9
Other Land Transport	48	2.7	1.2	15	1.2	0.3	63	2.1	0.7
Natural/Envir	36	2.0	0.9	12	1.0	0.2	48	1.6	0.6
Other Specified	34	1.9	0.8	8	0.6	0.2	42	1.4	0.5
Other Pedestrian	31	1.7	0.7	7	0.6	0.2	38	1.3	0.5
Struck by/against	30	1.7	0.7	8	0.6	0.1	38	1.3	0.4
NEC	11	0.6	0.3	17	1.4	0.3	28	0.9	0.3
Firearm	22	1.2	0.5	2	0.2	0.0	24	0.8	0.3
Machinery	16	0.9	0.4	2	0.2	0.0	18	0.6	0.2
Other Transport	15	0.8	0.4	2	0.2	0.0	17	0.6	0.2
Cut/Pierce	5	0.3	0.1	0	0.0		5	0.2	0.1
Hot object/Scald	1	0.1	0.0	4	0.3	0.1	5	0.2	0.0
Other Pedal CYC	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0		2	0.1	0.0
Overexertion	0	0.0		1	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Intentional	945	100.0	22.6	232	100.0	5.5	1,177	100.0	13.9
Suicide	758	80.2	18.3	136	58.6	3.2	894	76.0	10.6
Homicide	178	18.8	4.1	95	40.9	2.2	273	23.2	3.2
Legal/War	9	1.0	0.2	1	0.4	0.0	10	0.8	0.1
Undetermined Intent	84	100.0	2.0	55	100.0	1.2	139	100.0	1.6
Total	2,805	100.0	68.6	1,531	100.0	29.7	4,336	100.0	48.9

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

NEC: Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable

D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Cut/Pierce	25-34	1	20.0	0.2			0.0	1	20.0	0.1
	35-44	1	20.0	0.2			0.0	1	20.0	0.1
	65-74	1	20.0	0.4			0.0	1	20.0	0.2
	75-84	2	40.0	1.2			0.0	2	40.0	0.5
	All Ages	5	100.0	0.1	0		0.0	5	100.0	0.1
Drowning	<1	1	1.7	1.6			0.0	1	1.3	0.8
	1-4	10	16.7	4.2	3	18.8	1.3	13	17.1	2.8
	5-14	6	10.0	1.0	2	12.5	0.3	8	10.5	0.6
	15-24	15	25.0	2.3	3	18.8	0.5	18	23.7	1.4
	25-34	8	13.3	1.4	1	6.3	0.2	9	11.8	0.8
	35-44	7	11.7	1.1	2	12.5	0.3	9	11.8	0.7
	45-54	5	8.3	0.9	2	12.5	0.3	7	9.2	0.6
	55-64	5	8.3	1.4	1	6.3	0.3	6	7.9	0.8
	65-74	2	3.3	0.8	2	12.5	0.6	4	5.3	0.7
	85+	1	1.7	2.0			0.0	1	1.3	0.6
	All Ages	60	100.0	1.4	16	100.0	0.4	76	100.0	0.9
Fall	<1		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
	1-4	1	0.3	0.4			0.0	1	0.1	0.2
	5-14			0.0	2	0.5	0.3	2	0.3	0.2
	15-24	5	1.6	0.8			0.0	5	0.7	0.4
	25-34	7	2.3	1.3			0.0	7	1.0	0.6
	35-44	18	5.9	2.8	1	0.3	0.2	19	2.8	1.5
	45-54	20	6.6	3.5	5	1.3	0.9	25	3.7	2.1
	55-64	27	8.9	7.5	2	0.5	0.5	29	4.3	3.9
	65-74	34	11.2	13.1	21	5.6	6.8	55	8.1	9.7
	75-84	74	24.3	44.1	121	32.2	49.2	195	28.7	47.2
	85+	118	38.8	233.0	224	59.6	179.6	342	50.3	195.0
	All Ages	304	100.0	8.3	376	100.0	5.7	680	100.0	7.0

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Fire/Flame	<1	1	2.1	1.6				1	1.3	0.8
	1-4	3	6.4	1.3	2	6.9	0.9	5	6.6	1.1
	5-14	2	4.3	0.3	6	20.7	1.0	8	10.5	0.6
	15-24	2	4.3	0.3	1	3.4	0.2	3	3.9	0.2
	25-34	3	6.4	0.5	1	3.4	0.2	4	5.3	0.4
	35-44	3	6.4	0.5				3	3.9	0.2
	45-54	12	25.5	2.1	3	10.3	0.5	15	19.7	1.3
	55-64	2	4.3	0.6	1	3.4	0.3	3	3.9	0.4
	65-74	11	23.4	4.2	7	24.1	2.3	18	23.7	3.2
	75-84	8	17.0	4.8	5	17.2	2.0	13	17.1	3.1
	85+				3	10.3	2.4	3	3.9	1.7
	All Ages	47	100.0	1.1	29	100.0	0.6	76	100.0	0.9
Hot object/Scald	65-74				1	25.0	0.3	1	20.0	0.2
	75-84	1	100.0	0.6				1	20.0	0.2
	85+				3	75.0	2.4	3	60.0	1.7
	All Ages	1	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.1	5	100.0	0.0
Firearm	15-24	8	36.4	1.2				8	33.3	0.6
	25-34	3	13.6	0.5				3	12.5	0.3
	35-44	2	9.1	0.3				2	8.3	0.2
	45-54	5	22.7	0.9	1	50.0	0.2	6	25.0	0.5
	55-64				1	50.0	0.3	1	4.2	0.1
	65-74	3	13.6	1.2				3	12.5	0.5
	85+	1	4.5	2.0				1	4.2	0.6
	All Ages	22	100.0	0.5	2	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.3
Machinery	5-14				1	50.0	0.2	1	5.6	0.1
	15-24	1	6.3	0.2				1	5.6	0.1
	35-44	3	18.8	0.5				3	16.7	0.2
	45-54	2	12.5	0.3				2	11.1	0.2
	55-64	3	18.8	0.8	1	50.0	0.3	4	22.2	0.5
	65-74	6	37.5	2.3				6	33.3	1.1
	75-84	1	6.3	0.6				1	5.6	0.2
	All Ages	16	100.0	0.4	2	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.2

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
MV Traffic	<1	1	0.1	1.6	3	0.7	5.1	4	0.3	3.3
	1-4	9	1.2	3.8	2	0.5	0.9	11	0.9	2.4
	5-14	28	3.6	4.4	22	5.4	3.7	50	4.2	4.1
	15-24	256	32.8	38.6	117	28.5	18.4	373	31.3	28.7
	25-34	109	14.0	19.5	48	11.7	8.9	157	13.2	14.3
	35-44	120	15.4	18.6	46	11.2	7.2	166	13.9	12.9
	45-54	97	12.4	16.7	52	12.7	8.9	149	12.5	12.8
	55-64	49	6.3	13.5	30	7.3	7.9	79	6.6	10.7
	65-74	46	5.9	17.7	35	8.5	11.3	81	6.8	14.2
	75-84	51	6.5	30.4	35	8.5	14.2	86	7.2	20.8
	85+	14	1.8	27.6	21	5.1	16.8	35	2.9	20.0
	All Ages	780	100.0	18.3	411	100.0	9.1	1191	100.0	13.6
Other Pedal Cyclist	25-34	1	50.0	0.2				1	50.0	0.1
	85+	1	50.0	2.0				1	50.0	0.6
	All Ages	2	100.0	0.1	0			2	100.0	0.0
Other Pedestrian	1-4	2	6.5	0.8	4	57.1	1.8	6	15.8	1.3
	5-14	1	3.2	0.2				1	2.6	0.1
	15-24	3	9.7	0.5				3	7.9	0.2
	25-34	2	6.5	0.4	1	14.3	0.2	3	7.9	0.3
	35-44	6	19.4	0.9				6	15.8	0.5
	45-54	8	25.8	1.4				8	21.1	0.7
	55-64	3	9.7	0.8				3	7.9	0.4
	65-74	4	12.9	1.5	2	28.6	0.6	6	15.8	1.1
	75-84	2	6.5	1.2				2	5.3	0.5
	All Ages	31	100.0	0.7	7	100.0	0.2	38	100.0	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Other Land Transport	1-4	1	2.1	0.4				1	1.6	0.2
	5-14	2	4.2	0.3				2	3.2	0.2
	15-24	6	12.5	0.9	3	20.0	0.5	9	14.3	0.7
	25-34	7	14.6	1.3	3	20.0	0.6	10	15.9	0.9
	35-44	4	8.3	0.6				4	6.3	0.3
	45-54	8	16.7	1.4	3	20.0	0.5	11	17.5	0.9
	55-64	5	10.4	1.4	1	6.7	0.3	6	9.5	0.8
	65-74	8	16.7	3.1	3	20.0	1.0	11	17.5	1.9
	75-84	5	10.4	3.0	1	6.7	0.4	6	9.5	1.5
	85+	2	4.2	3.9	1	6.7	0.8	3	4.8	1.7
	All Ages	48	100.0	1.2	15	100.0	0.3	63	100.0	0.7
Other Transport	15-24	3	20.0	0.5	1	50.0	0.2	4	23.5	0.3
	25-34	1	6.7	0.2				1	5.9	0.1
	35-44	3	20.0	0.5	1	50.0	0.2	4	23.5	0.3
	45-54	4	26.7	0.7				4	23.5	0.3
	55-64	2	13.3	0.6				2	11.8	0.3
	65-74	1	6.7	0.4				1	5.9	0.2
	75-84	1	6.7	0.6				1	5.9	0.2
		All Ages	15	100.0	0.4	2	100.0	0.0	17	100.0
Natural/Environmental	1-4	4	11.1	1.7	1	8.3	0.4	5	10.4	1.1
	25-34	4	11.1	0.7				4	8.3	0.4
	35-44	2	5.6	0.3	1	8.3	0.2	3	6.3	0.2
	45-54	8	22.2	1.4				8	16.7	0.7
	55-64	1	2.8	0.3	2	16.7	0.5	3	6.3	0.4
	65-74	4	11.1	1.5				4	8.3	0.7
	75-84	3	8.3	1.8	3	25.0	1.2	6	12.5	1.5
	85+	10	27.8	19.7	5	41.7	4.0	15	31.3	8.6
		All Ages	36	100.0	0.9	12	100.0	0.2	48	100.0
Overexertion	75-84				1	100.0	0.4	1	100.0	0.2
		All Ages			1	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Poisoning	15-24	11	10.4	1.7	3	4.9	0.5	14	8.4	1.1
	25-34	25	23.6	4.5	10	16.4	1.8	35	21.0	3.2
	35-44	29	27.4	4.5	18	29.5	2.8	47	28.1	3.7
	45-54	22	20.8	3.8	15	24.6	2.6	37	22.2	3.2
	55-64	7	6.6	1.9	3	4.9	0.8	10	6.0	1.4
	65-74	5	4.7	1.9	2	3.3	0.6	7	4.2	1.2
	75-84	6	5.7	3.6	6	9.8	2.4	12	7.2	2.9
	85+	1	0.9	2.0	4	6.6	3.2	5	3.0	2.9
	All Ages	106	100.0	2.6	61	100.0	1.4	167	100.0	2.0
Struck by/against	5-14	2	6.7	0.3			0.0	2	5.3	0.2
	15-24	2	6.7	0.3	1	12.5	0.2	3	7.9	0.2
	25-34	2	6.7	0.4			0.0	2	5.3	0.2
	35-44	7	23.3	1.1			0.0	7	18.4	0.5
	45-54	6	20.0	1.0			0.0	6	15.8	0.5
	55-64	4	13.3	1.1			0.0	4	10.5	0.5
	65-74	7	23.3	2.7	1	12.5	0.3	8	21.1	1.4
	75-84			0.0	2	25.0	0.8	2	5.3	0.5
	85+			0.0	4	50.0	3.2	4	10.5	2.3
	All Ages	30	100.0	0.7	8	100.0	0.1	38	100.0	0.4
Suffocation	<1	4	2.9	6.4	4	3.0	6.7	8	2.9	6.6
	1-4	2	1.4	0.8	1	0.7	0.4	3	1.1	0.6
	5-14	10	7.2	1.6			0.0	10	3.7	0.8
	15-24	5	3.6	0.8			0.0	5	1.8	0.4
	25-34	4	2.9	0.7	1	0.7	0.2	5	1.8	0.5
	35-44	19	13.7	2.9	3	2.2	0.5	22	8.1	1.7
	45-54	12	8.6	2.1	5	3.7	0.9	17	6.2	1.5
	55-64	4	2.9	1.1	8	6.0	2.1	12	4.4	1.6
	65-74	14	10.1	5.4	16	11.9	5.2	30	11.0	5.3
	75-84	31	22.3	18.5	34	25.4	13.8	65	23.8	15.7
	85+	34	24.5	67.1	62	46.3	49.7	96	35.2	54.7
	All Ages	139	100.0	3.6	134	100.0	2.3	273	100.0	2.9

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Other Specified	5-14	2	5.9	0.3				2	4.8	0.2
	15-24	5	14.7	0.8	1	12.5	0.2	6	14.3	0.5
	25-34	5	14.7	0.9				5	11.9	0.5
	35-44	7	20.6	1.1				7	16.7	0.5
	45-54	9	26.5	1.6	2	25.0	0.3	11	26.2	0.9
	55-64	2	5.9	0.6				2	4.8	0.3
	65-74	1	2.9	0.4	1	12.5	0.3	2	4.8	0.4
	75-84	3	8.8	1.8	3	37.5	1.2	6	14.3	1.5
	85+				1	12.5	0.8	1	2.4	0.6
	All Ages		34	100.0	0.8	8	100.0	0.2	42	100.0
NEC	5-14				1	5.9	0.2	1	3.6	0.1
	15-24	1	9.1	0.2				1	3.6	0.1
	25-34				3	17.6	0.6	3	10.7	0.3
	35-44	3	27.3	0.5				3	10.7	0.2
	45-54	1	9.1	0.2				1	3.6	0.1
	55-64	1	9.1	0.3	1	5.9	0.3	2	7.1	0.3
	65-74				2	11.8	0.6	2	7.1	0.4
	75-84	1	9.1	0.6	4	23.5	1.6	5	17.9	1.2
	85+	4	36.4	7.9	6	35.3	4.8	10	35.7	5.7
	All Ages		11	100.0	0.3	17	100.0	0.3	28	100.0
Not specified	<1	1	1.1	1.6				1	0.4	0.8
	15-24	4	4.5	0.6	1	0.7	0.2	5	2.2	0.4
	25-34	1	1.1	0.2				1	0.4	0.1
	35-44	1	1.1	0.2	2	1.4	0.3	3	1.3	0.2
	45-54	8	9.0	1.4	2	1.4	0.3	10	4.4	0.9
	55-64	4	4.5	1.1	3	2.2	0.8	7	3.1	0.9
	65-74	7	7.9	2.7	5	3.6	1.6	12	5.3	2.1
	75-84	31	34.8	18.5	39	28.1	15.9	70	30.7	16.9
	85+	32	36.0	63.2	87	62.6	69.7	119	52.2	67.8
	All Ages		89	100.0	2.4	139	100.0	2.1	228	100.0

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**D4: Injury deaths, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003
(continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	5-14	7	0.9	1.1	3	2.2	0.5	10	1.1	0.8
	15-24	129	17.0	19.5	13	9.6	2.0	142	15.9	10.9
	25-34	136	17.9	24.3	23	16.9	4.3	159	17.8	14.4
	35-44	155	20.4	24.0	39	28.7	6.1	194	21.7	15.1
	45-54	129	17.0	22.3	29	21.3	5.0	158	17.7	13.6
	55-64	74	9.8	20.4	14	10.3	3.7	88	9.8	11.9
	65-74	56	7.4	21.5	7	5.1	2.3	63	7.0	11.1
	75-84	54	7.1	32.2	5	3.7	2.0	59	6.6	14.3
	85+	18	2.4	35.5	3	2.2	2.4	21	2.3	12.0
	All Ages	758	100.0	18.3	136	100.0	3.2	894	100.0	10.6
Homicide	<1	7	3.9	11.3	2	2.1	3.4	9	3.3	7.4
	1-4	7	3.9	2.9	6	6.3	2.6	13	4.8	2.8
	5-14	6	3.4	1.0	3	3.2	0.5	9	3.3	0.7
	15-24	58	32.6	8.7	21	22.1	3.3	79	28.9	6.1
	25-34	36	20.2	6.4	18	18.9	3.3	54	19.8	4.9
	35-44	34	19.1	5.3	23	24.2	3.6	57	20.9	4.4
	45-54	17	9.6	2.9	14	14.7	2.4	31	11.4	2.7
	55-64	8	4.5	2.2	1	1.1	0.3	9	3.3	1.2
	65-74	1	0.6	0.4	5	5.3	1.6	6	2.2	1.1
	75-84	3	1.7	1.8	1	1.1	0.4	4	1.5	1.0
	85+	1	0.6	2.0	1	1.1	0.8	2	0.7	1.1
	All Ages	178	100.0	4.1	95	100.0	2.2	273	100.0	3.2
Undetermined	<1				1	1.8	1.7	1	0.7	0.8
	15-24	14	16.7	2.1	3	5.5	0.5	17	12.2	1.3
	25-34	14	16.7	2.5	5	9.1	0.9	19	13.7	1.7
	35-44	21	25.0	3.3	7	12.7	1.1	28	20.1	2.2
	45-54	14	16.7	2.4	19	34.5	3.3	33	23.7	2.8
	55-64	7	8.3	1.9	6	10.9	1.6	13	9.4	1.8
	65-74	4	4.8	1.5	2	3.6	0.6	6	4.3	1.1
	75-84	9	10.7	5.4	7	12.7	2.8	16	11.5	3.9
	85+	1	1.2	2.0	5	9.1	4.0	6	4.3	3.4
	All Ages	84	100.0	2.0	55	100.0	1.2	139	100.0	1.6
Legal/War	15-24	3	33.3	0.5				3	30.0	0.2
	25-34	1	11.1	0.2				1	10.0	0.1
	35-44	3	33.3	0.5	1	100.0	0.2	4	40.0	0.3
	45-54	1	11.1	0.2				1	10.0	0.1
	75-84	1	11.1	0.6				1	10.0	0.2
		All Ages	9	100.0	0.2	1	100.0	0.0	10	100.0

Rates are per 100,000 per year

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003.
NEC: Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable.

**D5: Age-adjusted death rates due to motor vehicle crash by gender
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Occupant	648	83.1	15.2	359	87.3	8.0	1007	84.6	11.5
Pedestrian	40	5.1	1.0	24	5.8	0.5	64	5.4	0.7
Unspecified	41	5.3	1.0	22	5.4	0.5	63	5.3	0.7
Motor Cyclist	39	5.0	0.9	4	1.0	0.1	43	3.6	0.5
Pedal Cyclist	12	1.5	0.3	2	0.5	0.0	14	1.2	0.2
Total	780	100.0	18.3	411	100.0	9.1	1191	100.0	13.6

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

D6: Deaths due to suffocation by type of suffocation and age, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Age	In Bed		Gastric Contents		Food		Other Object		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<1	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	6.3	8	2.9
1-4	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	2.1	3	1.1
5-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	9	18.8	10	3.7
15-24	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	4	8.3	5	1.8
25-34	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	0.6	3	6.3	5	1.8
35-44	0	0.0	4	17.4	2	8.7	4	2.3	12	25.0	22	8.1
45-54	0	0.0	1	4.3	2	8.7	8	4.6	6	12.5	17	6.2
55-64	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	4.3	5	2.9	3	6.3	12	4.4
65-74	0	0.0	4	17.4	6	26.1	16	9.2	4	8.3	30	11.0
75-84	0	0.0	6	26.1	3	13.0	54	31.0	2	4.2	65	23.8
85+	0	0.0	5	21.7	6	26.1	84	48.3	1	2.1	96	35.2
Total	5	100.0	23	100.0	23	100.0	174	100.0	48	100.0	273	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**D7: Injury deaths and percentage due to struck by/against
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

Type of Struck by/against	N	%
Struck by thrown, projected or falling object	29	76.3
Striking against or struck by sports equipment	1	2.6
Striking against or struck by other objects	6	15.8
Striking against or bumped into by another person	2	5.3
Total	38	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

**D8: Deaths and percentage due to unintentional
poisoning by cause, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

Causes	N	%
Medications	122	73.1
Alcohol	7	4.2
Gases and Vapors	35	21.0
Others	3	1.8
Total	167	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

D9: Deaths and percentage due to unintentional drowning by type of drowning and age, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	<1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		85+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
In bath-tub	1	100.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	4	5.3
In swimming pool	0	0.0	4	30.8	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.6
While in natural	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	6	33.3	1	11.1	2	22.2	2	28.6	3	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	17	22.4
Fall into natural	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	1	14.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.9
Other specified	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	3	16.7	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.9
Unspecified	0	0.0	6	46.2	5	62.5	9	50.0	5	55.6	5	55.6	3	42.9	2	33.3	2	50.0	1	100.0	38	50.0
Total	1	100.0	13	100.0	8	100.0	18	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	7	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	76	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

D10: Deaths due to suffocation by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	2	1.4	3	2.2	5	1.8
African American	4	2.9	4	3.0	8	2.9
White	132	95.0	126	94.0	258	94.5
Asian	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.4
Other	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total	139	100.0	134	100.0	273	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

D11: Deaths due to poisoning by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	3	2.8	1	1.6	4	2.4
African American	8	7.5	5	8.2	13	7.8
White	94	88.7	55	90.2	149	89.2
Others	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.6
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	106	100.0	61	100.0	167	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

D12: Deaths due to drowning by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Native American	3	5.0	2	12.5	5	6.6
Asian	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	2.6
White	54	90.0	13	81.3	67	88.2
African American	1	1.7	1	6.3	2	2.6
Total	60	100.0	16	100.0	76	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

D13: Suicide deaths and age-adjusted rates by method used and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Firearm	458	60.4	11.0	52	38.2	1.2	510	57.0	6.1
Suffocation	163	21.5	3.9	31	22.8	0.7	194	21.7	2.3
Poisoning	103	13.6	2.5	44	32.4	1.1	147	16.4	1.8
Cut/Pierce	9	1.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	9	1.0	0.1
Other Specified	5	0.7	0.1	3	2.2	0.1	8	0.9	0.1
Fire/Flame	4	0.5	0.1	2	1.5	0.0	6	0.7	0.1
Other Land Transport	5	0.7	0.1	1	0.7	0.0	6	0.7	0.1
Drowning	3	0.4	0.1	3	2.2	0.1	6	0.7	0.1
Fall	5	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.6	0.1
Other specified not elsewhere classifiable	2	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	0.0
Not specified	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
Total	758	100.0	18.3	136	100.0	3.2	894	100.0	10.6

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

**D14: Deaths due to homicide by method used, Nebraska residents
1999-2003**

Cause	N	%
Firearm	145	53.1
Cut/Pierce	39	14.3
Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable	22	8.1
Not specified	19	7.0
Suffocation	17	6.2
Struck by/against	10	3.7
Other Specified	10	3.7
Hot object/Scald	3	1.1
Other Land Transport	3	1.1
Fire/Flame	2	0.7
Drowning	1	0.4
Fall	1	0.4
Poisoning	1	0.4
Total	273	100.0

Source: NHHSS Vital Statistics 1999-2003

H1: Injury hospital discharges, age-adjusted rates, and percentage, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Intent	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Unintentional	355,720	95.9	8,341.3	309,687	95.8	6,899.2	665,407	95.9	7,609.6
Intentional	12,820	3.5	292.3	11,279	3.5	265.9	24,099	3.5	278.9
Undetermined	2,093	0.6	49.0	2,088	0.6	47.6	4,181	0.6	48.3
Other	310	0.1	7.2	94	0.0	2.2	404	0.1	4.7
Total	370,943	100.0	8,689.8	323,148	100.0	7,214.9	694,091	100.0	7,941.50

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

See Appendix A for the definitions of mechanism of injury and their associated E-codes

H2: Injury hospital discharges and percentage by cause and intent, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	N	Annual average N	% of Injury	% of All Injury
Unintentional Injury	657,155	131,431	100.0	95.8
Falls	196,302	39,260	29.9	28.6
Struck by/against	98,888	19,778	15.0	14.4
Not specified	68,779	13,756	10.5	10.0
Cut/Pierce	59,268	11,854	9.0	8.6
MV traffic	59,159	11,832	9.0	8.6
Overexertion	58,468	11,694	8.9	8.5
Other specitied	38,203	7,641	5.8	5.6
Natural/Envir	20,434	4,087	3.1	3.0
Fire/Burn	15,065	3,013	2.3	2.2
Other Trans	11,133	2,227	1.7	1.6
Other Pedal CYC	9,520	1,904	1.4	1.4
Poisoning	7,385	1,477	1.1	1.1
Machinery	6,528	1,306	1.0	1.0
NEC	5,279	1,056	0.8	0.8
Suffocation	1,299	260	0.2	0.2
Other Pedestrian	630	126	0.1	0.1
Firearm	557	111	0.1	0.1
Drowning	258	52	0.0	0.0
Intentional Injury	24,100	4,820	100.0	3.5
Homicide	17,721	3,544	73.5	2.6
Suicide	6,379	1,276	26.5	0.9
Unknown intent	4,181	836	100.0	0.6
Other intent	404	81	100.0	0.1
Total Injury	685,840	137,168	100.0	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

NEC: Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable

**H3: Injury hospital discharges, age-adjusted rates, and percentage by cause and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

CAUSE	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Unintentional	351,523	95.8	8,341.3	305,621	95.8	6,899.2	657,144	95.8	7,609.6
Falls	83,670	22.8	2,013.8	112,629	35.3	2,349.3	196,299	28.6	2,184.0
Struck by/against	65,165	17.8	1,488.5	33,722	10.6	786.4	98,887	14.4	1,132.3
Not specified	35,538	9.7	839.7	33,239	10.4	746.8	68,777	10.0	792.6
Cut/Pierce	38,290	10.4	893.0	20,977	6.6	492.5	59,267	8.6	689.8
MV traffic	27,230	7.4	629.3	31,928	10.0	737.3	59,158	8.6	684.1
Overexertion	30,324	8.3	705.5	28,141	8.8	653.6	58,465	8.5	679.2
Other specified	23,899	6.5	562.1	14,304	4.5	333.3	38,203	5.6	446.0
Natural/Envir	10,865	3.0	256.3	9,569	3.0	222.7	20,434	3.0	239.2
Fire/Burn	8,679	2.4	202.6	6,386	2.0	149.0	15,065	2.2	175.4
Other Trans	7,343	2.0	170.7	3,790	1.2	88.4	11,133	1.6	129.0
Other Pedal CYC	6,586	1.8	151.8	2,934	0.9	70.5	9,520	1.4	110.5
Poisoning	3,705	1.0	86.8	3,680	1.2	85.8	7,385	1.1	86.3
Machinery	5,585	1.5	133.2	943	0.3	22.2	6,528	1.0	76.9
NEC	2,910	0.8	67.8	2,369	0.7	54.5	5,279	0.8	61.1
Suffocation	690	0.2	16.6	609	0.2	13.4	1,299	0.2	15.0
Other Pedestrian	378	0.1	8.8	252	0.1	5.8	630	0.1	7.3
Firearm	486	0.1	11.1	71	0.0	1.7	557	0.1	6.3
Drowning	180	0.0	4.1	78	0.0	1.9	258	0.0	3.0
Intentional	12,820	3.5	292.3	11,279	3.5	265.9	24,099	3.5	278.9
Homicide	10,553	2.9	239.7	7,167	2.2	169.2	17,720	2.6	203.9
Suicide	2,267	0.6	52.7	4,112	1.3	96.8	6,379	0.9	75.0
Unknown Intent	2,093	0.6	49.0	2,088	0.7	47.6	4,181	0.6	48.3
Other Intent	310	0.1	7.2	94	0.0	2.2	404	0.1	4.7
Total	366,746	100.0	8,590.1	319,082	100.0	7,130.6	685,828	100.0	7,849.6

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

See Appendix A for the definitions of mechanism of injury and their associated E-codes

NEC: Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
MV Traffic	<1	80	0.3	128.9	72	0.2	121.4	152	0.3	125.2
	1-4	600	2.2	251.0	523	1.6	229.3	1,123	1.9	240.4
	5-14	2,523	9.3	400.0	2,625	8.2	436.0	5,148	8.7	417.6
	15-24	9,574	35.2	1444.2	11,632	36.4	1831.5	21,206	35.8	1633.7
	25-34	4,789	17.6	855.6	5,374	16.8	993.0	10,163	17.2	923.2
	35-44	3,917	14.4	607.3	4,520	14.2	708.3	8,437	14.3	657.6
	45-54	2,760	10.1	476.5	3,055	9.6	523.1	5,815	9.8	499.9
	55-64	1,255	4.6	346.5	1,670	5.2	441.2	2,925	4.9	394.9
	65-74	852	3.1	327.3	1,179	3.7	382.2	2,031	3.4	357.1
	75-84	675	2.5	402.4	968	3.0	393.8	1,643	2.8	397.3
	85+	205	0.8	404.8	310	1.0	248.5	515	0.9	293.6
All ages		27,230	100.0	629.3	31,928	100.0	737.3	59,158	100.0	684.1
Firearm	1-4	3	0.6	1.3				3	0.5	0.6
	5-14	47	9.7	7.5	21	29.6	3.5	68	12.2	5.5
	15-24	200	41.2	30.2	28	39.4	4.4	228	40.9	17.6
	25-34	98	20.2	17.5	13	18.3	2.4	111	19.9	10.1
	35-44	63	13.0	9.8	6	8.5	0.9	69	12.4	5.4
	45-54	45	9.3	7.8	3	4.2	0.5	48	8.6	4.1
	55-64	18	3.7	5.0				18	3.2	2.4
	65-74	8	1.6	3.1				8	1.4	1.4
	75-84	3	0.6	1.8				3	0.5	0.7
	85+	1	0.2	2.0				1	0.2	0.6
All ages		486	100.0	11.1	71	100.0	1.7	557	100.0	6.3
Poisoning	<1	141	3.8	227.1	117	3.2	197.3	258	3.5	212.5
	1-4	1,528	41.2	639.1	1,256	34.1	550.8	2,784	37.7	596.0
	5-14	344	9.3	54.5	263	7.1	43.7	607	8.2	49.2
	15-24	436	11.8	65.8	503	13.7	79.2	939	12.7	72.3
	25-34	298	8.0	53.2	325	8.8	60.1	623	8.4	56.6
	35-44	321	8.7	49.8	389	10.6	61.0	710	9.6	55.3
	45-54	246	6.6	42.5	271	7.4	46.4	517	7.0	44.4
	55-64	136	3.7	37.6	161	4.4	42.5	297	4.0	40.1
	65-74	91	2.5	35.0	151	4.1	49.0	242	3.3	42.6
	75-84	115	3.1	68.6	165	4.5	67.1	280	3.8	67.7
85+	49	1.3	96.8	79	2.1	63.3	128	1.7	73.0	
All ages		3,705	100.0	86.8	3,680	100.0	85.8	7,385	100.0	86.3

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Falls	<1	1,427	1.7	2298.5	1,269	1.1	2139.4	2,696	1.4	2220.8
	1-4	11,646	13.9	4871.2	8,486	7.5	3721.2	20,132	10.3	4309.8
	5-14	18,008	21.5	2855.0	14,476	12.9	2404.1	32,484	16.5	2634.8
	15-24	10,414	12.4	1570.9	8,406	7.5	1323.5	18,820	9.6	1449.9
	25-34	5,868	7.0	1048.4	7,054	6.3	1303.4	12,922	6.6	1173.8
	35-44	6,993	8.4	1084.2	8,663	7.7	1357.6	15,656	8.0	1220.2
	45-54	6,464	7.7	1116.0	9,405	8.4	1610.3	15,869	8.1	1364.2
	55-64	4,845	5.8	1337.7	7,482	6.6	1976.8	12,327	6.3	1664.3
	65-74	5,600	6.7	2151.5	11,046	9.8	3581.0	16,646	8.5	2926.8
	75-84	7,305	8.7	4355.2	18,078	16.1	7355.0	25,383	12.9	6138.3
	85+	5,100	6.1	10069.7	18,264	16.2	14640.0	23,364	11.9	13320.3
All ages		83,670	100.0	2013.8	112,629	100.0	2349.3	196,299	100.0	2184.0
Suffocation	<1	89	12.9	143.4	96	15.8	161.9	185	14.2	152.4
	1-4	218	31.6	91.2	215	35.3	94.3	433	33.3	92.7
	5-14	85	12.3	13.5	35	5.7	5.8	120	9.2	9.7
	15-24	32	4.6	4.8	15	2.5	2.4	47	3.6	3.6
	25-34	17	2.5	3.0	8	1.3	1.5	25	1.9	2.3
	35-44	32	4.6	5.0	18	3.0	2.8	50	3.8	3.9
	45-54	29	4.2	5.0	27	4.4	4.6	56	4.3	4.8
	55-64	35	5.1	9.7	29	4.8	7.7	64	4.9	8.6
	65-74	51	7.4	19.6	45	7.4	14.6	96	7.4	16.9
	75-84	60	8.7	35.8	58	9.5	23.6	118	9.1	28.5
	85+	42	6.1	82.9	63	10.3	50.5	105	8.1	59.9
All Ages		690	100.0	16.6	609	100.0	13.4	1,299	100.0	15.0
Drowning	<1	8	4.4	12.9	11	14.1	18.6	19	7.4	15.7
	1-4	33	18.3	13.8	12	15.4	5.3	45	17.4	9.6
	5-14	41	22.8	6.5	23	29.5	3.8	64	24.8	5.2
	15-24	46	25.6	6.9	14	17.9	2.2	60	23.3	4.6
	25-34	14	7.8	2.5	6	7.7	1.1	20	7.8	1.8
	35-44	19	10.6	3.0	7	9.0	1.1	26	10.1	2.0
	45-54	13	7.2	2.2	3	3.8	0.5	16	6.2	1.4
	55-64	3	1.7	0.8	2	2.6	0.5	5	1.9	0.7
	65-74	2	1.1	0.8			0.0	2	0.8	0.4
	85+	1	0.6	2.0			0.0	1	0.4	0.6
	All ages		180	100.0	4.1	78	100.0	1.9	258	100.0

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Fire/Burn	<1	328	3.8	528.3	207	3.2	349.0	535	3.6	440.7
	1-4	1,440	16.6	602.3	1,102	17.3	483.2	2,542	16.9	544.2
	5-14	863	9.9	136.8	645	10.1	107.1	1,508	10.0	122.3
	15-24	1,784	20.6	269.1	1,211	19.0	190.7	2,995	19.9	230.7
	25-34	1,254	14.4	224.0	839	13.1	155.0	2,093	13.9	190.1
	35-44	1,107	12.8	171.6	901	14.1	141.2	2,008	13.3	156.5
	45-54	915	10.5	158.0	562	8.8	96.2	1,477	9.8	127.0
	55-64	391	4.5	108.0	348	5.4	91.9	739	4.9	99.8
	65-74	316	3.6	121.4	234	3.7	75.9	550	3.7	96.7
	75-84	217	2.5	129.4	218	3.4	88.7	435	2.9	105.2
	85+	64	0.7	126.4	119	1.9	95.4	183	1.2	104.3
All ages		8,679	100.0	202.6	6,386	100.0	149.0	15,065	100.0	175.4
Cut/Pierce	<1	142	0.4	228.7	110	0.5	185.5	252	0.4	207.6
	1-4	2,212	5.8	925.2	1,390	6.6	609.5	3,602	6.1	771.1
	5-14	6,517	17.0	1033.2	3,708	17.7	615.8	10,225	17.3	829.4
	15-24	9,278	24.2	1399.6	4,129	19.7	650.1	13,407	22.6	1032.9
	25-34	6,372	16.6	1138.4	3,230	15.4	596.8	9,602	16.2	872.2
	35-44	5,553	14.5	861.0	3,302	15.7	517.5	8,855	14.9	690.1
	45-54	3,769	9.8	650.7	2,343	11.2	401.2	6,112	10.3	525.4
	55-64	2,010	5.2	555.0	1,172	5.6	309.7	3,182	5.4	429.6
	65-74	1,516	4.0	582.4	822	3.9	266.5	2,338	3.9	411.1
	75-84	752	2.0	448.3	528	2.5	214.8	1,280	2.2	309.5
	85+	169	0.4	333.7	243	1.2	194.8	412	0.7	234.9
All ages		38,290	100.0	893.0	20,977	100.0	492.5	59,267	100.0	689.8
Struck By/Against	<1	519	0.8	836.0	411	1.2	692.9	930	0.9	766.1
	1-4	6,724	10.3	2812.5	3,944	11.7	1729.5	10,668	10.8	2283.8
	5-14	18,414	28.3	2919.3	9,162	27.2	1521.6	27,576	27.9	2236.7
	15-24	20,347	31.2	3069.3	7,377	21.9	1161.5	27,724	28.0	2135.9
	25-34	6,784	10.4	1212.0	3,663	10.9	676.9	10,447	10.6	949.0
	35-44	5,509	8.5	854.2	3,365	10.0	527.3	8,874	9.0	691.6
	45-54	3,330	5.1	574.9	2,253	6.7	385.7	5,583	5.6	479.9
	55-64	1,502	2.3	414.7	1,102	3.3	291.2	2,604	2.6	351.6
	65-74	1,082	1.7	415.7	903	2.7	292.8	1,985	2.0	349.0
	75-84	697	1.1	415.6	894	2.7	363.7	1,591	1.6	384.7
	85+	257	0.4	507.4	648	1.9	519.4	905	0.9	516.0
All ages		65,165	100.0	1488.5	33,722	100.0	786.4	98,887	100.0	1132.3

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Machinery	1-4	74	1.3	31.0	32	3.4	14.0	106	1.6	22.7
	5-14	154	2.8	24.4	49	5.2	8.1	203	3.1	16.5
	15-24	999	17.9	150.7	204	21.6	32.1	1,203	18.4	92.7
	25-34	988	17.7	176.5	155	16.4	28.6	1,143	17.5	103.8
	35-44	1,076	19.3	166.8	200	21.2	31.3	1,276	19.5	99.5
	45-54	948	17.0	163.7	173	18.3	29.6	1,121	17.2	96.4
	55-64	569	10.2	157.1	73	7.7	19.3	642	9.8	86.7
	65-74	514	9.2	197.5	40	4.2	13.0	554	8.5	97.4
	75-84	229	4.1	136.5	15	1.6	6.1	244	3.7	59.0
	85+	34	0.6	67.1	2	0.2	1.6	36	0.6	20.5
All ages		5,585	100.0	133.2	943	100.0	22.2	6,528	100.0	76.9
Other Pedal Cyclist	<1	1	0.0	1.6				1	0.0	0.8
	1-4	437	6.6	182.8	193	6.6	84.6	630	6.6	134.9
	5-14	4,127	62.7	654.3	2,072	70.6	344.1	6,199	65.1	502.8
	15-24	865	13.1	130.5	170	5.8	26.8	1,035	10.9	79.7
	25-34	374	5.7	66.8	111	3.8	20.5	485	5.1	44.1
	35-44	341	5.2	52.9	140	4.8	21.9	481	5.1	37.5
	45-54	241	3.7	41.6	126	4.3	21.6	367	3.9	31.6
	55-64	100	1.5	27.6	77	2.6	20.3	177	1.9	23.9
	65-74	59	0.9	22.7	38	1.3	12.3	97	1.0	17.1
	75-84	28	0.4	16.7	5	0.2	2.0	33	0.3	8.0
85+	13	0.2	25.7	2	0.1	1.6	15	0.2	8.6	
All ages		6,586	100.0	151.8	2,934	100.0	70.5	9,520	100.0	110.5
Other Pedestrian	1-4	42	11.1	17.6	34	13.5	14.9	76	12.1	16.3
	5-14	111	29.4	17.6	65	25.8	10.8	176	27.9	14.3
	15-24	83	22.0	12.5	52	20.6	8.2	135	21.4	10.4
	25-34	39	10.3	7.0	22	8.7	4.1	61	9.7	5.5
	35-44	29	7.7	4.5	17	6.7	2.7	46	7.3	3.6
	45-54	33	8.7	5.7	17	6.7	2.9	50	7.9	4.3
	55-64	19	5.0	5.3	14	5.6	3.7	33	5.2	4.5
	65-74	9	2.4	3.5	10	4.0	3.2	19	3.0	3.3
	75-84	12	3.2	7.2	16	6.3	6.5	28	4.4	6.8
	85+	1	0.3	2.0	5	2.0	4.0	6	1.0	3.4
All ages		378	100.0	8.8	252	100.0	5.8	630	100.0	7.3

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Other Trans	<1	8	0.1	12.9	3	0.1	5.1	11	0.1	9.1
	1-4	169	2.3	70.7	133	3.5	58.3	302	2.7	64.7
	5-14	1,374	18.7	217.8	958	25.3	159.1	2,332	20.9	189.2
	15-24	1,977	26.9	298.2	899	23.7	141.6	2,876	25.8	221.6
	25-34	1,104	15.0	197.2	458	12.1	84.6	1,562	14.0	141.9
	35-44	1,043	14.2	161.7	513	13.5	80.4	1,556	14.0	121.3
	45-54	774	10.5	133.6	409	10.8	70.0	1,183	10.6	101.7
	55-64	412	5.6	113.8	157	4.1	41.5	569	5.1	76.8
	65-74	314	4.3	120.6	100	2.6	32.4	414	3.7	72.8
	75-84	141	1.9	84.1	104	2.7	42.3	245	2.2	59.3
	85+	27	0.4	53.3	56	1.5	44.9	83	0.7	47.3
All ages		7,343	100.0	170.7	3,790	100.0	88.4	11,133	100.0	129.0
Natural/Environmental	<1	72	0.7	116.0	92	1.0	155.1	164	0.8	135.1
	1-4	1,550	14.3	648.3	1,312	13.7	575.3	2,862	14.0	612.7
	5-14	2,390	22.0	378.9	1,849	19.3	307.1	4,239	20.7	343.8
	15-24	1,475	13.6	222.5	1,372	14.3	216.0	2,847	13.9	219.3
	25-34	1,169	10.8	208.9	1,023	10.7	189.0	2,192	10.7	199.1
	35-44	1,373	12.6	212.9	1,200	12.5	188.1	2,573	12.6	200.5
	45-54	1,063	9.8	183.5	955	10.0	163.5	2,018	9.9	173.5
	55-64	704	6.5	194.4	584	6.1	154.3	1,288	6.3	173.9
	65-74	621	5.7	238.6	572	6.0	185.4	1,193	5.8	209.8
	75-84	337	3.1	200.9	428	4.5	174.1	765	3.7	185.0
	85+	111	1.0	219.2	182	1.9	145.9	293	1.4	167.1
All ages		10,865	100.0	256.3	9,569	100.0	222.7	20,434	100.0	239.2
Overexertion	<1	69	0.2	111.1	93	0.3	156.8	162	0.3	133.4
	1-4	843	2.8	352.6	1,185	4.2	519.6	2,028	3.5	434.1
	5-14	3,388	11.2	537.1	3,675	13.1	610.3	7,063	12.1	572.9
	15-24	8,734	28.8	1317.5	6,504	23.1	1024.1	15,238	26.1	1173.9
	25-34	5,331	17.6	952.4	4,485	15.9	828.7	9,816	16.8	891.6
	35-44	5,274	17.4	817.7	4,322	15.4	677.3	9,596	16.4	747.9
	45-54	3,570	11.8	616.4	3,346	11.9	572.9	6,916	11.8	594.5
	55-64	1,545	5.1	426.6	1,642	5.8	433.8	3,187	5.5	430.3
	65-74	927	3.1	356.2	1,374	4.9	445.4	2,301	3.9	404.6
	75-84	523	1.7	311.8	1,032	3.7	419.9	1,555	2.7	376.0
	85+	120	0.4	236.9	483	1.7	387.2	603	1.0	343.8
All ages		30,324	100.0	705.5	28,141	100.0	653.6	58,465	100.0	679.2

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Other SPEC	<1	332	1.4	534.8	304	2.1	512.5	636	1.7	523.9
	1-4	3,266	13.7	1366.1	2,865	20.0	1256.3	6,131	16.0	1312.5
	5-14	3,757	15.7	595.6	2,852	19.9	473.7	6,609	17.3	536.1
	15-24	4,055	17.0	611.7	2,006	14.0	315.9	6,061	15.9	466.9
	25-34	3,529	14.8	630.5	1,496	10.5	276.4	5,025	13.2	456.4
	35-44	3,603	15.1	558.6	1,464	10.2	229.4	5,067	13.3	394.9
	45-54	2,376	9.9	410.2	1,241	8.7	212.5	3,617	9.5	310.9
	55-64	1,195	5.0	329.9	618	4.3	163.3	1,813	4.7	244.8
	65-74	929	3.9	356.9	566	4.0	183.5	1,495	3.9	262.9
	75-84	662	2.8	394.7	525	3.7	213.6	1,187	3.1	287.1
	85+	195	0.8	385.0	367	2.6	294.2	562	1.5	320.4
All ages		23,899	100.0	562.1	14,304	100.0	333.3	38,203	100.0	446.0
NEC	<1	64	2.2	103.1	45	1.9	75.9	109	2.1	89.8
	1-4	257	8.8	107.5	210	8.9	92.1	467	8.8	100.0
	5-14	585	20.1	92.8	465	19.6	77.2	1,050	19.9	85.2
	15-24	665	22.9	100.3	471	19.9	74.2	1,136	21.5	87.5
	25-34	391	13.4	69.9	284	12.0	52.5	675	12.8	61.3
	35-44	329	11.3	51.0	259	10.9	40.6	588	11.1	45.8
	45-54	290	10.0	50.1	225	9.5	38.5	515	9.8	44.3
	55-64	118	4.1	32.6	118	5.0	31.2	236	4.5	31.9
	65-74	104	3.6	40.0	113	4.8	36.6	217	4.1	38.2
	75-84	73	2.5	43.5	100	4.2	40.7	173	3.3	41.8
	85+	34	1.2	67.1	79	3.3	63.3	113	2.1	64.4
All ages		2,910	100.0	67.8	2,369	100.0	54.5	5,279	100.0	61.1
Not Specified	<1	318	0.9	512.2	292	0.9	492.3	610	0.9	502.5
	1-4	1,930	5.4	807.3	1,582	4.8	693.7	3,512	5.1	751.8
	5-14	5,184	14.6	821.9	3,938	11.8	654.0	9,122	13.3	739.9
	15-24	6,903	19.4	1041.3	4,689	14.1	738.3	11,592	16.9	893.0
	25-34	4,320	12.2	771.8	3,480	10.5	643.0	7,800	11.3	708.5
	35-44	5,176	14.6	802.5	4,322	13.0	677.3	9,498	13.8	740.2
	45-54	4,520	12.7	780.4	4,313	13.0	738.4	8,833	12.8	759.3
	55-64	2,912	8.2	804.0	2,962	8.9	782.6	5,874	8.5	793.1
	65-74	2,184	6.1	839.1	3,090	9.3	1001.8	5,274	7.7	927.3
	75-84	1,546	4.4	921.7	2,743	8.3	1116.0	4,289	6.2	1037.2
	85+	545	1.5	1076.1	1,828	5.5	1465.3	2,373	3.5	1352.9
All ages		35,538	100.0	839.7	33,239	100.0	746.8	68,777	100.0	792.6

Rates are per 100,000 per year

**H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)**

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Suicide	<1			0.0	1	0.0	1.7	1	0.0	0.8
	1-4	4	0.2	1.7	1	0.0	0.4	5	0.1	1.1
	5-14	88	3.9	14.0	289	7.0	48.0	377	5.9	30.6
	15-24	775	34.2	116.9	1,547	37.6	243.6	2,322	36.4	178.9
	25-34	555	24.5	99.2	804	19.6	148.6	1,359	21.3	123.4
	35-44	449	19.8	69.6	889	21.6	139.3	1,338	21.0	104.3
	45-54	245	10.8	42.3	411	10.0	70.4	656	10.3	56.4
	55-64	76	3.4	21.0	101	2.5	26.7	177	2.8	23.9
	65-74	32	1.4	12.3	37	0.9	12.0	69	1.1	12.1
	75-84	28	1.2	16.7	25	0.6	10.2	53	0.8	12.8
	85+	15	0.7	29.6	7	0.2	5.6	22	0.3	12.5
All ages		2,267	100.0	52.7	4,112	100.0	96.8	6,379	100.0	75.0
Homicide	<1	72	0.7	116.0	53	0.7	89.4	125	0.7	103.0
	1-4	117	1.1	48.9	127	1.8	55.7	244	1.4	52.2
	5-14	938	8.9	148.7	454	6.3	75.4	1,392	7.9	112.9
	15-24	4,710	44.6	710.5	2,677	37.4	421.5	7,387	41.7	569.1
	25-34	2,214	21.0	395.6	1,944	27.1	359.2	4,158	23.5	377.7
	35-44	1,487	14.1	230.6	1,251	17.5	196.0	2,738	15.5	213.4
	45-54	723	6.9	124.8	465	6.5	79.6	1,188	6.7	102.1
	55-64	183	1.7	50.5	102	1.4	27.0	285	1.6	38.5
	65-74	67	0.6	25.7	47	0.7	15.2	114	0.6	20.0
	75-84	31	0.3	18.5	30	0.4	12.2	61	0.3	14.8
	85+	11	0.1	21.7	17	0.2	13.6	28	0.2	16.0
All ages		10,553	100.0	239.7	7,167	100.0	169.2	17,720	100.0	203.9
Other Intent	1-4	1	0.3	0.4				1	0.2	0.2
	5-14	6	1.9	1.0	4	4.3	0.7	10	2.5	0.8
	15-24	105	33.9	15.8	39	41.5	6.1	144	35.6	11.1
	25-34	93	30.0	16.6	17	18.1	3.1	110	27.2	10.0
	35-44	68	21.9	10.5	25	26.6	3.9	93	23.0	7.3
	45-54	21	6.8	3.6	5	5.3	0.9	26	6.4	2.2
	55-64	14	4.5	3.9	3	3.2	0.8	17	4.2	2.3
	65-74	2	0.6	0.8				2	0.5	0.4
	85+				1	1.1	0.8	1	0.2	0.6
All ages		310	100.0	7.2	94	100.0	2.2	404	100.0	4.7

Rates are per 100,000 per year

H4: Injury hospital discharges, rates, and percentage by cause, age and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003 (continued)

Cause	Age	Males			Females			Total		
		Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Unknown	<1	34	1.6	54.8	34	1.6	57.3	68	1.6	56.0
Intnet	1-4	158	7.5	66.1	115	5.5	50.4	273	6.5	58.4
	5-14	251	12.0	39.8	197	9.4	32.7	448	10.7	36.3
	15-24	487	23.3	73.5	405	19.4	63.8	892	21.3	68.7
	25-34	274	13.1	49.0	324	15.5	59.9	598	14.3	54.3
	35-44	316	15.1	49.0	297	14.2	46.5	613	14.7	47.8
	45-54	258	12.3	44.5	224	10.7	38.4	482	11.5	41.4
	55-64	125	6.0	34.5	156	7.5	41.2	281	6.7	37.9
	65-74	109	5.2	41.9	116	5.6	37.6	225	5.4	39.6
	75-84	58	2.8	34.6	121	5.8	49.2	179	4.3	43.3
	85+	23	1.1	45.4	99	4.7	79.4	122	2.9	69.6
All ages		2,093	100.0	49.0	2,088	100.0	47.6	4,181	100.0	48.3

Rates are per 100,000 per year

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003.

See Appendix A for the definitions of mechanism of injury and their associated E-codes.

H5: Suicide hospital discharges and age-adjusted rates by method used and gender, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	Males			Females			Total		
	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate	N	%	Rate
Poisoning	1,521	67.1	35.4	3,508	85.3	82.5	5,029	78.8	59.3
Cut/Pierce	445	19.6	10.2	458	11.1	10.8	903	14.2	10.5
NEC	69	3.0	1.6	59	1.4	1.4	128	2.0	1.5
Firearm	90	4.0	2.1	17	0.4	0.4	107	1.7	1.3
Fire/Burn	31	1.4	0.7	34	0.8	0.8	65	1.0	0.8
Suffocation	45	2.0	1.1	9	0.2	0.2	54	0.8	0.6
Not specified	18	0.8	0.4	11	0.3	0.2	29	0.5	0.3
Falls	19	0.8	0.4	7	0.2	0.2	26	0.4	0.3
MV traffic	15	0.7	0.3	4	0.1	0.1	19	0.3	0.2
Other spec	12	0.5	0.3	4	0.1	0.1	16	0.3	0.2
Natural/Environmental	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Drowning	1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0		1	0.0	0.0
Total	2,267	100.0	52.7	4,112	100.0	96.8	6,379	100.0	75

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

Rates per 100,000 population are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

See Appendix A for the definitions of mechanism of injury and their associated E-codes

**H6: Hospital discharges due to suffocation by type of suffocation and age,
Nebraska residents, 1999-2003**

Age	Food		Other Object		Mechanical		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-1	60	10.2	124	18.3	1	3.1	185	14.2
1-4	81	13.8	344	50.7	8	25.0	433	33.3
4-15	48	8.1	63	9.3	9	28.1	120	9.2
15-24	25	4.2	17	2.5	5	15.6	47	3.6
25-34	15	2.5	4	0.6	6	18.8	25	1.9
35-44	27	4.6	22	3.2	1	3.1	50	3.8
45-54	38	6.5	16	2.4	2	6.3	56	4.3
55-64	51	8.7	13	1.9	0	0.0	64	4.9
65-74	75	12.7	21	3.1	0	0.0	96	7.4
75-84	89	15.1	29	4.3	0	0.0	118	9.1
85+	80	13.6	25	3.7	0	0.0	105	8.1
Total	589	100.0	678	100.0	32	100.0	1299	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

H7.Hospital discharges for struck by/against-related injury and percentage by age and specific cause, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Age	Falling object		In sports		By a crowd		In running water		By Other object		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<1	112	1.5	13	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.6	145	1.7	658	1.2	930	0.9
1-4	758	9.8	212	0.7	2	3.3	3	4.7	2,182	25.5	7,511	13.9	10,668	10.8
5-14	962	12.5	10,304	36.1	18	30.0	25	39.1	2,474	28.9	13,793	25.6	27,576	27.9
15-24	1,324	17.2	14,052	49.3	22	36.7	18	28.1	1,586	18.5	10,723	19.9	27,725	28.0
25-34	1,281	16.6	2,116	7.4	4	6.7	6	9.4	569	6.7	6,471	12.0	10,447	10.6
35-44	1,268	16.4	1,229	4.3	2	3.3	5	7.8	467	5.5	5,903	10.9	8,874	9.0
45-54	957	12.4	424	1.5	2	3.3	4	6.3	366	4.3	3,830	7.1	5,583	5.6
55-64	463	6.0	100	0.4	5	8.3	1	1.6	195	2.3	1,840	3.4	2,604	2.6
65-74	313	4.1	38	0.1	1	1.7	1	1.6	194	2.3	1,438	2.7	1,985	2.0
75-84	200	2.6	21	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	205	2.4	1,165	2.2	1,591	1.6
85+	79	1.0	19	0.1	3	5.0	0	0.0	171	2.0	633	1.2	905	0.9
Total	7,717	100.0	28,528	100.0	60	100.0	64	100.0	8,554	100.0	53,965	100.0	98,888	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

H8: Hospital discharges for cutting/piercing related injuries by type of instruments, Nebraska,1999-2003

Causes	N	%
Knives, Swords and Daggers	12398	20.9
Other hand tools and implements	4152	7.0
Other powered hand tools	2871	4.8
Powered lawn mower	459	0.8
Powered household appliances and implements	446	0.8
Hypodermic needle	525	0.9
Other specified instruments or objects	34564	58.3
Unspecified instrument or object	3853	6.5
Total	59268	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

H9: Hospital discharges for unintentional poisoning by type of agent, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Causes	N	%
Medications	4,322	58.5
Alcohol	187	2.5
Cleaning and Polishing Agents	333	4.5
Gases and Vapors	1,084	14.7
Others	1,459	19.8
Total	7,385	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

H10: Hospital discharges due to assault by cause, Nebraska residents, 1999-2003

Cause	N	%
Struck by/against	10619	59.9
Other specified	2069	11.7
Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable	1863	10.5
Not specified	1717	9.7
Cut/Pierce	939	5.3
Firearm	357	2.0
Fire/Burn	45	0.3
MV traffic	39	0.2
Poisoning	35	0.2
Falls	19	0.1
Suffocation	19	0.1
Total	17721	100.0

Source: NE Hospital Discharge Data 1999-2003

T1. Three leading causes of trauma by race, Nebraska residents, 1999-2004

Race	Falls	% of Patient Records	MVC	% of Patient Records	Assault	% of Patient Records	% of Race in 2000 Census
Asian	16	0.2	66	1.1	10	0.7	1.3
African American	348	5	425	7.2	603	44.7	4
Native American	67	1	35	0.6	41	3	0.9
White	6473	93.3	5335	90.1	676	50.1	89.6
Others	35	0.5	62	1	20	1.5	
Total	6939	100	5923	100	1350	100	

Note: Records with unknown race are excluded.

Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry.