
Injury and Violence

Healthy Kansans 2010
Steering Committee Meeting
May 12, 2005

10 Leading Causes of Death by Age Group – 2001

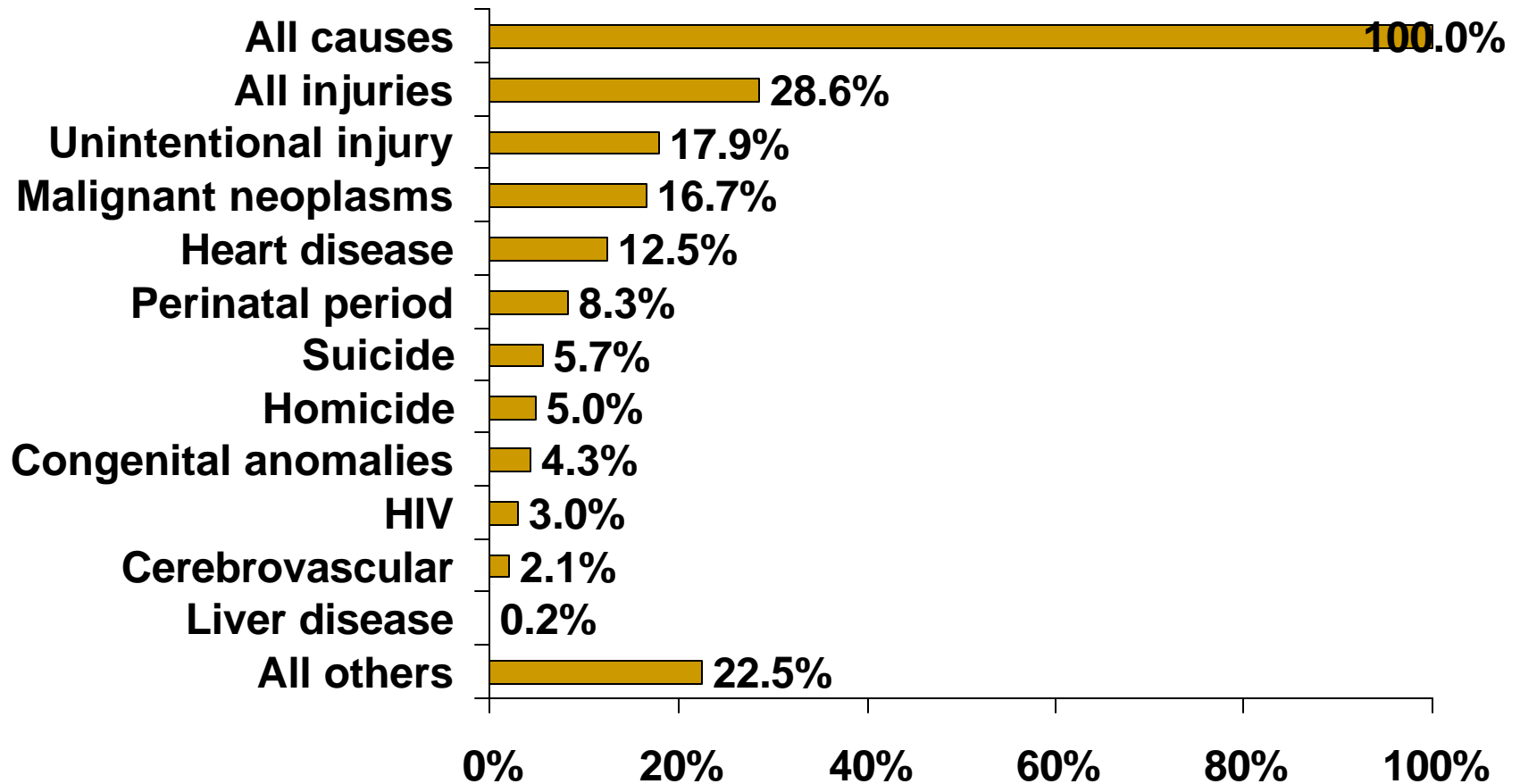
Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 5,513	Unintentional Injury 1,714	Unintentional Injury 1,283	Unintentional Injury 1,553	Unintentional Injury 14,411	Unintentional Injury 11,839	Malignant Neoplasms 16,559	Malignant Neoplasms 49,562	Malignant Neoplasms 90,223	Heart Disease 582,730	Heart Disease 700,142
2	Short Gestation 4,410	Congenital Anomalies 557	Malignant Neoplasms 493	Malignant Neoplasms 515	Homicide 5,237	Homicide 5,204	Unintentional Injury 15,945	Heart Disease 36,399	Heart Disease 62,486	Malignant Neoplasms 390,214	Malignant Neoplasms 553,768
3	SIDS 2,234	Malignant Neoplasms 420	Congenital Anomalies 182	Suicide 272	Suicide 3,971	Suicide 5,070	Heart Disease 13,326	Unintentional Injury 13,344	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 11,166	Cerebrovascular 144,465	Cerebrovascular 163,538
4	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 1,499	Homicide 415	Homicide 137	Congenital Anomalies 194	Malignant Neoplasms 1,704	Malignant Neoplasms 3,994	Suicide 6,635	Liver Disease 7,259	Cerebrovascular 9,608	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 1,06,904	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 123,013
5	Placenta Cord Membranes 1,018	Heart Disease 225	Heart Disease 98	Homicide 189	Heart Disease 999	Heart Disease 3,160	HIV 5,867	Suicide 5,312	Diabetes Mellitus 9,570	Influenza & Pneumonia 55,518	Unintentional Injury 191,537
6	Respiratory Distress 1,011	Influenza & Pneumonia 112	Benign Neoplasms 52	Heart Disease 174	Congenital Anomalies 505	HIV 2,101	Homicide 4,268	Cerebrovascular 5,910	Unintentional Injury 7,666	Diabetes Mellitus 53,707	Diabetes Mellitus 71,372
7	Unintentional Injury 976	Septicemia 108	Influenza & Pneumonia 46	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 62	HIV 225	Cerebrovascular 601	Liver Disease 3,336	Diabetes Mellitus 5,343	Liver Disease 5,750	Alzheimer's Disease 53,245	Influenza & Pneumonia 62,034
8	Bacterial Sepsis 696	Perinatal Period 72	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 42	Benign Neoplasms 53	Cerebrovascular 196	Diabetes Mellitus 595	Cerebrovascular 2,491	HIV 4,120	Suicide 3,317	Nephritis 33,121	Alzheimer's Disease 53,852
9	Circulatory System Disease 622	Benign Neoplasms 58	Cerebrovascular 38	Influenza & Pneumonia 46	Influenza & Pneumonia 181	Congenital Anomalies 468	Diabetes Mellitus 1,958	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 3,324	Nephritis 3,294	Unintentional Injury 32,694	Nephritis 39,480
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 534	Cerebrovascular 54	Septicemia 29	Cerebrovascular 42	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 171	Liver Disease 387	Influenza & Pneumonia 983	Homicide 2,457	Septicemia 3,111	Septicemia 25,418	Septicemia 32,236

Note: Homicide and suicide counts include terrorism deaths associated with the events of September 11, 2001, that occurred in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. A total of 2,926 U.S. residents lost their lives in these acts of terrorism in 2001, of which 2,922 were classified as (transportation-related) homicides and 4 were classified as suicides.

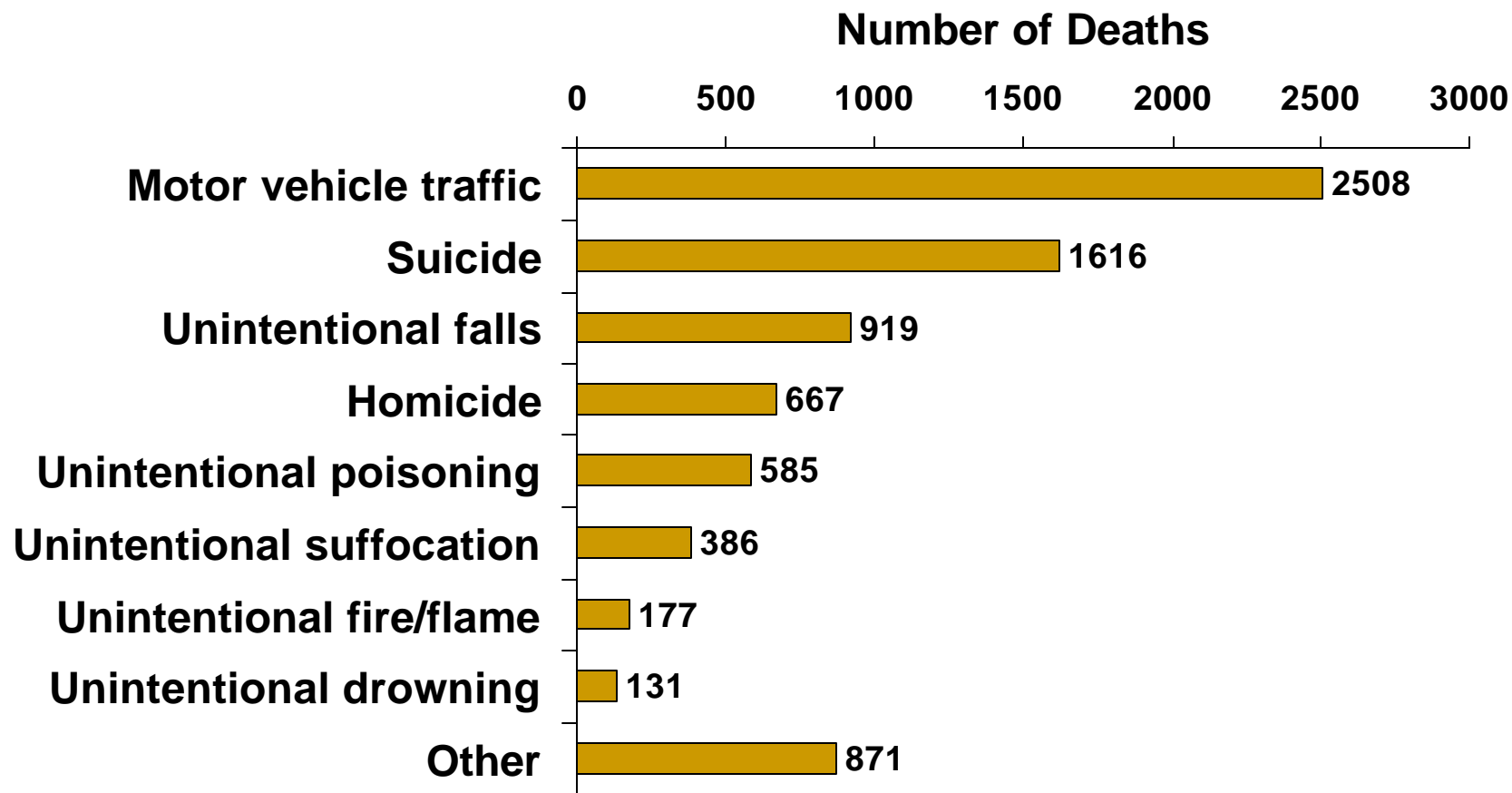
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, (NCHS) Vital Statistics Systems.

Produced by: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.

Percentage of Total Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65, United States, 1999



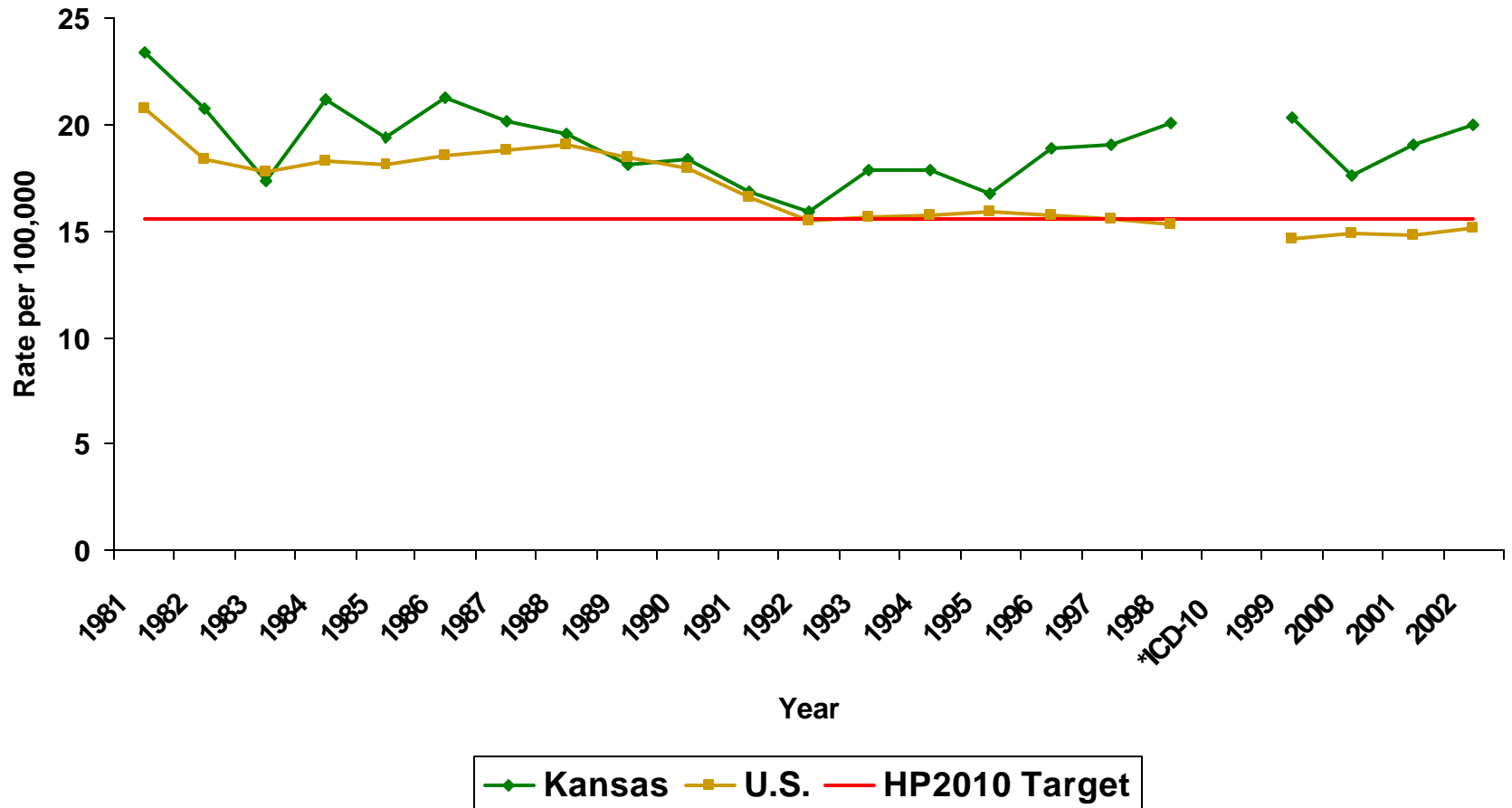
Leading Causes of Injury Deaths, Kansas, 1999-2003



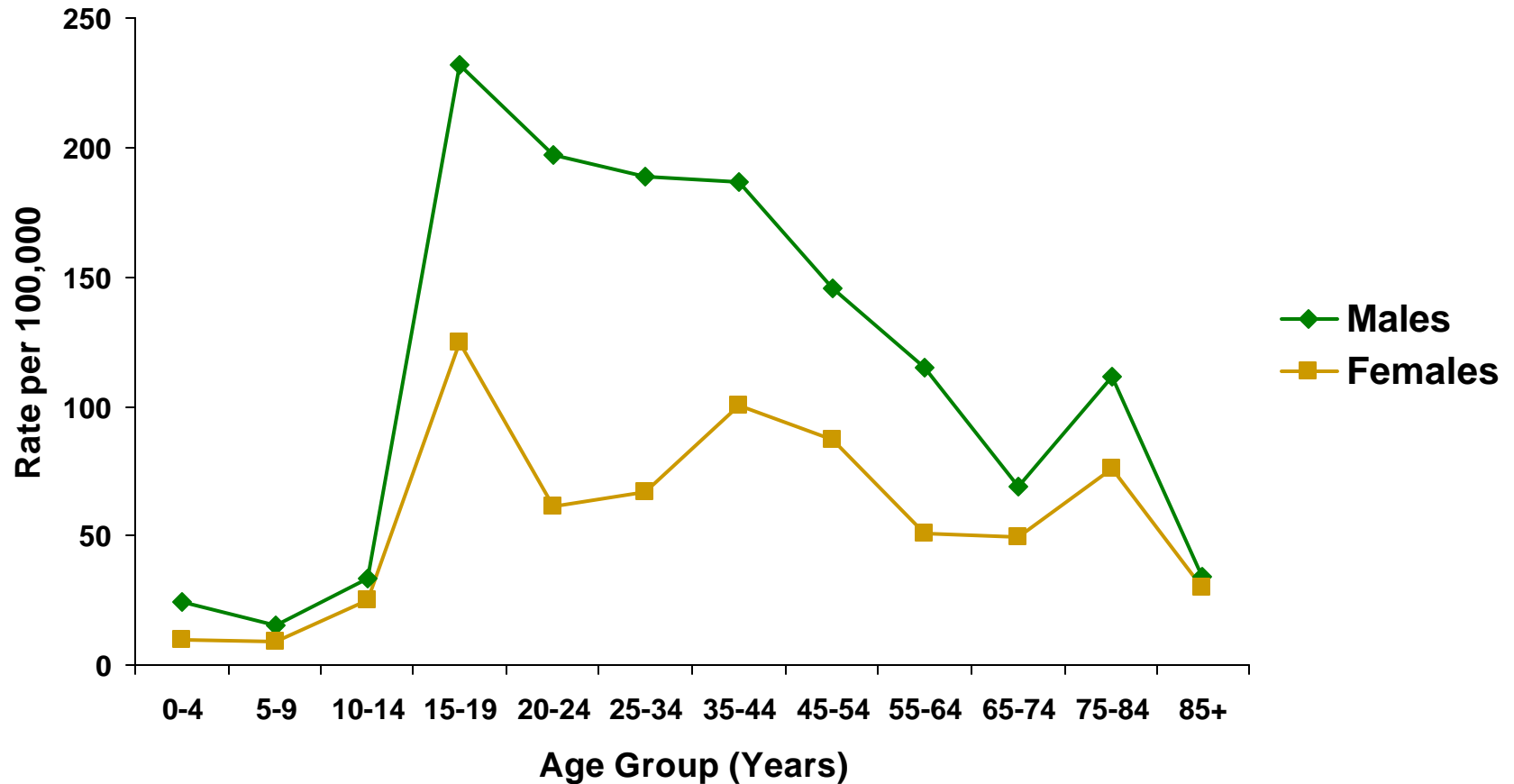
Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator

- Injury and violence
 - Motor vehicle crashes
 - Most common cause of serious injury
 - Effective interventions well understood
 - Significant economic impact
 - \$230 billion annually (2.3% GDP)
 - Suicide
 - Youth Prevention Programs
 - Rates affected by transition to ICD-10
 - Homicide
 - Comprehensive data
 - Reliable indicator of all violent crime

Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Traffic Mortality Rates, Kansas and U.S., 1981-2002



Motor Vehicle Traffic Occupant Death Rate, by Sex and Age, Kansas, 1999-2003



Occupant Restraints

- Seat belts
 - Reduce risk of death by 50% in cases where the occupant would otherwise die (Source: NHTSA, 2003)
 - Reduce risk of serious injury to the head, chest and extremities by 50% to 83%

Occupant Restraints

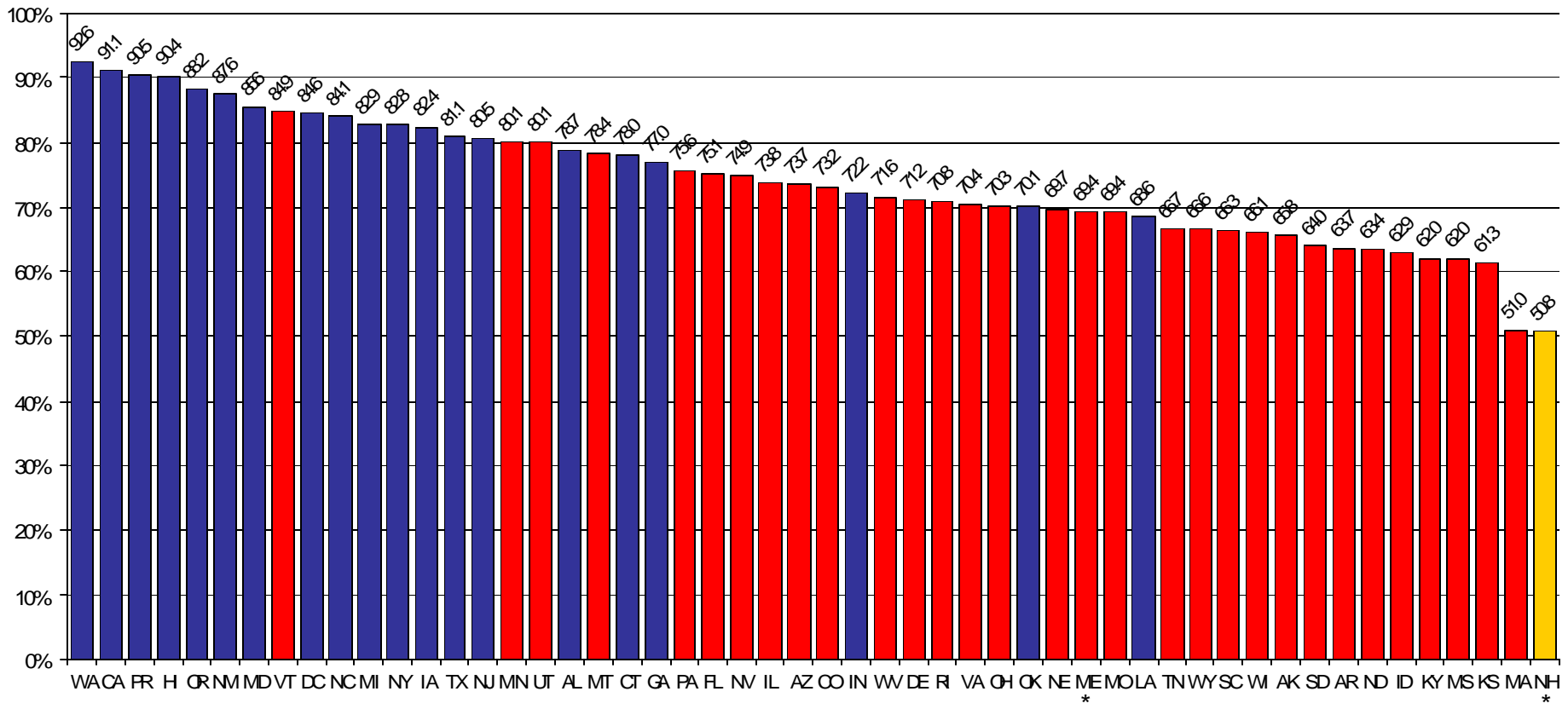
- Child safety seats
 - Reduce risk of death by 71% for infants in passenger vehicles
 - Reduce risk of death by 54% for toddlers
 - Reduce the need for hospitalizations by 69%
 - Children are 37% less likely to be fatally injured if riding in the rear seat

Occupant Restraints

- Belt-positioning booster seats
 - For children who have outgrown safety seats, but are too small for adult seat belts (generally for ages 4-8 years)
 - Reduce risk of injury to children in crashes by 59 percent compared with the use of vehicle safety belts

Safety Belt Usage Rates by State and Type of Law, 2002

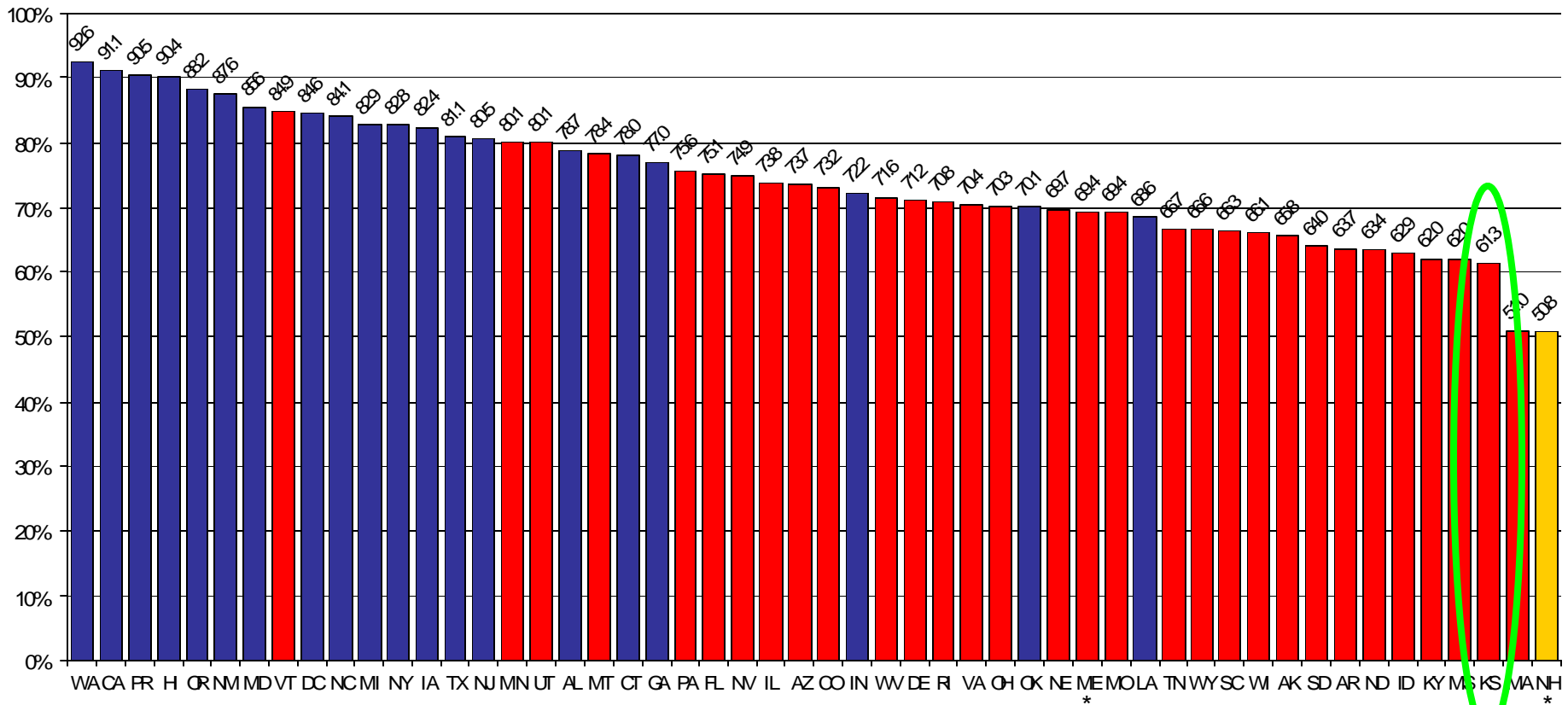
■ Primary
 ■ Secondary
 ■ No Adult Safety Belt Law



Source: NHTSA, 2005 (observational use)

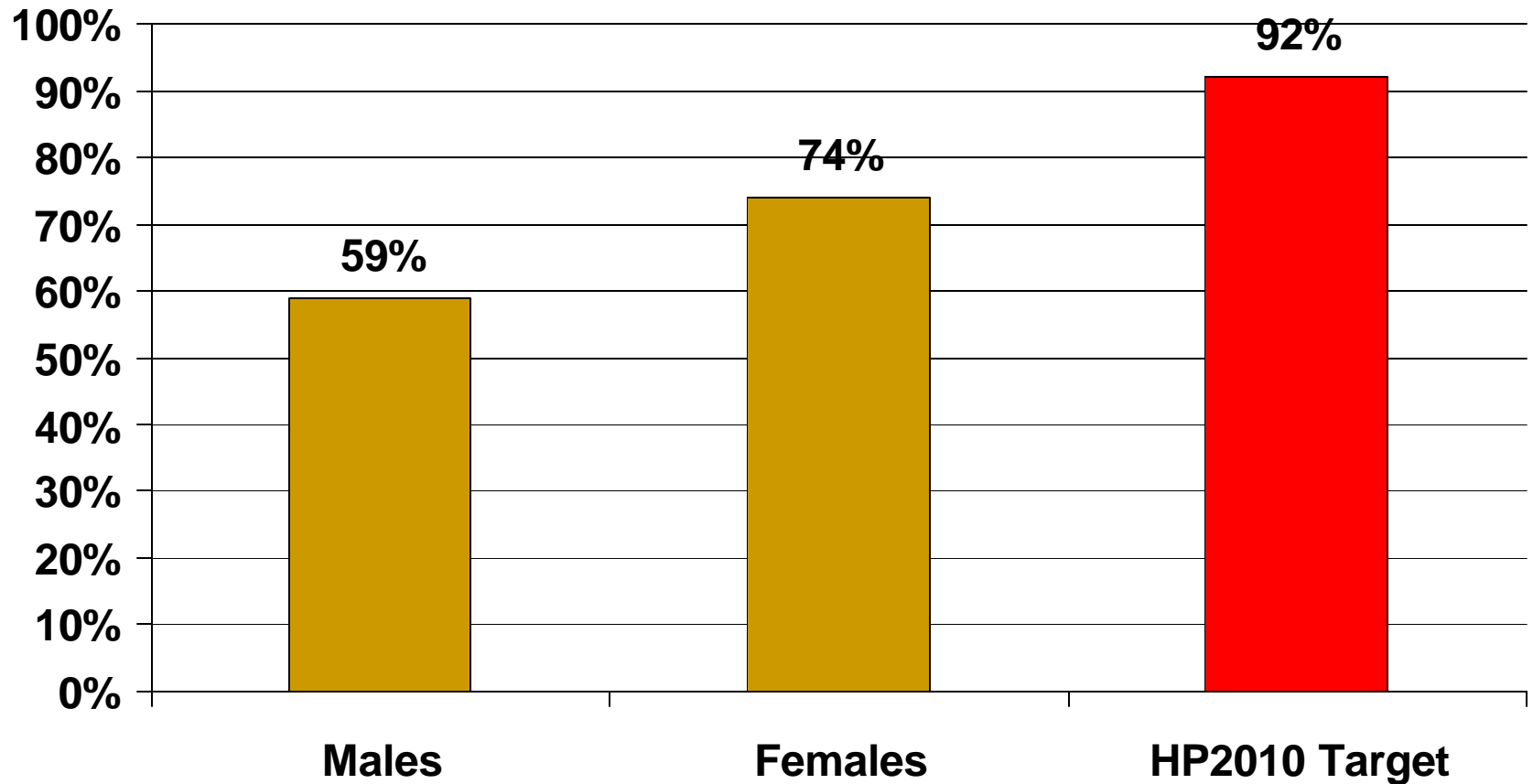
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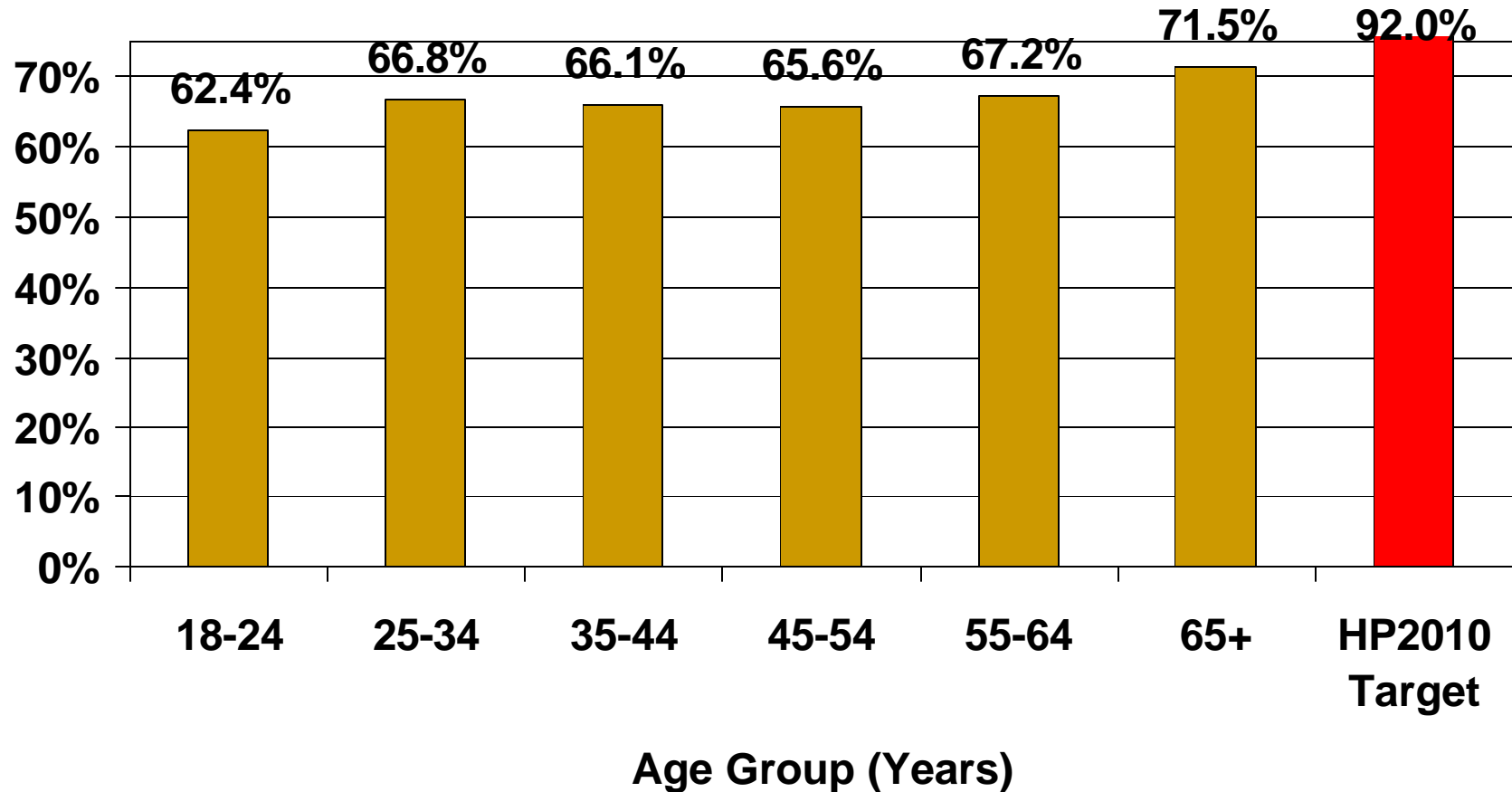
Source: NHTSA, 2005 (observational use)

Percent of Adults Always Wearing a Seat Belt, by Sex, Kansas, 2002



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Adults Always Wearing a Seatbelt, by Age, Kansas, 2002

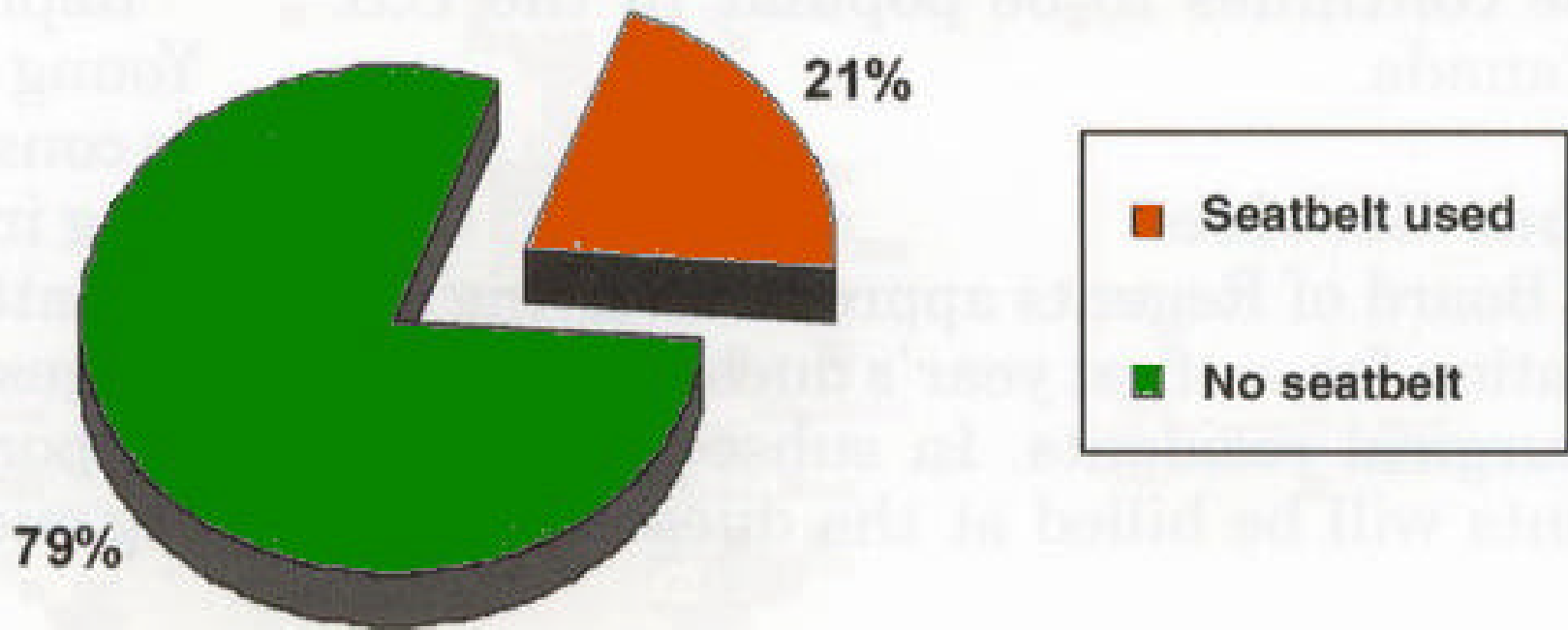


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

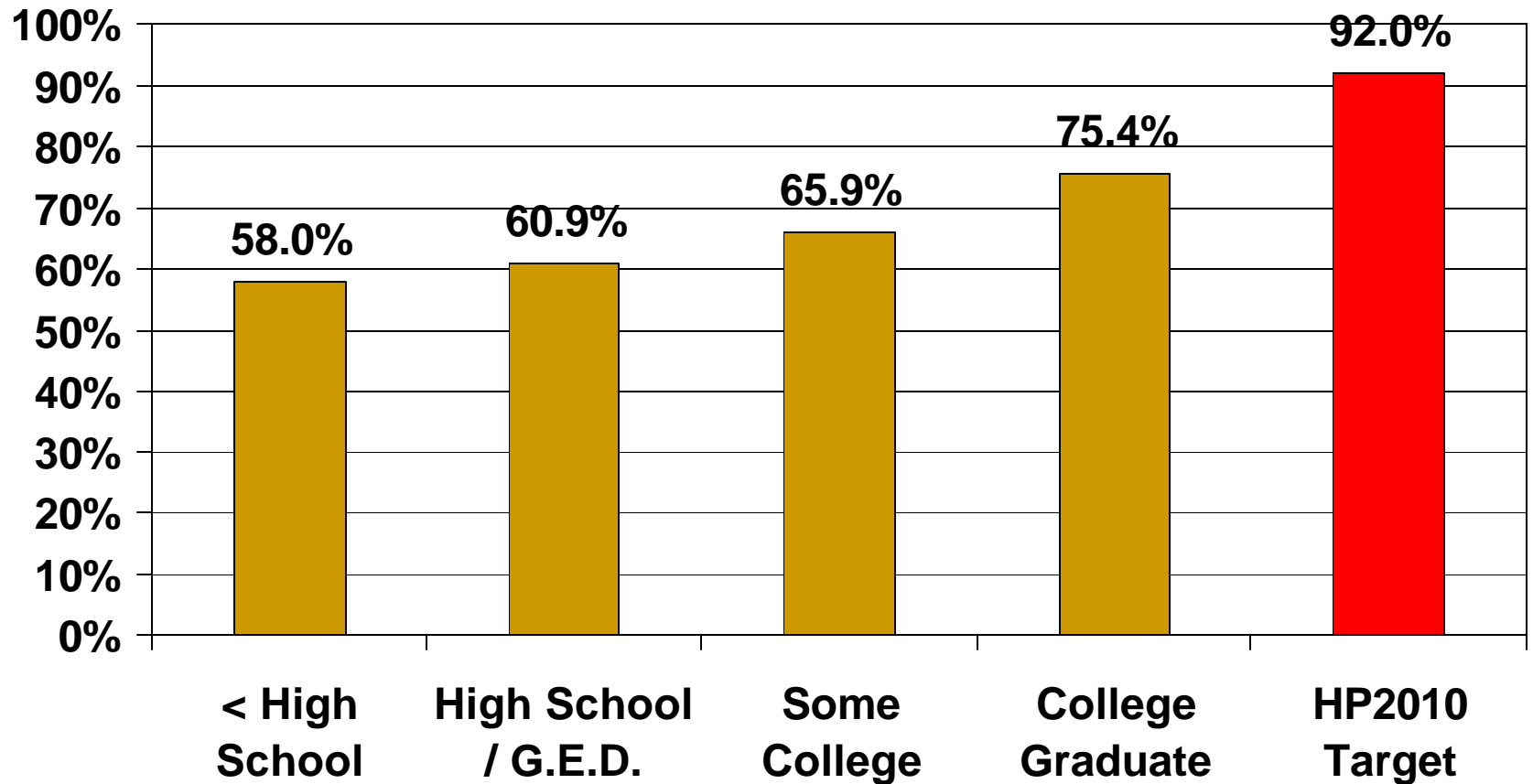
National Trauma Data Bank™

Annual Report 2004

Seat belt use in teenage driver fatalities

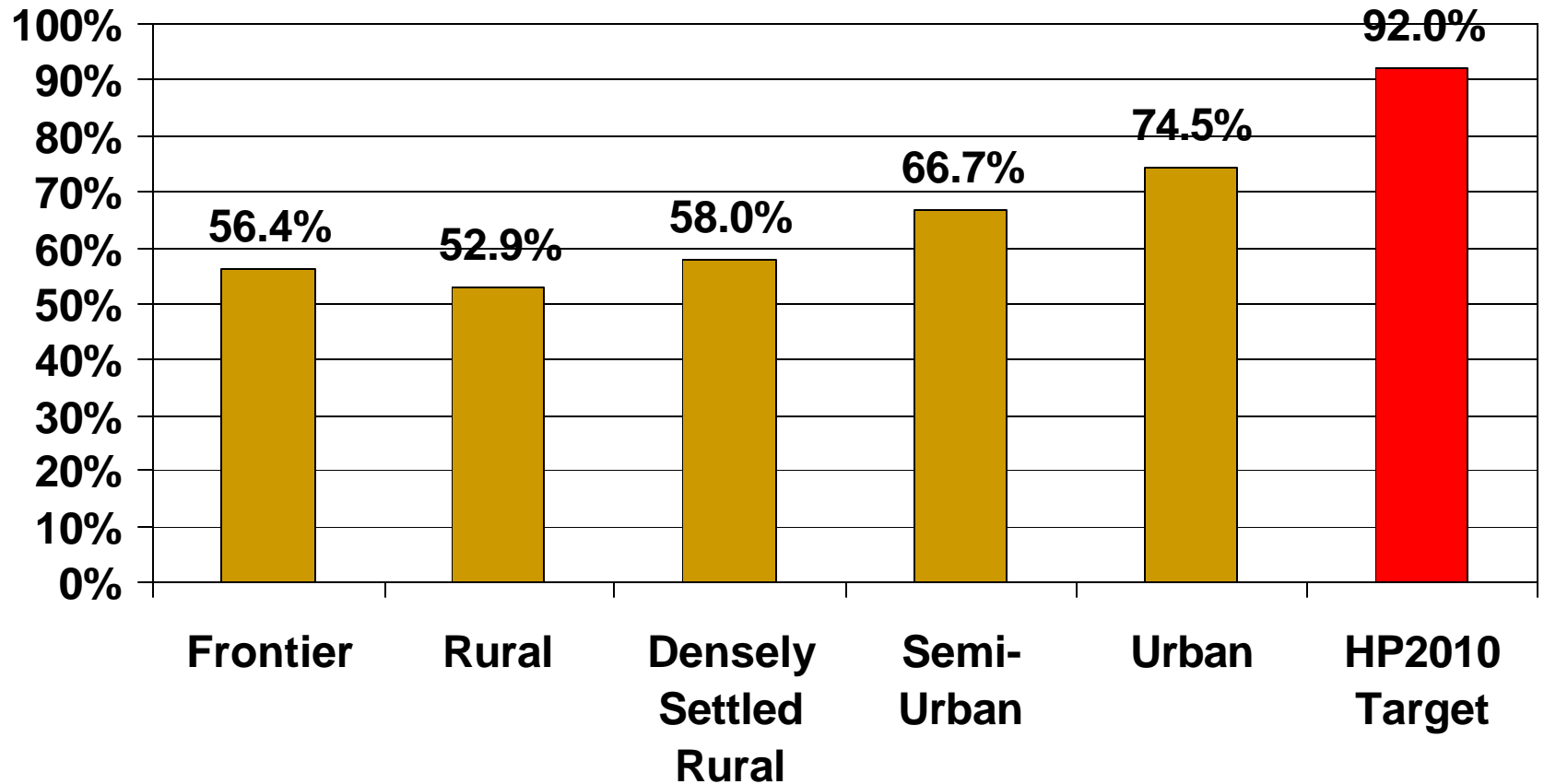


Percentage of Adults Always Wearing a Seatbelt, by Education, Kansas, 2002



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Adults Always Wearing a Seat Belt, by Population Density, Kansas, 2002

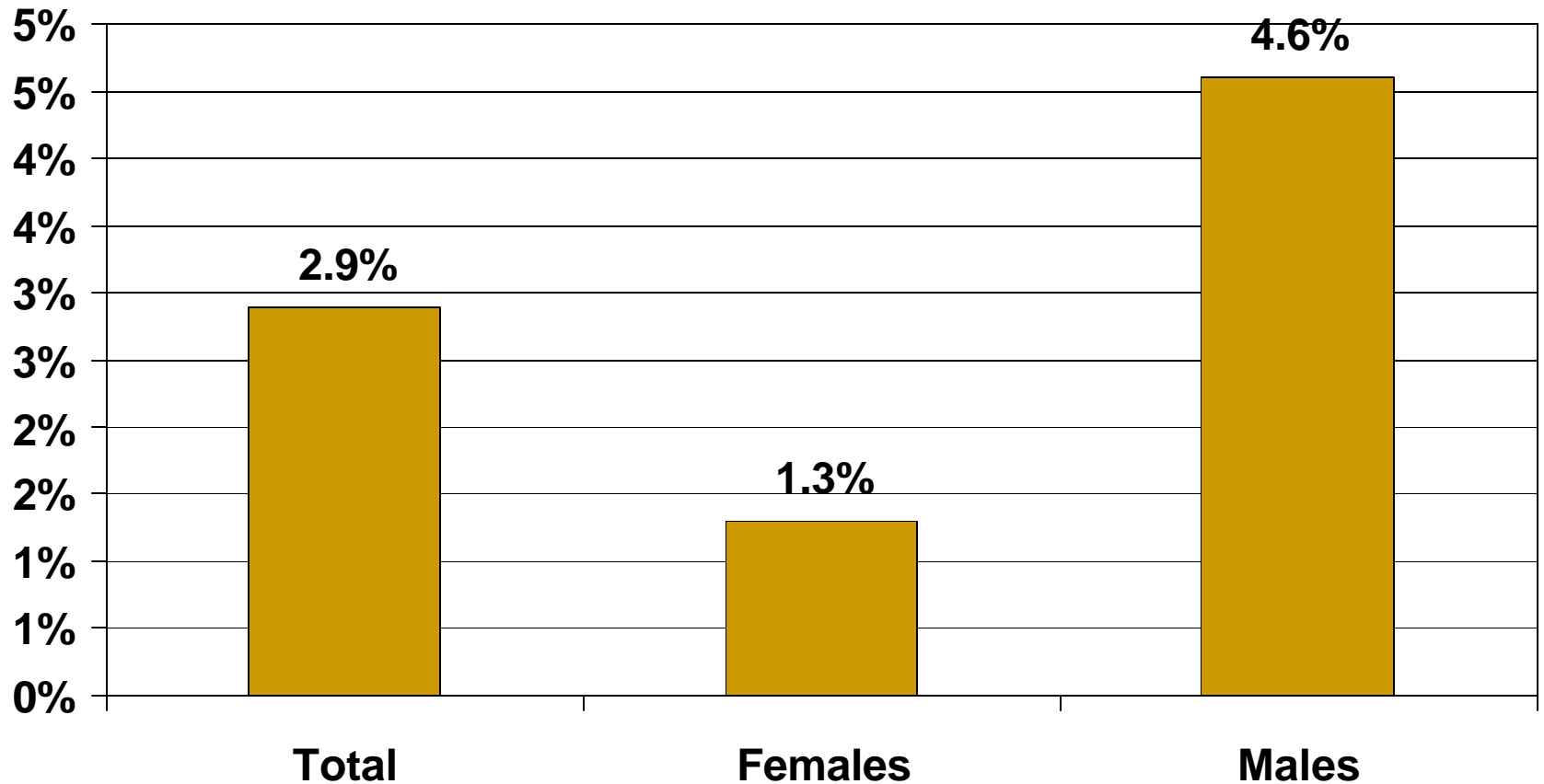


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Impaired Driving

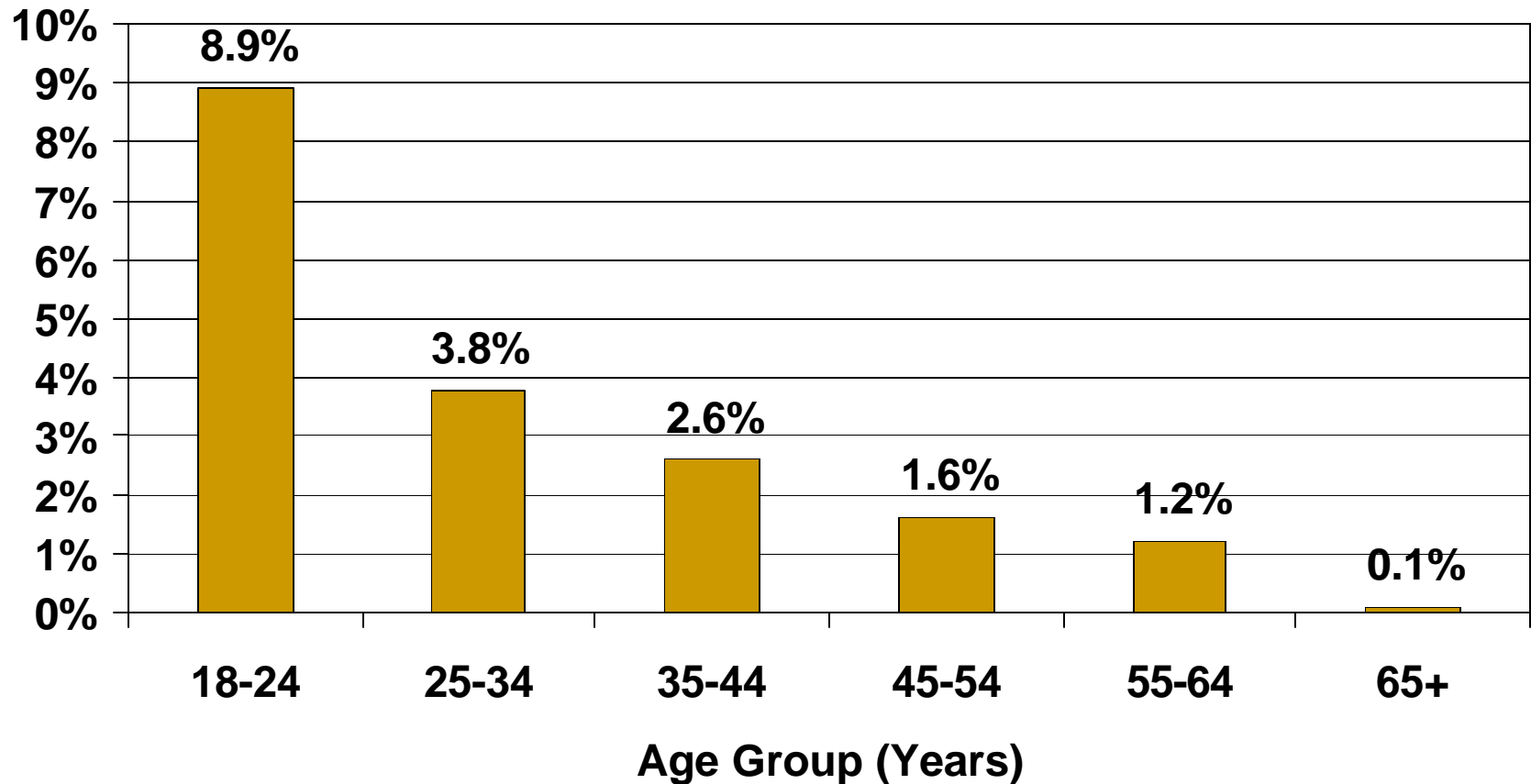
- 44% of all motor vehicle traffic deaths in Kansas are alcohol-related (FARS, 2003)
- Nationally, more than 50% of alcohol-involved drivers in fatal crashes have blood alcohol concentrations at or above 0.16% – twice the legal limit in most states

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Driving After Having Had Too Much to Drink in Past 30 Days, by Sex, Kansas, 2002



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Driving After Having Had Too Much to Drink in Past 30 Days, by Age Group, Kansas, 2002



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Suicide

- 3rd leading cause of death for persons 10-24 years in U.S.
- Suicide outranks Homicide for persons 35-64 years
- Across all age groups, Suicide outnumbered Homicide by a factor of 2.5
- Rate increased 1.9% from 2001 to 2002 nationally

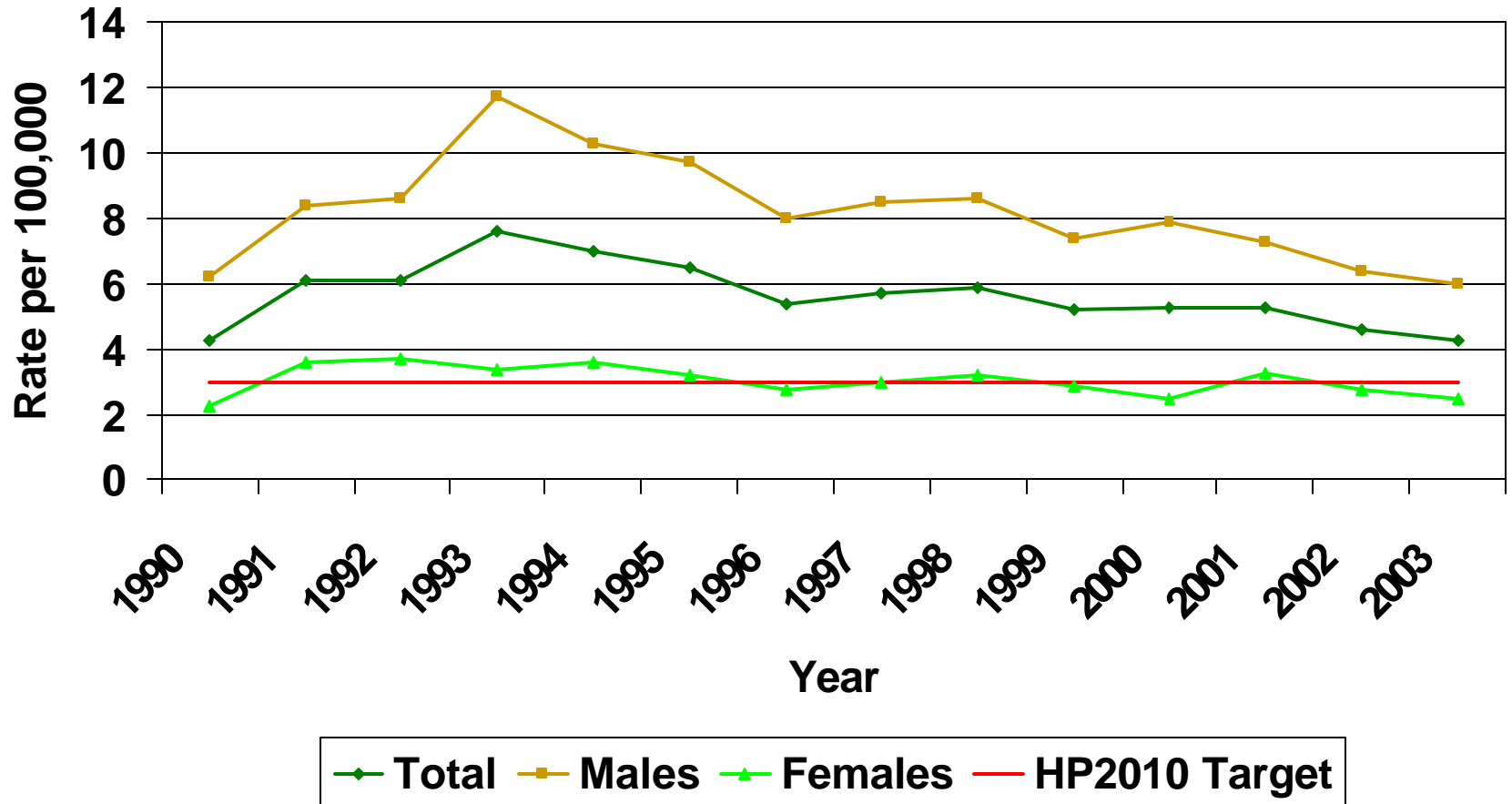
Suicide: Remove the Stigma

- Twice as many Suicide deaths as HIV/AIDS deaths each year
 - National and International attention
- Very limited Public Awareness

Homicide

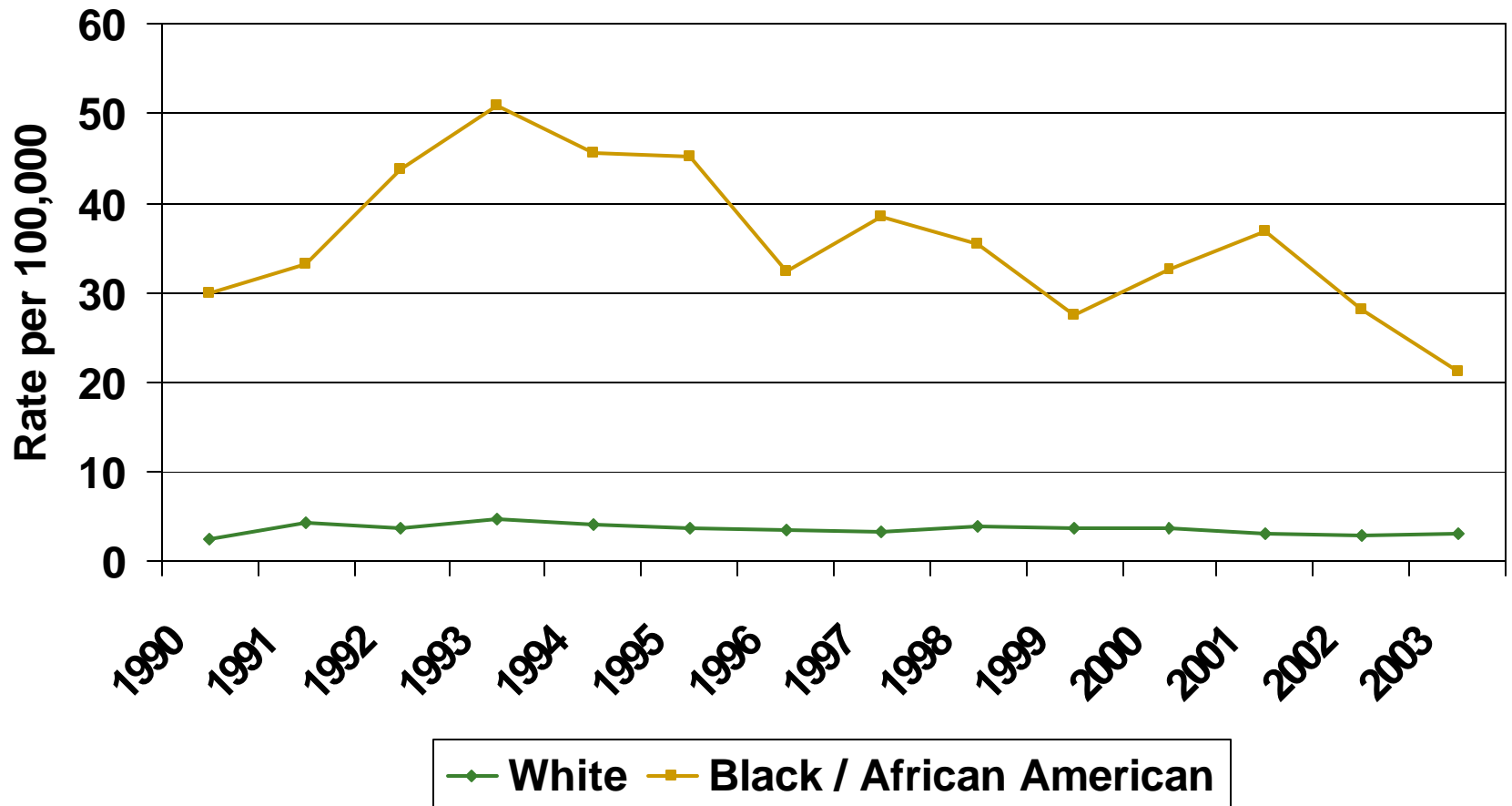
- 2nd leading cause of death for persons 15-24 years in U.S.
- Leading cause of death for African Americans / Blacks ages 15-24 years in U.S. and Kansas

Age-adjusted Homicide Rate, by Sex, Kansas, 1990-2003



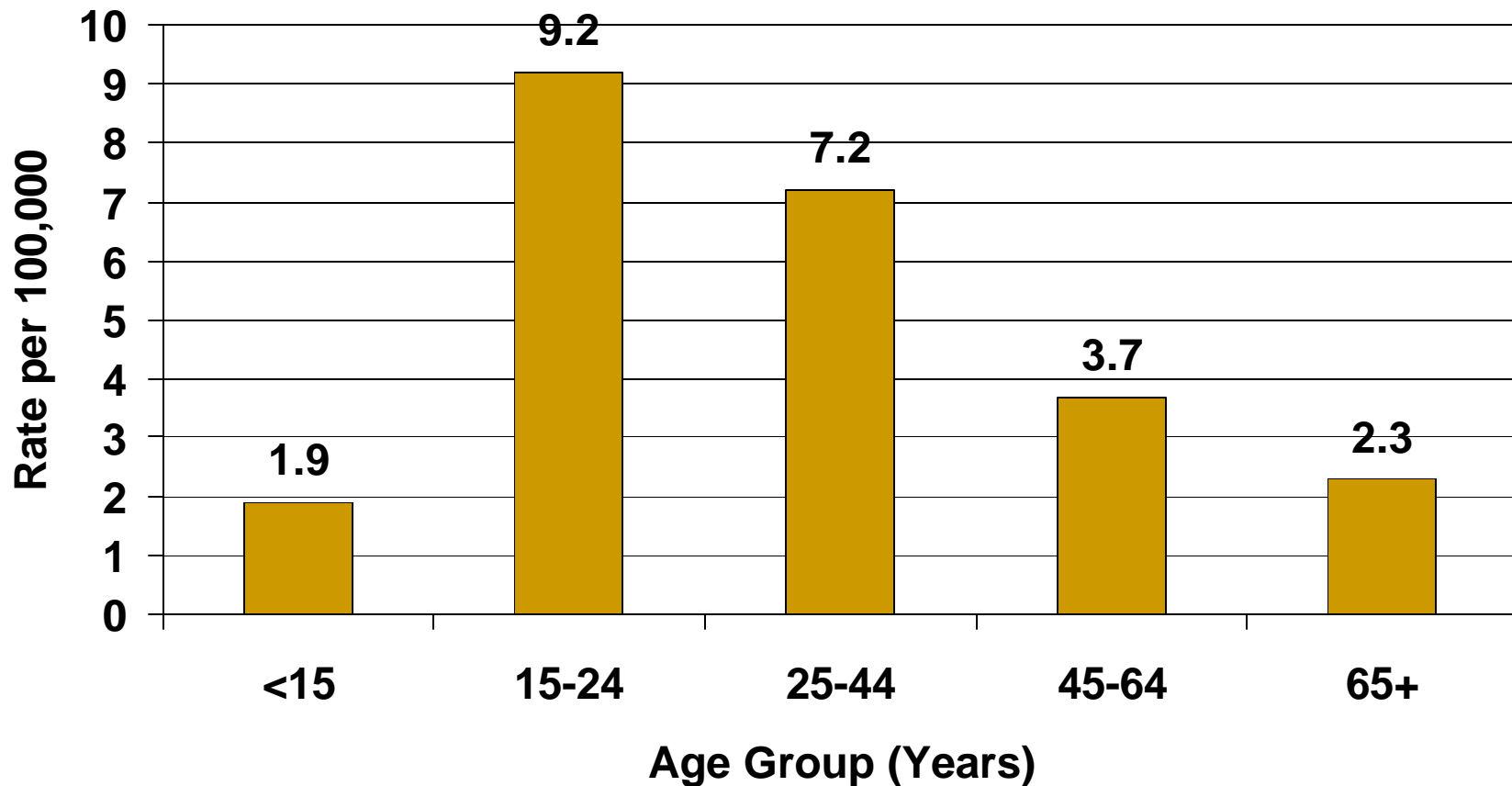
Source: KDHE Center for Health and Environmental Statistics

Age-adjusted Homicide Rate, by Race, Kansas, 1990-2003



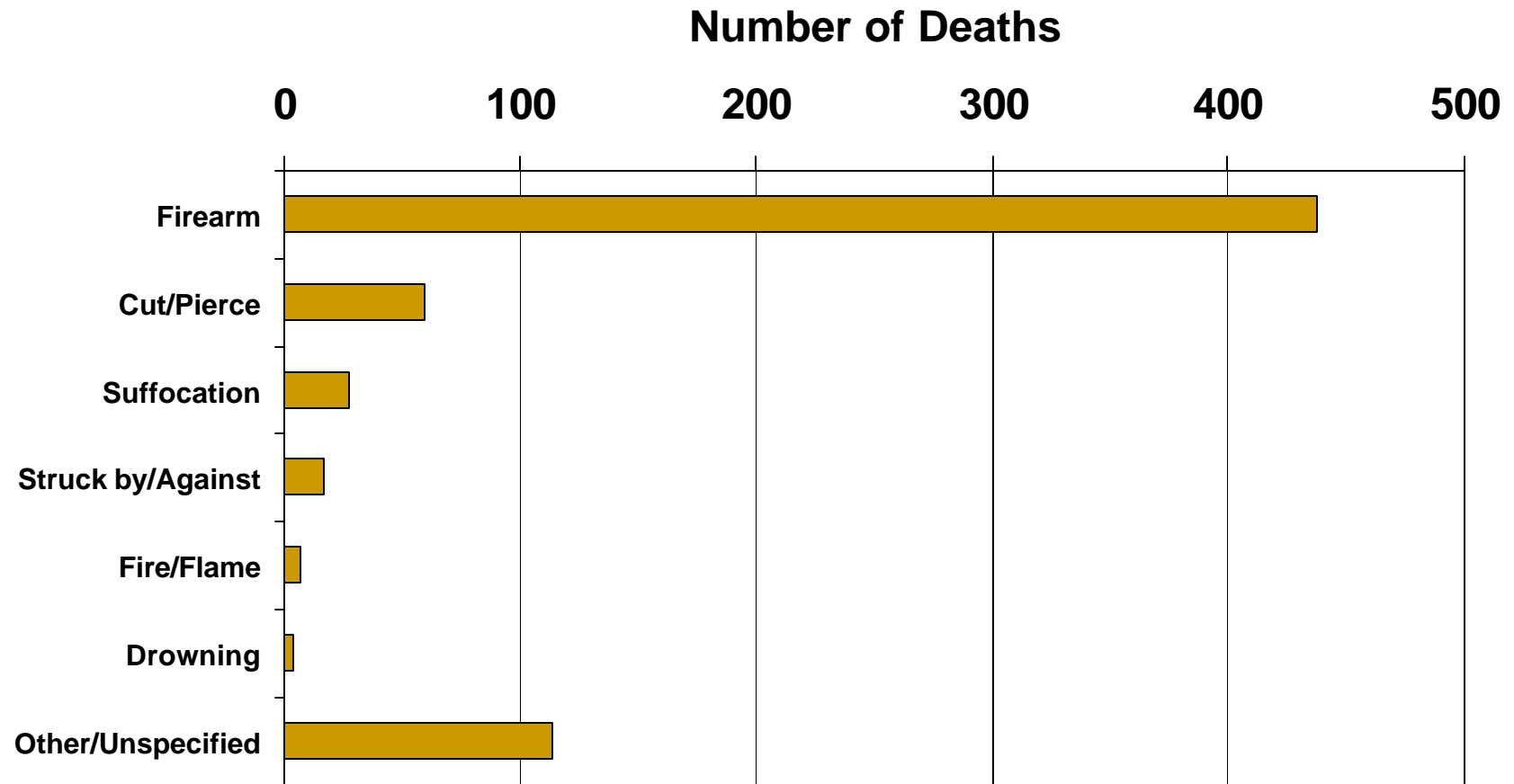
Source: KDHE Center for Health and Environmental Statistics

Homicide Rate, by Age, Kansas, 1999-2003



Source: KDHE Center for Health and Environmental Statistics

Number of Homicides by Manner, Kansas, 1999-2003



Source: KDHE Center for Health and Environmental Statistics

Top 5 recommendations to reach Healthy Kansans 2010 Goals

- Enact/enforce Primary Seatbelt Laws
- Enforce stricter DUI penalties
- Suicide Awareness campaigns
- Mentor black youths through involvement in social programs
- Support development of a Statewide Trauma System

Primary Seatbelt Laws

- Statistically proven to increase compliance and decrease mortality
- Increased compliance in other states documented
- Identify the sources of opposition
- Decrease medical expenditures

Stricter DUI Penalties

- Discourage 1st time offenders and remove repeat offenders from streets
 - Support mobile DUI units
- Teen- and Male-directed Drinking and Driving Prevention Campaigns
 - KSNA Grant
- Decrease medical expenditures

Suicide Awareness

- Campaign to educate ALL HCPs on how to identify at-risk populations
 - Teenagers
 - Marital and Financial problems
 - Elderly with chronic illnesses
- Public Awareness
 - Remove the stigma of discussing this problem
 - Educate parents to identify teens at risk
 - Secure Firearms
- Aggressive intervention after suicide attempts
- Decrease medical expenditures

Youth Social Programs

- Provide alternatives to potentially dangerous after-school activities
 - YMCA
 - Community group athletics
- Taskforce to explore ideal solution in KS
 - Best Practices of Youth Violence Prevention
 - CDC
- Provide positive role models
 - Partner with professional and college athletes
 - Partner with local law enforcement agents
- Decrease medical expenditures

Statewide Trauma System

- Decrease time to **Definitive Care** for most patients injured in rural settings
- Provide collaborative education and prevention services
- Create a standard of excellence to improve care for critically injured patients; a tiered system
- 30 – 50% of fatally injured patients have potentially survivable injuries in rural states
 - × Rogers and Shackford, 1999
 - × Vane and Shackford, 1995
 - × Muelleman, 1993
 - × Kearney, 1990
 - × Baker, 1988
 - × Certo, 1983
- Decrease medical expenditures

3 reasons to provide consistent, fast, and perfect trauma care:

